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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

6 DECEMBER 2023 AT 10 AM



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LOT 220

THE CRIMEAN WAR NAVAL
BRIGADE V.C. GROUP OF FOUR
AWARDED TO SEAMAN JAMES
GORMAN, ROYAL NAVY

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE

6 DECEMBER 2023 AT 10AM

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WEDNESDAY 6 DECEMBER 2023 AT 10AM

THE SID THURGAR COLLECTION OF BOER WAR MEDALS	1-54
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

17 JANUARY 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

14 FEBRUARY 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

13 MARCH 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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SUNDAY 12 MAY 2024

SUNDAY 17 NOVEMBER 2024

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9:30 AM–2 PM

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FREE ENTRY

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We are pleased to announce that there continues
to be no charge for visitors or trade stands

Specialist Collectors, Dealers and Auctioneers
from across the UK and beyond will be in attendance.

The event is hosted by Noonans on a not-for-profit basis
as a service to the medal collecting community.

The popular Britannia curry will be available from the canteen!

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Sid Thurgar (1943 - 2023)

Sid Thurgar was always a collector, mostly of militaria and guns. He was also a shooter, both cartridge and black powder. He joined the Citizens' Military Force (Territorials) in 1965 and served for 12 years, retiring with the rank of Sergeant. A keen member of the Fort Artillery Society, a re-enactment group that fired, among other things, a 12-ton muzzle-loading cannon, he was a founder member of the Arms and Militaria Collectors Society of New South Wales in 1973, and served as its president for 48 years.

After Australia brought in strict gun laws in 1996, Sid realised he would have to seriously reduce his collection of over 400 rifles. Having invariably picked up a few medals alongside his militaria purchases over the years, he decided instead to begin a Boer War medal collection. This became his passion for the last 25 years of his life. He joined the Orders and Medals Research Society and was a regular attendee at the O.M.R.S. Mittagong meetings and the Annual O.M.R.S. Conferences in Canberra. He read widely on the topic and acquired a deep knowledge which he was always happy to share, travelling twice to South Africa to visit Boer War sites.

This offering comprises mostly his British Queen's South Africa Medals where every clasp is represented, as well other Boer War related items. He is sadly missed.

Malcolm Little

The Sid Thurgar Collection of Boer War Medals

x 1



A fine Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Gunner C. H. Fox, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for his gallantry at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900, he later died of enteric fever at Brandfont on 9 May 1900 and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (29492 Gnr: C. H. Fox. R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (29492 Gnr. C. H. Fox, 76th. Bty., R.F.A.) *edge bruise and official correction to middle initial on QSA, otherwise extremely fine (2)* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Boer War Centenary Sale, Spink, October 1999; Henk Loots Collection, City Coins, November 2020.

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

Gunner Fox was recommended to Lord Roberts by Major-General Clements: 'I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the very gallant and cool behaviour of a young soldier of the 76th Battery R.F.A.: No. 29492 Gunner C H Fox and to express a hope that you may recommend this man to receive the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. On 18 February the Battery was in action against the Boer laager. About 4:00 p.m. the Battery was fired into from behind by Boers who had occupied Kitchener's Kopie; two sections were thereupon ordered to come into action in that direction. As the order was given a volley from a 1 pounder Vickers Maxim Quick Firing gun was poured on the Battery. One shell burst on the gun to which Gunner Fox belonged, knocking the detachment out of time.

Gunner Fox sprang to his feet and entirely by himself turned the gun around, loaded and laid it in the new direction. Gunner Fox had several marks from the effect of the shell. One man was killed and five wounded at the same time. Gunner Fox, I may add, has only 15 months service.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette*s 8 February 1901 and 10 September 1901.

Charles H. Fox attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 76th Battery in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of enteric fever at Brandfont on 9 May 1900.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x 2



A Boer D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant J. Murdison, King's Own Scottish Borderers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (6294 L. Corpl: J. Murdison. 1st. K.O. Scot: Bord.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (6294 Corpl: J. Murdison. K.O. Scot: Bord.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6294 Serjt: J. Murdison. K.O. Scot: Bord.); 1914-15 Star (6294 Sjt. J. Murdison. K.O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (6294 Sjt. J. Murdison. K.O. Sco. Bord.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; together with a King's Own Scottish Borderers cap badge, *edge bruising and heavy contact marks to the Boer War awards, these good fine; the G.V.R. awards good very fine (7)* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Sotheby's, March 1986.

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

John Murdison was born in Lauder, Berwick, and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Edinburgh in November 1897. He advanced to Lance-Corporal in October 1898, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from January 1900 until February 1903. Having advanced to Sergeant during the conflict, Murdison was reduced to Corporal in consequence of 'Striking a Soldier'.

Murdison was once again promoted to Sergeant in 1906, and served in Egypt and then in the Sudan between 1907 and 1911. During the latter period he trained in Camel Corps Duties at Khartoum, and after a period of service in the East Indies he returned to the UK for service during the Great War. He served with the Regiment in the Balkan theatre of war from 25 April 1915. Appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major Instructor of Musketry, attached 2/1st Lanark Volunteer Regiment, in August 1917, he was discharged on 20 May 1919, having served 21 years and 200 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied research.

x 3



A Boer War D.T.D. pair awarded to Field Cornet M. J. V. Theunissen, Pretoria Commando, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Driebad on 5 December 1901

Anglo-Boer War Decoration for Loyal Service (Dekoratie voor Trouw Dienst) 1899-1902 (Veldkornet M. J. V. Theunissen.);
 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (Veldkornet M. J. V. Theunissen.) *good very fine* (2) £800-£1,000



Max Jeremias Vorster Theunissen served with the Pretoria Commando from 29 September 1899, and took part in the actions (amongst others) at Dundee, Modderspruit, Nicholson's Nek, Colenso, Tugela, Spion Kop, and Brandfort. Latterly in command of the Commando, he was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Driebad on 5 December 1901, being held on St. Helena.

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

x 4

Pair: Private A. Isaac, 5th Dragoon Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (4536 Pte. A. Isaac. 5th. Dragoon Guards.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4536 Pte. A. Isaac. 5th Dragoon Guards.) *suspension claws re-affixed on both, heavily polished and worn, therefore fair, the QSA marginally better* (2) £100-£140

Arthur Isaac was born in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in 1878 and attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards on 4 December 1896. He transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards on 8 December 1898, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 October 1899 to 15 April 1902. He saw further service during the Great War with the Military Police.

x 5

Pair: Private W. Moles, 1st (Royal) Dragoons

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (3361. Pte. W. Moles. 1/Rl. Drgns.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3361 Pte. W. Moles. Rl: Dragoons.); together with a Royal Dragoons cap badge, *very fine* (2) £140-£180

x6 **Five: Private A. H. Sowerby, 5th Lancers, later 12th Lancers, who was wounded on the Western Front on 10 April 1917**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4732. Pte A. H. Sowerby. 5/Lcrs.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4732. Pte. H. Sowerby. 5th. Lancers.); 1914 Star, with clasp (1282 Tptr: A. H. Sowerby. 12/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-1282 Pte. A. H. Sowerby. 12-Lrs.) *edge bruising and contact marks to the Boer War pair, these nearly very fine; the Great War trio good very fine (5)* £260-£300

Alex H. Sowerby attested for the 5th Lancers and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. Transferring to the 12th Lancers, he saw further service during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914, and is recorded as having been wounded by gun shot to the face and right leg on 10 April 1917.

Sold with copied research.

x7



Pair: Trooper H. A. Franklin, Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (26127 Tpr: H. A. Franklin. 12th. Coy. Imp. Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (26127 H. A. Franklin.) *mounted as worn, edge bruising, very fine (2)* £300-£400

Herbert Allen Franklin attested for the Imperial Yeomanry and served with the 12th (South Nottinghamshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

x8 **Pair: Private A. H. Palfrey, Grenadier Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (5546 Pte. A. H. Palfrey, Gren: Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5546 Pte. A. Palfrey. Grenadier Guards.) *good very fine (2)* £180-£220

x9 **Pair: Corporal T. Eccles, Royal Scots Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *clasps mounted in this order* (3971 Pte. T. Eccles, 2: R. Scots Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3971 Corpl: T. Eccles. RI: Scots Fus:) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

x10 **Pair: Private T. Williams, Dorsetshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4197 Pte. T. Williams. Dorset: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4197 Pte. J. [sic] Williams. Dorset: Regt.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

x11 *Pair: Private G. Morgan, King's Royal Rifle Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (6287 Pte. G. Morgan, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6278 [sic] Pte. T. [sic] Morgan. K. R.R.C.); together with a King's Royal Rifle Corps cap badge, *edge bruising, suspension claw re-affixed on QSA, with rivet filed down, very fine and better (2)* *£140-£180*

G. Morgan served with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with the recipient's original Description Card for Active Service; an envelope from the front sent to 'W. Morgan in Milford Haven'; a vesta case; and copied medal roll extracts, the recipient's name and number on the QSA roll being corrected from '6278 T. Morgan' to '6287 G. Morgan'

x 12



Three: Orderly A. Cushings, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1619 Ordly: A. Cushings, St. John Amb Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1619. Pte. A. Cushings. Met. Corps.); Coronation 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (A. Cushings. Pte.) *light contact marks, very fine (3)* *£400-£500*

A. Cushings served with the 18th Field Hospital in South Africa during the Boer War.

x13 *Pair: Shoeing Smith Corporal A. E. Pate, Ceylon Mounted Infantry, who formed as part of the Ceylon Contingent at the Coronation of King Edward VII*

Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (331 S.S. Cpl. A. E. Pate. Ceylon M.I.) mounted court-style for display in this order with the Coronation medal first, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* *£160-£200*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

x14 *Three: Trooper S. G. Malin, Western Province Mounted Rifles, later New Zealand Expeditionary Force*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (307 Tpr: S. G. Malin. W. Prov. M.R.); British War and Victory Medals (57562 Rflm. S. G. Malin. N.Z.E.F.) mounted court-style, *edge nicks and contact marks to QSA, this nearly very fine; the Great War pair better (3)* *£100-£140*

x 15



Pair: Private T. J. Webb, Cape Police, who was present during the Defence of Mafeking

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (518 Pte. T. J. Webb. Cape Police.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (518 Pte. T. J. Webb. C.P. Dist. 2) *very fine* (2) £1,400-£1,800



Thomas Joseph Webb served with the Cape Police District No. 2 during the Defence of Mafeking, and is mentioned periodically in the Mafeking Siege Mail.

Sold with a photographic image of members the Cape Police District No. 2 Regiment taken in Mafeking at the time of the Siege.

x 16 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Civ. Clerk F. Prestcott. A.P.D.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £60-£80

x 17 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Nursing Sister M. Holland**) *heavy abrasions to both edge and obverse therefore good fine, the reverse better* £100-£140

x 18 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6 Cpl G. H. C. Chavannes. Cathcart T.G.**) *initials and surname corrected, very fine* £70-£90

Approximately 80 medals awarded to the Cathcart Town Guard.

The medal roll for the Cathcart Town Guard can be viewed online (WO100), and the handwriting is rather unclear, with the recipient appearing on the roll as: '6 Corpl. Chavannes (?), G. S. H.' - little wonder that the naming on the medal has been corrected!

x 19 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**58 Pte. H. W. Tait. Knysna T.G.**) *edge nicks, polished and slightly worn, better than good fine* £70-£90

Approximately 154 medals awarded to the Knysna Town Guard.

-
- x20 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**301 Syce Pandoo S & T Corps Bo: Cont.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine*
£100-£140
- Pandoo** served with Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay Command, Poona District in South Africa during the Boer War.
 Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x21 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**Pte. R. W. Bewick. Ladysmith Town Gd.**) *abrasions, cleaned and lacquered, nearly very fine*
£160-£200
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x22 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Paardeberg (**16170 Pte. J. Mc.Bean. Rand Rifles.**) *suspension claw re-riveted, with replacement retaining rod and clasp, otherwise good very fine*
£60-£80
- Clasp entitlement not confirmed.
-
- x23 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg (**Corpl. W. J. Tidbury. Nesbitt's Horse.**) *good very fine*
£70-£90
- William Joseph Tidbury** served in the Fort Beaufort Troop, Nesbitt's Horse, during the Boer War.
-
- x24 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State (**234 Tpr. H. S. Simkiss. Kimberley Lt. Horse**) *nearly extremely fine*
£160-£200
-
- x25 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (**3197 Pte. W. Atkinson. K.O. Scot: Bord.**); together with a pair of King's Own Scottish Borderers collar badges, *good very fine*
£100-£140
-
- x26 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**25357 Tpr. R. Rafferty. Kitchener's Horse.**) *nearly very fine*
£60-£80
- R. Rafferty** attested for Kitchener's Horse and served with them during the Boer War, prior to being discharged on 12 June 1901.
 Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x27 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**1973 Pte. C. Lysaght, 2nd. Wilts: Regt.**) *partially officially corrected; together with a Wiltshire Regiment cap badge, edge bruising, nearly very fine*
£60-£80
-
- x28 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (**20627 Q. Mr: Serjt: F. H. Phillips. R.E.**) *officially re-impressed naming; together with a Royal Engineers cap badge, good very fine*
£70-£90
-
- x29 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. F. A. Bowers. 1/Namq'd B.S.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit*
£300-£400
- Frederick A. Bowers** served with the Namaqualand Border Scouts as a Sergeant from 23 February 1901 and was commissioned Lieutenant on 1 June 1901. He resigned his commission on 19 January 1902. The unit, about 360 strong and officered by 3 captains and 17 lieutenants, was almost wholly recruited from half-castes. It was said of them that 'they were an excellent force, which did a great deal of hard patrol work under Colonel White, and had several stiff brushes with the enemy. They were conspicuous for consistently refusing to surrender when surrounded, as patrols were at times. They would keep up a fight till dark, and although half of them were killed the survivors of the party would escape. They made wonderful marches without water in their desert country'. The work of the regiment was very similar to that of the Border Scouts. The corps was employed in their own district in 1901 and 1902. In March 1902, a detachment saw action at Garies, and they formed part of the garrison of O'okiep when the town was besieged in April 1902.
-
- x30 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**4110 Pte. E. Searle, Devon Regt.**) *heavy contact marks, nearly very fine*
£300-£400
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x31 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**3339. Pte. E. Smith, 12 R Lrs**) *engraved naming; together with a 12th Royal Lancers cap badge, good very fine*
£120-£160
- Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.*

-
- x32 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**7125 Tptr: D. A. Kemp. 1st. Nthld: Vol: Art:**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- David A. Kemp** served with the Elswick Battery, 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
-
- x33 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps and top lugs removed* (**436 L. C. Turner. Marshall's Horse.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- x34 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**1142 Pte. A. E. Nicholls Kaffrn: Rifles.**) *nearly very fine* £280-£500
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x35 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (**5794 Pte. R. Hales, 42nd. Coy. 12th: Impl: Yeo:**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £100-£140
- Roland George Hales** attested for the Imperial Yeomanry and served with the 42nd (Hertfordshire) Company, 12th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.
-
- x36 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**268 Tpr: H. Byles. B.S.A. Police**) *test cut to edge, very fine* £280-£340
-
- x37 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**395 Pte. A. V. Lucini, Impl: Lt. Infy.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- x38 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**7635 Pte. A. Thrift, 2nd. Royal Fus:**); together with a Royal Fusiliers cap badge and a pair of Royal Fusiliers collar badges, *good very fine* £120-£160
-
- x39 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**F. Penny, Surgeon**) engraved naming, *lacquered, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
- Francis Penny**, 'formerly House Surgeon at the North Devon Infirmary, has received speedy promotion since he took the appointment of civil surgeon in the South African Field Force twelve months ago. In a letter to a friend at Barnstaple, Mr. Penny says: "I was coming home this month but have now been taken on as senior medical officer of Steinaeker's Horse, so shall not be home for a year or so, as I hear it is to be a permanent corps, even after the War is over. I am to rig up in all the trappings and decorations of a captain in His Majesty's Army, with the special tabs of the Medical Corps."
Captain Penny has latterly been stationed at Kaapsche Hoop (where, he says, he dug up enough gold to make a ring), but is now transferred to Komati Poort.' (*The North Devon Journal*, 6 February 1902 refers).
-
- x40 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**3063 Pte. J. Webb, Welsh Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- x41 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *date clasp loose on riband, as issued* (**3496 Pte. F. Brown. A. & S. Highrs:**); together with an Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders cap badge and a pair of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders collar badges, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £140-£180
- Sold with copied medal roll extract annotated 'To England'.
-
- x42 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**9581 Pte. C. Lee, K.R.R.C.**); together with a King's Royal Rifle Corps cap badge, *suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, heavily polished and worn, therefore fair* £80-£100
-
- x43 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**5236 Pte. P. Collins, Rl. Dublin Fus:**) *good very fine* £180-£220
-
- x44 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**89303 Cpl. Shg: Sth: G. H. Wade. R.H.A.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £40-£50

x 45 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**2192 Pte. N. Nate. RI. W. Kent Regt.**) named 'upside down', *pawn-broker's mark to obverse field, with replacement retaining rod, good very fine* £180-£220

x 46 Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', the reverse privately engraved '**Pte. James McIvor, C. Coy. Town Guard**', with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* £240-£280

x 47



Mayor of Kimberley's Medal 1899-1900, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

£1,200-£1,600

x 48 Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**G. S. Costain.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £600-£800

G. S. Costain served as Purser on the Leyland Line's S.S. *Victorian*.

x 49 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger W. J. F. P. Botha.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £140-£180

Willem Jacobus Frans Pieter Botha served with the Potchefstroom Commando, and took part in the battles of Mafeking and Modder River. Sold with copied application form.

x 50 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger H. P. Ferreira.**) *good very fine* £120-£160

x 51 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burg. C. J. Gautier**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160

Cornelius Johannes Gautier served with the Vryheid Commando.

x 52 Clasps for the Queen's South Africa Medal (19): Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belmont (2), Modder River, Tugela Heights (2), Natal, Orange Free State (2), Relief of Ladysmith (2), Driefontein (2), Johannesburg, Laing's Nek, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2), all singles except for one block comprising TH and RofL, and another block comprising SA01 and SA02, *good very fine and a useful stock (20)* £200-£240

Sold together with the remains of four suspension bars for the QSA.

x 53 Cape Town Artillery and Engineers Volunteers Helmet Plate c.1900.

A fine white metal example, the coat of arms for Cape Town with title scroll CA & EV, complete with two loop fasteners, *good condition* £100-£140

x 54 Boer War Shoulder Titles.

A miscellaneous selection, including matching pairs of shoulder titles for the Natal Carbineers; Natal Royal Rifles; Imperial Light Horse; and single shoulder titles for the Imperial Yeomanry; Imperial Light Horse; 2nd Railway Pioneer Regiment; 2nd Mounted Infantry; Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry (2); together with a *copy* Ceylon Mounted Infantry belt buckle; a Natal Carbineers sweetheart brooch; and other miscellaneous militaria, *generally good condition (lot)* £60-£80



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.



An Inter-War M.B.E. and Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of ten awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major E. H. Simmonds, Royal Field Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, hallmarked London 1927e; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (48823 B.S.Mjr: E. H. Simmonds. A./74 Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (48823 B.S. Mjr. E. H. Simmonds. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (48823 W.O. Cl. 2. E. H. Simmonds. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1041126 W.O. Cl. 1. E. H. Simmonds. D.C.M. R.A.) mounted as worn, *earlier medals with contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (10) £800-£1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in assisting his officer to clear the road of dead and wounded men and horses at a moment when his battery had been thrown into great confusion, coming under heavy fire whilst changing position. His coolness and energy were of great assistance to his officer in controlling the remaining vehicles under fire.'

L.S. & G.C. *Army Order* 150 of 1937.

Ernest H. Simmonds was a native of Leytonstone, London, and served with the Royal Field Artillery in France from 13 July 1915.

56 An Inter-War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Captain and Quarter-Master John Sandilands, East Lancashire Regiment, late Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (42654 Serjt J. Sandilands 3rd Fd. By. R.A.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. J. Sandilands. E. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Q.M. & Lieut. J. Sandilands.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (42654 Bty: Q.M. Serjt: J. Sandilands. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (B.Q.M. Sjt. J. Sandilands R. A.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine or better* (7) £300-£400

John Sandilands, late Royal Artillery, was commissioned Quarter-Master and Lieutenant in 1914, and served with the 8th (Service) Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, in France from August 1915.

Sold with copied M.S.M. and Medal Index Cards.

57 A Second War 'Italian campaign' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major Robert Webster, 47 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (1455716 W.O. Cl. 1. R. Webster M.B.E. R.A.) *good very fine* (7) £240-£280

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 24 August 1944: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'

The recommendation states:

'During the Italian campaign this W.O.1. has been called upon to perform exceptional duties in organising Italian personnel operating Italian Searchlights and 20 m.m. guns in control of Lt. A.A. Harbour and Directional barrages. Largely as a result of his ability and tact the Italian personnel reached a high state of efficiency and morale. His management of a Brigade Rest Centre has resulted in the satisfaction of some 2500 O.Rs who have passed through. During the 2 years he has held his rank he has set a high standard of discipline among all N.C.Os. with whom he has come in contact by his personal example and inspiration.'

58 A post-War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Major (Quartermaster) F. W. Wall, Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (822524 W.O. Cl. 2 F. W. Wall. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (822524 W.O. Cl. 1 F. W. Wall. R.A.) mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (7) £240-£280

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 1 January 1968.

Francis William Wall was born on 7 May 1917. He served in the ranks of the Royal Artillery for 10 years 151 days; W.O. Cl. 2 for 8 years 240 days; W.O. Cl. 1 for 6 years 300 days; Short Service Commission as Lieutenant (Quartermaster) from 31 July 1958; (from S.S.C.) Royal Artillery, Lieutenant (Qr.-Mr.) from 2 August 1959; and Major (Qr.-Mr.) from 2 November 1966. He retired on 7 May 1972.

59



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant F. Sharp, 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (65531 Sgt. F. Sharp. 84th Bty: R.F.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (65531 Sgt. F. Sharp, 84th Batt. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (85531 Serjt: F. Sharp. R.F.A.) *some very light contact marks, otherwise toned, good very fine* £1,200-£1,600



Sharp middle row second from left

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901; *Army Order* 15 of 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

Frederick Sharp was born in the Parish of Bickinhill, Birmingham, and attested there for the Royal Field Artillery on 11 January 1888, aged 18 years 2 months. He was discharged at Netley Hospital on 16 February 1909, in consequence of 'his having been found medically unfit for further service.'

Sold with original Parchment Certificate of Discharge which confirms all medals and clasps; contemporary photograph of the Left Section 84th Battery in South Africa; another of Sharp in uniform wearing medals with his wife and two daughters, and one of Sharp at Netley prior to discharge.

60



A Great War 'Egypt' theatre I.D.S.M. awarded to Subadar (later Hon. Lieutenant) Hem Singh, 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery
Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Subdr. Hem Singh, 26th Jacob's Mtn. By.) *very fine* £300-£400

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 676 of 1917 (Egypt).
M.I.D. G.G.O. 939 of 1916.
Honorary Lieutenant, 1 July 1920.

61



A Great War 'Salonika' theatre I.D.S.M. awarded to Havildar-Major Nath, 2nd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, who died in February 1918
Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (506 H-Maj. Nath, 2 Mtn. Bty. R.G.A.) *good very fine* £300-£400

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 557 of 1917.
M.I.D. G.G.O. 175 of 1917.
Havildar-Major Nath is believed to have died on 13 February 1918, and is commemorated on the Port Tewfik Memorial, Egypt.



A Second War 'Middle East' theatre Immediate I.D.S.M. awarded to Lance-Naik Qabal Singh, 1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery, Indian State Forces

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (62 L-Naik Qabal Singh. 1 J. & K. Mtn. Bty. I.S.F.) *good very fine and rare* £500-£700

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1941: 'For gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East.' One of only four such awards to the Jammu and Kashmir state forces, two each to the J&K Infantry and Mountain Battery.

Qabal/Qabala Singh was a Hindu Rajput from the village of Ghura Ghathian, Samba, Jammu. The recommendation for the Immediate award of the I.D.S.M. states:

'On the 30th Mar 1941 during the battle west of AD TECELESAN enemy started heavy shelling at a corner of the road, and shelled it continuously and heavily for some hours. Our telephone line between O.P. and the Bty position passed through this corner and was broken on account of this shelling, while a shooting was being conducted. The visual was working but the lamp at the Bty position attracted enemy shelling. Laying of a new line was started but shooting could not be stopped until it was laid. The line was therefore to be mended at all costs.

Sig. L/Nk. Qabala Singh and Signaller Shambhu Nath were sent from the O.P. and Sig. Nur Mohd from the Bty position to repair the line.

On reaching the spot they found some trucks damaged and some drivers killed on account of shelling which was still going on as heavily as ever. All this did not deter them, and they repaired the line, and enabled the shelling to be conducted without much delay. Sig. L/Nk. Qabala Singh was the first from the O.P. and Nur Mohd from the Bty position to reach the spot & mend the wire. Sig. Shambhu Nath also assisted them while they were mending the wire, a shell landed so close to them that one of their telephones (D-III) was actually buried under the earth raised by the shell and a small splinter was later extracted from the D-III itself.'

63 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant G. W. Tralau, "C" Battery, 87 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds in April 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (76269 Cpl. G. W. Tralau. C.87/Bde: R.F.A.) note surname as gazetted; 1914 Star (76269 Gnr: G. W. Tralau. R.F.A.) note surname as Medal Index Card; British War and Victory Medals (76269 Sjt. G. W. Tralau. R.A.) *good very fine (4)*

£280-£320

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918.

George Walter Tralau was a native of Colchester and served with the Royal Field Artillery in France from 26 August 1914. He died of wounds on 25 April 1918, aged 23, son of Henry and Ellen Tralau, of Colchester, Essex, and is buried in St Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen.

64 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Bombardier W. Whitaker, "A" Battery, 235th (London Brigade), Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (951281 Gnr:-L. Bmbr: W. Whitaker. 'A' By: 235/Lond: Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star 2854 Gnr W. Whitaker. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (2864 A. Bmbr. W. Whitaker. R.A.) *very fine (4)*

£200-£240

M.M. *Edinburgh Gazette* 2 September 1918.

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

William Whitaker was a native of Battersea who served with the Royal Field Artillery in France from 10 November 1915.



A rare Inter-War 'Iraq campaign' M.M. group of five awarded to Gunner William Watts, Royal Garrison Artillery, who served on detachment with the Royal Engineers (Inland Waterways Transport) as a Maxim gunner on the defence vessel *Greenfly* which ran aground on 10 August 1920 and remained under heavy attack for the next 12 days

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1409443 Gnr. W. Watts. R.G.A.); 1914-15 Star (40298 Gnr. W. Watts. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (40298 Gnr. W. Watts. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (40298 Gnr W. Watts. R.A.) mounted court-style for wearing, *contact marks, otherwise very fine and better (5)* £1,800-£2,200

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1921:

'For bravery and devotion to duty during the period from the 10th to the 22nd August, 1920, on the defence vessel "Greenfly." Whilst under heavy fire, he displayed great coolness and courage, and inflicted severe casualties upon the enemy by his excellent handling of a Maxim gun.'

William Watts hailed from Olney, Buckinghamshire, and served as a Gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery in Egypt from 24 July 1915. He afterwards served on attachment to the Royal Engineers (Inland Water Transport) in Iraq and Mesopotamia in operations against the insurgents from March 1919. Watts served as a Maxim gunner aboard the defence vessel *Greenfly* on the Euphrates river.

The *Greenfly* Incident

Whilst serving in Iraq, Watts served as a Maxim gunner aboard the defence vessel *Greenfly* on the Euphrates river. Under the command of Captain J. M. Roche, R.A., H.M. Gunboat *Greenfly* was one of 16 shallow-draught gunboats that formed the Tigris Flotilla. Like the other ships of the 'Fly' class, she had a displacement of 98 tonnes, was 126-feet long and 20 feet in the beam. However, in order to cope with the extreme variations in depth on both the Tigris and the Euphrates, her draught was only two feet. Her armament consisted of one 4-inch main gun, one 12-pounder, one 6-pounder, one 3-pounder, one 2-pounder anti-aircraft pom-pom, and four Maxim machine guns. As Ian Rutledge, in his book *Enemy on the Euphrates* recounts:

'The crew consisted of two officers (Captain Roche and Second Lieutenant A. G. Hedger), and 20 infantrymen. Ordered to patrol the Euphrates north and south of Samawa, throughout July and early August 1920 she steamed up and down the river, engaging and destroying insurgent positions and strongholds wherever they were encountered. However, on 10th August, while heading down river to help defend the town and railway station of *Khidr*, *Greenfly* ran aground on a sandbank six miles from her destination. A sitting target for the insurgents, over the next week intense efforts were made to pull *Greenfly* off the sandbank, often in the face of accurate enemy fire, but without success and at the cost of rising casualties. On 20th August, as the insurgents' fire became more intense, a final effort was made - her sister gunboat, H.M.S. *Greyfly*, accompanied by two launches, each carrying a company of Indian troops, managed to reach the *Greenfly* and made strenuous efforts to try and re-float the *Greenfly*. However, the mud of the Euphrates, whose water-level was rapidly falling, had closed further upon her, and she was stuck. Not wishing to see the *Greenfly* captured by the insurgents, the British had two options: to abandon and scuttle the gunboat, or to leave the crew onboard, additionally supported by an Indian escort, well equipped with rations and ammunition, ready for a second major rescue attempt as and when the necessary ships and special equipment could be assembled.'

The second option was chosen, and at this point Captain Roche left the gunboat to return to *Khidr*, leaving her under the command of Second Lieutenant Hedger.

Rutledge continues: 'By 30th September the situation on board the ship was getting desperate, and Hedger sent the following message, "Food is the great question on board, but if your arrangements are successful I expect that we shall be able to hang on. The condition of the crew is really very good considering the very severe shortage of rations that we have all experienced. Our spirits are still 'up' although at times we have all felt very depressed. I have lost one Indian and I have one British Other Rank severely wounded; besides these casualties I have one Indian wounded and 3 or 4 men sick owing to weakness caused by lack of food. Give us rations and we will have the heart and spirit to stick it out to the end."

It was to prove the last communication from the *Greenfly*. Precisely what happened to the crew and escort is a little vague. Only one body, that of a European, was ever found, and none of the crew or escort were ever seen again. The story goes that the ship was running out of food and despite efforts by the R.A.F. to supply the ship which failed, the Indian troops onboard the ship mutinied and killed Hedger and handed the ship over to the Iraq tribesmen who stripped the ship of her guns and remaining ammunition, and set her alight. Such was the conclusion of the court of inquiry held some months later, although it was stressed that 'no absolute proof of this has been obtained'. The dates given in the citation above would seem to suggest that Watts left the ship on or shortly after the 22nd August. He does not appear to have been killed, unlike Lieutenant Hedger whose death is given as 10 October 1920 on the Basra Memorial. Captain Roche was awarded the M.C. in the *London Gazette* of 10 August 1921, Watts' M.M. seemingly the only other award for this incident.

66 **A Second War 'Middle East theatre' M.M. awarded to Gunner George Stephenson, Royal Artillery**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (808757 Gnr. G. Stephenson. R.A.) *suspension re-pinned, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 August 1941: 'In recognition of distinguished services in the field.'

67 **A Second War 'Burma' theatre M.M. awarded to Gunner Khuda Bux, Royal Indian Artillery**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (56668 Gnr Khuda Bux RIA) *several test cuts to rim, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1945: 'For gallant and distinguished service in Burma.'

68



A Second War 'Burma' theatre M.M. awarded to Lance-Naik Mohd Ajaib, 8th Mountain Battery, Indian Artillery

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (44353 L. Naik. Mohd Ajaib. I.A.) *namings rubbed, suspension claw re-pinned, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1944. The recommendation states:

'Marked gallantry in action.

On 7 July 44 at LAMBUI Lance Naik MOHD AJAIB was the maintenance signaller on the O.P. telephone line. The H.Q. 1 Devon, where the O.P. was located, was severely shelled for some hours and the telephone line was cut by shell fire 4 or 5 times in an hour. L/Naik MOHD AJAIB with disregard for his personal safety and undeterred by the shell fire continually repaired the line and kept communication through. Returning to the O.P. after repairing the line he found that his Battery Commander had been taken to the Regimental Aid Post being wounded by shell fire. Realising that it was important for his B.C. to pass information or orders L/Naik MOHD AJAIB of his own initiative at once extended the line to the R.A.P. His bravery under shell fire and his resourcefulness set an excellent example to the signallers of the battery. As a result of L/Naik MOHD AJAIB's gallant work the Bde Comd was able to pass orders to Bn Comd over the Artillery telephone line at a time when there was no other means of communication between them.'

Mohd Ajaib was a Punjabi Muslim from the village of Rawat, Murree, Rawalpindi. He served as a Lance-Naik (Signaller) in the 8th Indian Mountain Battery, 23 Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery.



A Silver R.V.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant-Major J. H. P. Stanford, Royal Horse Artillery, later Yeoman State Porter at Buckingham Palace

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (823. Actg. Bomr. J. Stanford. F/A. R.H.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (1341 S. Major J. Stanford, R.H.A.); Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R. Silver, unnamed; Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1341. B.Q.M. Sgt. J. Stanford. R.H.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S. Mjr. J. Stanford. R.H.A.) naming largely officially re-impressed, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (7)* £500-£700

R.V.M. (Silver) 3 June 1925: Yeoman State Porter, Buckingham Palace.

M.S.M. *Army Order* 166 of 1928, with Annuity. Medal issued in the name of 'Stanford' and returned for amendment and re-issue (M.S.M. Card refers).

James (Henry Prescott) Stanford was born at Aldershot, Hampshire, on 2 February 1857, and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Westminster on 28 November 1874, aged 18, a storekeeper by trade. He served in Afghanistan between 1878 and 1880, and in South Africa from 1899 until 1901, and was discharged in the rank of Sergeant-Major at Woolwich on 3 January 1902, aged 45 years 1 month, 'having reached the age for discharge'. He was appointed Yeoman State Porter at Buckingham Palace on 1 April 1902, and retired on 1 April 1928.

Sold with copied discharge papers and M.S.M. Card, together with information from The Royal Archives.

A Second War 'North West Europe' B.E.M. group of five awarded to Acting Lance-Bombardier G. V. Sangster, 110 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

British Empire Medal (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1575926 L/Bmbr. Gerald V. Sangster, R.A.) edge prepared as usual before naming impressed; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine (5)* £200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1945: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North West Europe.'

The official recommendation states:

'A/L/Bdr Gerald Vernon Sangster, 110 H.A.A. Regt. R.A.

'This Regt has no establishment of signallers or signal equipment. L/Bdr Sangster, a duty gunner, has since early Nov, been responsible for all line communications at BHQ and gun positions. He has worked entirely with improvised tools and equipment. He has, without any technical assistance, organised his own small party of duty gunners as a Bty signals detachment. Communications have been most efficiently laid and maintained during the period Nov 44 - Jan 45, which has included several moves of gun positions, and a great deal of adverse weather. His ingenuity in improvisation has been outstanding, his example of cheerfulness and his capacity for hard work in spite of long hours has been an inspiration to all, and his leadership of his small party of amateur linesmen has been responsible for efficient communications throughout the Regt.'

71

A fine Second War 'Home Service' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. J. Street, 424 Battery, 138 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, for gallantry in saving life during an action with a German Flying Bomb at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in November 1944

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1073615 Sgt. Reginald J. Street. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1073615 Sjt. R. J. Street. R.A.) *good very fine (4)* *£600-£800*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 February 1945: 'In recognition of gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The official recommendation states:

'No. 1073615 W/Sgt. Reginald James Street, 424/138 H.A.A. Battery, R.A.

During an action against flying bombs on 5th November [1944] Sgt. Street as No. 1 of No. 3 Gun continued to engage a flying bomb until the last possible moment, when he ordered his detachment to take cover. No sooner had they done this than the flying bomb made a direct hit on his gun. Sgt. Street's immediate thought was for the safety of his men and seeing Gunner Cook running about covered in burning oil he, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, plunged through a blazing ammunition shelter and pushed aside Gnr. Chamberlain, who was endeavouring to beat out Cook's flaming clothes with his bare hands; he clasped the latter to him and enveloped him in his own greatcoat and succeeded in beating out the flames, thus saving Gnr. Cook's life.

His outstanding courage and heroism was a splendid example to all concerned.'

The War Diary of 138 H.A.A. Regiment for 5 November 1944 states:

'ALDEBURGH 2020hrs 424 Bty. 1 Diver engaged. Rounds fired 31 BONZO 1 Cat "B" claim. This target was hit and set on fire coming in from the sea at zero feet it struck No. 3 gun at site S7 and broke up. The warhead did not explode. The fuel compartment was damaged and burning petrol spread over a large area. Casualties were 1 severe burns, 3 slight burns.'

Sold with copied recommendation and War Diary entry.

72



Pair: Gunner Peter Turner, Royal Horse Artillery

Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes (P. Turner, Gunner, H. Arty.) *carriage distorted and broken on one side between first two clasps*; Waterloo 1815 (Peter Turner, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery.) fitted with steel clip, *clip broken and soldered*, and silver bar suspension, *the first with edge bruise and damage as described, very fine, the second with edge bruising and contact marks, surname rather faint, fine (2)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Peter Turner was born in the Parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, and attested there for the Royal Horse Artillery on 7 September 1811, aged 16 years. He served 'one year and six months in the Peninsula, was present at the Battles of Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes and Waterloo; and the Capture of Bordeaux. Seven months France and the remainder at Home.' He served at Waterloo as a Gunner in Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hew Ross's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and was discharged on 30 June 1832, in consequence of consumption.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Four: Colonel H. F. Strange, C.B., Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lt. Coll. H. F. Strange. C.B. R.A.) contemporary engraved naming in the style of *Hunt & Roskell*; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamels; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, British issue, unnamed, plugged at 12 o'clock and fitted with Crimean suspension, *first with edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (4)*
 £400-£500

Henry Francis Strange was born on 28 May 1822, and was appointed a Gentleman Cadet on 6 February 1838, and subsequently: 2nd Lieutenant on 19 June 1841; 1st Lieutenant on 7 April 1842; 2nd Captain on 30 June 1848; Captain on 30 May 1854; Brevet Major on 12 December 1854; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 2 November 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1861; and Colonel on 19 March 1869.

Colonel Strange served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm; the battles of Alma and Inkermann; the siege and fall of Sebastopol; in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardments of October, 6 April and 17 June; the assault and capture of "Mamelon" and "Quarries"; the assault of the Redan and Malakoff on 18 June and 8 September 1855. He appears in the London Gazette of 2 November 1855, in the despatch of Officer Commanding Siege Train dated 12 September 1855 (Medal for Crimea, Clasps for Alma, Inkermann and Sebastopol; 5th Class of the Medjidie; 5th Class Legion of Honour; Companion of the Bath, and Turkish Medal). Strange was later Assistant Adjutant General R.A. in Ireland, from 1 July 1863 until 31 August 1865. Colonel Strange died in London on 16 December 1870.



Four: Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Soady, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. Francis J. Soady, R.A.) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. & Bt. Major, F. J. Soady, 11th Bde. Rl. Art.); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class bears badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse backplate engraved 'F. J. Soady Adjt. Scutari'; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, a fine quality contemporary tailor's copy (Capt. F. J. Soady. Rl. Art.) *nearly very fine* (4) £400-£500



Frances James Soady was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 1 May 1846; 1st Lieutenant on 29 July 1846; Captain on 17 February 1854; Brevet Major on 6 June 1856; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 January 1868; and Lieutenant-Colonel on 25 October 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Soady served in the Crimean campaign from December 1854; in the Trenches with the siege train before Sebastopol; and at the bombardments of 9 April, and 6 and 17 June (Brevet Major, Medal with Clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Soady also served in the Indian mutiny campaign of 1858-59, and commanded a Field Battery attached to the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker in the attack and defeat of the rebels occupying the fort and jungle of Bungaon in April 1859 (Mentioned in Despatch, Medal).

Sold with copied image of the recipient in uniform wearing his medals.

75 Pair: Sergeant G. Tilsley, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (r & Dr. Geoe. Tilsley Rl. ...) contemporary engraved naming, some detail lost through edge bruising; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2955 Sergt. G. Tilsley Coast Bde. R.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £180-£220

76 Pair: Bombardier Collar-Maker J. Skinner, Royal Horse Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Skinner. Bombr. Colr.-Mkr. Horse Arty) officially impressed naming, two letters of 'Horse' double stamped; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced with rings for suspension, *nearly very fine* (2) £200-£240



Pair: Major-General T. P. Smith, Bengal Horse Artillery, later Royal Artillery

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (1st. Lieut. T. P. Smith, 1st. Bde. Bengl. H. Art.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lieut: Col: T. P. Smith. R.A.) *good very fine* (2) *£700-£900*



Thomas Parkyns Smith was born at Saharunpore on 28 December 1830 and was nominated for the Honourable East India Company's service by Martin Smith and recommended by his uncle Lieutenant-Colonel D. Jones, Royal Artillery. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on 11 December 1849, he arrived in Calcutta on 31 May 1850 and was posted to the Bengal Foot Artillery, transferring to the Bengal Horse Artillery with the rank of Lieutenant on 15 October 1855. He served with the 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack at Ruiya, the skirmishes at Sirsa and Allygunge, the capture of Bareilly, the action at Burnai, the capture of Mohamdee and the engagement at Shahabad. The medal roll is annotated: 'Employed in the districts of Meerut and Bulundshur during the whole of the siege of Delhi. Constantly engaged with the enemy, the Malaghur Rajah and other leaders.'

Promoted Captain on 27 August 1858, Smith transferred to the Royal Artillery, and in March 1860 took part in the Court Martial of a Private from the 75th Regiment who had been accused of striking a superior officer. During the course of the proceedings the accused became grossly insolent and told the President and the members that they were 'a damned set of and bloody scoundrels'. The accused was duly sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Promoted Major on 5 July 1872, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 16 January 1875, Smith subsequently served in Southern Afghanistan during the second campaign of the war, where he commanded General Phayre's Artillery Division and was present during the march from Quetta to Kandahar. For his services he was Mentioned in General Phayre's Despatch (G.O. 24 December 1880): 'My cordial thanks are due to Brigadier General Smith, Royal Horse Artillery, commanding the artillery, for the prompt and able support he has at all times rendered.'

Smith was promoted to his ultimate rank of Major General on 25 May 1886, and retired on 13 September 1889. He died at home in Bournemouth, Hampshire, on 21 March 1903. His obituary notice in the *Western Gazette* notes that he 'had seen considerable active service, particularly in India, and on one occasion was with Lord Roberts continuously in the saddle for 40 hours.'

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

78 *Pair: Gunner W. Wilding, Royal Artillery*

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1031. Driv: W. Wilding, N/6th R.A.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (16183 Gunner W. Wilding 2 By. 1st Bde. R.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (2)* £500-£700

79 *Pair: Gunner W. Tansley, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery*

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (5290 Gr. W. Tansley. G/4th R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (5290 Gunner W. Tansley, 4th Bde. R.A.) *toned, very fine (2)* £200-£240

80 *Pair: Driver G. Sharp, Royal Artillery*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (6888 Dr. G. Sharp. G/3rd R.A.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (13350, Driv: G. Sharp, E/1.Bde....) *edge bruising and contact pitting from Star, good fine (2)* £200-£240

George Sharp was born in the Parish of Walworth, London, and attested for the Royal Artillery in London on 22 August 1867, aged 24, a carman by trade. He served abroad in India from November 1868 to March 1881, and in Egypt from August to November 1882. He was discharged at Woolwich on 28 August 1888, having completed his second period of limited engagement.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm both medals (and Khedive's Star) and change of service number.

81*Three: Battery Sergeant-Major T. Wilson, Royal Horse Artillery*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (3939 Bombr. T. Wilson, N/...) unit illegible through edge bruising; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3939 B.S. Maj: F. Wilson, R.H.A.) note error in initial; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse engraved (3939 Br. T. Wilson N/A R.H.A.) *the Egypt medal with heavy edge bruising and contact pitting from Star, fine or better (3)* £200-£240

Thomas Wilson was born in the Parish of Rathmines, Dublin, and attested there for the Royal Horse Artillery on 16 February 1876, aged 17 years 6 months, a clerk by trade. He served abroad in Egypt from 4 August to 23 October 1882, and in India from October 1889 to March 1899, the remainder at Home. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal (without gratuity) in 1896 and was discharged at Gosport on 20 April 1899.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all three medals.

82 *Three: Driver Fakir Muhammad, Indian Artillery*

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (333 Driver Fakir Muhammad No. 8 Bl. Mn. By.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (333 Driver Fakir Muhammad No. 8 Bl. Mtn. By.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (333 Driver Fakir Muhammad 28th Mtn. By.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (3)* £140-£180

83 *Pair: Sergeant F. Thorley, Royal Artillery*

India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (18172 Sergt. F. Thorley 9 M.B. R.A.) *unofficial connections between clasps; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (18172 Sergt. F. Thorley R.A.) last with official correction to service number, contact marks, very fine and better (2)* £160-£200

Frank Thorley was born at Manchester and attested for the Royal Artillery at Liverpool on 9 November 1876, aged 20, a labourer by trade. He served overseas in India from November 1878 to March 1880; Afghanistan from March 1880 to May 1881; India from May 1881 to May 1889, and again from December 1890 to March 1898. For his service in the Afghan War he was awarded the Afghanistan Medal with clasp for Kandahar and the Kabul to Kandahar Star. In addition to the medals above, Thorley was also awarded the India General Service with clasps for Burma 1885-7, Sikkim 1888 and Hazara 1891, for his service in: the Zhob Valley in 1884; Burma Field Force in 1886-87; Sikkim Field Force in 1888-89; Hazara in 1891; Isazai in 1892; and the Tirah Field Force in 1897-98.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

-
- 84** *Three: Jemadar Patt Ram, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery*
 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue (Jemdr. Patt Ram. No. 5 Bo. Mtn. By.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98, bronze issue (Mul: Duffadar Path Ram. 5th Bombay M.B.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (Mule Dufdr. Path Ram No. 5 Bo. Mn. By.) *all silver plated, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £260-£300
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- 85** *Pair: Colonel P. H. Slee, Royal Field Artillery*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Lt: Col: P. H. Slee, R.F.A.) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. P. H. Slee. R.F.A.) officially engraved naming, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £240-£280
Percy Henry Slee was commissioned as Lieutenant on 26 July 1881, and subsequently: Captain on 1 January 1890; Major on 9 October 1899; Lieutenant-Colonel on 22 August 1902; Colonel on 11 December 1907; and placed on half-pay on 18 December 1909.
 Slee served in the South African War from 1899 until 1902, in command of Railway Section. He took part in the operations in the Orange Free State, including the action at Houtnek (Thoba Mountain). He was present in Orange River Colony, including the actions at Biddulphsberg and Wittebergen (1 to 29 July), and later in Cape Colony south of Orange River in 1899-1900, which included the action at Colesberg. Slee also served during the operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony from 1900 to 1902. He was Mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* of 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902. Made Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was awarded the Queen's medal with 3 clasps and King's medal with 2 clasps.
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- 86** *Pair: Gunner P. Wainwright, Royal Field and Royal Horse Artillery*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (10552 Gnr: P. Wainwright. R.F.A.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (10552 Gnr: P. Wainwright. R.H. A.) minor official correction to number, *nearly very fine (2)* £160-£200
-
- 87** *Pair: Driver T. G. White, 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (23082 Dr. T. G. White, 66th Bty., R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (23082 Dvr. T. G. White. R.F.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180
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- 88** *Pair: Sergeant T. Walsh, Royal Artillery*
 China 1900, no clasp (16924 Gnr: T. Walsh. 62nd Coy. R.G.A.); Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (5137 Sjt: T. Walsh. R.F.A.) *very fine (2)* £400-£500
 Special Reserve L.S. & G.C. awarded April 1911, R.F.A. Irish Command.
-
- 89** *Pair: Gunner Bagh Ali, 28th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery*
 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (640 Gnr: Bhag Ali. 28th M.B. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (640 Gunr. Bagh Ali. 28th Mtn. By.) *nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 90** *Five: Bombardier Sado, Nigeria Regiment Artillery*
 Africa General Service 1902-56, 3 clasps, S. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1904, West Africa 1906 (2800 Pte. Sado. S.N. Regt.); 1914-15 Star (2800 Bmbr. Sado. Nig. R. (Art.)); British War and Victory Medals (2800 Bmbr. Sado. Nig. R. (Art.)); Coronation 1902, bronze, mounted as worn, *the first and last polished, fine, otherwise very fine (5)* £260-£300
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- 91** *Pair: Driver Fazal Dad, 4 Mountain Battery*
 India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (13497 Dvr. Fazal Dad, 4 Mtn. Bty.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (13497 Dvr. Fazal Dad, 4 Mtn. Bty.) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 92** *Pair: Clerk Hakumat Singh, 2 Mountain Battery*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (20781 Naik Hakumat Singh, 2 Mtn. Bty.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (20781 Clerk Hakumat Singh, 2 Mtn. Bty.) *nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
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93 *Four: Lieutenant P. B. Tester, Royal Artillery*

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, E.II.R., Brunei (1157558 W.O. Cl. 2. P. Tester. RA.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (1157558 W.O. Cl. 2. P. B. Tester. RA.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Lt. P. B. Tester RA.) mounted as worn, *very fine (4)* £240-£280

Peter Bernard Tester was born on 5 February 1931. He served in the ranks for 21 years 157 days, and was made R.S.M. on 11 October 1965, and Captain (Quartermaster) on 11 October 1968.

Sold with some brief service notes.

94 *Three: Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Thomas, Royal Artillery*

Korea 1950-53, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major E. V. Thomas R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; **United States of America**, Bronze Star Medal (E. V. Thomas Maj) *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1945 (Burma and Eastern Frontier of India); 10 January 1946 (Burma); 19 September 1946 (Burma); 10 October 1952 (Korea).

Bronze Star Medal *London Gazette* 30 October 1953 (Korea).

Evan Vaughan Thomas was born on 9 July 1913. A Gentleman Cadet from Royal Military Academy, he was to be raised 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Artillery on 1 February 1934, and subsequently: Lieutenant on 1 February 1937; Act. Captain on 1 February 1940; Temp. Captain on 1 May 1940; Captain on 1 February 1942; Major on 1 February 1947; Act. Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 June 1945; Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 September 1945; and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1955. Thomas was retired on 19 July 1958.

95



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (**W. Wynn, Gunner, R. Arty.**) fitted with silver ribbon slide, *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £800-£1,000

96



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Barrosa (**G. Shipley, R. Arty.**) *nearly very fine* £900-£1,200

Provenance: Sotheby, June 1903; Spink, December 1986.

George Shipley was born in the Parish of Eggerton, Derbyshire, and enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 15 September 1805, aged 17, a weaver by trade. He served 9 years 47 days as a Gunner and was discharged on 31 October 1814, in consequence of 'a fractured arm & knee, injured by a hurt in the service, and admitted on the Pension List at 9d per day from 1 Nov 1814.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

-
- 97 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**D. Wheelton, R. Arty. Drivers.**) *edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £700-£900

David Wheelton was admitted to a late pension in respect of a "Fall from Horse Toulouse" (WO 116/89 refers).

98



- Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (**W. Snape, R. Arty. Drivers.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £1,000-£1,400

William Snape was admitted to a late pension in respect of being 'injured in action Cambrai' (WO 116/72 refers).

99



- Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. Thomas Watkis, Royal Foot Artillery.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *vice mark to lower obverse field, otherwise some light contact marks, very fine* £1,600-£2,000

Thomas Watkis received the Waterloo medal but it is uncertain whether or not he was present at the battle or with the reserve force on 18 June. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 1 August 1815, and died at the Cape of Good Hope on 29 April 1828.

100



Waterloo 1815 (**Christ. Toole, Bomb. Royal Foot Artillery**) fitted with replacement silver clip and later ring, *light marks, otherwise very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

Christopher Toole served at Waterloo as a Bombardier in Major Rogers's Company whose battery was hotly engaged at Quatre Bras.

101



Waterloo 1815 (**Ely Scholfield, Gunn.. Royal Foot Artill...**) fitted with replacement silver clip and bar suspension, *severe edge bruising with consequent loss to some letters of naming, fair* *£500-£700*

Ely Scholfield served at Waterloo in Captain and Bt. Major Brome's Company.

102



Waterloo 1815 (**Joseph Wood, Gunner, Royal Foot Artillery.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Joseph Wood was born at Stockport, Chester, and enlisted for the Royal Artillery on 23 April 1804, aged 17, a cotton printer by trade. After the age of 18, he served 20 years 183 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, where he served as a Gunner in Captain J. Sinclair's Brigade. He was discharged in Ireland on 30 September 1823, in consequence of 'lameness of left hip from an injury on duty & admitted on the Pension List at 11d halfpenny per day from 1 Oct. 1823.'

Sold with copied discharge document.

103



Ghuznee 1839 (**Rd. Spencer Corpl. 2nd Trp. 2nd Br. H.A.**) contemporary engraved script on edge, original suspension, *good very fine* £500-£700

104 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Havildar. Maherwan Sing. 4th Battn. Artillery.**) locally impressed naming, *contact scuffing and marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180

105 South Africa 1834-53 (**Ordnance Storehouse Man F. Short.**) *toned, good very fine* £300-£400
Confirmed on the roll of the Commissariat for the Third Kaffir War and unique to this rank.

106 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Capt. W. S. M. Wolfe. RI. Arty.**) contemporary engraved naming in the style of *Hunt & Roskell, toned, contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-£200

William Smyth Maynard Wolfe was commissioned 1st Lieutenant on 19 December 1849; 2nd Lieutenant on 4 April 1851; and 2nd Captain on 23 February 1856. Captain Wolfe served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and on the expedition to Kertch in 1855 (Medal and Clasp, and Turkish Medal).

107



Pair: Driver Robert Smeaton, 'I' Troop Royal Horse Artillery, awarded the Medaille Militaire for gallantly jumping into the river Belbec and rescuing a French soldier on 25 September 1854

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Driver Robt. Smeaton Royal Artillery) depot impressed naming; **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *toned, good very fine (2)* £600-£800

Medaille Militaire: 'Driver Robert Smeaton; present with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East; present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol; on the 25th of September, 1854, this man gallantly jumped into the river Belbec [near Sebastopol], and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier, who would have been drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by Driver Smeaton.'

Robert Smeaton was born near Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Leicester on 21 December 1852, aged 19, a framework knitter by trade. Following his gallant service in the Crimea between June 1854 and June 1855, Smeaton was imprisoned on five occasions, varying in length from 30 days to 125 days, between August 1857 and November 1859. He deserted from Woolwich on 29 June 1860, then rejoined and was imprisoned from 14 November 1860 to 13 May 1861. He was imprisoned again from 4 October 1861 until 27 January 1862, and was discharged at Aldershot on the following day 'as unworthy to remain in the Regiment.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and full confirmation of all clasps and medals.

108



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. White. Dr. RI. Horse Arty.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £600-£800

William White is confirmed as Driver (No. 1763) in 'C' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.

'C' and 'I' Troops Royal Horse Artillery were present throughout the campaign in the Crimea, attached to the Cavalry division. They were the only Horse Artillery to qualify for all four clasps, and were detailed by Lord Raglan to support the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Sold with medal and clasp medal roll extracts.

- 109 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**697. Drvr. W. Southgate E By. 19th Bde. R.A.**) *suspension slack, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £140-£180
-
- 110 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**107 Gunr. W. Smith, Armstrong Mtn. By.**) *suspension post soldered and no longer swivels, edge bruise and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare* £240-£280
-
- 111 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**2700. Gr. H. Wall. (9th By. 2nd Bde. R.A.)**) *very fine* £160-£200
-
- 112 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**Duffadar .umman No. 9 By. 1st Bde. C.P. Dn. R.A.**) *a little rubbed over rank and first letter of name, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100
-
- 113 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**Muleteer Malli No. 1 (Kohat) Mn. By.**) *suspension re-affixed, polished, good fine* £100-£140

114



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**Lieut. F. G. Smallwood No. 9/1 N.D. R.A.**) *mounted as worn, toned, very fine and scarce* £400-£500

Four guns of 9/1 Northern Division Royal Artillery on this campaign, the entire expedition under the command of Colonel T. Graham, R.A.

Major Frank Graham Smallwood was Ordnance Officer at Agra and was appointed M.V.O. Fourth Class on 19 December 1905. He was promoted to Commander in the same Order on 12 December 1911, in recognition of his services as Ordnance Officer, 'On Deputation with Coronation Durbar Camp Delhi'.

Sold with original Warrant for both C.V.O. and M.V.O. together with their respective covering letters of appointment from the Secretary of the Order, Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, with envelope addressed to the 'Ordnance Department, Simla, India'.

- 115 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888, bronze issue (**24 Muleteer Mir Ali No. 4 Hazara Mn. By.**) *suspension a little slack, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£0
-
- 116 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92, bronze issue (**Baggage Driver Alif Khan No. 2 Mn. By. R.A.**) *better than good fine* £100-£140
-
- 117 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**71418 Gunr. W. Simmonds No. 1 Mn. By. R.A.**) *slack suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £120-£160

-
- 118** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**379 Driver Sunag Singh No. 9 Mn. By. R.A.**) *suspension a little slack, polished, better than good fine* £100-£0
-
- 119** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891, bronze issue (**Bhisti Hakir No. 3 Peshawar Mn. By.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- 120** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5, bronze issue (**5 Cook Hazara Singh No. 1 (Kohat) Mn. By.**) *good fine* £80-£100
-
- 121** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5, bronze issue (**Muleteer Hayat Bakhsh No. 3 (Pesh.) Mn. By.**) *very fine* £100-£140
-
- 122** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (**Capt. H. M. Smith Bengl. H. Arty.**) *small mark to Queen's neck, otherwise toned, good very fine* £300-£400
-
- 123** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Umbeyla, Jowaki 1877-8 (**2069 Gunner Wm. Woodley. 1/C R.H.A.**) *naming correctly impressed for Jowaki clasp, nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
- Umbeyla clasp not confirmed. Also entitled to Afghanistan medal with clasp for Ali Musjid.
-
- 124** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1888, Hazara 1891 (**194 Driver Mir Jumman No. 1 M.B. R.A.**) *locally impressed naming, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- 125** India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Hazara 1891 (**48988 Gunr. W. Wallace No. 1 By. 1st Bde. E. Dn. R.A.**) *good very fine* £200-£240
- Medal and clasps confirmed; served with 9 Mountain Battery on the Hazara Expedition.
-
- 126** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieutt. E. H. Willoughby - Artillery**) *naming officially engraved in running script, toned, good very fine* £260-£300
-
- 127** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Subadar Dowkul Khan 2nd Compy. Arty. Hydd. Cont.**) *locally impressed naming, good fine or better* £140-£180
-
- 128** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Naick Bulund Khun Arty. Kuppoothulla Contingt.**) *naming engraved in running script, test cut to rim, good fine* £100-£120
-
- 129** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Bombr. Jas. Smith, 6th Bn. Bengal Art.**) *nearly very fine* £240-£280
-
- 130** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (**D. Ast. Comy. Genl. W. F. G. Servantes**) *officially impressed naming, scratching to obverse fields, otherwise toned, very fine* £400-£500

Roll confirms medal and clasp and notes that Servantes was attached to the Cooly Corps at Canton in 1860.

William F. G. Servantes was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General on the China Station on 2 January 1856. According to *Hart's Army List* for 1862, 'Mr Servantes served upwards of ten years in the 96th and 6th Regiments previous to entering the Commissariat. Was Interpreter to the Forces in New Zealand during the rebellion of the Southern Tribes, and as such was present at the attack on the fortified positions in the Horokiwi Valley, 6th August 1846 (mentioned in despatches), and on retirement of the troops from that place was left in command of the friendly tribes with whom he followed up and dispersed the rebels after a severe encounter with them on the summit of Ponawha Mountain.

Served subsequently at Wanganui, New Zealand, in the same capacity and was present at the affair of St John's Wood, July 1847 (mentioned in despatches). Served in the Crimean campaign from 1st October 1854 (Medal with three Clasps). Served subsequently in China, and commanded a company of the Chinese coolies "Bamboo Rifles" at the capture of Canton. Was present at that city during the attacks on it in 1858, and also with the expedition which was repulsed at the Taku Forts in 1859. Was also with the forces in the North of China in 1860 (Medal and Clasp).

- 131 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (**Serjt. Alexr. Thompson, No. 6 B. 12th Bde. R. Art.**) officially impressed naming, *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400

Alexander Thompson was born at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Aberdeen on 24 November 1847, aged 19, a cooper by trade. He served abroad at Barbados for 1 year 10 months, and then in China for 1 year 8 months - including the operations at Canton in 1857 for which he received the medal and clasp. Although he achieved the rank of Sergeant at this time, several subsequent misdemeanours caused him to be reduced to Gunner until May 1868 when he was promoted to Bombardier, and to Corporal in September 1869. He was discharged in that rank at Dover Castle on 3 May 1870.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm medal and clasp.

- 132 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Gun Lascar Succaram Samah, No. 3 B. 13th Bde. R. Art.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £180-£220

- 133 China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Gunr. J. S. Smith, No. 6 B. 12th Bde. R. Art.**) officially impressed naming but with engraved correction to initials, *contact marks, good fine* £400-£500

Roll confirms all 3 clasps and notes that he was discharged on 6 April 1869.

- 134 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Gr. J. W. Sills, Prescottt. G.A.**) Canadian-style impressed naming, *contact marks overall, otherwise nearly very fine* £240-£280

27 medals issued to the Prescott Garrison Artillery.

- 135 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**706. Serjt. R. W. Welch, 17th Bde. R.A. 1873-4.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

Medal and Clasp confirmed; 64 medals issued to 17th Brigade R.A., including 17 with Coomassie clasp.

- 136 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Lieut. T. W. Stansfield. 14/9th Bde. R.A.**) naming largely officially corrected, *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £100-£140

137



The Second Afghan War Medal awarded to Driver M. Sullivan, "E" Battery "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, a possible survivor of the battle of Maiwand

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (4298, Driv:M. Sullivan, E. Batt: B.Bde. R.H.A.) *nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

At Maiwand, on that disastrous day of 27 July 1880, "E" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery played a most conspicuous roll. It suffered as a consequence 2 officers and 19 other ranks killed, and 2 officers and 14 other ranks wounded, gaining in the process 2 Victoria Crosses and 8 Distinguished Conduct Medals. Retiring to Kandahar, E/B., R.H.A. served during the siege of Kandahar, with three guns mounted on the Herat facing wall and one on the Idgah Gate. It is very possible that Sullivan was with his Battery at Maiwand on that day. During the battle of Kandahar on 1 September 1880, for which he was awarded the clasp, the battery was attached to the Cavalry Brigade.

- 138 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**Gunnr. G. E. Shelvoke. P.A.O.C.V. Arty.**) *official correction to 'v' of surname, otherwise toned, good very fine* £200-£240
Confirmed on the roll as 'Shelroke'.
- 139 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**Dvr. A. M. Tomlinson. P.O.A.C.A.**) *nearly very fine* £200-£240
- 140 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**1623 Gnr. Abubukara 8, G.C. Constby.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- 141 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**7427 - Gunnr. G. Smith - 24/Westn. Dn. R.A.**) *brooch marks to obverse, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-£240
Just 8 medals for Rhodesia 1896 issued to this unit.
- 142 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (**Lce. Dufdr. Gauhar No. 1 Kashmir Mt. By.**) *last part of unit rubbed, suspension refixed, polished, fine* £50-£70
- 143 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**650 Gunnr. Samund Singh Gujrat Mtn. By.**) *polished, fine* £50-£70
- 144 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**341 Dvr. Mul Raj Gujrat Mtn. By.**) *slack suspension, contact marks, good fine* £50-£70
- 145 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**262 Gunnr. Nanu No. 1 Fd. By. H.C.**) *better than good fine* £60-£80
- 146 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Head Carpenter Ali Muhammad No. 2 Derajat Mtn. Batty.**) *claw loose and test cut to edge, otherwise good fine* £60-£80
- 147 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (**874 Driver Ghulam Muhammad No. 5th Bo. Mn. By.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- 148 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**Syce Ragbar A By. R. Horse Arty.**) *officially engraved naming, suspension repaired and no longer swivels, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 149 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**Syce Rahlia (1) 72d By. R.F. Arty.**) *officially engraved naming, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 150 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**86094 Gnr. W. Whitebread, 73rd Bty. R.F.A.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- 151 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (**46007 Coy. Qr. Mr. Serjt. C. A. Wood. Edin. Coy. R.G.A.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- 152 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**Lt. Colonel F. H. Ward. R.F.A.**) *officially impressed naming, toned, extremely fine* £180-£220
- 153 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. R. A. Tijou. R.F.A.**) *officially impressed naming, toned, good very fine* £160-£200



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Natal, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**Lt: Col: P. B. Taylor, R.H.A.**) officially engraved naming, *good very fine* £800-£1,000

Brevet Colonel P. B. Taylor (retired pay) was in command of "U" Battery Royal Horse Artillery in the South African War of 1899-1901, and was twice wounded: slightly at Vaal Bank on 27 November 1900, and dangerously on 20 June 1901. He took part in the relief of Kimberley, and was present in the operations in the Orange Free State February to May 1900, including operations in Paardeberg, and actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet River, and Zand River. Additionally, Taylor was in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including actions near Johannesburg and Diamond Hill - and later in the Transvaal east of Pretoria in 1900, which included actions at Belfast. He was also in Orange River Colony in 1900, including actions at Bothaville, and again in Orange River Colony from 30 November 1900 to February 1901, and March to June 1901. Taylor was in Cape Colony in December 1900 and from February to March 1901 (Despatches *London Gazette* 10 September 1901; Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; Queen's Medal with 8 Clasps).

-
- 155** China 1900, no clasp (**75564 Gr. W. Sigston No. 91 Co. R.G.A.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 156** China 1900, no clasp (**32795 Gnr: J. Thornton. R.G.A.**) *toned, nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 157** China 1900, no clasp (**2570 Gnr: H. Wilson. H.K.-S. Bn: R.A.**) *edge bruising and overall contact wear, good fine* £240-£280
-
- 158** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**1157 Dvr. Nika Singh. R.F.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £180-£220
-
- 159** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**Store Lascar Omar Din 12th Bty. R.F.A.**) *officially re-engraved naming, very fine* £180-£220
-
- 160** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (**645 Gnr: Waseni. N. Nigeria Regt.**) *very fine* £160-£200
-
- 161** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (**84 Gnr: Sawan Singh Murree Mtn: Bty.**) *suspension slack, polished, good fine* £140-£180
-
- 162** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (**188 Dvr: Man Singh Murree Mtn: Bty.**) *repair to suspension post, good fine* £140-£180
-
- 163** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**524 Gnr: Abbas Ali Shah. 28th M.B. R.A.**) *suspension bent at one side, otherwise better than good fine* £50-£70
-
- 164** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**528 Dvr: Lachman Das. 28th M.B. R.A.**) *replacement suspension claw, polished and scratched, good fine* £50-£70
-
- 165** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1902 (**12 Carrier Garuba Wase. No. 1 Bty: N.N.R.**) *very fine* £100-£140

- 166** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1918 (**48 Nafar Babekir El Dowe. Arab M. Bty. E.A.**) *nearly very fine and rare* £300-£400
37 medals issued to the Arab Maxim Battery with this clasp.
- 167** Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**519 Dvr. Dyal Singh. 28th M.B. R.A.**) *unofficial rivets, good fine* £180-£220
- 168** Africa General Service 1902-56, 3 clasps, N. Nigeria 1902, N. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1906 (**347 Gnr. Mahama 11. 2nd A. N. Nigeria Regt.**) *unofficial rivets, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £180-£220
- 169** Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze issue (**89 Muleteer Jahan Dad. 7 Mtn. Bty.**) *officially impressed naming, good very fine* £240-£280
- 170** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**349 Lce. Naick. Kala. No. 8 Mtn. B. R.G.A.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £50-£70
- 171** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2), (**4668 Dvr. Bhagtu, 1 Kashmir Mtn. Bty.; 1397 Dvr. Santram, 1 Kashmir Mtn. Bty.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine and better (2)* £60-£80
- 172** India General Service 1908-35, (2), 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**1036 Dvr. Ram Chand 33 P Bty.**); 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**Br. Kalandar Khan, 112 P. Bty.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 173** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5437 Gnr. Rustam Khan. 67 Bty. RFA.**) *later small impressed naming, very fine* £60-£80
- 174** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**32573 Clk. Sant Singh, 1 Mtn. Bty.**); 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**31527 Gnr. Sultan Mohd., 7 Mtn. Bty.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 175** India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (**33503 Gnr. Mehndi Khan, 4 Mtn. Bty.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80
- 176** India General Service 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**960 L. Nk. Chanu Khan, 27/Mtn. Bty.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £80-£100
- 177** General Service 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, S. Persia, (**232 Dvr. Ghulam Mohammad. R.A.**); 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (**1764 Dvr. Allah Din. R.A.**); 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**MYA/18111315 Gnr. Ali B Ibrahim R.A.**) *the second with heavy edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine, the last good very fine (3)* £60-£80
- 178** Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (unsuccessful), (**Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. H. Sidwell, 30th Nov. 1896.**) *lacking ribbon buckle, extremely fine* £100-£140
R.H.S. Case No. 29240:
'At great personal risk, gallantly attempted to rescue R. Tailford, who was unfortunately drowned at Tynemouth, 30th November, 1897.'
Quartermaster-Sergeant Sidwell, Army Ordnance Corps, and Bombardier J. Law, R.A., at great personal risk, gallantly attempted to rescue R. Tailford, who was drowned at Tynemouth on 30 November 1896. The recipient was aged 36 at the time. Tailford was seen struggling in the sea off Tynemouth at 9.30 a.m.; he was about 100 yards out in 10 feet of water. A heavy sea was running and the water was very cold. Both men went down a steep cliff and swam out to him; however owing to the rough sea they could not effect the rescue and returned to the shore in an exhausted state. The case was sent to the Royal Humane Society by the O.C. at Tynemouth.'
- 179** Royal National Lifeboat Institution, V.R., silver (**Gunner Henry Stevens R.A. Voted 6th Feby. 1879**) with uniface double-dolphin suspension, *light marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £600-£800
R.N.L.I. Silver Medal Voted 6 February 1879:
'The silver medal of the Institution, a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and One Pound to Henry Stevens, Gunner, 10th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for swimming out twice at very great risk to the brigantine "Princess Royal", with the view of saving some of her crew, that vessel having been wrecked at Camden Fort. near Cork, on the night of the 24th December 1878.'

A Collection of Medals to the 46th Foot and its Successor Units

The 46th (South Devonshire) Regiment of Foot was raised in 1741 and saw extensive service in North America during the latter half of the 18th Century and early 19th Century, including in the Caribbean, and subsequently took part in the Crimean War. It amalgamated with the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot in 1881 to become the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and saw further service in the Egyptian campaign and in South Africa during the Boer War, as well as extensive service in both the Great War and the Second World War. Following the Second World War the Regiment amalgamated successively with the Somerset Light Infantry to form the Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry in 1959; with the Durham Light Infantry, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry to form the Light Infantry in 1968; and then with the Devonshire and Dorset Light Infantry, the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire Light Infantry, and the Royal Green Jackets to form The Rifles in 2007.

180



A Second War 'North Africa' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Spiers, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who experienced a meteoric rise through the ranks during the Second World War; was present at the evacuation from Dunkirk; Commanded Troops in Rome; and was twice Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Lieut. (Q.M.) J. H. Spiers. D.C.L.I.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine* (7) £360-£440

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

The original Recommendation states: 'During the period under review, in fact from the first day he joined the Administrative Staff of this Headquarters early in November 1942, this officer has been outstanding in his devotion to duty. Joining originally as the Quartermaster he was soon made an assistant Camp Commandant in which capacity he has worked since May 1943. His services throughout have been of an exceptionally high degree of merit, and it can be truly said that on numerous occasions he has undertaken special duties superior to his rank and ordinary work, and has performed them brilliantly. During the move to North Africa from the U.K., the hectic days of settling down in Algiers, the move to Italy in July 1944, and ever since, he has played a major part in the local administration of the British section of A.F.H.Q. Possessing a remarkable knowledge of man-management, a capacity for hard work day in and out without easing up, this officer's boundless energy, tact, cheerfulness, and contagious enthusiasm for the job in hand has been an inspiration to all around and there is no doubt whatever that he has had a very considerable share in the smooth running of the local administration, and he has earned the respect and friendship of all ranks, both British and American, with whom he has had to deal. The general well-being of the 4,000 British Officers and Men here at A.F.H.Q. has always been his particular concern, and the high standard of messing, accommodation, and general welfare of the other ranks has been ever of the highest priority with him. His exemplary conduct and efficiency throughout the two and a half years he has been with this Headquarters is worthy of special recognition.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 11 November 1943 and 20 February 1945.

John Henry Spiers was born in Guildford, Surrey, on 24 July 1906 and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry at Winchester on 26 May 1925, transferring to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry the same day. He was advanced Colour Sergeant and appointed Company Quartermaster Sergeant on 7 April 1937, and was promoted Warrant Officer Class III on 1 October 1938, and Warrant Officer Class II on 15 November 1938. He served with the British Expeditionary Force during the Second World War in France from 30 September 1939 until being evacuated from Dunkirk on 1 June 1940; given the fact that he was a Platoon Sergeant Major at the time, it is more than likely that Spiers played a key role in the Battalion's successful evacuation from Dunkirk in H.M.S. *Kingfisher* on the evening of 1 June 1940, whilst still an effectively formed body with high morale.

Promoted Warrant Officer Class I on 29 September 1940, Spiers experienced a meteoric rise during the War, being commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) on 9 December 1941, and posted to the 7th Battalion. He subsequently served as Second in Command to the Camp Commandant of General Headquarters, North Africa, and would thus have got to know well all the great and good of Allied High Command (see M.B.E. Recommendation), before seeing further service in Italy, and was promoted Captain on 9 December 1944; temporary Major on 24 February 1945; and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 November 1947. For his services during the Second World War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches and was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire. He relinquished his commission on 20 October 1948, being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and died on 29 January 1953.

Sold with copied research.

181 *Pair: Major H. W. Sibley, 46th Regiment of Foot*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Paymr. H. W. Sibley. 46th. Regt.) depot impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Captain H. W. Sibley - 46th. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced as issued with ring and straight bar suspension; together with the related contemporary miniature awards, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£440-£550*

William Henry Sibley was commissioned Ensign in the 32nd Regiment of Foot on 17 October 1845, and was promoted Lieutenant on 9 February 1848. He transferred to the 46th Foot as Paymaster, with the rank of Captain, on 27 October 1854, and was served with them in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was advanced Honorary Major on 27 October 1864, and transferred to Half Pay List in 1869. He died in 1872.

182 *Pair: Brevet Major W. J. Foster, 19th Regiment of Foot, attached 46th Regiment of Foot*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. W. J. Foster 46th. Regt. 1856.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Lieut. W. J. Foster, 46th. Regt. 1855.) contemporarily engraved naming but in a different style, both with contemporary top silver riband buckles, *heavy contact marks to first, this nearly very fine; the second good very fine (2)* *£400-£500*

William John Foster was commissioned Ensign in the 19th Regiment of Foot on 21 February 1855, and served with the 46th Regiment of Foot in the Crimea as part of a draft of reinforcements, being present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from 18 August 1855. He was promoted Lieutenant on 2 October 1855, and Captain, by purchase, on 8 July 1859. He is mentioned in the 1881 Census as 'Retired Bt. Major, 19th Foot.' A diary that Foster liberated from Sebastopol is now in the Regimental Museum.

183



Three: Captain R. W. Piper, 46th Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. R. W. Piper 46th. Foot) *Hunt & Roskell* engraved naming; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, unmarked; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with suspension claw and small fixed ring suspension, *light contact marks, very fine and better (3)* *£600-£800*

Provenance: Spink, November 2005 (when sold without the Medjidieh).

Robert William Piper was commissioned Ensign in the 46th Regiment of Foot on 28 May 1842, and was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 11 July 1845, and Captain by purchase on 23 April 1852.

184 *Three: Sergeant W. O'Neil, 46th Regiment of Foot*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3773, Serjt. W. O'Neil. 46th. Foot.) engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (3)* *£400-£500*

William O'Neil was born in Killyman, Co. Armagh, in 1837 and attested for the 46th Regiment of Foot at Armagh on 23 June 1855. He was promoted Corporal on 27 November 1857, and Sergeant on 8 August 1860, and was appointed Sergeant Cook on 23 December 1869. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 24 September 1874, and was discharged on 5 September 1876, after 21 years and 77 days' service, of which over 10 years were spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



Four: Sergeant T. Pither, 46th Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 3... Thomas Pether [sic]. 46th. R...) depot impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3447. Sergt. T-Pither 46th. Foot.) impressed naming; Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjt. T. Pither. 46/Foot.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (N. 3... T. Pithers [sic] 46th. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced with ring and straight bar suspension, the three Victorian-era awards with top silver brooch bars, *heavy contact marks to the Crimea pair that has partially obscured naming, these fine; the LS&GC and MSM good very fine (4)* £900-£1,200

Thomas Pether was born in Windsor, Berkshire, on 10 November 1836 and attested for the 46th Regiment of Foot on 10 October 1854. He was advanced Sergeant on 30 November 1860, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 29 March 1873. He was discharged on 23 November 1875, after 21 years and 14 days' service, and was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal, together with an annuity of £10, per Army Order 166 of 1907, having been recommended for the award in June 1904: 'O.C. considers this a thoroughly desirous case, now aged 67 and totally unable to work.' He died on 29 November 1913.

Sold with copied research.

Four: Private J. Dell, 46th Regiment of Foot, later 80th Regiment of Foot, who was reputedly the youngest man in the Regiment to receive a four-clasp Crimea Medal

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (...ivate J. Dell. 46...) Regimentally engraved naming; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (949 J. Dell H.M's. 80th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (949 Pte. J. Dell, 80th. Foot.) engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (.8 Jams. Dell. 46th. Regt.) Regimentally engraved naming, pierced as issued with small ring and straight bar suspension, *heavy contact marks to the Crimea pair that has somewhat obscured naming, the suspension claw on the first crudely re-affixed, and with some of the rivets between the clasps replaced, these therefore fair; the IGS and LS&GC better and a scarce 4-clasp award to the 46th Foot (4)* £700-£900

Only a detachment of the Regiment, 6 Officers and 225 men, made up of Sir George Cathcart's Honour Guard and two companies of the Advance Party, were present at the Battle of Alma on 20 September 1854, and the subsequent actions at Balaklava and Inkermann.

James Dell was born in Newbury, Berkshire, on 19 December 1836 and attested for the 46th Regiment of Foot at Windsor on 19 June 1854. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea as part of the advance party, and was present, whilst still underage, at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. He transferred to the 80th Foot in India on 1 March 1865, and saw further service during the Bhootan campaign. He was awarded his Long Service and God Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 24 April 1875, and was discharged at Gosport on 28 December 1875, after 21 years and 10 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

Three: Private J. H. McCullough, 46th Regiment of Foot, who was wounded at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw re-affixed, and clasp carriage altered*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2860 James H. Mc.Cullough 46th. Foot.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks throughout, the first polished, this fine; the other two good very fine (3)* £460-£550

Provenance: North West Medals, August 2002 (LS&GC only).

Only a detachment of the Regiment, 6 Officers and 225 men, made up of Sir George Cathcart's Honour Guard and two companies of the Advance Party, were present at the Battle of Alma on 20 September 1854, and the subsequent actions at Balaklava and Inkermann.

James Henry McCullough was born in Comber, Co. Down, Ireland, in 1834 and attested for the 46th Regiment of Foot at Belfast on 23 October 1852. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea, and was wounded at the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854. He was discharged on 16 May 1872 after 19 years and 206 days' service, of which over 10 years were spent soldiering in India. He died in Lancashire in April 1889.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Major-General T. John, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, late 2nd Regiment of Foot

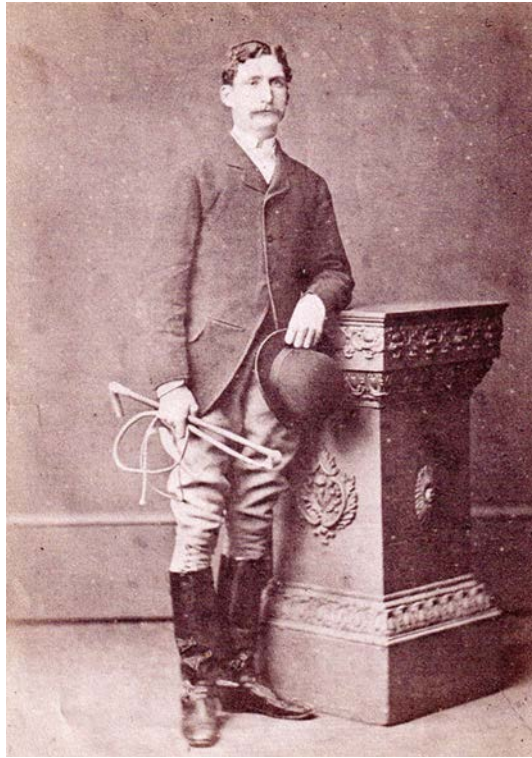
China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Lieut. Thos. John, 1st Bn. 2nd Regt.) officially impressed naming; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85 (Lt. Col. T. John, 2/D.C.L.I.); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, Fourth Class breast badge, silver, gold, and enamel, with rosette on riband, *suspension detached between star and crescent, chips to enamel*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn and housed in a fitted glazed display frame, *nearly very fine (4)* *£1,500-£1,800*

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Thomas John was born at Cork on 17 December 1835, and was commissioned Ensign in the 2nd Foot on 10 June 1853, becoming Lieutenant in December 1854. He served in China in 1860, at the capture of the Taku Forts and subsequent operations in the north of the country (Medal with clasp). He exchanged as Captain into the 46th Foot on 2 December 1862, gaining promotion to Major in July 1876, and to Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1881. He served in Egypt at El Magfar, Tel-El-Mahuta, Kassassin (28 August and 9 September, 1882), and commanded the battalion at Tel-el-Kebir after the commanding officer was wounded. He was mentioned in despatches by Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B. for the action at Kassassin on the 28th August 1882 (*London Gazette* 19 September 1882), received the medal with clasp, Fourth Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Bronze Star. He also commanded the battalion on the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and in the advance column under Major-General Earle (Clasp).

Placed on half-pay in the rank of Colonel in September 1885, John received promotion to the rank of honorary Major-General in December 1885. He died in Bedford on 17 April 1898.

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Major J. J. Forsyth Grant, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, late 15th Regiment of Foot

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Major, J. J. F. Grant. 2/D of C.L.I.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, housed in a contemporary *Furber & Son, Cheltenham*, fitted leather case, *minor edge bruising to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £600-£800

John Joseph Forsyth Grant was born in Southsea, Hampshire, on 23 October 1840, and was commissioned Ensign in the 15th Regiment of Foot on 25 April 1858. He was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 17 July 1860, and Captain by purchase on 25 December 1867, and having been placed on the Half Pay list on 15 August 1868, exchanged into the 46th Regiment of Foot on 6 July 1870. Promoted Major in the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 1 July 1881, he served in Egypt from 20 July 1882 and was present at the reconnaissance at Rameh; the actions of El-Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta; and the first action at Kassassin on 28 August 1882. Returning home, he died in Cheltenham on 3 April 1884.

Forsyth Grant married Miss Anne Littleton in 1876; six years later he was granted a divorce from her on the grounds of her infidelity with her parents' coachmen - at the time divorce cases could only be heard at the High Court in London, with the case attracting much attention in the gossip pages of the newspapers.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient in civilian riding attire.

190 Pair: Sergeant A. Jackson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (5323 Corl. A. Jackson, 2: D. of C. Lt. Inf.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5323 Serjt: A. Jackson. D. of C.L.I.) *number partially officially corrected on KSA, heavy contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £160-£200

A. Jackson was born in 1873 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 15 September 1897. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the Battle of Paardeberg on 18 February 1900, when, in the 'Cornish Charge', the Battalion suffered total casualties of 28 killed and 52 wounded.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

191 Three: Private E. Giles, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was wounded in August 1917, before being captured and taken Prisoner of War on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918

1914-15 Star (8728 Pte. E. Giles. D. of Corn. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8727 Pte. E. Giles. D.C.L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-£90

Edward Giles was born in Tonbridge, Kent, in 1899 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in London on 10 July 1907. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914, before transferring to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 6 November 1915. Wounded on 18 August 1917, he was captured and taken Prisoner of War on 21 March 1918, the first day of the German Spring Offensive, and was repatriated at the end of the War. He was discharged on 9 July 1919, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

- 192** *Pair: Acting Sergeant S. Aukett, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for Salonika*
1914-15 Star (13400 Pte. S. Aukett. D. of Corn. L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (13400 A.Sjt. S. Aukett. D.C.L.I.); together with an *erased* Victory Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *good very fine*
- Pair: Private T. Cole, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was conscripted into the Light Infantry despite only having one eye*
British War and Victory Medals (26698 Pte. T. Cole. D. of Corn. L.I.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private W. R. Edmonds, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (38058 Pte. W. R. Edmonds. D. of Corn. L.I.) *good very fine (7)* £90-£120
- Stanley Aukett** was born in Leytonstone, Essex, in 1890 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Stratford, Essex, on 3 September 1914. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 January 1915, before transferring to the Army Service Corps on 22 July 1918, and was Mentioned in Despatches for Salonika (*London Gazette* 30 January 1919). He was discharged, Class 'Z', on 30 May 1919, and died in Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, on 2 July 1959.
- Thomas Cole** was conscripted into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 11 March 1916, despite only having one eye! He transferred to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 27 March 1916 served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 May 1916.
- William Robert Edmonds** attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War.
Sold with copied research.

- 193** *Six: Captain S. L. Peter, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later Town Clerk, Mayor, and Freeman of Launceston*
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. L. Peter.); Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style by *Spink, London*; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted ordinary-style as worn, *cleaned and lacquered, nearly extremely fine (6)* £220-£260
- Stuart Luttrell Peter** was born in 1894 into a distinguished Launceston family - a distant ancestor, John Peter, having been Mayor of Launceston in 1553 - and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Following the outbreak of the Great War he volunteered for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 7 August 1914, and proceeded with the 4th Battalion to India later that year (although not to a theatre of War). Advanced Captain, he served with the 1st/4th Battalion in Egypt and Palestine, and was disembodied on 28 January 1919.
- In civilian life Peter served as Town Clerk of Launceston, and in 1937 organised the Feudal Dues Ceremony for the Royal Visit of H.M. King George VI to Launceston Castle. He served as Civil Defence Controller and Air Raid Precautions Sub-Controller for the Borough during the Second World War, and in 1953 was appointed Mayor of Launceston for Coronation Year. Admitted a Freeman of the Borough in 1955, he died in October 1972.
- Sold with extensive research, including a photographic image of the recipient in his robes of office.

- 194** *Seven: Sergeant R. S. Hambly, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later South Staffordshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (4378 Pte. R. S. Hambly. D. of Corn. L.I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (4378 Pte. R. S. Hambly. D.C.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (201282 Pte. R. S. Hambly. 4/D. of Corn: L.I.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2307060 Sjt. R. S. Hambly. S. Staff. R.) *generally good very fine and better (7)* £460-£550
- Richard Sydney Hambly** was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, on 29 September 1890 and attested there for the 5th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 26 May 1909, having previously served in the Regiment's 2nd Volunteer Battalion. He was embodied on 4 August 1914 and transferred to the 4th Battalion on 11 December 1914. He served overseas during the Great War, first in India from 9 October 1914 to 12 February 1917 (although not in a qualifying theatre of War), and then in Egypt from 13 February 1917 until the cessation of hostilities. He was demobilised on 2 April 1919, and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 275 of August 1919.
- Hambly re-enlisted in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Territorial Army) at St. Austell on 6 March 1933, and was embodied on 2 September 1939. He was promoted Sergeant on 22 April 1940, before transferring to the South Staffordshire Regiment on 17 June 1940. He transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 23 August 1945 and was finally discharged on 10 February 1954. He was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 28 of 1944, and died in Surrey on December 1965.
- Sold with copied service records and other research.

- 195** *Pair: Private W. R. Hall, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (26079 Pte. W. R. Hall. D. of Corn. L.I.) *scratch to obverse field of BWM, otherwise very fine*
- Pair: Private W. J. Harris, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (30205 Pte. W. J. Harris. D. of Corn. L.I.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private J. T. Maunder, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (34969 Pte. J. T. Maunder. D.C.L.I.) *scratch marks to edge of BWM (but naming details entirely as originally impressed) and traces of verdigris to reverse of VM, nearly very fine and a scarce pair to the 6th Battalion, D.C.L.I. (6)* £80-£100
- William Robert Hall** attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 6 January 1916 and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 May to 20 November 1916. He was discharged on 16 January 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
- W. J. Harris** attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and served with the 1/5th and 10th Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front.
- J. T. Maunder** attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, before transferring to the Devonshire Regiment, and seeing further service with the 2nd and 10th Battalions.



Pair: Captain W. Trounson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. W. Trounson); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Lieut. W. Trounson.) *nearly extremely fine, the GSM unique to an officer in the DCLI (2)* £300-£400

One of only three General Service Medals with the clasp S. Persia awarded to the Duke of Cornwall's light Infantry, Trounson being the only officer recipient.

William Trounson was born in Penzance, Cornwall, in June 1887 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 10 September 1915. He was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, and was seconded for duty with the Military Works Services on 30 November 1918, qualifying with them for his General Service Medal with S. Persia clasp. He was restored to the D.C.L.I. establishment on 13 May 1920, and relinquished his commission on 30 September 1921. He died in Penzance on 8 February 1943.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which confirms that he did not qualify for a Victory Medal (and which gives his most senior rank as Captain, Indian Army); and other research.

197 Five: Private A. H. Rowe, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and Machine Gun Corps, later Corps of Military Police

British War Medal 1914-20 (4245 Pte. A. H. Rowe. D.C.L.I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (4245 Pte. A. H. Rowe. D.C.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *the Great War pair heavily polished and worn, therefore fair; the rest better (5)* £200-£240

Albert Henry Rowe was born in Bude, Cornwall, on 27 June 1895 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 2 March 1914, serving with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in India (not entitled to a Victory Medal). Discharged on 20 June 1919, he attested for the Machine Gun Corps the following day, and later the Devonshire Regiment (Territorial Army), before reverting to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Regular Army) on 9 September 1924, and appears on the Roll for the 1937 Jubilee Medal as '7815537, Private, 2nd Battalion, D.C.L.I.' He saw further service at home during the Second World War, transferring to the Corps of Military Police on 24 August 1942, and after transferring to the Reserve on 5 November 1945, was finally discharged on 7 April 1951, after over 37 years' service, a decade of which was spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

198 Seven: Warrant Officer Class II W. M. Rogers, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5435561 W.O. Cl.2. W. M. Rogers. D.C.L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (5435561 W.O. Cl.2. W. Rogers. D.C.L.I.) first six mounted as worn, the GSM loose as issued, *light contact marks, good very fine, the GSM scarce to unit (7)* £300-£400

William Martin Rogers was born on 11 July 1912 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 13 February 1931. He was promoted Corporal on 25 August 1940, and served during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 30 September 1939 to 1 June 1940; in North Africa from 23 March to 15 December 1943; and subsequently in Italy. His record of service notes that he was wounded.

Advanced Warrant Officer Class II on 2 June 1947, and appointed Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Rogers was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity per Army Order 14 of 1950, and subsequently served in Malaya as part of a draft attached to 21 Guard Unit (Royal Military Police) from 22 November 1950 to 22 August 1951. He was discharged on 19 February 1953 after 21 years and 7 days' service. He subsequently served with the Territorial Army for ten years as Chief Clerk to 23 (Cornwall) Field Dressing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps (T. A.). He died at Carbis Bay, St. Ives, Cornwall, on 22 September 1966.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

199 *Eight: Sergeant J. D. Beer, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later Royal Army Medical Corps*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22562553 Cpl. J. D. Beer. R.A.M.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22562553 Sgt. J. D. Beer. R.A.M.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I. R., 2nd issue, Territorial (5672365 Pte. J. D. Beer. D.C.L.I.) *contact marks, good very fine (8)* £400-£500

Jack Douglas Beer was born in Wilton, Somerset, on 24 January 1921 and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry (Territorial Force) at Minehead on 17 November 1938. He transferred to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 16 May 1944, and then to the Reserve on 13 July 1946, and was discharged on 15 July 1951. He re-enlisted into the Royal Army Medical Corps on 16 July 1951, and served with them in Kenya and East Africa from 25 January 1953 to 19 December 1955, and then in Aden from 16 August 1959 to 12 September 1960.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

200 *Six: Private H. Heaford, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, later Royal Air Force*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II. R., 2nd issue (Harold William Hoiles Heaford) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the recipient's original Regular Army Certificate of Service; and Imperial Service Medal bestowal Certificate, this last framed and glazed, *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Private W. P. Deakin, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Defence and War Medals; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5433442 Pte. W. P. Deakin. D.C.L.I.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (8)* £140-£180

Harold Heaford was born in 1902 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Whitehall on 28 June 1922, having previously served as a Corporal in the Royal Army Pay Corps. He transferred to the Reserve on 27 June 1929, and was discharged on 27 June 1934, after 12 years' service. During the Second World War he served as a Leading Aircraftman in the Royal Air Force; and in civilian life was employed as a Stores Supervisor at the Ministry of Defence, being awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 28 September 1965).

Sold with the recipient's Army Vocational Training Certificate; Medal notification slip for the Second War awards; three R.A.O.B. Certificates and membership card; and copied research.

William Percy Deakin was born on 8 February 1903 and 'joined the Regiment in September 1924, and served until August 1952. He will be remembered by every officer who served during those years as a very outstanding Officers' Mess waiter and best possible type of soldier of the pre-1939 War period. Coming originally from Birmingham, he was in the Mess at the Depot for many years, and saw active service with the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1939-40. He died in Truro on 26 December 1978.' (the recipient's obituary in *The Silver Bugle* refers).

Sold with copied service papers, which confirm that he served overseas with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 30 September 1939 to 29 February 1940; and copied research.

201 *Five: Corporal D. L. Cowlin, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's original Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Soldier's Release Book; and two National Registration Identity Cards, *traces of verdigris to Africa Star, otherwise good very fine*

Four: Private J. E. Brailsford, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, late Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's original Soldier's Service and Pay Book, *nearly extremely fine*

Five: Attributed to Private A. Courage, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; mounted on a display board together with a DCLI cap badge and a photograph of the recipient on his wedding day, the reverse inscribed 'Private Arthur Courage and Mrs Courage', *good very fine (14)* £100-£140

Donald Lawrence Cowlin was born in Ealing, Middlesex, on 10 April 1916 and attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment on 15 March 1940. He transferred to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 30 June 1943, and served with the 30th Battalion during the Second World War in North Africa from 25 August 1943. He was promoted Corporal on 3 September 1945, and was finally released on 11 February 1946.

Sold with D.C.L.I. cap badge, shoulder title, and Corporal's stripes; and copied research.

John Edward Brailsford was born on 8 June 1914, and attested for the Royal Artillery on 12 September 1940. He underwent a gas training course in "D.M. Gas" (an arsenic and chlorine based compound) in January 1942, before undertaking a conversion course to become a Light Infantryman in early 1945, and transferring to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in February 1945. He served with the D.C.L.I. in Greece in 1946 during the first part of the Greek Civil War, and was demobilised from the 2nd Battalion on 14 March 1946.

Sold with an Army pamphlet 'France' addressed to the 'new B.E.F.' (the post-D-Day force); and copied research.

Arthur Courage was born at Falmouth, Cornwall, on 3 April 1919 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 16 October 1939. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War, and was discharged Class 'W' on 7 February 1946. He died in Truro in 1989.

Sold with copied research but no original documentation.

202 *Five: Warrant Officer Class II R. F. Burrett, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5435289 W.O. Cl.2 R. F. Burrett. D.C.L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* £60-£80

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2015 (LS&GC only).

Reginald Frederick Burrett was born in Norwich on 27 November 1908 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 27 May 1930. He was promoted Corporal on 2 February 1940; Sergeant on 19 September 1940; and Colour Sergeant on 7 April 1941. He transferred to the Reserve on 27 March 1951, and was discharged in the rank of Warrant Officer Class II on 3 May 1954, after 24 years and 38 days' service. He died in Westminster on 5 January 1974, after being hit by a cab whilst crossing the road.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

'Unless we can start a special war for him so that he can be posted on active service, his condition will rapidly deteriorate.'

The recipient's Psychologist's Report, dated November 1972, refers



The remarkable campaign group of six awarded to Corporal R. Roberts, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, late Royal Marines, attached King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and Durham Light Infantry, who later served with the French Foreign Legion in North Africa and French Somaliland, and with the Royal Australian Air Force in Vietnam

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21182353. Cpl. R. Roberts. D. C.L.I.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21182353 Pte. R. Roberts. D.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display purposes, contact marks and minor edge bruising, generally very fine, the GSM scarce to unit (6) £600-£800



Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, July 1995.

Roy Frederick Thacker Roberts (who also served at various points under the aliases Roberson and Dixon) attested for the Royal Marines on 21 July 1942 and served with them for the remainder of the Second World War. He transferred to the Army (General Service Corps) on 18 December 1947, and was posted to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 1 April 1948. He served with them in East Africa from 25 September 1948 to 3 August 1949 (during which, on a four week trek through Ethiopia, some bandits stole all his gear); in Malaya from 20 October 1950, attached to the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; and then in Korea from 15 March to 25 October 1953, attached to the Durham Light Infantry. He saw further service in Bermuda, Jamaica, and Belize, and was discharged from the British Army in the rank of Corporal on 29 May 1957.

Remarkably, Roberts' time with the British Forces was only a minor part of his career. After a year on civvy street he went to Paris and joined the French Foreign Legion, under the assumed name of Roberson, stating Dutch nationality. He was machine gunner and rifleman and fought against the Arabs in Algeria and in French Somaliland. He was with the Legion for 8 years qualifying after three years as Legionnaire First Class. He lived in the desert on combat rations and in the meantime learned to speak French and German. He left the Legion on 19 August 1966 on completion of his contract and 'did a couple of trips as a dishwasher on the liner *Iberia* on the England to Australia run.' (article in *RAAF News* refers).

On 23 April 1968, while in Perth, Western Australia, Roberts enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force, this time under the assumed name of Dixon, his express reason being that he wished to serve in Vietnam. After overcoming various bureaucratic hurdles he finally received an operational posting to 2 Squadron, and served with them in Vietnam for 16 months, from 18 March 1969 to 19 March 1970, and again from 3 March to 30 June 1971, where, amongst other adventures, 'he hitched lifts in helicopters so he could act as door gunner.' But by now age was catching up with him, and after a year on non-active duties, and following some 'odd' behaviour, he was interviewed by a R.A.A.F. Psychologist. Their report, dated 23 November 1972, makes interesting reading:

'After a long history of Military association, he has always been proud of the uniform he has worn; always seeking active service and engaging in a good deal of fantasy about "engaging the enemy". He has definite levels of aspirations which are not commensurate with his ability, and this sort of situation is ideal for reinforcing his tendency to reminisce and fantasise. I believe that he has reached a point in his life when he can no longer fantasise successfully. There is now a crack in his defences and he is thus forced with realities. He is 48 and realises that his chances of active service are less than nil. He has always shown odd behaviour, restlessness, and a need for novelty, change, and excitement. However, he now realises that the R.A.A.F. can no longer provide the environment he seeks and (unless we can start a special war for him so that he can be posted on active service) his condition will rapidly deteriorate. I recommend that he is discharged "temperamentally unsuited to Service life".'

Roberts was finally discharged out of the Royal Australian Air Force, and service life, on 16 November 1973. In addition to the medals in this lot he also received the Vietnam Medal 1964-73; the Republic of Vietnam Medal with clasp 1960-; and the French Médaille Commémorative des Opérations de Sécurité et de Maintien de l'Ordre en Afrique du Nord, with clasp Algérie; as well as the United States of America Presidential Unit Citation and the Republic of Vietnam Unit Citation Medal and Gallantry Cross with palm.

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

204 *Three: Private T. J. McIntyre, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (5445194 Pte. T. J. McIntyre. DCLI) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (3) £70-£90

Thomas John McIntyre was born in Truro, Cornwall, on 6 February 1923 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Territorial Army) on 29 January 1942. He served with the Regiment in North Africa from 25 August 1943 to 11 May 1944, and then in the Middle East from 19 May 1944 to 18 November 1946, and was disembodied on 23 February 1947. He was finally discharged on 15 December 1953, after 11 years and 321 days' service. He died in Truro in July 1987.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

205 *Pair: Lance-Corporal B. Westwood, Light Infantry*

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25083812 LCpl B Westwood LI) first mounted court-style as worn; the second loose, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £120-£160

B. Westwood served in 'A' Company, 2nd Battalion, Light Infantry in Iraq during Operation *Telic II*.

206



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Lt. Col. Maxwell. 46th. Regt.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *minor contact marks, very fine* £300-£400

Alexander Maxwell was commissioned Ensign by purchase in the 46th Regiment of Foot on 19 June 1835, and was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 28 December 1838; Captain by purchase on 27 September 1842; and Major by purchase on 19 September 1848. He served in the Crimea from 8 November 1854, and, having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 December 1854, commanded the 46th Foot at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal and clasp; C.B.; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Fifth Class of the Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh; and Turkish Crimea Medal).

Maxwell was promoted Colonel on 12 December 1857, and placed on half-pay on 21 February 1860. He was advanced Major-General on 6 March 1868; Lieutenant-General on 1 October 1877, and was appointed Colonel of the 34th Regiment of Foot on 9 April 1879. He was promoted to full General on 19 April 1880. His letters from the Crimea are in the archives of the University of Birmingham.

Sold with a cutting from a letter containing the recipient's autograph: 'Maxwell, Lt. Colonel, Commanding 46th Regiment.'

207 *Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, top clasp loose on ribbon, as issued (John Thos. Kenney. 46th. Regt.)* officially impressed naming, *Sebastopol clasp somewhat polished, nearly extremely fine* £460-£550

Only a detachment of the Regiment, 6 Officers and 225 men, made up of Sir George Cathcart's Honour Guard and two companies of the Advance Party, were present at the Battle of Alma, 20 September 1854, and the subsequent actions at Balaklava and Inkermann.

John Thomas Kenney died on 4 January 1855.

208



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Private Patk. Finlay 46th. Foot**) *Hunt & Roskell* engraved naming, *minor edge nicks, good very fine and a scarce 4-clasp award to the 46th Foot* £500-£700

Only a detachment of the Regiment, 6 Officers and 225 men, made up of Sir George Cathcart's Honour Guard and two companies of the Advance Party, were present at the Battle of Alma on 20 September 1854, and the subsequent actions at Balaklava and Inkermann.

Patrick Finlay was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1836 and attested there for the 46th Regiment of Foot on 23 March 1854. Invalided home from the Crimea in early 1855, he was found guilty by the civil courts of felony on 7 September 1855, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, forfeiting his previous service. He was discharged medically unfit on 20 November 1855, after 45 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

209



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Private George Goddard 46th. Foot**) *Hunt & Roskell* engraved naming, *edge bruising, good very fine and a scarce 4-clasp award to the 46th Foot* £500-£700

Only a detachment of the Regiment, 6 Officers and 225 men, made up of Sir George Cathcart's Honour Guard and two companies of the Advance Party, were present at the Battle of Alma on 20 September 1854, and the subsequent actions at Balaklava and Inkermann.

George Goddard was born in Hook, near Kingston, Surrey, and attested for the 46th Regiment of Foot on 28 October 1834. He served overseas in Gibraltar, the West Indies, North America, and in the Crimea, and is shown on the Muster Rolls of 1-30 June 1854 as 'Guard'; and those for 1 July to 30 September 1854 as 'Turkish Detachment', from which one may deduce that he sailed for the Crimea on the steamer *Avon* on 22 July 1854, and landed in the Crimea on 14 September of that year. Subsequently shown as 'Sick at Scutari', he was discharged 'medically unfit for service from paralytic affection of left side, the result of exposure and fatigue on service in the Crimea' on 18 June 1855.

Sold with copied research.

- 210** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**2415 Pte. A. Edwards 1st. Bn. D.C.L. Infy.**) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine* £160-£200

Approximately 271 India General Service Medals with clasp Burma 1889-92 awarded to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Albert Edwards was born in Handsworth, Staffordshire, in 1863 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 21 December 1887. He served with the Regiment in India and Burma from 18 October 1889, seeing active service in the Third Burmese War, and was discharged at Mandalay, unfit due to disease, on 9 February 1892, after 4 years and 51 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 211** Abyssinia 1867 (**971 W. Gillespie Insptr. T. Tn. 46th. Regt.**) *re-engraved naming but in a contemporary style, edge bruise, very fine* £80-£100

Only twelve Abyssinia Medals awarded to the 46th Regiment of Foot.

Sold with copied medal roll extract that lists William Gillespie, H.M.s 46th Regiment, as being a Third Class Inspector of the Transport Train, and that his medal was sent to the Regiment in September 1870.

212



- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**1228 Bugr. J. Millbanks, 2/D of C.L.I.**) *minor pitting, otherwise good very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby's, November 1977; Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

1 officer and 27 other ranks of the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry were present at Abu Klea in the Mounted Infantry Camel Corps.

James Millbanks was born in London in 1860 and attested for the 46th Regiment of Foot on 24 June 1879. He is shown on the rolls as a Bugler at Tel-El-Kebir and also at Abu Klea.

Sold with copied research.

- 213** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (**5390 Pte. C. Smith. 2nd. D. of C.L.I.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

Charles Henry Seymour Smith (*alias* John Lewis) was born (according to the recipient's attestation papers) in Penzance, Cornwall, in 1879 (although various census records show him as having been born in Redditch, Worcestershire, in 1871), and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry under an alias on 25 January 1898. In June 1899 he was convicted by Court Martial of 'striking his superior officer', and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This sentence was not carried out to its full extent, for he sailed for South Africa with his battalion on 5 November 1899, and served in South Africa until 17 February 1903 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with both date clasps), being present at the Battle of Paardeberg on 18 February 1900, when, in the 'Cornish Charge', the Battalion suffered total casualties of 28 killed and 52 wounded. Returning home, and after various further periods in the cells or subjected to hard labour, he was discharged 'incorrigible and worthless' on 16 March 1904.

On 14 August 1909, Charles Henry Seymour Smith was charged by the civil powers with the desertion of his wife and children, and sentenced to six weeks hard labour. He died in London on 8 July 1928, his body being found by the police. Initially unidentified, he was later confirmed as Charles Henry Seymour Smith, aged 57, with a wife, Florence, living in Redditch, and an inquest found he died from a coma as a result of a fracture of the vault of the skull. He was buried in Islington Cemetery, East Finchley, on 13 July 1928.

Sold with copied service papers; medal roll extracts; and other research.

- 214** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, unofficial retaining rod between clasps (**23738746 Cpl. W. V. F. Carter. SCLI.**) *mounted as worn, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £120-£160

William Victor Francis Carter was born in Paulton, Somerset, on 10 July 1942 and attested for the Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry on 4 April 1960. He served with the Regiment in Aden from 26 April to 30 October 1966, where he is recorded in the Regimental Journal as 'came out unscaved [*sic* - presumably should read unscathed] from a gunfight in Sheik Othman', and subsequently in Northern Ireland. Promoted Sergeant and appointed Bugle Major on 3 December 1968, he transferred to Section B Reserve on 17 February 1970, and was discharged on 3 April 1972, after 12 years' service. He died in North Walsham, Norfolk, on 1 February 1993.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

215



Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Col. Sjt. W. T. Gilley. D. C.LI.**) *contact marks, good very fine* £120-£160

William Thomas Gilley was born in Plymouth, Devon, in 1867 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Devonport on 9 January 1888. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 9 October 1888 to 21 December 1900, and then in Ceylon until 10 May 1901, and saw active service on the North West Frontier 1897-98 (entitled to an India General Service Medal with clasps Punjab Frontier 1897-98 and Tirah 1897-98). Advanced Colour Sergeant on 30 July 1897, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 240 of 1906, and was discharged on 25 April 1909, after 21 years and 107 days' service. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal in December 1941, and was presented with his medal by Brigadier J. O. Carpenter, M.C. He died on the Isle of Wight on 30 September 1949.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research.

216



Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse, edge dated, impressed naming (**Richard Eastman, 46th Regiment Foot. 1839.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension *good very fine, extremely rare to unit* £300-£400

Provenance: Baldwin, 1955; Spink, 1986.

Richard Eastman was born in Bideford, Devon, in 1792 and attested for the 53rd Regiment of Foot in Dublin on 9 December 1813. Discharged on account of the Reduction in the Regiment on 3 April 1818, he re-enlisted in the 46th Regiment of Foot on 26 November 1818, and was appointed a Drummer on 25 November 1823. Reverting to Private on 15 December 1827, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1839, and was finally discharged on 11 March 1840, after 25 years and 223 days' service. This is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

217 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**900. Corpl. E. Heasman. 46th. Foot.**) '6' of '46th' rather crudely engraved in a different style, edge nicks, *good very fine* £70-£90

218 Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**5445533 Cpl. S. J. T. Nicholas. SCLI.**) *struck on a slightly thinner flan, extremely fine* £70-£90

Sold with copied research which implies that this is the recipient's sole medallic entitlement.

219 The Light Infantry Regimental Medal, silvered base-metal, unnamed, on 'The Light Infantry' lanyard, *extremely fine* £40-£50

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

x 220

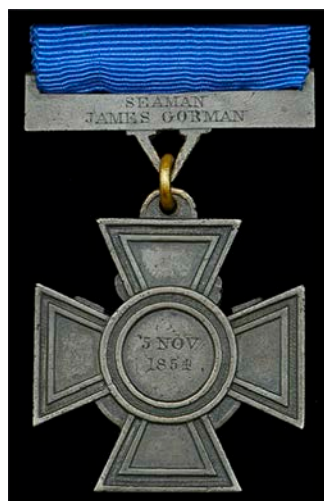
'During the campaign he performed many deeds of bravery, foremost among which may be specially noted - saving the life of the late Admiral (then Captain) Lushington, R.N., when that officer was unhorsed and surrounded by the enemy; and the splendid deed of heroism for which Her Majesty decorated him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

The Sydney Morning Herald, 21 October 1882



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

Victoria Cross, the reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'Seaman James Gorman', the reverse centre of the cross dated '5 Nov. 1854.'; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Jas. Gorman. Lead. Sean. H.M.S. *Albion*.) naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* as issued to the entire ship's crew of *Albion* and delivered on board, 30 December 1855; China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring and silver loop suspension, the three campaign medals fitted with contemporary matching chased silver ribbon buckles, *pins removed from the Crimean pair*, all contained in an old red leather and gilt tooled case, approx. 145mm x 60mm x 22mm, the lid embossed 'Rewards for Valour. James Gorman. V.C.', the interior with gilt tooling and velvet lining, two brass hasp catches, *one end section of case missing, the medals with some light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (4)* £200,000-£260,000





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

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

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

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

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

The Naval Brigade in the Crimea

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

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

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

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

Inkermann - the 'soldiers' battle'

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

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

V.C. at the Lancaster Battery

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second China War

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

Later life in Australia

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

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

On 17 April 1867, he took up employment as Drill Master and Gunnery Instructor on the Nautical School Ship *Vernon*. The ship had been established as a means for the education of under privileged children, who would be schooled and also learn a trade. Living on board, in 1869 he was appointed Master at Arms in charge of the lower deck, responsible for the discipline and welfare of the 135 boys on board the *Vernon*. In 1872 he was advanced to Sail Maker and Officer-in-Charge of the lower deck, and in 1873 received a special mention in Superintendent James Seton Veitch Mein's annual report, for the skilled nursing of the boys during a Scarlet Fever epidemic. He left the *Vernon* on 7 June 1878 in the rank of Second Mate and transferred to the Ordnance Department, taking the position of Foreman of the Magazines on Spectacle Island, Parramatta River, Sydney. These were the first official Naval Stores established in Australia, of which the powder magazine, built in 1865, is still in use today.

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

The real James Gorman V.C.

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

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

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

Sold with copied research.





A fine Victorian C.B. group of four awarded to Brevet Colonel R. Chalmer, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who served as Brigade Major during the Second Afghan War, served with the Natal Field Force during the First Boer War in 1881, and commanded the 4th Battalion during the Manipore Expedition in 1891, being four times Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1896, with integral silver-gilt riband buckle; Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (Captain Reginald Chalmer. 2/60th. Foot.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Capt. R. Chalmer 2/60 Foot); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (Lieut. Colonel R. Chalmer 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.) mounted court-style for display, *light pitting from star, polished, nearly very fine, the CB good very fine (4)* *£3,000-£4,000*

C.B. *London Gazette* 21 May 1898: Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Chalmer, half-pay.

Reginald Chalmer was born in Stirling, Scotland, on 12 July 1844 and was commissioned Ensign in the 60th Regiment of Foot on 17 March 1863, being promoted Lieutenant on 21 February 1865, and Captain on 2 April 1874. He served with the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles in the Second Afghan War from February 1879 to November 1880 during the occupation of Kandahar, and as Brigade Major to Brigadier-General Barter's Brigade, and was present in the engagements at Ahmed Khel and Urzoo near Ghuznee (Mentioned in Despatches), and in the subsequent operations in the Logar Valley. He then accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar as Brigade Major to Brigadier-General MacGregor's Brigade, and was present at the Battle of Kandahar (Mentioned in Despatches, and Brevet of Major). He also served as Brigade Major to Brigadier-General MacGregor in the Mari Expedition (Mentioned in Despatches).

Promoted Major on 2 March 1881, Chalmer served in the First Boer War with the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, as part of the Natal Field Force in 1881. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 October 1890, he then served in the Manipore Expedition in 1891 in command of the 4th Battalion, K.R.R.C. (Mentioned in Despatches). Promoted Brevet Colonel on 15 October 1894, he transferred to the half-pay list and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1898. He died in London on 28 December 1911.



A post-War C.B. group of nine awarded to Chaplain of the Fleet the Right Reverend Ambrose Weekes, Royal Navy, later Dean of Gibraltar and Suffragan Bishop in Europe

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with both full and miniature-width neck ribands, in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Chaplain A. W. M. Weekes R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (Chaplain A. W. M. Weekes. R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Chaplain Revd. A. W. M. Weekes. R.N.) *service officially corrected*; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; **Malaysia, Federation**, Pingat Jasa Malaysia, in case of issue, second to eighth mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, the NGS 1915-62 for Brunei inexplicably replaced with a GSM 1918-62 for Brunei, the first eight mounted as worn, the PJM loose in case of issue, *contact marks to the Second War pair, otherwise generally good very fine (lot)* *£1,000-£1,400*

C.B. *London Gazette* 13 June 1970.

The Right Reverend Ambrose Walter Marcus Weekes was born in Queensborough, Kent, in 1919, and was educated at Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School, Rochester, and King's College, London. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester, the Rt. Rev. Christopher Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C. (and the twin brother of Noel Chavasse, V.C. and Bar, M.C.) on 31 May 1942, and Priest the following year, prior to joining the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a Chaplain. He served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Drake* and during the Korean War in H.M.S. *Triumph* and, remaining in the Navy, rose through the ecclesiastical ranks, becoming Chaplain of the Fleet - the most senior Chaplain in the Royal Navy - in 1969.

Appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the 1970 Birthday Honours List, Weekes retired from the Royal Navy in 1972, and was offered the Chaplaincy of Tangier in Morocco. The following year, he left Tangier to become Dean of Gibraltar, from which, in 1977, he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop in the newly created Diocese in Europe (the Diocese which was responsible for all of the Anglican Churches in Continental Europe). Over the next nine years he visited every Capital City in Europe (a large number of which were still behind the Iron Curtain), before retiring in 1986, and becoming the priest of the English Church in Montreux. Here his patch was equally large and diverse, and included the ski resorts of Verbier and St. Moritz (the latter a significant distance from the shore of Lake Geneva!).

Finally retiring back to London, Weekes spent the last few years of his life undertaking various cruises, usually on the Cunard liner *Queen Elizabeth 2*, visiting many of the places he had seen during his time in the Navy or as Bishop in Europe. He died in London on 24 April 2012.

Sold with the recipient's pre-1977 riband bar; Chaplain of the Fleet Badge; RN Officiating Chaplain Badge; identity disc; Royal Navy cap badge tally; two Archdeacon of the Royal Navy Certificates, both signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury Michael Ramsey; Freedom of the City of London Certificate; various photographs of H.M.S. *Ark Royal*; and a copy of the recipient's memoirs: *An Interesting Life, the Memoirs of Rt. Revd. Ambrose W. M. Weekes, CB, QHC, AKC, FKC, RN*, which contain many photographs.

'He has generally been regarded as the best fly-half that England has yet produced, and it will be many years, if ever, before his like is seen again.'

The recipient's Obituary in *The Times* refers.



A fine Great War 'Grand Fleet' O.B.E. group of four awarded to Rear Admiral Constructor W. J. A. Davies, Royal Corps of Naval Constructors; a keen rugby player, he captained the England XV to the Grand Slam in 1921 and 1923, and in the course of winning 22 caps for England was only once on the losing side

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918); 1914-15 Star (Ast. Constr. 2. Cl. W. J. A. Davies. R.C.N.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Ast. Constr. 1. Cl. W. J. A. Davies. R.C.N.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (4) £600-£800



O.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 5 April 1919: Mr. William John Abbott Davies, Assistant Constructor, Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet.

William John Abbott Davies was born in Pembroke, Wales, on 21 June 1890, and was educated at the Pembroke Dock Grammar School. Upon leaving school aged 15, he was apprenticed to the Dockyard and, having made good progress and shown potential, was selected for a Naval Constructor cadetship and entered the Royal Naval Engineering College an Keyham in 1909. He proceeded to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in 1910, where he was the outstanding sportsman of his year, and after graduating in 1913 joined the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. Whilst at Greenwich his skill on the rugby field came to the attention of both the Royal Navy and England selectors, and having played for the Royal Navy, Davies made his international debut in 1913, playing fly half against South Africa. England lost the match 9-3; in the course of a 22-cap career for England, it was Davies' only loss.

Davies served during the Great War at the admiralty on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and accompanied Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in H.M.S. *Iron Duke* at various stages during the Great War; however, there is no record of him having been present in the *Iron Duke* at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. He ended the War as a Constructor Lieutenant Commander in H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, and for his services with the Grand Fleet was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

With the War over, Davies resumed his rugby career, and was appointed Captain of the England XV in 1921. He led England to the Five Nations Championship in both 1921 and 1923, completing the Grand Slam on both occasions; only a draw against France in 1922 broke the sequence (England also lost to Wales in 1922, but Davies missed that match through injury). His final international match was against France in Paris in April 1923, a match England won 12-5, with Davies kicking the final drop-goal. Carried from the field shoulder-high by his team-mates in tribute, upon returning home he received the following letter from Windsor Castle:

'My dear Davies,

The King wishes to let you know how delighted he was to hear of the victory of the English team in Paris, and to congratulate you on being captain of the winning team in all your matches. His Majesty feels sure that you must have created a record by this fitting termination of your brilliant career in international [Rugby] football.'

Continuing with his service as a Royal Naval Constructor First Class at Portsmouth, he was promoted Chief Constructor (Rear Admiral Constructor) in 1939, and in 1942 was advanced Assistant Director of Warship Production, retaining this appointment throughout the Second World War. He retired from the Admiralty in 1950, and subsequently took up a Directorship with Brown Brothers Ironworks. He died on 26 April 1967; his subsequent Obituary in *The Times* said of him: 'He has generally been regarded as the best fly-half that England has yet produced, and it will be many years, if ever, before his like is seen again.'

Sold with a copy of the recipient's book *Rugby Football*, which includes various photographs of the recipient; and copied research.

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A Second War 'Civil Division' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant the Venerable F. McGowan, West Riding Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, later Archdeacon of Sarum

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. Mc Gowan); Defence Medal; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn; and the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '366001', *good very fine (4)* *£160-£200*

M.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 3 January 1945: The Reverend Canon Frank McGowan, Honorary Secretary, Church of England Board for the Welfare of Imperial Forces within the Diocese of Salisbury.

Frank McGowan was born in Bournemouth around 1896, and was appointed to a commission in the 11th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) on 23 July 1915. Transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, he suffered a gunshot wound to the front of his foot and was evacuated to hospital on 2 November 1917 for treatment, being awarded the Silver War Badge on 27 September 1918.

Post-War, McGowan read Theology at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, and was ordained Deacon in 1922, and Priest in 1923. He served as Curate of St. Michael's, Bournemouth, from 1922 until 1925; Vicar of St. Mark's, Birmingham from 1925 until 1929; and Rector of Cholderton from 1929 until 1944. Appointed a Canon of Salisbury Cathedral in 1944, he was appointed Archdeacon of Sarem in 1951 and Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury in 1954. He died in 1968.

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A fine Great War 'Third Battle of the Scarpe' M.C. group of four awarded to Major A. W. Lavarack, Royal Fusiliers, who was decorated in 1917 for his part in the capture of Oppy, near Arras, commended by the C.O. of the 17th Royal Fusiliers for his 'suggestions' and 'coolness' during the Battle of Cambrai, and wounded in action during the German Spring Offensive

Subsequently appointed Secretary and later President of the English Golf Union, Lavarack selected and accompanied two gifted amateur golfers to Baden Baden Golf Club in Germany in the aftermath of the 1936 Berlin Olympics, successfully masterminding a last-minute victory in the *Golfpreis der Nationen* Trophy, more commonly known as the 'Hitler Trophy' over the much-fancied young German pairing

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Oppy Village. Major A. Whitley Lavarack. 17th. R.F. June. 1917.'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. W. Lavarack. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Major A. W. Lavarack.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

Arthur Whitley Lavarack was born at Willesden, Middlesex, on 25 December 1883. Given the nickname 'Tiny' on account of his 5 foot 2 inch stature, Lavarack spent his childhood and teenage years in Hendon and Austria, devoting his time to engineering and invention. Granted a patent in America for a 'recreative switchback apparatus' bearing a heavy resemblance to a Cornish wheelhouse of the 1800s, his creativity was only stifled by the outbreak of the Great War. Appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers on 4 November 1915, he is recorded by author Edward Wyrall as one of the original contingent of the 17th (Service) Battalion.

Sent to France on 16 November 1915, Lavarack joined 30 officers and 994 other ranks in the Annezin, and later Cuinchy, sectors. According to Wyrall, life at Cuinchy was pretty miserable: 'In the front line, water and mud - anything from waist to knee deep - produced a condition almost indescribable. The hours men spent crouching against the walls of the trenches (for to show one's head meant almost certain death from a sniper's bullet) were passed in dull agony... shell holes and mine craters frequently overlapped one another, mostly full of stinking water, foul from decaying bodies which still lay beneath the turgid surface.'

Engaged at Guillemont and the Battle of the Somme, it was said that a subaltern's life in the Royal Fusiliers at this time was worth only about a week's purchase, so dreadful were the casualties among the officers. At the Battle of the Scarpe on 3-4 May 1917, two 'fresh' companies of the 17th Royal Fusiliers moved forward to assist the Canadians, one to Arleux Loop and the other to the old British line west of the loop. Noted as present by Wyrall, Lavarack was awarded the Military Cross. Oppy proved a turning point for the Battalion, for as Wyrall noted: 'The old Battalion which had landed in France in 1915 was becoming extinct'. The surviving officers were now in command of inexperienced men, with strong leadership being ever more vital. On 30 November 1917, the Germans launched a savage rain of shellfire onto the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. Keen to retake the salient held by the Royal Fusiliers near Vendhuile, prodigious numbers of infantry left their trenches at 9 a.m. and began to swarm around British front line units. Holding back the surging masses of grey-clad figures, Captain W. N. Stone and Lieutenant S. Benzecry were both recommended for the V.C., the former being posthumously awarded the decoration in the *London Gazette* of 13 February 1918. Wyrall notes that the Commanding Officer of the 17th Battalion was keen to praise others:

'...to Captain and Adjutant A. W. Lavarack, for the suggestions that he made and the coolness which he maintained which were of invaluable assistance to me, especially as both my signalling and intelligence officers were wounded earlier in the fighting.'

The early days of the Spring Offensive brought further challenges for Lavarack and his comrades. Facing a 'grey avalanche' at Miraumont, Courcellette, Le Sars and Loupart Wood, Wyrall notes an onslaught no less in magnitude than that faced by Stone and Benzecry in the Rat's Tail a few months previously. Wounded in action, Lavarack was fortunate to reach the sanctuary of a casualty clearing station. Returned home at the cessation of hostilities, he then determined to spend the next 40 years enjoying the manicured fairways of the best golf courses up and down the breadth of the British Isles - in somewhat marked contrast to the Western Front.

Appointed Paid Secretary to the English Golfing Union in 1934, Lavarack soon found himself meeting the German Führer who was considering a 'spin off' spectacle after the Berlin Olympic Games:

'A difficult interview with Hitler is one of the odder golfing memories of Major A. Whitley Lavarack, who succeeds Mr. Alan Sowden, of Ilkley, as president of the English Golf Union at the Union's annual meeting in London today. Major Lavarack, who has been secretary of the Union since 1925, spent much of his early life in Austria.

When Hitler came to power, there was some talk that he would ban golf in Germany. Herr Heinkel (*sic*), the then president of the German Golf Union, asked Major Lavarack to use his influence to put over the golfers' point of view. An interview was arranged. After Major Lavarack had explained the game and extolled its health-giving virtues, Hitler said impatiently: "If I allow my people to play golf it must be arranged that we win everything." Major Lavarack said diffidently that this was not always possible. Hitler replied sharply: "If we do not win all the time I shall plough up the courses".' (Recollections of Major Lavarack, published in the *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury*, 10 March 1954).

It is difficult to understand why mid 1930s Germany held any interest in golf or golf tournaments at all, more so why the Führer would spend his own reichmarks on an amber-laden plate trophy. Germany had no golfing tradition, nor champions, and only around 50 courses. More pointedly, author Alan Fraser in his book *The Hitler Trophy* notes that 'Hitler was to golf at that time what Tiger Woods is to painting today'. With time at a premium, the Head of the German Golf Union successfully sourced two talented amateur players, but was unable to convince the I.O.C. to admit golf into the programme for the 1936 Olympic Games. Instead, Karl Henkell arranged what he hoped would be a prestigious addendum, an international tournament that would be close enough in time, if not place, to be recognised as part of the Olympiad; christened *Der Grosse Preis der Nationen*, the tournament was designed to allow golf to wrap itself around the Olympic flag, offering further spectacle for the top German dignitaries.

Emboldened by the success of a pre-Olympic tour of America, Henkell sent invitations to 36 countries inviting them to compete at Baden Baden Golf Club; 28 immediately declined. With an increasing awareness of German clubs expelling Jewish players, Switzerland and Sweden soon followed. This left England under the stewardship of Lavarack as one of the remaining half-dozen to accept, alongside France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Netherlands. Accompanying Lavarack to Baden Baden were English golfers Tom Thirsk and Arnold Bentley. A seasoned pair, they faced 72 holes of strokeplay with the combined scores of both players determining the winner. From the calm surrounds of his Black Forest digs, Lavarack sent telegrams to his men: 'Best of luck and a good day's sport, Tiny.'

The first day's play proved a joy for the German pairing of Beckerath and Hellmers, the leading scores at the halfway stage being 282 (Germany), 287 (England) and 292 (France). However, the second day witnessed Bentley posting a respectable 70 and Thirsk unleashing a remarkable 65. Haunted by a tough morning, Beckerath could only watch as the English repeated their good form with a 65 and 75 in the afternoon's play to win the tournament. Germany came third. As the German pair began to fall apart in the final 9 holes, it fell to Henkell to halt a potential public relations disaster and prevent a jubilant Führer arriving at the club, only to discover that the German pair had failed in their task. Lavarack later regaled the respected sports correspondent Geoffrey Cousins with this tale: 'Ribbentrop knew he had to take action. His driver was alerted, an official car readied and off Ribbentrop sped, as if in a car chase straight out of the film *Von Ryan's Express*... Ribbentrop had to head Hitler off at the pass.'

Bentley and Thirsk were presented the trophy by Henkell and invited to Berchtesgaden for afternoon tea; they politely declined. Returned home to England with the trophy and a Black Forest fir sapling each, they later returned to relative obscurity, the story little known about until the sale of the trophy at auction in recent years. Appointed President of the English Golfing Union in 1954, Lavarack died at Claygate on 16 March 1962.

Sold with a copy of *The Hitler Trophy, Golf and the Olympic Games*, by Alan Fraser, and copied research.



A Great War 'trench raid' M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain A. B. H. Roberts, Yorkshire Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse attractively engraved with regimental badge and 'Lieut. A. B. H. Roberts, 9th Battn. A.P.W.O. Yorkshire Regt. 1st January 1916'; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. A. B. H. Roberts. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. B. H. Roberts.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Coronation 1911, unnamed; together with a mounted set of four miniature dress medals: Military Cross; 1914-15 Star trio, M.I.D. oakleaf; with a loose miniature Coronation Medal 1911, *generally extremely fine* (7) *£1,200-£1,600*

M.C. *London Gazette* 15 March 1916:

'Temporary Second Lieutenant, 9th Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry. He was one of a party which successfully raided the enemy trenches, and showed great coolness and judgement in directing his men. Two nights previously he had done good work reconnoitring the enemy's position. He also helped two wounded officers to get back to our lines.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Rue du Bois, 31 December 1915-1 January 1916'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 May 1918.

Arthur Beverley Hepworth Roberts was born in Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, in 1894, the son of Arthur Hepworth and Mary Alice Roberts of Stoneleigh Lodge, Sandal Magna.

In the Great War he entered the France/Flanders theatre of War as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Regiment. He served in that theatre from 25 August 1915 to 13 July 1916; from 3 February to 1 November 1917; and from 16 September to 11 November 1918 - and later in the Italian theatre of War from 2 November 1917 to 15 September 1918.

Serving with the 9th Battalion at Rue de Bois on 31 December 1915 and 1 January 1916, his gallantry and leadership gained him the award of the Military Cross. The 9th Battalion formed part of the 69th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Division of the First Army. On 31 December 1915 / 1 January 1916, a raid on enemy trenches was carried out by a detachment of the 9th Battalion. The raid, on entering the enemy's line, divided into two parties, left and right, and proceeded to clear the German trenches by bomb and bayonet. The raid, deemed a success, resulted in about 20 of the enemy killed at a cost of seven of the raiding party wounded. Roberts was mentioned in the official report of the action as having '[r]emained at the point of entry and directed the parties in and out again with great coolness'.

By the end of the War, Roberts had attained the rank of Captain, had been wounded, and Mentioned in Despatches. He applied for his medals in 1921 when living at Woodthorpe Hall, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

With the start of the Second World War, Captain Roberts was appointed a Lieutenant on the General List (*London Gazette* 29 July 1941). He married Sheila Platts in Wakefield in 1942, but died on 9 August 1944. Captain Roberts is buried in Wakefield Cemetery.

Sold with copied research including a number of official papers relating to the trench raid.

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Family Group:

A fine Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant T. Dickinson, Lancashire Fusiliers, late Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on 31 July 1917, during the 2nd/5th Battalion's action on the opening day of the Battle of Passchendaele - of the 19 Officers that went into action that day, 18 became casualties, including the Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Best-Dunkley, who was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved '2/5th Sec-Lieut. T. Dickinson. Lan. Fus.'; 1914-15 Star (3033 Pt.e T. Dickinson. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. Dickinson.) *the VM unofficially renamed, very fine*

Pair: Sergeant R. W. Dickinson, Manchester Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (250405 Sgt. R. H. Dickinson. Manch. R.) *good very fine (6)*

£1,000-£1,400



M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a raiding party. He led his men with great gallantry, and carried out his task with conspicuous success. He has on many previous occasions done fine work.'

Talbot Dickinson was born on 29 December 1887 and attested for the Manchester Regiment on 1 October 1914, serving with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 17 August 1915. Contracting dysentery shortly afterwards, he was evacuated home on 3 September 1915, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 1 January 1916.

Posted to the 2nd/5th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, in August 1916, Dickinson served with them on the Somme and at Ypres, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in leading a raiding party on 12 May 1917. The Regimental History gives further details:

'The 2nd/5th Battalion carried out a useful raid at Ypres on the night of 11-12 May [1917]. Second-Lieutenant T. Dickinson, of the 2nd/5th Battalion, was given only a few hours' notice of the raid, but made all the arrangements with the artillery and trench mortars himself and then took out a party of twelve men under cover of a creeping barrage. This had, however, not completely destroyed the German wire and the party had some difficulty in getting through. While efforts were being made to cut the wire, they were quite heavily bombed from their right. After some little delay, they succeeded in entering the enemy trench. The party then divided: one squad went to the left for twenty-five yards, but met nobody except one German who hurriedly retreated; the other advanced to the right through three bays from which the garrison had withdrawn and bayoneted one of a party of Germans found in the next section. The party then withdrew with the loss of one man killed and one man wounded.

Dickinson had done much good work previously. The day before this raid he had collided with a German bombing party while out on patrol and had driven it off with rifle and Lewis-gun fire. He then followed it up to look for wounded and stayed out for two hours. The night after his raid, he went out quite alone into No Man's Land during a hostile raid on the battalion on the right and brought in a wounded officer and man, going back later and bringing in two British dead. In two days he received five congratulatory messages from the Brigade and Divisional Commanders and from the Commanding Officer. He also received the Military Cross.'

Dickinson was killed in action during the Battalion's violent raid on 31 July 1917, on the first day of the Battle of Passchendaele. Of the 19 Officers who went into action that day, only one escaped unscathed. 3 were killed outright, 2 were mortally wounded, 11 were wounded and 2 were missing. Of the 593 other ranks went into action that day, 473 of them became casualties, a casualty rate of over 80%. Dickinson was amongst them, as recorded in the Regimental history:

'Dickinson, who had frequently (as has been related) distinguished himself in patrol work in the earlier part of the year, was wounded in the arm, but carried on till he reached the objective when he was shot through the head.'

Also amongst the casualties was the Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Best-Dunkley, who, for his gallantry during the action, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross, one of fourteen awards of the V.C. (13 Crosses and 1 Second Award Bar) awarded that day:

'For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when in Command of his Battalion, the leading waves of which, during an attack, became disorganised by reason of rifle and machine gun fire at close range from positions which were believed to be in our hands. Lieutenant-Colonel Best-Dunkley dashed forward, rallied his leading waves, and personally led them to the assault of these positions, which, despite heavy losses, were carried. He continued to lead his Battalion until all their objectives had been gained. Had it not been for this Officer's gallant and determined action it is doubtful if the left of the brigade would have reached its objectives. Later in the day, when our position was threatened, he collected his Battalion Headquarters, led them to the attack, and beat off the advancing enemy. This gallant Officer has since died of wounds.' (*London Gazette* 6 September 1917).

Dickinson has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied attestation and service papers; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

Robert W. Dickinson was the brother of the above.

Note: A single Military Cross, the reverse privately engraved 'Lieut. Talbot Dickinson, Lancashire Fusiliers, won May 1917, killed in action July 31st 1917, Flanders', but without any officially named medals or documents, was sold in these rooms in September 2002.



A Great War 1915 'Bellewaarde Ridge' M.C. group of six awarded to Captain C. W. Brown, C.B.E., Royal Scots Fusiliers, latterly attached Egyptian Army, who served with distinction on the Western Front and later served with the Colonial Engineering Service

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Capt. C. Wilson Brown. R.S.F. Bellewaarde Ridge, 16th. June 1915.'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. C. W. Brown. R. Sc. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. W. Brown.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£1,000-£1,400*



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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916.

Christopher Wilson Brown was born on 6 July 1891, the son of Samuel Brown of Dumfries. Educated at Dumfries Academy and the Royal Technical College, of which latter establishment he became Associate in 1911, Brown went on to take employment in Canada with the Civil Engineering works. Returned home to Scotland at the outbreak of hostilities, Brown was appointed to a commission in the Special Reserve, being posted to the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers soon thereafter. Sent to France on 5 December 1914, he arrived at a time when both sides had 'dug in' and trench warfare was in its infancy. Preparing for a harsh winter and mourning the loss of the original Expeditionary Force, the British army began to focus heavily upon localised operations seeking tactical advantages.

As the Germans succeeded in their efforts to drive the Allied forces from the high ground around Ypres, an assault on Bellewaarde Ridge offered the opportunity to recover some important ground and act as a diversion. Just after sunrise on 16 June 1915, two infantry brigades of the British 3rd Division leapt out of their shallow trenches and charged into No Man's Land. *The First Attack on Bellewaarde* by author Michael R. B. McLaren takes up the story: 'What followed, on a hot summer's day, was a somewhat typical British disaster of the early fighting on the Western Front; almost 4,000 casualties were suffered for a very little territorial gain that saw German retention of the dominant ground.'

For the gallantry which he displayed that day, Brown was awarded the Military Cross. He was further Mentioned in Despatches on 1 January 1916, before witnessing further action during the Battle of the Somme; it is believed by the current vendor that he was wounded at around this time and evacuated to hospital in Eastbourne to recover. Returned to duty with the war Office in 1917, Brown was seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Sent to the 9th Sudanese Battalion on 8 October 1917, he joined the trek to Darfur on 16 October 1917 and spent the next three years maintaining law and order in the region. Transferred to the Gold Coast, Brown became Deputy Director of Public Works in Sierra Leone in 1928, before serving ten years from 1938 as Director of Public Work in Palestine. Retired from the Colonial Service in 1948, he later published a book which examined *The Water Supply of Kumasi, Ashanti, 1939*. Brown was further decorated with an O.B.E. in 1934, and C.B.E. in 1942.

Sold with an exceptional hand-written diary detailing approximately three years of service in the Sudan from 1917 until 1920. Including some fine technical drawings, it focusses heavily upon his life at that time, including efforts to construct roads, houses and barracks, and recreational hunting trips, especially the pursuit of guinea fowl, waterbuck and gazelle in the local desert wadis. Approximately 194 x A5-sized pages, 20,000 words

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A good Great War 1917 'Mesopotamia' M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant M. R. K. Jerram, 2/2nd Goorkha Rifles, Indian Army, later Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for his gallantry and repeated bravery in command of the Battalion Scouts at Kut and in the advance on Baghdad, during which he was wounded; he subsequently served during the Second World War with the Naval Intelligence Division at the Admiralty

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. M. R. K. Jerram, 2/2/Goorkhas.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. M. R. K. Jerram.); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. M. R. K. Jerram.) *officially re-impressed*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style, *polished and lacquered, good very fine (8)* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1993.

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

Martyn Ralph Knight Jerram was born in Talland, Cornwall, in 1884 and joined the Indian Forest Service in November 1905, serving in the Punjab throughout his career in India. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 5 March 1915, and served with the 2/2nd Goorkha Rifles during the Great War in Mesopotamia, being wounded in action on 28 January 1917, and awarded the Military Cross. The regimental history shows his citation as 'This officer has been in charge of the Battalion Scouts, and has done excellent service on many occasions when he penetrated Turkish trenches at great risk and often under fire, bringing back most useful information'. There are numerous references to him in the Regimental history, with the following being an example: 'Some useful scouting work was done from this section by Lieutenants Jerram and Baker, notably one evening with 15 Scouts they reached a point some 400 yards from where the enemy's trench was supposed to be. Jerram then went on with three scouts, the rest remaining to support him. They entered The hostile trench, and were proceeding along it when a sentry challenged them 30 paces off and fired, and two piquets at once opened fire on our little party, who by great luck got away unharmed, though nearly all had narrow escapes, with bullets through clothes and head-dresses. Lieutenant Jerram's information brought back regarding the enemy's trenches and their position proved most useful.'

Following the Great War, Jerram returned to the Punjab, but retired from the Indian Forest Service due to ill health in 1922, and was subsequently appointed a Lecturer in the Department of Forestry, University College of North Wales, during which he published his celebrated work *Elementary Forest Mensuration*. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Special Branch). The Navy Lists for the period have numerous entries for him, including being posted to the Naval Intelligence Division at the Admiralty. He also served in H.M.S. *Breeze* from 26 January 1943, and later in H.M.S. *Prodigal* from 6 May 1943. He relinquished his commission on 19 February 1944, and died on 9 May 1945, the day after VE-Day, aged 61



A Great War M.C. awarded to Captain W. E. Garrett-Fisher, Highland Light Infantry

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'W. E. Garrett Fisher 1918', mounted on investiture pin, *good very fine*
£500-£700

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

William Edward Garrett-Fisher was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant in the 16th Battalion (2nd Glasgow), Highland Light Infantry in March 1915. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre from 23 November 1915. Garrett Fisher advanced to Acting Captain and Company Commander in February 1917. He relinquished his commission due to ill health in January 1920, and retained rank of Captain.



A Great War 'Western Front 1918' M.C. group of three awarded to Acting Captain Edward Gibbs, 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (A. Capt. E. Gibbs.) with named lid from card box of issue, mounted for wearing, *nearly extremely fine (3)*
£700-£900

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

'For great gallantry and devotion to duty near Iwuy on the 11th October, 1918. Finding his company held up by rifle and machine-gun fire from an enemy strong point, he organised an attack and personally led a platoon against the place, which he captured together with 14 prisoners and two machine guns, himself killing four of the enemy. He then reorganised his company under intense fire and led to the final objective.'

Edward Gibbs was born at Doddington, England, on 9 November 1883. He enlisted into the 53rd Canadian Infantry Battalion at Sewell on 15 May 1915, as a Private No. 440344. He embarked for France in June 1916 and was taken on the strength of the 28th Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment, being promoted to Corporal in September 1916. He was commissioned into the Saskatchewan Regiment on 1 July 1917, and promoted to Acting Captain in October 1918. He sailed for Canada in May 1919 and was demobilised at Ottawa on 2 June 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and two photographic images of the recipient in uniform.



Family Group:

A Second War 'Dunkirk' M.C. group of three awarded to Second Lieutenant P. D. R. Kindersley, Highland Light Infantry, whose actions helped extricate his battalion from a desperate situation; transferring to the newly-formed Reconnaissance Corps, he died in service in March 1941

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1940, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'H. F. T. Kindersley, Esq., c/o Mrs. J.D. Herringham, Little Lords Mead, Lymington, Hants.' [the recipient's brother, at their aunt's address], *extremely fine*

Four: Lieutenant H. F. T. Kindersley, Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all privately engraved 'Lt. H. F. R. Kindersley F.M.S.V.F.', mounted for wear, with a Federated Malay States V.F. cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £1,800-£2,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 October 1940.

The original recommendation, submitted by Brigadier J. G. Smyth, V.C., states: 'On 29 May 1940 when 1st H.L.I. became surrounded by enemy tanks and infantry this officer was acting as Brigade Liaison Officer. He came through to Brigade H.Q. to report the situation of his battalion at great personal risk and later took back a message to his C.O. which enabled considerable elements of the battalion to be extricated under cover of darkness. His behaviour throughout was admirable and his reports clear, intelligent and helpful.'

Philip Douglas Ronald Kindersley was born in 1918 at Recko Hill, Kajang, Malaya, where his father was established as a pioneer coffee and rubber planter. Sent to England for his education, Philip attended Repton School between 1932 and 1935, passing into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1936. He was commissioned into the Highland Light Infantry in 1938, the Kindersley name being familiar in the regiment through the distinguished career of his uncle, Colonel Archibald Kindersley, CMG, and his cousin, Claude Kindersley (who would receive both the DSO and MC in the approaching war), already serving with the 2nd Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Kindersley served as intelligence officer of the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry when it joined the British Expeditionary Force in France. There it was assigned to Brigadier 'Jackie' Smyth's 127 Infantry Brigade at his particular request, his high opinion of the regiment having been formed when its 2nd Battalion was present at the action in which he won the Victoria Cross in 1915. In mid May 1940, when the collapse of the French army and the German invasion of Holland obliged the B.E.F.'s withdrawal towards the Escaut line, 127 Brigade came under 'Macforce', a scratch formation created to guard the bridges over the River Scarpe between Raches and St. Amand and protect the exposed right flank. Here the H.L.I. came under sustained attack from the air, the beginning of two weeks of hard fighting during which they developed something of a speciality as a rearguard unit, in the retreat north-westwards to the Channel coast.

On 29 May 1940 the Battalion was at Rexpoëde, less than 10 miles from Dunkirk, having just completed a particularly arduous march of 25 miles, hard on the heels of two successive night withdrawals. The battalion was suddenly attacked in the rear by tanks which had broken through a neighbouring formation. Determined and effective resistance was immediately organised, which kept the enemy tanks and infantry at a distance all afternoon, the position being subjected to shelling and mortar fire throughout. Any movement at once drew rifle and automatic fire.

The situation was confused - the battalion out of touch with higher command and likely surrounded. It was in these circumstances that the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Russell, gave Kindersley his task. As he recounted to a brother officer:

'I have sent back Philip to get orders and find out what is happening. We can be quite sure that if it is humanly possible for anyone to get back, Philip will do it.'

This confidence was not misplaced; Kindersley's journey to Brigade H.Q. under heavy fire, and his hazardous return with the order to retire, enabled the survival of the remainder of the battalion. Their arrival within the Dunkirk perimeter was a great relief to their Brigadier, as recalled by Smyth in his memoir:

'I was particularly pleased with the H.L.I. They had had by far the worst time. They looked an awful crowd of ruffians, unshaven and black with sweat and dirt. But they were tremendously pleased with themselves. They had been up against a very awkward situation, had had a rough close-quarter scrap and given a great deal more than they had received in the way of hard knocks. They gave me a great welcome and were all full of fight and in high morale. I remembered my words to Gort when I chose them: "But they'll fight like hell when it does start". And they certainly did.'

When the Reconnaissance Corps was formed in January 1941, Lieutenant Kindersley was appointed to command C Squadron of 42nd Reconnaissance Regiment, in the acting rank of Captain. However, his promising career was brought to an abrupt close when a bout of scarlet fever developed into meningitis. He died at Ipswich Isolation Hospital in March 1941.

Henry Francis Ronald Kindersley, the elder brother of the above, was born in 1912 and after education at Radley College he followed in his father's footsteps as a planter in Malaya, firstly with the British American Tobacco Company, and afterwards at the Sengat Rubber Estate, Ipoh (1937-56). As an officer in the Malay Volunteers he was captured at the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942, and worked on construction of the infamous Burma railway. On returning to England he made his home on the Isle of Wight, where he was active in business and the community. He died in 1970.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.



A Second War 'Burma operations' M.C. group of five attributed to Major J. L. Gwinnett, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, attached 9/15th Punjab Regiment, Indian Army

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1943, on original mounting pin; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £600-£800

M.C. London Gazette 16 December 1943: Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Joseph Lawton Gwinnett (217397) The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) (attached 15th Punjab Regiment, Indian Army).

The original Recommendation, dated 18 June 1943, states: 'This officer was in command of a Company of Jats, mostly young and inexperienced men. Throughout the period stated he has shown the greatest offensive spirit and a constant desire to get to grips with the enemy. His very high order of leadership and personal courage under fire on the many patrols he has conducted have been an inspiration, not only to his own company, but to all the ranks of the battalion, and his patrols have invariably resulted in the acquisition of useful information. Two instances are given:-

On 1 April on the Taungmaw front he conducted a patrol up a difficult ascent to a point behind enemy lines where he ambushed and killed a Jap withdrawing without loss.

On 18 April he conducted a very enterprising patrol of two men and himself to behind enemy lines and returned with valuable information.'

Sold with the official citation and forwarding letter with the envelope dated June 1950, address to Major J. L. Gwinnett, M.C. D.W.R., Hoyland Villa, Whiston, Rotherham, Yorks; the recipient's release book dated, 6 October 1945; and Army Council enclosure for he campaign awards.



A fine Second War D.F.C. group of six awarded to Flying Officer H. S. Horsfall, 102 (Ceylon) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, the 'Bomb Aimer of an outstanding and successful crew', later Kenya Police

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1944, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; *copy* Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (I.P. H. S. Horsfall.) *surname partially officially corrected on last, with small scratch to obverse, the ACE Star a copy, generally good very fine and better (6)*

£1,200-£1,600

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 September 1944.

The original Recommendation states: 'Flying Officer Horsfall, as Air Bomber, has completed an operational tour of 40 sorties comprising 239 hours' flying which have included a wide variety of targets in Germany and occupied territories as well as sea mining. The complete success of every one of these missions has been in great measure due to his great skill and enthusiasm and he has secured ten aiming point photographs. I consider that his fine record allied to his ever-readiness to take part in operational flying justifies for him the award of the D.F.C.'

Harry Scott Horsfall was born on 12 May 1923 and initially served with 1658 Heavy Conversion Unit operating Halifax aircraft from R.A.F. Riccall in North Yorkshire. Tasked with undertaking basic night circuits and landings in the early morning hours of 13 August 1943, he had a lucky escape when his aircraft ground-looped on landing as the undercarriage collapsed; Halifax *R9387* was soon deemed beyond repair.

Transferred to No. 102 (Ceylon) Squadron, No. 4 Group, as Air Bomber, Horsfall was soon in the thick of the action on bombing sorties to Germany. On 27 August 1943 he flew his first operational mission over Nuremberg which held considerable importance as an economic and infrastructure hub. Famed for the 'Nuremberg Rally', it also held symbolic importance and was repeatedly singled out by the R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. in consequence. This was followed by raids over Berlin, Munich, Hanover, Kassel, and Dusseldorf, the latter housing the Rheinmetall-Borsig arms manufacturing plant, which was extremely important for the German war machine. Further sorties were launched against Mannheim on 19 November 1943 and Stuttgart on 26 November 1943, before Horsfall's crew focussed their attention upon five 'gardening' missions in February and early March 1944.

Transferred to French targets with the bombing of Le Mans on 7 March 1944 and 13 March 1944, followed by an attack on Amiens on 15 March 1944, Horsfall later directed his attention to the city of Laon in the Aisne department of France. Originally home to a grass civil aerodrome, this was developed by the Luftwaffe into a major military airfield which made it a prime target for Allied bombers. Further attacks focussed upon Tergnier, Villeneuve St. George and Aulnoye on 28 April 1944, with Horsfall recording his 40th mission on 24 May 1944; an attack on Colline Beaumont, which at that time was the site of a V-1 rocket ramp. His first tour complete after 239 hours of operational flying, Horsfall was awarded the D.F.C.

Surviving the war, Horsfall determined to lead a new life in French West Africa, and later, as Inspector of Police in Kenya. A brief hand-written letter from the recipient which accompanies the lot adds: 'unfortunately my Log Book, Photographs &c. were lost in transit when my luggage went astray on my way back from French West Africa after the war.'

Sold with the original Buckingham Palace enclosure named to Flight Lieutenant Harry S. Horsfall, D.F.C.



Family Group:

A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Sister Miss Amy Kaye, later Mrs. Fisher, Territorial Force Nursing Service, who served at the Rawalpindi British Hospital, Wimereux, France, caring for the soldiers wounded at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle 10-13 March 1915

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, mounted on original lady's investiture bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Sister A. Kaye. T.F.N.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister A. Kaye.); together with the recipient's British Red Cross Society Proficiency Cross, gilt and enamel, with 'Trained Nurse' riband bar, the reverse engraved '531 Amy Kaye', with top riband buckle; and a British Red Cross Society 'For Service' Lapel Badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse numbered 19184, *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Captain J. C. Fisher, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. C. Fisher. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. C. Fisher.) *light contact marks, good very fine and better (lot)* £700-£900

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 18 June 1918: Miss Amy Kaye, Matron, Loughborough General Hospital.

Miss Amy Kaye, later Mrs. Fisher, was born in Linthwaite, Yorkshire, on 15 September 1877, and trained as a nurse at the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Great Howard Street, Liverpool, between August 1904 and August 1908, following which she became Outpatient Sister and then Housekeeping Sister at the same hospital. She joined the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 12 August 1909, and in 1912 was appointed Matron of the Cottage Hospital, Lytham, Lancashire.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Miss Kaye was mobilised by the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 12 August 1914 and sent as a Theatre Sister to the 1st Western General Hospital, Fazakerley, Liverpool. On 10 February 1915 she was posted to the Rawalpindi British Hospital in Wimereux, France, where she cared for soldiers wounded in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle (10-13 March 1915). In May 1915 she was forced to resign from the Territorial Force Nursing Service because of a family crisis, the precise nature of which is unknown; she had also received a letter from the Hospital Board in Lytham saying that they had found it very difficult to manage with temporary matrons, and consequently she returned to Lytham as Matron for a short while.

Miss Kaye re-enrolled in the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 7 March 1916, and her name was put on the waiting list of the Headquarters Reserve. At the same time she also applied for the position of Matron and Lady Superintendent of Voluntary Aid Detachments at Loughborough General Hospital. She was chosen from 31 applicants for the post and she took up the position on 17 April 1916. Loughborough General Hospital had been designated an Auxiliary Military Hospital and it included 80 beds accommodating wounded soldiers. For her services during the Great War she was awarded the Royal Red Cross (Second Class), and received her insignia from H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 31 July 1918. The following year she was also invited to a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Miss Kaye remained as Matron in Loughborough until 1933. She then moved to Maidstone, Kent, and in 1934 married Dr. John Cecil Fisher. Dr. Fisher had previously been a visiting surgeon at the Cottage Hospital, Lytham, and had served with the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Captain during the war. Recorded in the 1939 Register as living in Maidstone, she died in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, on 5 October 1969, aged 92.

Sold with a Presentation Key, 117mm long, silver-gilt and enamel, the face engraved 'Miss A. Kaye, A.R.R.C., Matron. Reverse 1928-1933', the edge engraved '*Loughborough General Hospital Extensions*', in case of issue; a presentation wallet, front titled in gold lettering 'Loughborough & District Hospital Extensions, Miss A. Kaye, Matron', containing two black and white pictures of the hospital in 1862 and with the extensions 1928-1933; and extensive copied research.

John Cecil Fisher was born in Lytham, Lancashire, in 1868, and was educated at Warrington School, Charterhouse, and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was registered as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons on 21 February 1896, and prior to the Great War was a visiting surgeon at the Cottage Hospital, Lytham. He was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 17 July 1915, and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from October 1915, being promoted Captain on 17 July 1916.

Dr. Fisher married Amy Kaye in 1934, by which point he was practising at the General Hospital, Maidstone. He died in Maidstone on 15 July 1941.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce O.B.I. and 'Gallipoli 1915' I.O.M. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant Hashmat Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Mule Corps and Commissariat Transport Department

Order of British India, 1st Class, 1st type neck badge, gold and enamels, *test marks to the reverse*; Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, silver and enamel, the reverse with screw-nut fitting and inscribed in two lines '2nd Class Order of Merit'; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (13190 Muleteer Hashmat Ali Comst. Transport Dept.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (13190 Mule Jemadar Hashmat Ali Comst. Transport Dept.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, naming erased; 1914 Star (Jemdr. Hashmat Ali Khan, 1/Mule Corps); British War and Victory Medals (Resldr. Hashmat Ali, 1 Mule Corps.); Coronation 1911, unnamed, together with a rare '1 Mule Corps' white metal cap badge, *several small enamel chips to the second, generally polished, nearly very fine (10)* *£3,600-£4,400*



Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class, *London Gazette* 29 October 1915: 'For gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles.' Awarded for an incident on 6 May 1915 - see *On Two Fronts: being the Adventures of an Indian Mule Corps in France and Gallipoli*, by Major H. M. Alexander, D.S.O. (extract following refers).

Order of British India, 2nd Class, *London Gazette* 2 November 1915.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 November 1915 (General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch of 26 August 1915) - Jemadar, 1st Mule Corps.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917 (Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude) - Ressaidar, Bahadur, I.O.M., Mule Corps.

Hon. rank of Lieutenant on retirement, *London Gazette* 17 December 1920.

Order of British India, 1st Class, date of promotion 17 August 1917 (*Indian Army List* 1924 refers).

There were just 45 awards of the I.O.M. for Gallipoli where he was also awarded the OBI 2nd Class. He was later advanced to 1st Class OBI for distinguished service in Mesopotamia and granted the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

The story of the Mule Corps in France and Gallipoli has been brilliantly told by Major Alexander in his book, *On Two Fronts: being the Adventures of an Indian Mule Corps in France and Gallipoli*. This excellent account contains several mentions of Hashmat Ali (sometimes also referred to as Hashmat Ali Khan) from his time of service in France in 1914 to his time in Gallipoli. The following extracts describe the events of 6 May 1915, which resulted in the award of the I.O.M.:

'On the 6th May, before our rough entrenchments could be completed, the expected shelling of Brighton Beach began. A man was seen riding along the sands from Gaba Tepe waving a white handkerchief. It seemed odd that he should be doing so in full view of the Turks, if his surrender was in good faith: it looked rather as though he were making signals to the enemy, and some of us were inclined to finish him off. However, some Australians on the beach, anxious to secure a prisoner, rushed out to meet him, rendering it impossible to shoot without the risk of hitting them. The man was seized, blindfolded, and taken to headquarters. Whether there was any connection between the two incidents I cannot say, but the fact remains that directly that man was out of the way the Turks opened with shrapnel, fired in salvos of four guns, right into the middle of the mule camp. Everybody went to ground as far as possible, but cover was inadequate, and men and animals began to fall. As soon as there was a lull — but not before a good many mules had been knocked over — an attempt was made to shift the camp, and the mules were rushed round Hell Spit Corner, where — out of the enemy's sight — they were picketed again. All was quiet for two or three hours, and the men were sent back to Brighton Beach to fetch the saddlery and gear. There was only a guard of one N.C.O. and twelve men present, when Colonel Lesslie, the Military Landing Officer, came along with the message from headquarters that all animals were to be moved off the beach and kept in gullies leading into the hills. Colonel Lesslie had scarcely given the order, when "Beachy Bill", as this gun was afterwards called, opened fire again. The guard turned out at once, and — assisted by Australians and New Zealanders who were standing about and at once volunteered for the work — hurriedly unshackled the mules and led them away. They were followed all along the beach by the persistent and obnoxious attentions of Beachy Bill, whose fire was more like a violent hail-storm than anything else. The men who had gone to fetch the gear came rushing up, headed by Ressaidar Hashmet Ali, and joined in the rescue. Although the site of our new camp could not be seen by the enemy, they must have known where it was, for the fire was deadly accurate, and before safety could be reached eighty-nine mules and two horses had been hit; the N.C.O. of the guard was wounded, Driver Bir Singh hit in the head, and other Indians and several Australians were casualties. Many mules were killed outright, and many others lay where they had fallen, unable to rise: those had to be shot, and that evening the beach was strewn with dead animals — a pitiful sight.'

'The loss of both Indian officers (in late July) was a severe blow to the Mule Corps. Ressaidar Hashmet Ali contracted pneumonia and had to go to a hospital-ship. He was very reluctant to give in and begged the doctors to let him remain, but he was sent to Malta, whence he wrote that he was getting on well.'

'One morning, early in August, Ressaidar Hashmet Ali walked into my dug-out. I was never more pleased to see any one. At Malta he had been offered the choice of a trip to England or a return to India; but he had insisted that his sahib had need of him at Anzac, and begged to be allowed to return. They sent him back to Egypt, where he was again recommended for invaliding to India, but fortunately at Ismailia Captain Mayo, a former commandant of the 1st Mule Corps, managed to arrange that Hashmet Ali should come back to Anzac. He came just when he was most wanted, when heavy casualties and overwork were beginning to tell on the men's spirits, and by his tact and encouragement he did much to revive them. It was gratifying that only a few days after Hashmet Ali's return news was received that he, Lance-Naick Bahadur Shah and Driver Bir Singh had been awarded the Indian Order of Merit, and a hospital assistant named Ganpat Rao the Indian Distinguished Conduct Medal — all for their conduct on May 6. This was a great day for the Mule Corps. The Order of Merit is a very high honour indeed, and one that is rarely bestowed on a mule-driver.'



A Second War 1944 Posthumous Albert Medal for Sea group of five awarded to Lieutenant D. M. Connor, Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, for his gallantry in trying to control and contain fire and explosions aboard a motor launch in Beirut harbour, 5 March 1944

Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, bronze and enamel, reverse officially engraved 'Awarded by The King to the late Lt. Douglas Mortimer Connor, R.N.V.R. H.M. M.L. 387 for Gallantry in saving life at sea, 5th March 1944'; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, campaign awards impressed 'Boots style' 'T/Lieut. Douglas M. Connor R.N.V.R.', mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £6,000-£8,000



Provenance: Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1981; Christie's, November 1989.

A.M. *London Gazette* 19 December 1944:

'On 5th March, 1944, fire broke out in the starboard corner of the engine room of one of H.M. Motor Launches at Beirut. An explosion occurred immediately afterwards and the fire spread rapidly throughout the ship. Lieutenant Connor straightaway organised all the fire-fighting gear on board and sent a runner to inform Coastal Forces base and Naval Base so that the civilian and Naval fire-fighting organisation might be got into action as soon as possible. The heat from the burning ship was intense and it was well known that with the burning high octane petrol the ship was likely to blow up at any moment.

The burning ship was a grave menace to other shipping berthed alongside and Lieutenant Connor made valiant efforts to make fast a tow line so that she could be towed out of the port. So great was the heat, however, that the tow line parted. At about 19.15 a third and more violent explosion occurred in which Lieutenant Connor lost his life.

Lieutenant Connor well knew the risks involved, but sacrificed his life in an endeavour to prevent the spread of the fire which might well have become a major conflagration involving the loss of many lives.'

Douglas Mortimer Connor was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, on 26 October 1910 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 10 April 1941. Discharged to a commission, he was commissioned Temporary Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 14 May 1942, and was promoted Temporary Lieutenant on 14 August 1942. Posted to the command of H.M. Motor Launch 387, whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Nile*, on 1 January 1944, he was killed on 5 March 1944 after an explosion occurred on his vessel whilst she was berthed in Beirut harbour. ML 1007, ML 1143 (Free French), ML 1158 and ML 1164 (Free French) were engaged in the fire fighting. Sadly it was to no avail, as ML 387 blew up killing her commanding officer in the process. Four men were mentioned in despatches, and for his great gallantry Connor was posthumously awarded the Albert Medal. He is buried in Beirut War Cemetery, Lebanon.

Sold with copied research.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Colour-Sergeant (Acting Sergeant-Major) J. Butler, Hampshire Regiment, who saw further service during the Great War, and was thrice Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (2961 Clr: Serjt: J. Butler. Hampshire Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (2961 C. Sgt. J. Butler, 2nd Hampshire Regt.); 1914-15 Star (4-1827 W.O. Cl. 1. J. Butler. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (1827 W.O. Cl. 1. J. Butler. Hamps. R.); Army L. S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2961 C. Sjt: J. Butler. Hants: R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (6)* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

Only 10 D.C.Ms. to the Hampshire Regiment for the Boer War 1899-1902.

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 10 September 1902; 5 April 1916 (Mesopotamia); 19 October 1916 (Mesopotamia).

James Butler was born in the Parish of St Lawrence, Ramsgate, Kent, and enlisted into the Hampshire Regiment on 16 January 1890, aged 18 years. He served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion as a Colour-Sergeant, from 4 January 1900 to 1 April 1901, and, according to his Military History Sheet, was 'awarded Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, 29.11.00 (*sic*)'. He was posted to the 1st Volunteer Battalion as Colour-Sergeant Instructor in October 1905, and transferred to the 4th Battalion in January 1910. He was appointed Acting Sergeant-Major in February 1911, and Quartermaster Sergeant in May 1912, seeing service during the Great War in India from October 1914. In March 1915 he left India for Mesopotamia as part of the Indian Expeditionary Force "D", becoming Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major once more in December 1915, and returned to India in April 1916 and back to the U.K. in June 1916. He was appointed Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant in August 1917 and was demobilised on 28 March 1919. For his services during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches.

Sold with copied service papers, medals roll extracts, and other research, including a photograph of the recipient's grave in Alton, Hampshire.



A fine Boer War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Acting Sergeant C. Haigh, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), who rendered gallant service as a Drummer in the Transvaal, and was later killed in action on the Western Front on 2 March 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (4050 Dmr: C. Haigh. 1st. W. Riding Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4050 Dr: C. Haigh, W. Riding Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4050 Dmr: G. [sic] Haigh. W. Riding Regt.); 1914-15 Star (3-12061 Cpl.-A-Sjt. C. Haigh. W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3.12061 A.Sjt. C. Haigh. W. Rid. R.) mounted court-style, *good very fine* (6)

£1,200-£1,600

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

Charles Haigh was born in Bradford in 1876. A labourer, he attested at Bradford for the West Riding Regiment on 4 January 1894 and was immediately posted as Private to the 1st Battalion at Halifax. Sent to Malta between 1895 and 1898, he was transferred to South Africa on 29 December 1899 for service during the Boer War. Arriving aboard *Orient*, the 1st Battalion served as part of the VIth Division under General Kelly-Kenny, the Division soon distinguishing themselves in the advance from Modder River to Bloemfontein. Engaged at Klip Drift and Paardeberg, the West Ridings later lost Colonel Lloyd in an attempt to seize Rhonoster Kop.

Raised Lance Corporal on 2 March 1900, Haigh spent much of 1901 employed with the 1st Battalion in the Central Transvaal. On 31 August 1901, they had the grievous misfortune to lose 7 men killed, as well as 2 officers and 14 men wounded or injured, in the derailing of a train at Hamman's Kraal. Lord Kitchener, referring to the incident, said: 'Although it may be admitted that the mining of railways and the derailment of trains is in no way opposed to the customs of war where any definite object is in view, it is impossible to regard senseless and meaningless acts of this nature, which have no effect whatever on the general course of operations, as anything better than wanton murder.'

Mentioned in Despatches shortly afterwards on 10 September 1901, Haigh's gallantry at around this time was further recognised by his superiors with the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Returned home to Barnsley after almost three years in South Africa, he was later discharged from the Army in 1910. He returned to fight during the Great War, and was killed in action on 2 March 1916 whilst serving with the 9th Battalion, West Riding Regiment. He has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

240 A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant R. Dooley, Royal Field Artillery, for his gallantry at St. Quentin on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (L-10081 Sjt: R. Dooley. A.149/Bde: R.F.A.) *scratches to service number (but not corrected), very fine* £500-£700

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy reached the gun positions he immediately organised a party with rifles and covered the withdrawal of the detachments, he himself covering the withdrawal of his party. Later, he went out by himself on a flank and held up the enemy, enabling some officers and men who had been cut off to withdraw to safety.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Nr. St. Quentin, 21 March 1918.'

Robert Dooley, a native of Chester, served in France from 28 November 1915 and was awarded the D.C.M. for conspicuous gallantry displayed near St. Quentin on the opening day of the German Spring Offensive on 21 March 1918.



A fine Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant S. L. Ridgway, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (12439 Sjt. S. L. Ridgway. 8/W. Rid. R.); 1914-15 Star (12439. L-Cpl. S. L. Ridgeway [sic], W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12439 A. C. Sjt. S. L. Ridgway. W. Rid. R.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)*

£600-£800

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty and consistent good work. He invariably displayed coolness, courage and power of leadership. On one occasion he led his platoon with great success when his platoon commander became a casualty.'

Samuel Lyne Ridgway was born in the Parish of Hadfield, Derbyshire, in 1886. A weaver, he attested at Huddersfield for the West Riding Regiment on 25 August 1914, and was immediately appointed Private in the 8th Battalion. He served during the Great War in the Mediterranean theatre of War from 2 July 1915, and likely took part in the Battalion landing at Suvla Bay on 6 August 1915. Raised Lance Corporal on 21 August 1915, Acting Corporal on 9 September 1916, and Sergeant on 28 October 1916, he transferred to France on 3 July 1916 - almost certainly to replace those men killed on the Somme.

On 30 August 1918, Ridgway suffered a gunshot wound to the shoulder. Evacuated to Etaples, he was discharged to the Army Reserve in the spring of 1919.



A Great War 1915 'Battle of Neuve Chapelle' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private S. C. Climpson, 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, whose actions at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 10-12 March 1915 are vividly portrayed and described in *Deeds that Thrill the Empire*

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9359 Pte. S. C. Climpson. 2/North: Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (9359 Pte. S. C. Climpson. 2/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9359 Pte. S. C. Climpson. North'n. R.) *nearly very fine (4)*
 £1,800-£2,200



Private Climpson and Luddington repairing a field telephone-wire under heavy fire at night.

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915; citation published 30 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915. When communication was rendered impossible owing to damage to cable by shell and rifle fire, he in company with another man, repeatedly endeavoured to repair the line, and on failing to do so they brought back an important message from the trenches under heavy shell and machine-gun fire'.



Privates Climpson and Luddington dashing back with an urgent message to Brigade Headquarters under heavy fire.

Stanton Charles Climpson attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915- his and Private Luddington's actions that day are vividly portrayed and described in a lengthy account in *Deeds that Thrill the Empire*:

'In the forenoon of 10 March 1915 - the first day of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle - the 24th Brigade, composed of the 1st Worcesters 2nd East Lancashires, 1st Sherwood Foresters, and 2nd Northhamptons, which attacked on our left flank from the direction of the Neuve Chapelle-Armentières highway, fought their way to the north-east of the village, and towards 4:00 p.m. it began moving southwards towards the Aubers ride, by way of the hamlet of Pietre. Two privates of the Northhamptons, Climpson and Luddington, were detailed to maintain communication with Brigade Headquarters, and were to lay out wire as the troops advanced, and to keep in touch with the commanding officer, in case of anything being required from Headquarters. They soon found that, laden as they were with coils of wire, it was very difficult to keep up with their battalion, and, when darkness fell, they lost touch with it altogether for some considerable time. They continued, however, to advance, laying out wire as they went, though they had only a very vague notion as to the direction they were taking. They passed several regiments and inquired of each of them the whereabouts of the Northhamptons, but could get no definite information. Finally, in the dark, they overran the line along which our troops were entrenching themselves, and would have walked into the midst of the Germans, had not an officer caught sight of them and called them back.

Returning to where our men were digging themselves in, they got under cover, fixed up their telephone, and established communication with Brigade Headquarters. It was only, however, maintained for about half an hour, the wire being broken by the spades of the men digging trenches, who could not see it in the dark. Climpson and his comrade went out to try and repair it but were unable to trace the ends, and were therefore obliged to make their way back to Brigade Headquarters and lay a fresh wire. The second one remained intact for about three hours, and when it was broken they were fortunately able to find and repair the break and to re-establish the communication.

Some two hours later, that is to say at 6:30 a.m., it was broken again and, as it was almost daylight, any attempt to repair it would have meant almost certain death, they lay low until dusk and then ventured forth again. Once more they were unable to trace the ends, and consequently had to make another journey to Brigade Headquarters and lay a fresh one. This third wire was broken and repaired twice during the night, but was luckily in working order when, at about 5:30 a.m. on the morning of 12 March, the enemy, reinforced by the Bavarian and Saxon reserves, counter-attacked in determined fashion all along our front. The Northhamptons were hard put to hold their guard, while their ammunition began to give out, and the telephone operators received orders to send the S.O.S. for reinforcements and ammunition. Scarcely had they despatched it, when the line was broken, and as, since it was now daylight, they could not repair it, they lay down to take what rest they could amid the roar of the battle. About 9:00 a.m. however, the adjutant of their battalion came up and inquired whether the line was working, and when told that it was not, asked them to take an urgent message back to Brigade Headquarters, which it was of the utmost importance should be delivered before 10:00 a.m.

About 100 yards behind our trenches was a deep ditch and, with rifle and machine-gun bullets whistling past their heads, Climpson and Luddington spurted across the open and jumped into it, and into about five feet of water as well. Once in the ditch, however, they were comparatively safe, and making their way along it for about nine hundred yards, they found themselves in an old German communication trench, which was as full of water as the ditch. Another three hundred yards of walking - or rather of wading - brought them to the road running between Neuve Chapelle and Armentières. This, with the exception of the sprint from the trenches to the ditch, was the most dangerous part of their journey, since the road, which afforded but very little cover, was being heavily shelled, and for nearly half a mile they had to make their way along it with shrapnel bursting all about them. At length, with five minutes to spare, they reached their destination, soaked to the skin and so utterly exhausted that, as soon as they had delivered their message, they lay down and fell asleep'.

Both Climpson and Luddington were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Climpson was later transferred to the Royal Engineers and was subsequently awarded the Silver War Badge.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal F. J. Roberts, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, partly for his gallantry in charge of a Lewis Gun crew during the Battle of Cambrai on 27 September 1918; for this action Captain G. F. Kerr was awarded the Victoria Cross

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (138953 L. Cpl. F. J. Roberts. 3/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (138953 L.Cpl. F. J. Roberts. 3-Can. Inf.) *good very fine (3)* £800-£1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919; citation published 11 March 1920:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On 31 August 1918, as company runner, he carried messages from Battalion Headquarters to the attacking company through extremely heavy fire, and never failed to deliver a message.

On 27 September, as Lance-Corporal in charge of a Lewis-gun crew, he cleared up an enemy machine-gun nest when his company was held up.'

Frank Jack Roberts was born in Toronto, Ontario, on 1 February 1896, and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 24 August 1915. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 June 1916, and was wounded by gun shot to the left thigh on 5 September 1916. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry in 1918, latterly at the Battle of Cambrai on 27 September 1918; by the end of the day the battalion had 28 heavy and field guns to its credit and Captain G. F. Kerr, by his conspicuous bravery and initiative in rushing a series of enemy machine-gun posts, capturing four machine-guns, and taking 31 of the enemy prisoner, was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Roberts was discharged at Toronto on 24 April 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

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A Great War 'Second Battle of Ypres, April 1915' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant S. Schultz, 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (19637 Cpl. S. Schultz.10/Can: Bn.); 1914-15 Star (19637 Cpl. S. Schultz. 10/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (19637 Sjt. S. Schultz. 10-Can. Inf.) the last medal with machine-engraved naming but not renamed, *very fine (4)* £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion while acting as medical orderly on the night of 24th-25th April, 1915, when he remained at a dressing station after it had been practically blown to pieces, and took charge until every wounded man had been removed, displaying great courage throughout.'

Samuel Schultz was born at Warsaw, Poland, and enlisted into the 10th Battalion at Valcartier, Quebec, on 25 September 1914, a barber by trade. He was discharged at Toronto on 15 February 1919, medically unfit for service.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



A rare and deeply poignant Second War 'Operation *Demon*' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Commissioned Engineer L. F. Bartlett, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Hero* during the evacuation of Allied troops from Greece in April and May 1941. Described by one old hand as 'far worse than Dunkirk', the traumatic events are largely forgotten today, but bear witness to terrible suffering and loss

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (L. F. Bartlett. Ch. Engn. Room Art. H.M.S. *Hero*.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.34517 L. F. Bartlett. E.R.A.1. H.M.S. *Courageous*.) mounted as worn, *the last with minor official correction to ship's name, good very fine and better (7)*

£1,000-£1,400

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

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1941:

'For gallantry and distinguished services in operations in Greek waters.'

Leslie Francis Bartlett was born in Weymouth, Dorset, on 23 December 1903. He joined the Royal Navy at Portsmouth on 3 December 1921 as a schoolboy, later witnessing service aboard a wide variety of ships and shore establishments, including *Warspite*, *Crocus*, *Fisgard*, *Ross* and the light cruiser *Cardiff*. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1936, he transferred to the destroyer *Hero* as Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class on 26 July 1939 and was soon in the thick of the action during the Norwegian campaign, and that off Cape Spada on 19 July 1940. The latter encounter proved a short and violent affair where the cruiser H.M.A.S. *Sydney* successfully despatched one Italian cruiser and severely damaged another off the coast of Crete; it fell to *Hero* and her consorts to pluck 525 survivors of the *Bartolomeo Colleoni* from the Mediterranean Sea.

Successfully intercepting a Vichy French convoy of four merchant ships off Melilla on 1 January 1941, *Hero* was soon engaged in the British invasion of the Italian island of Kastelorizo, a prime site for a motor-torpedo base to challenge Italian naval might in the Dodecanese region. Transferred to escort duties in the spring, Bartlett witnessed the bombardment of Tripoli by Allied warships on 20 April 1941, before it soon became clear that the Metaxas defensive line had been overwhelmed and Britain, Australian and New Zealand were facing a critical situation in Greece. Sent to investigate the situation at Kalamata, the account by Leading Torpedo Operator A. L. Ward gives a detailed insight as to the sights witnessed by the crew of *Hero* at that time:

'As we approached to within a few miles, we could see what seemed to be huge fires burning and, as we closed, tracer bullets could be seen flying from it seemed in all directions... Both sea boats (whalers) were lowered and, because the regular crews were closed up on the guns, manned by a motley crew, in fact anyone who could use an oar and was willing to have a go. The boats returned with many defiant, angry, worn out, tired and hungry troops... Under the control of the Chief Coxswain, the senior ratings organised the distribution of our passengers around the ship, in every conceivable nook or space on the upper deck, even under the torpedo tubes for the walking fit. A few swimmers did survive and these were, after a hot shower, given a variety of clothes from volunteers whilst their clothes were being dried out in the boiler room.'

Ward continues: 'Long after collecting my demob suit in 1947, I was still occasionally awakened at night following dreams of the events at Kalamata in the Peloponnese. No other episode or incident such as dive bombing by Stukas, the action at Narvik, night action in the Mediterranean, or involvement in the relief of Tobruk and the later evacuation of Crete, affected me [so much] as did the retrieving of troops from the beaches of Kalamata. The cries of obviously exhausted men, making valiant attempts to swim from the shore, pleading for help, still echoes in my ears. "Can you see me?" some called out, and, peering into the inky night blackness, we would, with an effort of untruthful reassurance answer, "Yes, a few more strokes and you have made it!"; a cry, a gurgle and then silence, absolute silence and nothing that we on the waiting ship could do...'

Awarded the D.S.M., Bartlett later served aboard the minesweeping sloop *Fraserburgh* and the sloop *Folkestone*. Advanced Commissioned Engineer, he came ashore in September 1945, ending his career on attachment to the United States Navy Advanced Amphibious Base at Appledore.

Sold with copied research.

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A fine Second War 'U-Boat Attack' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Leading Seaman L. E. F. Pearson, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (Ldg. Smn. L. E. F. Pearson, P/JX. 256516.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £800-£1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1944:

'For outstanding leadership, skill and devotion to duty in H.M. Ships ... Dahlia ... in successful actions with U-Boats, while on convoy escort duty in the Atlantic.'

Leslie Ernest Frederick Pearson was born in Fulham, London, in 1910. Confirmed by Seedies Roll, Pearson was serving aboard the Flower-Class corvette *Dahlia* when his ship carried out an attack on a U-Boat in the Western Approaches on 27 November 1943. A little more information is offered by the *Fulham Chronicle* on 28 July 1944:

'Attacked Submarine. Fulham Sailor Awarded D.S.M.'

Leading Seaman Leslie Ernest Frederick Pearson, aged 34, whose wife lives in Hurlingham Road, Fulham, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "outstanding skill and zeal shown in a successful attack carried out on an enemy submarine in defence of an Atlantic convoy in November, 1943." He is the only son of Mr. Ernest J. Pearson, 33, Burnthwaite-road, Fulham, a van driver. He was educated at Fulham Central School and joined the Navy in 1941.'

247



A fine Great War M.M. and Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Corporal E. E. Bell, 1/5th Battalion, West Riding Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (268495 Pte. E. E. Bell. 1/5 W. Rid. R.-T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (268495 Cpl.E. E. Bell. W. Rid. R.) *very fine (3)* £600-£800

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Ernest Edward Bell was born in Baildon, West Yorkshire, around 1888. A married textile clerk, he was twice decorated with the Military Medal for gallantry displayed on the Western Front. Serving as part of the 147th (2nd West Riding) Brigade of the 49th (West Riding) Infantry Division, his Battalion fought on the Somme and at Ypres, and were hard pressed in the winter of 1917-18; by late January 1918, losses through casualties and injuries led to the 1/5th and 2/5th Battalions being amalgamated into a single 5th Battalion.

248



A fine Great War 'Gallipoli Operations' M.M. awarded to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant F. A. Granados, Royal Field Artillery, who was wounded in action on the peninsula and later suffered from nervous debility

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10019 By: Q.M. Sjt: F. A. Granados. 368/By: R.F.A.) mounted with a hallmarked silver '1915' riband bar, *light contact marks, very fine* £300-£400

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

'Gallipoli, 1915. - For excellent work in charge of the wagon line, supplying ammunition and looking after the horses.'

Francisco Antonio Granados was born on Portsea Island, Hampshire, in 1886, the son of Antonio and Emma Granados. Of Italian ancestry, Granados attested for the Royal Field Artillery around fifteen years of age and served in Egypt from 1 April 1915. Posted to Gallipoli with 368th Battery, 147th Field Artillery Brigade, 29th Division, he was wounded in action on 6 June 1915 and awarded the Military Medal alongside Sergeant H. Mackenzie, Corporal J. E. Hughes and Bombardier W. Rayner for bravery displayed in the field between May and August 1915.

Evacuated home, it remains unclear whether he served again. Awarded a Silver War Badge, he was admitted to hospital on 26 April 1919 suffering from nervous debility – more commonly known today as shell shock. Transferred to Gateshead, he is later recorded at the War Hospital, St. Mary's Asylum (Stannington), before being discharged permanently unfit from the Army on 28 May 1919.

249 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Bombardier W. G. Hogg, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (608375 Gnr: -L. Bmbr:- W. G. Hogg. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1137 Dvr. W. G. Hogg. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

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

250 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant H. L. Richards, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (146264 Sjt: H. L. Richards. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (146264 Sjt. H. L. Richards. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (146264 Sjt. H. L. Richards. M.M. R.G.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* £260-£300

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

Harry L Richards was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in August 1921.

x 251



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and 'Immediate' M.S.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant J. L. Hanks, 17th Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers, who was also Mentioned in Despatches

Military Medal, G.V.R. (43810 Sjt: J. L. Hanks. 17/D.S. Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (43810 Cpl. J. L. Hanks. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (43810 Sjt. J. L. Hanks. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (43810 Sjt: J. L. Hanks. 17/Sig: Coy. R.E.) *good very fine (5)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

Joseph L Hanks attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with the 17th Divisional Signal Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 July 1915. Advanced Sergeant, for his services during the Great War he was awarded both the Military Medal and an 'Immediate' Meritorious Service Medal, and was also Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916).

252 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sapper G. H. Curry, 25th Divisional Signal Company, Royal EngineersMilitary Medal, G.V.R. (47262 Sapr. G. H. Curry. 25/D.S. Coy. R.E.) *about extremely fine*

£180-£220

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.**253 Family group:****A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. H. Adcock, 7th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, later 1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment - with whom he was serving when killed in action in operations in and around Morlancourt on 11 August 1918**Military Medal, G.V.R. (24022 Pte A. H. Adcock. 7/Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (24022 Pte. A. H. Adcock. Suff. R.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine***Three: Deck Hand E. J. Adcock, Royal Naval Reserve, who served with H.M. trawler *Tugela* and fell into the river near Great Yarmouth, where he was lost, presumed drowned, on 29 February 1916**1914-15 Star (538S.D. E. J. Adcock. D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (538S.D. E. J. Adcock. D.H. R.N.R.) mounted for display, *good very fine***Pair: Private J. H. Adcock, 1/5th Battalion, West Riding Regiment, who was wounded during the Great War**British War and Victory Medals (26713. Pte. J. H. Adcock. W. Rid. R.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine*

(8)

£700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.**Albert Herbert Adcock** was born in Brandon, Suffolk, and was the son of Mr and Mrs W. Adcock of 2 Seaman Cottages, Hopton, Great Yarmouth. He initially served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and was part of 'D' Company (commanded by Captain G. L. Crandon) which relieved a company of the 12th Battalion, Manchester Regiment from a trench position near the Millencourt Road, Somme, 2 April 1918. According to the Battalion War diary, the company was subjected to heavy trench mortar and artillery fire for the first two days in the line. During the course of which an ugly incident occurred with one of the posts of 'D' Company:

'The enemy was seen advancing. The SOS was sent up and rifle and LG fire are once opened with good effect. He succeeded in getting within bombing distance of No. 6 Post and started to bomb it. This post was occupied with a LG under No. 265002 Sgt. W. Drew. Under this N.C.O.'s influence the men had discarded their equipment during the bombardment and immediately the bombing started Sgt Drew put up his hands in token of surrender, without making the slightest effort to defend his post. Capt. Crandon seeing the situation shouted to them to defend the post, this was apparently heard, owing to considerable hesitation on the part of 3 men. They all however went towards the enemy. Capt. Crandon at once order his Coy. to shoot at them and at least 2 out of the 5 were wounded... On the remainder of the front the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.'

As well as the two wounded, Private H. Skinner was also killed in this incident. The post was retaken from German possession later the same day. The Company's positions were attacked again on 5 April, and once again repulsed. They were relieved the following day. The conditions had been atrocious, and the already severe mud had been worsened by heavy rain throughout their five days in the front line.

The Battalion War Diary lists 13 officers and men, including Crandon and Adcock, as having distinguished themselves during this period (2-6 April 1918):

'I particularly wish to place on record the excellent spirit displayed by this Coy. throughout a very trying period. They fought exceedingly well and showed a fine spirit of determination under severe shell, TM and MG fire and severe climatic conditions. The valuable work performed by the following is particularly worthy of special mention....'

The Battalion was reduced to cadre strength on 19 May 1918, and Adcock was one of 11 officers and 408 men who transferred to the 1/1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment five days later. Private Adcock was killed in action on the Western Front on 11 August 1918. During 8-9 August, the Battalion was engaged in attacks at Morlancourt, as part of The Battle of Amiens - and the start of The Hundred Days Offensive. The Battalion were still engaged in operations in and around Morlancourt, 11 August 1918. Private Adcock is buried in the Ribemont Communal Cemetery, Somme, France, and is commemorated on the Hopton-on-Sea War Memorial.

Edgar John Adcock was born in Carbrook, Norfolk in July 1891, and was the elder brother of the above. He served during the Great War as a Deck Hand with the Royal Naval Reserve. Deck Hand Adcock served with H.M. trawler *Tugela*, and fell into the river at Great Yarmouth, and is presumed to have drowned on 29 February 1916. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent and the Hopton-on-Sea War Memorial.**James Holton Adcock** was the brother of the above, and resided at Lowestoft, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th, 7th, 9th and 2nd Battalions, West Riding Regiment. Adcock had enlisted in the Regiment on 10 December 1915. He was discharged due to wounds on 10 April 1919 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

Sold with some copied research.

254 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Acting Corporal F. Peel, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who 'rushed a pill-box' and captured an enemy gun team

Military Medal, G.V.R. (21951 L.Cpl.-A.Cpl.- F. Peel. 2/K.O.S.B.); British War and Victory Medals (21951 A.Cpl. F. Peel. K.O. Sco. Bord.) *good very fine (3)* £300-400

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

Foster Peel was born in the Borough of Leeds on 6 September 1893. A resident of the market town of Morley, his Military Medal was presented to him by the local Mayor on 6 September 1918. The *Morley Observer* adds: 'Fountain Street, Morley, son of Mr. Solomon Peel, the Corporation's oldest employee. He volunteered early in the war, but was refused, and after submitting to an operation at Leeds General Infirmary was accepted on the 23rd October 1915. He has served in France and Italy for 28 months, he has been wounded twice - in the Battle of the Somme and at Passchendaele. He was awarded the Military Medal on the 4th October 1917, for rushing a pill-box and capturing a machine-gun and gun team. He is now serving in Ireland.'

The recipient's medical records further note that he was laid low on 28 April 1916 whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, as a result of German measles.

255 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal A. Lee, West Riding Regiment, later York and Lancaster Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (24189 Pte. A. Lee. 10/W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (24189 Cpl. A. Lee. W. Rid. R.); Defence Medal, in named card box of issued, addressed to 'Mr. A. Lee, 18 Benn Crescent, Lidget Green, Bradford, Yorks.', *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917.

Arthur Lee was born in Bradford in 1892 and lived at 49, Naseby Street, Bradford. A dyer's labourer, he attested for the West Riding Regiment in June 1916 and was posted initially to the 3/6th Battalion as Private. Transferred to the 1/6th and 10th Battalions, his Army Service Record notes that he was raised Lance Corporal on 15 June 1917, and Corporal on 6 October 1917. Awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field, Lee transferred to the York and Lancaster Regiment on 19 February 1919, but was soon in trouble after going A.W.O.L. for a period of 77 days; 'Owing to lack of sufficient evidence to bring the case forward to trial by D.C.M., case dismissed 21-7-1919.'

Sold with cap badges for both regiments and a pair of Duke of Wellington's Shoulder Titles.

256 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private G. Cooper, West Riding Regiment, later Labour Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14561 Pte. G. Cooper. 25/Coy. Lab. C.); British War and Victory Medals (21034 Pte. G. Cooper. W. Rid. R.) *good very fine (3)* £160-£200

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

George Cooper, a resident of Markfield, was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 25th Company, Labour Corps.

257 A Great War 'Battle of the Somme' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Shaw, West Riding Regiment (Territorial Force), who gallantly dug out wounded men under heavy shell fire

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2195 Pte. J. Shaw. 1/7 W. Rid. R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2195 Pte. J. Shaw, W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (300153 Pte. J. Shaw. W. Rid. R.) *traces of verdigris to reverse of VM, contact marks and pitting from Star; good fine and better (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916.

John Shaw served in France from 15 April 1915 and was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 1/7th Battalion, West Riding Regiment, Territorial Force. According to the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* of 19 October 1916, Shaw earned his MM alongside two 'pals' from the West Riding Regiment, 2489 Sergeant J. Lynn, and 1482 Private F. Waterhouse: 'For gallantry near Thiepval on September 17, 1916, in digging out, under heavy shell fire, wounded men who had been buried.'

Shaw is further noted as wounded by the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* on 11 January 1917.

Sold with copied research.

258 A Great War Italian theatre 'Advance on Vittorio Veneto' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Corporal W. Boxall, South Staffordshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (32579 Pte. -A. Cpl.- W. Boxall 1/S/ Staff. R.); 1914-15 Star (012503 Pte. W. Boxall, A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals (012503 A. Cpl. W. Boxall. A.O.C.) *good very fine (4)* £300-£400



M.M. *London Gazette* 29 March 1919.

William Boxall was born in Leigh, Surrey, c.1884, and attested for the Army Ordnance Corps at Brentwood, serving with them during the Great War initially in the Balkan theatre of War from 25 November 1915. Transferring to the South Staffordshire Regiment, he saw further service with the 1st Battalion in Italy, and was awarded his Military Medal for services during the advance on Vittorio Veneto.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient; an original letter written by the recipient to his wife and daughter, dated 8 May [1918], from 'somewhere on the Line in Italy', together with two other family postcards; the recipient's signed extract from Battalion Standing Orders for the Trenches; a newspaper cutting regarding the advance on Vittorio Veneto; and copied research.

259 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. Sim, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders

Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-9183 L.Cpl. W. Sim. 2/Sea: Highrs.); 1914-15 Star (S-9183 Pte. W. Y. Sim. Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-9183 A.Cpl. W. Y. Sim. Seaforth.) *contact marks to MM from Star, otherwise very fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.

William Yates Sim was born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, around 1895. A resident of Thurso, the northernmost town on the British mainland, Sim attested for the Seaforth Highlanders and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 October 1915. Medal records note that he was posted sick in September 1916 in consequence of impetigo. He returned to duty with the 7th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders on 15 September 1916, and was likely heavily engaged during the Battle of Le Transloy from 1 to 18 October 1916. Awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, he was demobilised at the cessation of hostilities.

260 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private C. Rogers, Army Service Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (M2-031902 Pte. C. Rogers. M.T. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine*

£160-£200

261 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. H. Coles, 27th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1722 ... A. H. Coles. R.A.M.C.) *rank erased, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£140-£180

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

x262 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant A. E. Gladwin, Royal Canadian Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (477347 Sjt: A. E. Gladwin. R. Can: R.) *good very fine*

£200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and bravery in leading his Platoon in an attack on Sep: 15th, 1916, from the SUGAR TRENCH. On leaving the parapet where they were exposed to intense Rifle, Machine Gun and Shell fire he fearlessly exposed himself and by his example of daring materially assisted in the advance.

On reaching a position his Platoon had been subjected to many casualties and had become mixed with elements of other Regiments. He again displayed great bravery in the re-organisation of his platoon which he had successfully accomplished in a very short space of time.

His conduct during the fight cannot be too highly spoken of and his reckless devotion to duty was an example to all.'

Albert Edward Gladwin was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, on 26 April 1882. He had served for 12 years with the Royal Fusiliers from May 1900 prior to emigrating to Canada. He enlisted into the Royal Canadian Regiment at Halifax, N.S. on 23 August 1915, and embarked for France in November 1915. He was discharged at London on 27 June 1919.

Sold with copied recommendation and attestation papers.

x263 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant W. J. Bone, 14th Battalion (Quebec Regiment), Canadian Infantry, for his gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches in the Gavrelle Sector on the night of 27-28 April 1918; for this action Lieutenant G. B. McKean was awarded the Victoria Cross

Military Medal, G.V.R. (823867 Sjt: W. J. Bone. 14/Quebec R.); British War and Victory Medals (823867 Sjt: W. J. Bone. 14-Can. Inf.) *light contact marks, good very fine (3)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918

William John Bone served with the 14th Battalion (Quebec Regiment) during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches in the Gavrelle Sector on the night of 27-28 April 1918; for his gallantry during this action Lieutenant G. B. McKean, M.M., was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Sold with copied research.

x264 A good Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant W. Craib, 14th Battalion (Quebec Regiment), Canadian Infantry, for his gallantry at Passchendaele on 2-3 November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (404309 Sjt: W. Craib. 14/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (404309 Sjt: W. Craib. 14-Can. Inf.) *polished, good fine and better (3)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 113 March 1918.

The original Recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and skill near Passchendaele on 2-3 November 1917 in organising parties for the evacuation of wounded under heavy fire. At great personal risk he personally conducted two men to the Aid Post, and by his coolness and devotion to duty assisted his superior officers materially.'

William Craib was born in Aberdeen on 8 December 1896, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 12 April 1915. He served with the 14th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 October 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star), and was promoted Corporal on 9 June 1916, and Sergeant on 1 October 1916. Awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry at Passchendaele on 2-3 November 1917, he was wounded by a gas shell on 27 November 1917, and evacuated to the U.K. He was finally discharged on 14 February 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x265 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Acting Sergeant W. Moir, 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (859087 Pte. W. Moir. 43/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (859087 A. Sjt. W. Moir. 43-Can. Inf.) *worn in parts, nearly very fine (3)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919

William Moir was born in Stonehave, Scotland, on 2 November 1896, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 6 September 1915, serving with the 43rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front.



A post-War 1949 'Malaya operations' M.M. awarded to Private H. McPhee, Seaforth Highlanders, who rushed to the aide of his officer during a Company Contact in North Johore, 12 November 1949, accounting for at least 1 'bandit' and probably several more

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2824888 Pte. H. McPhee. Seaforth.) *minor edge nicks, generally very fine or better* £1,400-£1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 March 1950:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya.'

The recommendation states: 'On the afternoon of 12th November, 1949, "B" Coy had a fierce encounter with a large force of bandits in a camp situated in overgrown rubber about 3 miles SW of the village of Chaah in North Johore. This was the first day of a full scale battalion operation in the vicinity of the Ma'Kill Forest Reserve estimated to last for 7 days; the role of "B" Coy was to search a given area. On arrival in the area the Coy. Comd. took the Coy. a short distance into the jungle and there formed a temporary firm base while he himself went forward with an armed recce party of platoon strength to reconnoitre a locality where there was believed to be water for a permanent firm base. Pte. McPhee was one of those who was left at the temporary firm base with the remainder of the Coy. When the recce party had proceeded about a quarter of a mile forward of the Coy temporary firm base they bumped into the enemy in a very new and temporary camp in some overgrown rubber; they at once attacked the camp which is now known to have contained approximately 160 bandits. As they had no sentries on this occasion they were taken completely by surprise and were forced to put up a stubborn resistance to extricate themselves from the camp. A fierce battle ensued; the bandits counter attacked strongly and subjected the recce party who were in very open ground in some cleared rubber to very heavy fire. At this stage Pte. McPhee arrived on the scene with the first party of reinforcements from the temporary firm base. In the very early stages of the battle the Coy. Comd. and 2 of the subaltern officers were killed. The only surviving officer, Lieut. Brown, was therefore left in command. Immediately Pte. McPhee arrived up, and acting on his own initiative, he made his way forward to Lieut. Brown and requested permission from him to take up a position on the left forward flank of the Coy. With complete disregard for his own safety he then doubled forward to this position, which was an extremely vulnerable one, and from it dominated the whole of the left flank. He remained in this position, firing away steadily whenever he saw any enemy movement, throughout the remainder of the battle which continued for a further hour and a quarter. He was completely unaffected by the heavy fire which he drew upon himself, and was extremely cheerful throughout the whole battle. He definitely killed at least 1 bandit and probably more.

The initiative and bravery shown by Pte. McPhee were undoubtedly responsible for denying the ground on the left flank of the Coy. position to the enemy, and his cheerfulness and high morale were an inspiration and example to all those who were near.'

A picture of Hugh McPhee appears in the regimental journal *Cabar Feidh* for May 1950.

Note: Another M.M. to this recipient, an officially re-impressed G.V.I.R. 2nd issue example (and therefore almost certainly a duplicate issue), was sold in these rooms in November 2022; the MM in this lot is undoubtedly the recipient's original award.



A 'Royal Funeral' R.V.M. Pair awarded to Sergeant H. Pettit, Coldstream Guards, who was personally decorated by King Edward VII in the garden of Marlborough House for his part in the bearer party at the funeral of Queen Victoria

Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver (8095. Sergt. H. Pettit. Coldm. Gds) contemporarily engraved; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein (8095 Sejt. H. W. Pettit, Cldstm: Gds;) mounted as worn, *light contact wear, good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Horace William Pettit was born in the Parish of St. Margaret's, London, around 1874. He attested for the Coldstream Guards on 18 June 1890, and served in South Africa with the 3rd Battalion from 21 October 1899 to 13 August 1900. Advanced Sergeant, he served as part of the Bearer Party for the funeral of Queen Victoria at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and was personally presented with his Royal Victorian Medal by H.M King Edward VII at Marlborough House on 18 March 1901. He was subsequently appointed to the Permanent Staff of the School of Instruction on 16 March 1901. His Army Service Record adds: 'Discharged Sergeant, Medically Unfit, 20.10.1903.'

268 **A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Sergeant N. James, Royal Artillery**
 British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1606024 Sgt. Norman James R.A.) *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
 B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946.

269



A post-War 'Northern Ireland' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. P. J. Lord, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), whose military career was cut short after being hit by a brick on the Falls Road, West Belfast

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (23732587 Cpl. W. P. J. Lord. DWR.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23732587 Pte. W. P. J. Lord DWR); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (23732587 Cpl W P J Lord DWR) *minor scratch to obverse of GSM, good very fine (4)* £600-£800

B.E.M. (Military) *London Gazette* 20 March 1978:

'In recognition of Meritorious Service in Northern Ireland during the period 1st August 1977 to 31st October 1977.'

William Peter John Lord was born in 1942 and baptised at Ramsey on the Isle of Man. Married at Halifax in 1963, he served in Londonderry in the autumn of 1977 with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. This coincided with a two-day visit to Northern Ireland by the Queen as part of her Silver Jubilee celebrations of 9 and 10 August 1977, and a period of high tension caused by the murder of Margaret Hearst, a 24 year-old member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, who was shot by the I.R.A. in her parent's home, near Tynan, County Armagh.

The award of the B.E.M. to Lord and one other soldier of the regiment, was recorded in *The Iron Duke*, which states: 'Finally, on a sad note, our sympathies are conveyed to Cpl. Lord, BEM, who is being medically discharged due to a serious eye injury which was received when he was hit by a brick whilst travelling in a vehicle on the Falls Road.'

Sold with copied research.

Single Orders and Decorations

270



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge and breast star, the badge in 18 carat gold and enamels by *Garrard*, hallmarked London 1882; the silver star with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, complete with full-length contemporary silk sash, the set contained in its original *R & S Garrard, London* fitted case of issue, *white enamel outer border inlay partially lacking on one obverse arm, and with similar light enamel damage and cosmetic repair to two reverse arms, the star with small chips to green enamel stalks below the 'Ich Dien' scroll, otherwise nearly extremely fine and an impressive mid-Victorian set (2)* *£5,000-£7,000*

271



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's neck badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1814, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, an officially refurbished badge with replacement oak wreath gold ring, *the inner lining partly detached and the ring distorted*, the interconnecting gold ring stamped '18', the reverse of the badge with replacement wreath and motto scroll, these devoid of enamel, with length of neck ribbon, *reverse otherwise very fine, the obverse good very fine* £2,600-£3,000

272



The C.B.E. neck badge attributed to J. P. Orr, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chairman, City Improvement Trust, Bombay

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck ribbon, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 January 1919: James Peter Orr, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chairman, City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

Sold with the recipient's British Passport, dated 1938, containing a photograph of the recipient in later life.

For the recipient's related miniature awards (including a full biography of the recipient) and Delhi Durbar Medal, see Lots 698 and 654; and for the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal awarded to his wife, Mrs Amy Orr, see Lot 275.

273



A Second War A.F.C. attributed to Captain O. M. G. Murphy, Royal Artillery

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1946, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, *nearly extremely fine*

£800-£1,000

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 August 1947 (to be dated 1 January 1946): Captain (temporary) Oliver Michael Gerald Murphy, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Oliver Michael Gerald Murphy 'was born in Finglas, County Dublin, in 1921 and was educated at St Gerard's School in Bray, County Wicklow, and then at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was called up in 1939, commissioned and then joined the Royal Artillery in France. At the Dunkirk evacuation he woke on the sand dunes to discover that his platoon had disappeared overnight so alone he swam out in the morning light, climbed on a merchant vessel, was transferred to a Royal Navy destroyer and made a safe return to England. He was next involved with the production and installation of a decoy near Sheffield to distract German bombers, and was then posted to a searchlight regiment in Dorset, where he invented an electrical device to improve reporting of the position of enemy aircraft.

Murphy then volunteered to become an Air Observation Post officer and initially flew an Auster aircraft, becoming the personal pilot of General Sir Miles Dempsey, the Second Army commander. After D-Day he went to India, Malaysia and Singapore, where he flew a Douglas DC3 Dakota, still for General Dempsey. Later they were deployed to Cairo and Palestine. He was awarded the Air Force Cross for his wartime flying activities' (the recipient's obituary in *Veterinary Record*, February 2015, refers).

Sold with copied research.

274 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, *traces of lacquer, very fine* £100-£140

275



The Kaiser-I-Hind Medal attributed to Amy, Mrs. Orr, the wife of J. P. Orr, Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service

Kaiser-I-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, with integral top riband bar, in *H.M. Mint, Calcutta*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

£260-£300



Kaiser-I-Hind *Gazette of India* 1 January 1917.

Elizabeth Amy Rosa Ryan was born at Ootacamund, India, in 1866, where her father was a coffee planter, and taught at Bishop Cotton Girl's School, Bangalore, prior to her marriage to James Orr at Ootacamund in 1898. Her war work was recognised by award of the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal in the 1917 New Year Honours. She died in 1935.

Sold with a DVD of copied research, including a photograph of the recipient.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's husband, see Lots 272, 654, and 698.



The R.V.M. attributed to Mr. P. Peacock, Inspector, H.M. Embassy, Tokyo, who had previously formed part of the the Mounted Escort on the occasion when the British Representative, Sir Harry Parkes, was attacked by *Samurai* in Kyoto on 23 March 1868

Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., silver, on original mounting pin, together with the named Bestowal Document, named to 'Mr. Peacock', and dated 16 March 1906, *virtually Mint state* £160-£200

'Mr. Peacock Honoured:

The many friends of Mr. Pet. Pescock, Inspector, His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Tokyo, will be pleased to hear that on the occasion of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught's visit to Japan, he was honoured by the reception of the Royal Victorian medal, attached to the Victorian Order. Mr. Peacock came out to Japan in early days as Inspector-in-Chief of the escort furnished for Sir Harry Parkes, and participated in the melee at Kyoto which was caused by an attack on Sir Harry Parkes, in 1868, when a large proportion of the small force defending the British Representative was wounded and two were permanently maimed. Fortunately Mr. Peacock was uninjured on this occasion, but the same staunchness to duty which characterised his conduct on that historical occasion has marked his subsequent service, and it is extremely gratifying to his friends that his services should now have obtained royal recognition. There is no more loyal British subject or popular British resident in Japan than Mr. Peacock, and it is hoped that he will live long to wear his new honours.' (contemporary newspaper cutting refers).

Sold with two photographs believed to be of the recipient, and copied research, which indicates that Mr. Peacock died only a matter of weeks after receiving his medal.

277 Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise, gilding slightly rubbed, very fine and scarce* £180-£220

278 Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued, on original mounting pin, *extremely fine, scarce* £100-£140

279 Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, bronze, unnamed as issued, on Associate's ribband, *extremely fine, scarce* £180-£220

Campaign Groups and Pairs

280 *Pair: Farrier Sergeant I. Breedon, 17th Lancers, late 16th Lancers*

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (Isaiah Bree--n 16th. Lancers.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (838 Farrier Serjt. Isaiah Breedon 17th. Lancers) *the first sometime mounted in swivel brooch suspension, with suspension claw re-affixed and the edge plugged at 6 o'clock, heavily pitted and worn, therefore fair; the LS&GC nearly very fine (2)* £240-£280

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1979.

Isaiah Breedon was born in Birmingham around 1821 and attested at Westminster for the 17th Lancers on 31 May 1842. A 'pock pitted' tool maker, he served 14 years with the 16th Lancers, transferring to the 17th Lancers as Farrier on 30 June 1865. Discharged at Colchester after 23 years with the Colours, Breedon's papers note almost four years of service in the East Indies, his conduct described as 'very good' with just ten appearances in the Regimental Defaulter's Book over this period. He died in Ipswich on 10 August 1878.

281



Three: Admiral's Coxswain C. H. Isaac, Royal Navy

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Chas. Isaacs. [sic] Ordy. "Contest"); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Chas H. Isaac. Adml Cox. H.M.S. Bellerophon) engraved naming, *generally very fine (3)*

£400-£500

Approximately 107 'Pegu' clasps awarded to H.M.S. *Contest*.

Charles Henry Isaac/Isaacs was born in Titchfield, Southampton, Hampshire, in August 1835. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1848. Isaac served with H.M.S. *Contest* between December 1849 and April 1853, and then served as an Able Seaman with H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* in the Baltic. Isaac advanced to Admiral's Coxswain, and served with H.M.S. *Zealous* from November 1869 to April 1873. He advanced to Chief Petty Officer the same year, before reverting to Able Seaman and being Shore Pensioned at his own request in May 1878. Isaac was subsequently employed as a Lighter Keeper in the Portsea Dock Yard.

Sold with copied service papers.

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A Defence of Lucknow casualty pair awarded to Private J. Hunter, 1st Madras Fusiliers

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (John Hunter, 1st Madras Fusrs.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (J. Hunter, 1st Madras Fusrs.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1998.

John Hunter served during the Indian Mutiny as part of General Havelock’s Column, and was severely wounded in the right arm at Lucknow on 25 September 1857, on which day, during bitter fighting and heavy casualties, Havelock’s Column relieved the Residency at Lucknow, only to find themselves also besieged there until the final capture of the city by Lord Clyde’s Force the following March.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

283



Pair: Able Seaman C. Eason, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55 (C. Eason. A.B. H.M.S. Orion.) privately engraved naming; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (C. Eason. A.B. H.M. S. Trafalgar.) privately engraved naming; together with a Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with Baltic-style suspension, *heavy traces of brooch mounting to obverse of last, edge bruising throughout, generally fine (3)* £200-£240

Charles Eason served in H.M.S. *Trafalgar* from 1 July 1851 to 27 April 1855, being promoted Able Seaman on 6 July 1854, and then in H.M.S. *Orion* from 27 April 1855 to 4 May 1856.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, G.C.B., Royal Navy, Flag Captain to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons in the Crimea, later Director of Transports at the Admiralty for which services, especially in relation to the Egyptian War of 1882, he was advanced to G. C.B.

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (W. R. Mends. C.B. Capt. H.M.S. Agamemnon. 17th Oct. 1854.) contemporary engraved naming; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels; **Ottoman Empire**, Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with Crimea suspension; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck badge, silver, gold and enamel, with period silk neck cravat, the first three mounted on a contemporary pin bar as originally worn, *the first with light contact pitting, the second with usual damage to enamels, especially points of the arms and reverse centre, otherwise nearly very fine or better and an attractive contemporary group* (4) *£2,000-£3,000*

Admiral Sir William Robert Mends was the eldest son of Admiral William Bowen Mends (1781–1864), and nephew of Sir Robert Mends. He was born at Plymouth on 27 February 1812. In May 1825 he entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and on passing out in December 1826 was shortly afterwards appointed to the *Thetis*, a 46-gun frigate, going out to the South American station. He was still in the *Thetis* when she was wrecked on Cape Frio on 5 December 1830. It was Mends's watch at the time the ship struck, but as the night was dark and thick and it was raining heavily, he was held guiltless, the blame falling entirely on the Captain and Master. Mends was considered to have behaved very well in a position extremely difficult for one so young and inexperienced, and several of the members of the court offered to take him with them.

After passing his examination he joined the *Actæon* in the Mediterranean, which in 1832 was at Constantinople when a Russian army of upwards of twenty thousand men was there, consequent on the terrible defeat of the Turks by Ibrahim Pasha at Konieh. The intervention of the Western Powers demanded the withdrawal of this force, and Mends was deeply interested in watching its embarkation, making careful notes of their manner and methods of embarking the cavalry and guns. Men, horses, and guns, with all their stores and baggage, were got on board within 12 hours, and Mends treasured up the experience for future use.



In the summer of 1834, the *Actæon* returned to England and was paid off; in January 1835, Mends was appointed to the *Pique* with Captain Henry John Rous. In July the ship was sent out to Canada, and on the homeward voyage, on 22 September, it struck heavily on a reef off the coast of Labrador. After several anxious hours she was got off, and, though she was much damaged and leaking badly, and her main and mizen masts were badly sprung, Rous determined to proceed. Five days later her rudder, which had also been injured, was carried away, and the ship left helpless in a heavy westerly gale. With admirable seamanship she was steered for several days by means of a weighted hemp cable towed astern and controlled by a spar lashed across the ship's stern. It was not until 6 October that they were able to ship a jury rudder; and on the 13 they anchored at St. Helen's after a voyage that has no parallel in the annals of the nineteenth century. Mends then learnt that he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 11 August.

In December he was sent out to join the *Vernon* at Malta. A year later he was moved into the *Caledonia* and then to the *Rodney*. In July 1838, he went to be Flag-lieutenant of Sir John Louis, the second in command on the station and superintendent of Malta dockyard. He continued with Louis, sometimes afloat, but mostly at Malta, until July 1843. From November 1843 he was in the Fox frigate with Sir Henry Blackwood on the coast of Ireland and in the East Indies; on 2 January 1847, he received the news of his promotion, on 9 November 1846, to be Commander. In January 1848 he was appointed to the *Vanguard*, in which, a couple of months later, he had the misfortune to lose some of the fingers of his left hand, which was carried into a block and badly crushed. It was this, more than the loss of the fingers, which caused trouble; and for years afterwards he suffered from severe attacks of neuralgia. The *Vanguard* went home and was paid off in March 1849. In July 1850, Mends was appointed to the *Vengeance*, again with Blackwood, who died after a short illness at Portsmouth on 7 January 1851, and was succeeded by Lord Edward Russell. Towards the end of the summer the *Vengeance* went to the Mediterranean, but came home in December 1862, when, on 10 December, Mends was advanced to post rank in acknowledgement of the excellent order the ship was in.

In October 1853 he was selected by Sir Edmund (afterwards Lord) Lyons to be his Flag-Captain in the Mediterranean, if Captain Symonds, then in the *Arethusa*, should prefer to remain in the frigate. If Symonds should prefer to join Lyons, it was understood that Mends should have the *Arethusa*; Mends accordingly took the *Agamemnon* out and joined the fleet in the Sea of Marmora on Christmas Eve, when, as previously arranged, he took command of the *Arethusa*. In her he took a particularly brilliant part in the bombardment of Odessa on 22 April 1854: 'we stood in twice,' Mends wrote, 'tacked close off the Mole and engaged the works on it in reverse . . . pouring in a destructive fire as we went about.' He was promptly recalled by the Commander-in-Chief, who seems to have considered that he was needlessly risking the ship. 'I expected a reprimand when I went on board the Admiral to report, but the enthusiasm of the fleet and the cheers given to us as we passed along the lines mollified the chief, and I was simply told not to go in again.' The French officers who had witnessed the manoeuvre called on Mends to compliment him on it; and many years afterwards a French writer in the '*Revue des Deux Mondes*' referred to it as a brilliant tour de force. In June, Lyons and Symonds had found that they did not get on well together, and it was proposed to Mends to re-exchange into the *Agamemnon*, which he did. From that time his individuality is lost in that of the Admiral, except that, as chief of Lyons's staff, he had the direction of many points of detail on which much depended. By far the most important of these were the embarkation of the troops at Varna and the subsequent landing of them in the Crimea on 14 September. The whole thing was admirably done without a hitch and without loss; and though, to the world at large, it appeared to be done by Lyons, Lyons himself and the Navy fully recognised that the credit belonged to Mends.

In February 1855, Lyons moved his flag to the *Royal Albert*, with Mends accompanying him. In all the operations of the year he had his full share; he was nominated a C.B. on 5 July, and in December was ordered to take the ship to Malta, the Admiral remaining in the Black Sea with his flag in the *Caradoc*. While crossing the Sea of Marmora, the stern-gland (the metal bearing of the screw-shaft as it passes through the stern-post) gave way, and an alarming rush of water followed. During the next day the ship pursued her voyage, the engines pumping the water out, but on 28 December Mends decided that it was necessary to beach the ship, which was cleverly done in Port Nicolo, in the island of Zea. There a cofferdam was built inside round the hole, and the ship's safety being thus secured, she proceeded to Malta under sail, and arrived there on 7 January 1856. Mends continued in command of the *Royal Albert* till March 1857, when he was appointed to the *Hastings*, guardship in the Mersey, from which, four years later, he was appointed Deputy-Controller-General of the Coastguard at the Admiralty. He held this office for about a year.

In May 1862 Mends was appointed Director of Transports, with the duty of organising and administering the transport department of the Admiralty. Here he remained for more than twenty years, during which period there were several exceptional calls on his office, which were answered in a manner that testified to the thorough working order in which things were kept.

On 1 January 1869 he became a Rear-Admiral, and on 20 May 1871, a K.C.B. He was later promoted to Vice-Admiral on 1 January 1874; Admiral on 15 June 1879; and on 24 November 1882 was nominated a G.C.B., with special reference to his work in connection with the expedition to Egypt. In February 1883 he retired moved to Alverstone. Mends died on 26 June 1897, the day of the great naval review in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

Sold with an extensive archive of letters, drawings, Naval Orders and Maps, and other items relating to Admiral Mends and family, with much emphasis on his time in the Crimea; together with a watercolour by Lieutenant G. P. Mends of the burning of the U.S. Steam frigate *Missouri* at Gibraltar, signed, inscribed and dated 'August 26th 1843', and a copy of the *Life of Sir W. R. Mends, G.C.B.*, leather-bound and inscribed 'B.S.M.', the *Ex Libris* plate noting 'Presented to Evelyn St. Austin Mends 1937'.

285 *Pair: Naval Pensioner H. Seaman, Royal Navy, late Private, Royal Marines*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Henry Seaman. Naval Pensioner HMS Pembroke) impressed naming, mounted for display, *generally very fine, scarce* (2) £240-£280

Henry Seaman was born in Calverley, Devon, in August 1818. He attested as a Private in the Royal Marines in July 1840, and served in that capacity with H.M.S. *Arethusa* during the Crimean War. Seaman was discharged in August 1861, after 21 years and 15 days' service. He transferred as a Pensioner Able Seaman to the Royal Navy in October 1862, with subsequent service including with H.M.S. *Pembroke* from April 1873 until May 1879 (L.S. & G.C.). Seaman was 'Shore Pensioned' in August 1883.

Sold with copied service papers.

286 *Three: Gunner H. Hopkinson, Royal Artillery*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (1495 Bombr. H. Hopkinson. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming; Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (873. Gr: H. Hopkinson. R.A.) engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (H. Hopkinson. R.A.) privately engraved naming, pierced with swivel loop suspension, *very fine and better* (3) £460-£550

Henry Hopkinson served with the Royal Artillery in the Crimea and is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the Medal with clasp Sebastopol. A career soldier, he is listed in 1861 as a Gunner with 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, his unit being variously stationed around this time at Christchurch, Hilsea, New Zealand, Woolwich, Canada, Bristol, Aldershot and Gosport. The recommendation for his Canada General Service Medal further notes his home address as 147, Phillimore Road, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

287 *Pair: Colour Sergeant T. How, Grenadier Guards, later 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia*

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (3309. Thomas How 3rd. Battn. Grenr. Guards.) depot impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, both fitted with contemporary *Bailey, Coventry*, top silver riband bars, *edge bruising to first, nearly very fine and better* (2) £500-£700

Thomas How was born in the Parish of St. Pancras, London, around 1816, and enlisted for the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards on 4 February 1837. He saw extensive fighting with the 3rd Battalion in the Crimea and is confirmed on the rolls as entitled to the Medal with four clasps. Discharged at his own request having completed 21 years with the Colours, How later resided at 63, Malvern Road, Willesden, and took an active role in the local militia. He died in April 1893, following almost 30 years of retirement, and was buried at Paddington Cemetery, Kilburn.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment of Service Certificate, this an extremely rare survivor, stating his conduct as 'good'; a further document with wax seal from his Commanding Officer, dated 2 May 1857, noting the recipient married the widow of the late Private Osmond of the Grenadier Guards; and two documents relating to the recipient's funeral, the latter stating he was buried in a 'stout and strong elm coffin, smoothed, polished and furnished neatly.'

288 *Three: Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Fanshawe, 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot, who gave a remarkable eyewitness account of the 'frightful' annihilation of British forces at the Storming of the Grand Redan on 18 June 1855*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (I B. Fanshawe. Captn. 33rd. Regt. 1855) contemporarily engraved naming; Abyssinia 1867 (Major T. B. Fanshawe 3rd. D.V. Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (J. B. Fanshawe. Captn. 33rd. Regt. 1855.) contemporarily engraved naming, fitted with loop and small ring suspension, *contact marks and wear to naming of first, good fine and better* (3) £500-£700

Thomas Basil Fanshawe was born in Dagenham, Essex, on 3 December 1829. Appointed to a commission in the 33rd Regiment of Foot on 14 April 1846, he served in the Crimea from June 1855 and was present at the Siege of Sebastopol and the Assault on the Redan. Going in at first light on 18 June 1855, the attack proved a disaster. Fully alerted by the ineffectual artillery overture, and heartened by their repulse of the French, the Russians were ready to do likewise with the British, their storm of grapeshot and musketry devastating the men struggling up the slope to the glacis, broken by shell-holes, trenches and old gravel-pits. Within minutes the formed platoons and companies disintegrated into scattered, disordered parties, easily shot down.

Fanshawe later described these events in a letter home to his parents - believed to be the only firsthand account of the Regiment's sufferings that morning:

'We had to cross, on leaving the trenches, 150 yards of open ground, exposed to a very heavy fire of grape-shot from the enemy. Our loss, I regret to say, was very considerable, having had 50 men killed and wounded. Lieut-Colonel Johnstone has lost his left arm, Mundy is hit in the leg with a bullet, Bennett I am sorry to say is killed; Quayle shot in the elbow and arm. Wickham is so hit in the foot that he is likely to be disabled for some time to come... I have had a bruise on the shoulder which has made it stiff... The loss our Division has sustained is frightful. The Rifle Brigade (2nd Brigade) are almost annihilated! Out of 130 men, 35 only survive. The 23rd nearly cease to exist!..'

Fanshawe remarkably survived the Crimean War and went on to serve as second in command of a wing of the regiment with the Okamundel Field Force at the Siege of Dwarka in 1859. Raised Major in April 1865, he was present at the storming and capture of Magdala in April 1868, before being appointed Lieutenant Colonel in September 1873 and retired to pension on 2 March 1878.

Sold with copied Army Service Record and extracts from *The History of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment* where Fanshawe receives a number of mentions.

289 *Three: Private H. McKeon, 88th Regiment of Foot, who was awarded the French Medaille Militaire as a Sharpshooter before Sebastopol*

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Priv. Heny. McKean. 88th. Reg.) engraved naming; **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver-gilt and enamel, *enamel damage and the reverse central medallion replaced with a circular plate*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with an elaborate Crescent suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £600-£800

Provenance: McPeake Collection; Spink, July 1996.

Henry McKeon was born in Galway in 1820 and attested for the 88th Regiment of Foot at Loughrea on 20 April 1837. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea before going sick to Scutari on 2 March 1855, and was awarded the Medaille Militaire as: 'Sharpshooter. Showed general gallant conduct in the trenches.' He returned to England on 13 June 1855, and was discharged at Colchester on 30 August 1859.

Sold with copied Muster Roll details; medal roll extract; and other research.

290 *Pair: Private W. J. Carless, Rifle Brigade*

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (2557 Private W. J. Carless 2nd. Battalion Rifle Brigade) re-engraved naming, with pin brooch fitted to backstrap of top clasp; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (2557 Private W. J. Carless 2nd. Battalion Rifle Brigade) engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a rather crude Crimea-style suspension, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £240-£280

William John Carless was born in Bedford in 1828 and attested for the Rifle Brigade in London on 31 December 1845. He served with the 2nd Battalion in North America and then in the Crimea, and was discharged on 9 December 1856, 'totally unfit for further service', after 9 years and 344 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

291 *Pair: Private F. Leonard, 54th Regiment of Foot*

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (41 F. Leonard Hm's. 54th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (41. Pte. F. Leonard. 54th. Foot) both mounted contemporary top silver brooch bars, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

Frederick Leonard was born in the Parish of Shouldham, near Downham Market, Norfolk, in 1835. A labourer, he attested at King's Lynn for the 54th Regiment of Foot on 5 September 1857. His Regiment were soon involved in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny and served in Eastern Bengal against the Chittergong mutineers and in Lord Clyde's campaign in Oude in 1858-59. Sent to Sultanpore and Fyzabad for the next four years, Leonard returned home to Norfolk and married a local girl in 1866. Missing India, he re-engaged at Manchester for a further term and was later awarded his L.S.G.C. Medal with gratuity of £5 on 1 September 1876.

x292 *Three: Drum Major D. Carr, 7th Foot*

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (3548, D. Carr. H.Ms. 1st. Bn. 7th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3548. Drum Maj. D. Carr. 1-7th. Foot.); Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Drum-Mjr: D. Carr. 1/RI. Fus.) *contact marks to first two, therefore nearly very fine, the MSM nearly extremely fine (3)* £700-£900

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

Daniel Carr was born on 3 February 1840 in Cork, Ireland, and attested for the 7th Royal Fusiliers there on 3 August 1854. Appointed a Drummer on 30 June 1855, he was promoted Corporal on 5 October 1869; Sergeant on 1 July 1871; and was appointed a Drum Major on 2 September 1873. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 February 1876, and was discharged on 4 March 1879 after 21 years and 30 days' service. He subsequently served for an additional ten years on the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, with the rank of Staff Sergeant, and was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal with an Annuity of £10 on 4 February 1908. He died on 27 March of the following year.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



Four: Boatswain G. Hammond, Royal Navy

Abyssinia 1867 (G. Hammond, 2nd Capn. F. Top, H.M.S. *Argus*) *suspension claw re-affixed*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (G. Hammond, Bo'sn., R.N., H.M.S. "Wye"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Ge. Hammond, Bosn. Mte. H.M.S. Excellent) engraved naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine or better* (4) £700-£900

Provenance: J. Chidzey Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012

Approximately 76 no clasp Egypt and Sudan 1882-89 Medals awarded to H.M.S. *Wye*.

George Hammond was born in West Itchenor, Sussex, in February 1842. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 1st Class in May 1859, and advanced to Able Seaman in May 1862. Hammond served as Seaman Gunner 1st Class with H.M.S. *Argus* from May 1866. He advanced to Leading Seaman in January 1867, and to 2nd Captain of the Fore Top in April the following year.

Hammond advanced to Captain of the Forecastle in September 1872, and to Petty Officer 1st Class in March 1875 (L.S. & G.C. August 1875). He advanced to Boatswain, and served with H.M.S. *Wye* from August 1879 to June 1883. He was discharged to Pension in December 1887, died in November 1928, and is buried in Chichester Cemetery.

Sold with copied service papers, and research.

Four: Sailmaker J. Hobby, Royal Navy

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (J. Hobby, Sailmr. H.M.S. *Encounter*. 73-74) *traces of brooch-mounting to obverse field*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Hobby, Sailmkr. H.M.S. "Minotaur"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Josh. Hobby. Sailmr H.M.S. *Encounter*.) engraved naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *otherwise generally very fine or better* (4) £300-£400

Joseph Hobby was born in Lymington, Hampshire, in November 1844. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1859, and served with H.M.S. *Royal Albert* from that date until January 1861. Hobby advanced to Sailmaker's Mate in June 1872, and subsequent service as a Sailmaker included with H.M.S. *Encounter* between August 1872 and December 1877. He then served with H.M.S. *Minotaur* from April 1882 until May 1883, and was shore pensioned in June 1883.

Sold with copied service papers, and medal rolls.



Five: Ship's Steward for General Mess E. Woodland, Royal Navy

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (E. Woodland, Dom. 2.Cl. H.M.S. Tamar. 73-74); South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (E. Woodland, Dom. 1.Cl. H.M.S. "Tamar") *official corrections to latter half of surname and rate corrected from 2nd to 1st Class*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (E. Woodland, Sh. Stewd. H.M.S. "Tamar"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Edwin Woodland, Sh. Stewd. for Gen. Mess H.M.S. Tamar) *impressed naming, name and part of rank officially corrected*; Khedive's Star 1882, *generally good very fine and rare (5)* *£1,400-£1,800*

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

Edwin Woodland was born in Portsea, Hampshire, in February 1852. He joined the Royal Navy as a Ward Room Officer's Servant in February 1868. Subsequent service included with H.M.S. *Asia*, as the Admiral's Domestic on the *Agin-court*, and as the Captain's Servant on H.M.S. *Crocodile*. In May 1873 Woodland joined the *Tamar* and in this ship earned a remarkable tally of five medals covering three campaigns. He entered H.M.S. *Tamar* as Domestic 2nd Class and gained the following promotions whilst on board: Domestic 1st Class (October 1876), Acting Ship's Steward 3rd Class (May 1877), Assistant Ship's Steward (August 1877), Acting Ship's Steward (September 1879), and finally Ship's Steward for General Mess (September 1880), in which rate he received his L.S. & G.C. medal in April 1882, being finally paid off from the *Tamar* in June 1883. Woodland was ultimately pensioned to shore when invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, on 6 May 1892 suffering from Bright's disease.

Sold with copied service papers.



Five: Chief Boatswain W. Jones, Royal Navy

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (W. Jones. P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Modeste), with a later engraved asterisk decoration between surname and rank; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (W. Jones, Bos'n. R.N., H.M.S. "Euphrates"); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Ch. Bosn. W. Jones. R.N., H.M.S. Monarch); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Wm. Jones. C.M. Top, H.M.S. Modeste) engraved naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor contact wear, generally good very fine and a scarce combination of awards* (5) £700-£900

Provenance: O. Stirling Lee Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004

William Jones was born at Carrig-too-Hill, Co. Cork, in January 1846 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1861. His subsequent stints of active service comprised time aboard H.M.S. *Modeste* as a Petty Officer 1st Class off the Malay Peninsula in 1875-76, which earned him the India General Service 1854-95, with 'Perak' clasp, and time aboard H.M.S. *Euphrates* as a Boatswain in the Egypt operations of 1882, which earned him the Egypt 1882-89 Medal, without clasp, and the Khedive's Star 1882. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1875.

In December 1895, Jones went out to South Africa to join the receiving ship *Penelope*, but was actually employed ashore 'for Cape Yard'. When the *Penelope* was replaced by the *Monarch* in May 1897, he was similarly borne on the books of that ship, but continued with his duties ashore, and, at the time of the Boer War, was appointed Boatswain of Simon's Town Dockyard, with charge of assorted 'Kroomen'. Awarded the Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 Medal, without clasp, he returned home in February 1901 and was pensioned ashore that April. He died in October 1915.

Sold with copied service papers.

Pair: Private H. Fulcher, 9th Lancers

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (1414. Pte. H. Fulcher. 9th. Lancers.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1414 Private H. Fulcher 9th Lancers) *polishing and light contact marks to first, nearly very fine and better* (2) £500-£700

H. Fulcher is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the Afghanistan Medal with clasp Kandahar for service during the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Serving as part of General Gough's cavalry brigade, the regiment marched through the Khyber Pass in March 1879 and witnessed extensive action at the Battles of Charasia and Killa Kazi in December 1879. At the latter engagement, the commanding officer of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cleland, was killed leading a charge, his heroic endeavours thwarted by overwhelming numbers of the enemy and terraced ground which impeded the cavalry. The men later undertook a long march under the command of Lieutenant Henry Bushman which led to the relief of Kandahar and defeat of Ayub Khan in September 1880.

298 Six: Shipwright First Class T. Penna, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (T. Penna Shipwrt. H.M.S. "Thalia"); 1914-15 Star (117873, T. Penna, Shpt.1. R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (117873 T. Penna. Shpt.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (Thos. Penna, Carp Mate, H.M.S. Vivid); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine and better (6)*

£300-£400

Thomas Penna was born in Falmouth, Cornwall, on 12 November 1860 and joining the Royal Navy at Devonport on 8 February 1882. Sent initially to the ironclad battleship *Valiant*, he later served aboard the wooden screw corvette *Thalia* during the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Raised Carpenter's Mate on 1 July 1889, and Shipwright on 12 November 1902, Penna was further advanced Shipwright 1st Class aboard the pre-dreadnought battleship *Caesar* on 2 August 1914. Brought back into full commission, *Caesar* was soon involved in transporting the Plymouth Marine Division from Plymouth to Ostend in Belgium. She subsequently transferred to Gibraltar as a guard ship and gunnery training ship before being deployed to Bermuda and tasked with patrolling the Atlantic. Returned home to Devonport on 5 June 1917, Penna was discharged and transferred to dockyard employment on 23 July 1917.

Sold with copied record of service.

x 299 Pair: Signaller J. Godfrey, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Godfrey. Sign. H.M.S. "Minotaur"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *suspension ring slightly damaged on latter, contact marks and pitting from Star, nearly very fine (2)*

£120-£160

x 300**Pair: Private J. McKneight, Royal Horse Guards**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1087 Pte. J. McKneight. RI. H. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *last parts of regiment faint through bruising and overall pitting from star, otherwise better than good fine (2)*

£800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2014.

6 officers and 45 other ranks of the Royal Horse Guards served in the Heavy Cavalry Regiment on the Nile, of whom 3 officers and 43 other ranks were present at the Battle of Abu Klea.

James McKneight was born at Barony, Glasgow, and enlisted for the Royal Horse Guards at Westminster on 18 May 1880, a Grocer by trade, aged 21 years 10 months. He served in Egypt from 1 August to 19 October 1882, where he was a possible 'Midnight Charger' at the Battle of Kassassin on 28 August 1882, and in the Sudan from 26 October 1884 to 16 July 1885. He was discharged on 17 May 1892.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.



Pair: Private A. McGeorge, Royal Highlanders

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (701 Pte. A. McGeorge. 1/R.Hrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *replacement ring suspension to Star, light contact marks, very fine (2)* £700-£900

Andrew McGeorge attested for the British Army on 26 October 1881 and saw considerable action in Egypt and the Sudan with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders. Serving as part of the Highland Brigade, he was present at the night attack on Tel El Kebir when the Highlanders advanced, bayonets fixed, and carried a series of trenches and redoubts with the sounds of the pipes spurring them on. Further engagements followed including the Battles of El Teb and Tamai, contemporary accounts describing 'fresh bodies of the enemy pouring out of a ravine and swarming down to the troops who met them with a steady fire'. Resisting waves of Mahdi warriors, the Highlanders suffered 90 casualties, with Private Thomas Edwards of the 1st Battalion winning the V.C. on 13 March 1884 for displaying conspicuous bravery in defence of a gun of the Naval Brigade; he received a spear wound in the process.

Returned briefly to Suakin, McGeorge was next engaged in the expedition of January 1885 to Berber, commencing with a boat journey along the Nile and then a long advance across hostile terrain towards enemy entrenchments near the Shu Kuk Pass - a ring of razor backed hills commanding a fortified gorge with an entrance blocked by loopholed walls. The passage proved fraught with danger and it took the Highlanders four days to work their way through just one whitewater rapid, seven miles long, labouring from dawn to dusk and losing one man drowned and two whaleboats in the process. Advancing over rocks and broken ground the men succeeded in defeating the enemy at the point of the bayonet at Kirbekan, but nature played its part in the return journey and more lives were lost to drowning and accidents. Likely exhausted from the experience, McGeorge took his discharge from the Royal Highlanders on 13 September 1886.

Sold with copied research.

x 302

Five: Sergeant W. G. Rich, Royal Engineers, who served with the 2nd Mounted Infantry at Suakin in 1884-85, and was Mentioned in Despatches for good services during the siege of Ladysmith

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (17632, Driv: W. G. Rich, 2/Md. Inf. R.E.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (17632 Serjt. W. G. Rich, R.E.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (17632 Serjt: W. G. Rich. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (17632 Serjt: W. G. Rich. R.E.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *the first with pitting from star and light contact marks generally, nearly very fine and better (5)* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

William George Rich was born in Midhurst, Sussex, and enlisted for the 43rd Brigade at Brighton on 23 December 1880, aged 18 years 3 months, a clerk by trade. He was appointed to the 107th Foot, in which regiment he served just 110 days, being discharged by purchase on 11 April 1881. He re-enlisted for the Royal Engineers at Brighton on 10 October 1883, giving his trade as a carpenter. He served in the 2nd Battalion Mounted Infantry, with the small R.E. detachment of 28 men under Lieutenant A. E. Sandbach, in the operations up the river Nile and in the vicinity of Suakin, 1884-85.

Rich served in South Africa with 23rd Field Company R.E. and was present throughout the siege of Ladysmith, being Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901) 'for good services rendered during the siege of Ladysmith, S. African Campaign 1899', as noted in his service papers. He received his long service medal in January 1902, and was finally discharged at Bordon Camp on 29 September 1904.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

x 303



Three: Private J. Poundsberry, Royal Sussex Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1064 Pte. J. Poundsberry, 1/Rl. Suss. R.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (1064 Pte. J. Poundsberry. 2d Bn. R. Suss. R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *first two with light pitting from star, otherwise generally good very fine (3)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Payne Collection; Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001 and December 2013.

Eight officers and 247 other ranks of the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, were present at Abu Klea.

James Poundberry was born in Brighton in 1860 and attested there for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 5 August 1882. He served with the 1st battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 16 January 1883 to 17 December 1885; and then with the 2nd Battalion in India from 18 December 1885 to 7 February 1890. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 16 February 1890, and was discharged on 4 August 1894, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

304



Pair: Private C. Tuson, Royal Highlanders, who was present at the Battle of Abu Klea with the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1180, Pte. C. Tuson, 1/Rl. Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, *pitting and contact marks from Star, nearly very fine and scarce to unit (2)* £600-£800

One officer and 22 other ranks of the Royal Highlanders were present at Abu Klea with the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment.

C. Tuson served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the Eastern Soudan in 1884, including the actions at El-Teb and Tamaai, and in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, including the action at Abu Klea as part of the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment.



Eight: Victualling Chief Petty Officer W. Brumham, Royal Navy

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (W. Brumham, S. A. Asst., H.M.S. Bacchante.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. Brumham, S. S. Asst. H.M.S. Alexandria.); China 1900, no clasp (W. Brumham, Sh. Std., H.M.S. Centurion.); 1914-15 Star (107858, W. Brumham, S. S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (107858 W. Brumham, V. C. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Wm. Brumham, Ship's Stewd. H.M.S. Euphrates.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *cleaned, light contact marks overall, generally very fine, and a rare combination of awards (8)* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

William Brumham was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, in January 1863. He joined the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward's Boy in February 1879, and served with H.M.S. *Alexandra* in Egypt, including the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882. Brumham advanced to Ship's Steward Assistant, and served as that rate with H.M.S. *Bacchante* from July 1885 until May 1886. Subsequent service included with H.M.S. *Euphrates* between September 1890 and May 1891 (awarded L.S. & G.C.).

Brumham advanced to Ship's Steward in July 1889, and served with H.M.S. *Centurion* from February 1897 until September 1901. He was shore pensioned in June 1906, but recalled for service with the outbreak of the Great War. Brumham served with the cruiser H.M.S. *King Albert* between August and October 1914, before serving the remainder of the war as Victualling Petty Officer at H.M.S. *Victory I*.

Sold with copied service papers and medal rolls entries.

Three: Private G. Ades, Royal Sussex Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (2241 Pte. G. Ades 2d. Bn. R.Suss R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (2241 Pte. G. Ades, 1st. Rl. Sussex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2241 Pte. G. Ades. Rl: Sussex Regt.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£280-£340*

George Ades was born in Hastings, Sussex, in 1866. A labourer, he attested at Chichester for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 17 March 1886, serving in India from 8 October 1886 to 29 November 1893, and South Africa from 10 February 1900 to 24 August 1902. A veteran of the Hazara campaign and the punitive Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, Ades served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, against the mountain tribes of Akazais, Hassanzais, and Chargarzais from 3 October 1888 to 14 November 1888. Fuelled by the murder of two officers and five sepoys of the 5th Gurkhas, the British advanced in four columns and defeated the latter at Kotgai and Maidan. As picked marksmen, the British then continued to wreak revenge at Thakot and Pokal, before the tribesmen finally relented and sought peace.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts was later somewhat scathing of what could have been: 'The expedition was a success from a military point of view, but the determination of the Punjab government to limit the sphere of actions of the troops and to hurry out of the country prevented our reaping any political advantage. We lost a grand opportunity for gaining control of this lawless and troublesome district, no surveys were made, no roads opened out, the tribesmen were not made to feel our power, and, consequently, very soon another costly expedition had to be undertaken.'

Remarkably, Ades re-enlisted for a third term with the Royal Sussex Regiment on 29 October 1914, aged 47 years. His Army Service Record offers limited information regarding this time, but it seems likely that he spent this period training the young lads from his home town of Hastings, and from other Sussex coastal towns such as Brighton, Eastbourne and Chichester, and preparing them for war.



Pair: Colonel E. Balfe, Indian Staff Corps, Indian Army, late 27th and 49th Regiments of Foot, who was twice 'Mentioned' for his administrative prowess in hostile environments, and subsequently served as Judge Advocate of India

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (Major E. Balfe S.C.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieutt.-Coll: E. Balfe. I.S.C.) *good very fine (2)* £500-£700

Edmund Balfe was born on 10 June 1846 and was appointed Ensign in the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot on 30 June 1869. Transferred to the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment of Foot 27 April 1870, he was raised Lieutenant 28 October 1871 and posted to the Bombay Staff Corps in October 1872. Promoted Captain, Balfe passed Staff College in December 1882, his reference noting his intelligence, steadiness, and skill as a draughtsman and surveyor, adding: 'He is a good rider, but does not seem to care about out-door sports, nor does he mix much in general society, in consequence of which his manner is somewhat unformed and peculiar.'

In consequence of the recommendations, Balfe was appointed to Staff as Deputy Judge Advocate for Bombay from 22 June 1883 to 31 March 1888. Transferred to Bengal as Assistant Judge Advocate General, he took part in the Hazara Expedition of 1891 and was mentioned in the despatch of Major-General W. K. Elles on 20 October 1891. The *London Gazette* adds: 'Major E. Balfe's duties as Provost-Marshal were light in respect to the administration of discipline. In the matter of sanitation they were more arduous. I am indebted to him for acting as my Judge-Advocate and legal advisor.'

Appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General for Madras in 1894, Balfe passed final examination at Staff College, Sandhurst, and served from 1897 until 1898 as Principal Provost Marshal with the Tirah Expeditionary Force; he was further mentioned in despatches by General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart in the *London Gazette* of 5 April 1898. Appointed wing officer to the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, Balfe was raised Colonel and appointed Judge Advocate of India from 1899 to 1903, being further entitled to the Delhi Durbar 1903 Medal.

Sold with extensive copied research.

308 Pair: Sergeant S. Hare, Gordon Highlanders

India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *clasp carriage on first clasp rebuilt to accommodate additional clasps* (4185 Pte. S. Hare 1st Bn. Gord: Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4185 Cpl. S. Hare, Gordon Highrs:) *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (2)* £300-£400

Sold with copied medal roll entries confirming entitlement and noting the recipient was further awarded a King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps.

309 A fine 'Second Matabele War' group of three to Private W. Atkinson, West Riding Regiment, who was later wounded in the Eastern Cape in 1901

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (3262 Pte. William Atkinson, 2. W.Rid Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3262 Pte. W. Atkinson, W. Riding Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3262 Pte. A. [sic] Atkinson. W. Riding Regt.) *minor edge bruising, very fine and better (3)* £500-£700

William Atkinson served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, and is recorded in *The Boer War Casualty Roll* as slightly wounded near Alandale on 20 January 1901.

'Come on back now. There is no time to lose. We can cover you from the knoll.'

The last recorded words, shortly before he was killed in action, of Lieutenant Victor Hughes, to the dangerously exposed Winston Churchill, with the Malakand Field Force in the Mamund Valley, 16 September 1897



The historically important campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant V. Hughes, 35th Sikhs, Indian Army, who was killed in action at Shahi-Tang, high in the Mamund Valley, on 16 September 1897 whilst leading a rear-guard action to prevent the dangerously exposed Winston Churchill from being overrun and killed by the Pathan tribesmen.

Hacked to death by the leading tribesman, Hughes' death was personally avenged by the future Premier: 'I forgot everything else at this moment except a desire to kill this man. I pulled out my revolver, took, as I thought, most careful aim, and fired'

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Lieut. V. Hughes, 35: Sikh B. Infy.) impressed naming; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (Lieut. V. Hughes. 35th. Sikhs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (Lieut. V. Hughes. 35th. Bl. Infy.) engraved naming, *good very fine and better* (3) £8,000-£10,000

Victor Hughes was born on 8 April 1866 and was first commissioned into the Lincolnshire Regiment on 9 May 1888. He transferred to the Indian Army Staff Corps on 4 January 1890, and was posted as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 35th Sikhs, Bengal Infantry, on 15 January 1891. He served with them as part of the Sudan Field Force in 1896, returning to Peshawar in December 1896, and then saw further service with the Malakand Field Force the following year.

With Winston Churchill in the Mamund Valley

In the summer of 1897, following a series of disturbances on the North West Frontier of India, a large punitive force, the Malakand Field Force, was assembled under General Sir Bindon Blood. News of this proposed expedition reached Winston Churchill, then a young subaltern with the 4th Hussars on leave in England, whilst he was a spectator at Goodwood Races. Having previously extracted from Blood a promise that he would be accommodated on his Staff if ever the opportunity arose, Churchill immediately proceeding to India, and at length joined the Force as a War Correspondent. The Malakand Field Force proper consisted of three Brigades, with the 2nd Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Jeffreys, composed of the 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment; the 35th Sikhs; the 38th Dogras; and the Guides Infantry. Proceeding up Malakand Country, by the night of 15-16 September 1897 the 2nd Brigade, including both Hughes and Churchill, was camped at the mouth of the Mamand Valley

Churchill sets the scene in *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*:

'The story has now reached a point which I cannot help regarding as its climax. The action of the Mamund Valley is recalled to me by so many vivid incidents and enduring memories that it assumes an importance, which is perhaps beyond its true historic proportions. Throughout the reader must make allowances for what I have called the personal perspective. Throughout he must remember how small is the scale of operations. The panorama is not filled with masses of troops. He will not hear the thunder of a hundred guns. No cavalry brigades whirl by with flashing swords. No infantry divisions are applied at critical points. The looker-on will see only the hillside, and may, if he watches with care, distinguish a few brown-clad men moving slowly about it, dwarfed almost to invisibility by the size of the landscape. I hope to take him close enough to see what these men are doing and suffering; what their conduct is and what their fortunes are. But I would ask him to observe that, in what is written, I rigidly adhere to my role of a spectator. If by any phrase or sentence I am found to depart from this, I shall submit to whatever evil things the ingenuity of malice may suggest. On the morning of 16th September, in pursuance of Sir Bindon Blood's orders, Brigadier-General Jeffreys moved out of his entrenched camp at Inayat Kila, and entered the Mamund Valley. His intentions were to chastise the tribesmen by burning and blowing up all defensible villages within reach of the troops. It was hoped that this might be accomplished in a single day, and that the brigade, having asserted its strength, would be able to march on the 17th to Nawagai and take part in the attack on the Bedmanai Pass, which had been fixed for the 18th. Events proved this hope to be vain, but it must be remembered that up to this time no serious opposition had been offered by the tribesmen to the columns, and that no news of any gathering had been reported to the General. The valley appeared deserted. The villages looked insignificant and defenceless. It was everywhere asserted that the enemy would not stand. Reveille sounded at half-past five, and at six o'clock the brigade marched out. In order to deal with the whole valley at once the force was divided into three columns ...'

But as coming events would shortly confirm, the assertion that the enemy would not stand was woefully inaccurate. Churchill continues the story in his autobiography, *My Early Life*:

'We got to the head of the valley without a shot being fired. Here we dismounted, perhaps fifteen carbines in all, and opened fire at seven hundred yards' range. Instantly the whole hill became spotted with white puffs of smoke, and bullets began to whistle through our little grove. This enjoyable skirmish crackled away for nearly an hour, and meanwhile the infantry toiled nearer and nearer to us across the plain.

When they arrived, it was settled that the leading company of the 35th Sikhs should attack the conical hill and two more companies should proceed up a long spur to the left of it. The cavalry meanwhile would guard the plain and keep connection with the reserve of our force.

I decided to go with the second party up the long spur towards the village [of Shahi-Tang]. I gave my pony to a native and began to toil up the hillside with the Infantry. It was frightfully hot. The sun, nearing the meridian, beat upon one's shoulders. We plodded and stumbled upwards for nearly an hour. As we ascended, the whole oval pan of the Mamund Valley spread out behind us, and pausing to mop my brow, I sat on a rock and surveyed it. It was already nearly eleven o'clock. The first thing that struck me was that there were no troops to be seen. Where was our Army?

It occurred to me for the first time that we were a very small party: five British officers including myself, and probably eighty-five Sikhs. That was absolutely all; and here we were at the very head of the redoubtable Mamund Valley, scrambling up to punish its farthest village. I was fresh enough from Sandhurst to remember the warnings about "dispersion of forces", and certainly it seemed that the contrast between the precautions which our strong force had taken moving out of camp in the morning, and the present position of our handful of men, was remarkable. However, like most young fools I was looking for trouble, and only hoped that something exciting would happen. It did!

At last we reached the few mud houses of the village [of Shahi-Tang]. A quarter of an hour passed and nothing happened. Then the Captain of the company arrived.

"We are going to withdraw", he said to the subaltern. "You stay here and cover our retirement till we take up a fresh position on that knoll below the village." He added, "The Colonel thinks we are rather in the air here".

It struck me this was a sound observation.

Suddenly the mountain-side sprang to life. Swords flashed from behind rocks, bright flags waved here and there. A dozen widely-scattered white smoke-puffs broke from the rugged face in front of us. Loud explosions resounded close at hand. From high up on the crag, one thousand, two thousand, three thousand feet above us, white or blue figures appeared, dropping down the mountain-side from ledge to ledge like monkeys down the branches of a tall tree. A shrill crying arose from many points.

Yi! Yi! Bang! Bang! Bang!

The whole hillside began to be spotted with smoke, and tiny figures descended every moment nearer towards us. Our eight Sikhs opened an independent fire, which soon became more and more rapid. The hostile figures continued to flow down the mountain-side, and scores began to gather in rocks about a hundred yards away from us.

The targets were too tempting to be resisted. I borrowed the Martini of the Sikh by whom I lay. He was quite content to hand me cartridges. I began to shoot carefully at the men gathering in the rocks. A lot of bullets whistled about us. But we lay very flat, and no harm was done. This lasted perhaps five minutes in continuous crescendo. We had certainly found the adventure for which we had been looking!

Unknown to Churchill, he and his little band of men had become dangerously exposed, and were a sitting target for the Pashtun tribesmen. Hughes, the Battalion Adjutant of the 35th Sikhs hurried to the scene, with a number of sepoy:

"Come on back now. There is no time to lose. We can cover you from the knoll!" (*ibid*).

The spur along which the British force was retreating consisted of three interconnected knolls. As Con Coughlin recounts in *Churchill's First War*: 'One group of Sikhs served as the rearguard and provided covering fire as the rest of their comrades withdrew from the village to the first knoll. Once this had been accomplished they in turn provided cover as the rearguard left the village to join them. The first manoeuvre was accomplished without incident, but as the Sikhs sought to repeat the ploy by moving to the second knoll they came under intense fire. Churchill, another officer and eight sepoy were left to hold the second knoll and provide cover as the rest of the unit withdrew to the third knoll below. But when the turn came for Churchill's group to retire, they came under heavy fire from the advancing tribesmen, who had already seized the first knoll.'

Churchill continues the narrative in *My Early Life*:

'The rest of our party got up and turned to retreat. There was a ragged volley from the rocks; shouts, exclamations, and a scream. I thought for the moment that five or six of our men had lain down again. So they had: two killed and three wounded. One man was shot through the breast and pouring with blood; another lay on his back kicking and twisting. The British officer was spinning round just behind me, his face a mass of blood, his right eye cut out. Yes, it was certainly an adventure.

It is a point of honour on the Indian frontier not to leave wounded men behind. Death by inches and hideous mutilation are the invariable measure meted out to all who fall in battle into the hands of the Pathan tribesmen. Back came the Adjutant, with another British officer of subaltern rank, a Sikh sergeant-major, and two or three soldiers. We all laid hands on the wounded and began to carry and drag them away down the hill. We got through the few houses, ten or twelve men carrying four, and emerged upon a bare strip of ground. Here stood the Captain commanding the company with half-a-dozen men. Beyond and below, one hundred and fifty yards away, was the knoll on which a supporting party should have been posted. No sign of them!

I looked around to my left. The Adjutant [Hughes] had been shot. Four of his soldiers were carrying him. He was a heavy man, and they all clutched at him. Out from the edge of the houses rushed half a dozen Pathan swordsmen. The bearers of the poor Adjutant let him fall and fed at their approach. The leading tribesman rushed upon the prostrate figure and slashed it three or four times with his sword. I forgot everything else at this moment except a desire to kill this man. I wore my long cavalry sword well sharpened. After all, I had won the Public Schools fencing medal. I resolved on personal combat *à l'arme blanche*.

The savage saw me coming. I was not more than twenty yards away. He picked up a big stone and hurled it at me with his left hand, and then awaited me, brandishing his sword. There were others waiting not far behind him. I changed my mind about the cold steel. I pulled out my revolver, took, as I thought, most careful aim, and fired. No result. I fired again. No result. I fired again. Whether I hit him or not I cannot tell. At any rate he ran back two or three yards and plumped down behind a rock. The fusillade was continuous. I looked around. I was all alone with the enemy. Not a friend was to be seen. I ran as fast as I could. There were bullets everywhere. I got to the first knoll. Hurrah, there were the Sikhs holding the lower one! They made vehement gestures, and in a few moments I was among them.'

Churchill's stirring account of the action at Shahi-Tangi in the Mamund Valley illustrates just how close the young subaltern with a thirst for adventure came to losing his own life, and instead it was his brother officer, Lieutenant Victor Hughes, who, after coming to Churchill's aid, paid the ultimate price. Despite Churchill's valiant attempt to avenge Hughes' attackers, the remains of his body were never recovered, and he is commemorated in the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford, not far from where Churchill himself was buried at Bladon nearly 70 years later. The inscription on his memorial tablet reads:

'To the glory of God and in the loving memory of
Lieutenant Victory Hughes
killed in action at Shahi-Tang whilst leading his men against the Mamunds
On the frontier of India, 16th Sept. 1897.'

Sold with a copy of *Churchill's First War*, by Con Coughlin; and copied research.

311 *Pair: Sepoy Jhaunhi, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), late 1st Punjab Infantry, Indian Army*

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (620 Sepoy Jhaunhi 1st. Pjb. Infy.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (620 Sepoy Jhaunhi. 55th. Rifles.) *nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

Jhaunhi witnessed several major operations against hostile tribes on the North-West Frontier of India. In 1903, the 1st Punjab Infantry were designated a rifle regiment and retitled as the 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), named in honour of the regiment's founder. Comprised largely of Alfridis, Punjabi Muslims, Sikhs and Yusufzais, the 55th took part in the Mohmand expedition of 1908 and continued the fight against local marauding tribes throughout the Great War period.

312 *Family Group:**Five: Colour Sergeant A. Thorpe, Northumberland Fusiliers, later South African Infantry*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4415. L. Sgt. A. Thorpe. 1/Northd.: Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4415 Clr.-Serjt: A. Thorpe. North'd Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4415 Clr.- Serjt: A. Thorpe. North'd Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Cpl. A. Thorpe. 4th. S.A.I.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4415. Sergt. A. Thorpe. 5th. Fusers.) Regimentally engraved naming; together with South Africa 'Sons of England Society' Jewel, silver, the reverse recently engraved 'Presented to Wor. Bro. A. Thorpe Past President of the Sons of England Society 1917-1918', *minor edge bruising, generally very fine*

Six: Bombardier K. B. Thorpe, Union Defence Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '329689 K. B. Thorpe'; together with a South Africa Royal Visit medallion, bronze, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (11)* £400-£500

Aubrey Thorpe was born in Hastings, Sussex, on 23 August 1877 and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at Aldershot on 10 January 1895. He was appointed Lance Corporal on 13 November the same year, then promoted to Corporal on 29 February 1896, and Sergeant on 30 November 1898. He served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 17 January 1898, and was present at the Battle of Khartoum on 2 September 1898.

Thorpe served in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 September 1899, and was involved with the Relief of Kimberley, and was present at the Battles of Belmont and Modder River. At the battle of Modder River the Fusiliers lost 11 men killed and 34 wounded. The Regiment was not involved in the battle of Magersfontein, as they were instead involved in holding the camp and making a diversion along the railway to the left of the real attack. The Regiment saw little action in the first quarter of 1900, and after the fall of Bloemfontein the Regiment occupied Hoopstad, a town 150 kilometres north of Bloemfontein, before moving to the Kroonstad district to protect Roberts's lines of communication. The Regiment saw action at Lindley (150 miles south of Johannesburg) in June 1900, before moving into the Western Transvaal in pursuit of Boer General de Wet.

Thorpe was promoted Colour Sergeant on 1 September 1900, and early the following year the Regiment was involved in a battle with the Boers at Lichtenburg, where 15 men were killed and 26 wounded. Late in 1901, on 24 October, as part of Methuens Brigade, the Regiment were attacked by de la Rey near Zeerust, at the battle of Kleinfontein, where the regiment had 13 men killed and 14 wounded. Early in 1902, on 24 February, the Regiment was again in action against de la Rey in the Klerksdorp district, at the battle of Ysterspruit, where they had 12 men killed and 62 wounded.

Thorpe transferred to the Reserves in June 1902, and was discharged on 9 January 1907, after 12 years' service. Subsequently emigrating to South Africa, he was employed as a Shift Boss on the gold mines, east of Johannesburg, and it was probably here that he started with Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the disease from which he died in 1930. A few months before the end of the Great War he enlisted with the South African Infantry, but did not serve with them overseas. He died on 15 July 1930.

Kenneth Beresford Thorpe, the son of the above, was born in Germiston, near Johannesburg, on the 27 August 1910, and attested for the South African Artillery on 15 August 1940; at the time of attestation he was a Shift Boss on the Simmer and Jack Gold Mine. He saw service in North Africa from May 1943 to February 1944, before being posted to Italy in March 1944. He was discharged, medically unfit, on 19 February 1945.

Sold with copied research.

313 *Pair: Ship's Steward T. Bunker, Royal Navy*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (T. Bunker, Sh. Std: H.M.S. Doris); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Thos. Bunker. Sh. Stewd. 2nd Cl. H.M.S. Urgent.) impressed naming, mounted on card for display, *generally good very fine (2)* £160-£200

Thomas Bunker was born in Alverstoke, Hampshire, in February 1859. He joined the Royal Navy as Ship's Steward's Boy in February 1877, and advanced to Ship's Steward in July 1889. Service included in H.M. Ships *Urgent*, from November 1886 to January 1889, and *Doris*, from January 1899 to May 1901. Bunker was discharged to pension in July 1904.

Sold with copied service papers.

314 *Pair: Private W. G. Harman, 19th Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Cape Colony, *unofficial retaining rod between fourth and fifth clasps (3927. Pte. W. G. Harman. 19/Hrs.)* engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3927. Pte. W. G. Harman. 19th. Hussars.) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished and worn, therefore fine (2)* £160-£200

William Godfrey Harman was in the parish of St. Clement's Dane, London, in 1870 and attested for the 19th Hussars on 3 January 1893. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 8 October 1899 to 3 August 1902, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 11 March 1903. He was discharged on 2 January 1905, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers.

315 *Pair: Quartermaster Sergeant F. A. Simpson, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *date clasp loose, as issued* (578 Q.M.S. F. A. Simpson. 9th. Coy. 3rd. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1900-1901 (578 Q.M.S. F. A. Simpson) *number and rank unofficially re-engraved on both, good very fine (2)* £400-£500

Francis Arthur Simpson was born in Hull in 1871. A timber merchant, he attested at Sheffield for the Imperial Yeomanry on 6 January 1900 serving in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry from 28 January 1900 to 17 June 1901. Initially appointed Private, his Army Service Record notes that he was raised Corporal and saw action at Lindley, Oliphant's Nek and at Rhenoster River. The latter held strategic importance as the location of a temporary railway bridge as well as being the location of food and ammunition stores; repeatedly attacked by the Boers, it proved a particularly tempting target which the British attempted to protect via a series of trenches and blockhouses. Further advanced Sergeant, Simpson was invalided home and discharged at his own request on 17 July 1901. There is no evidence that he ever held the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sold with the original and rare *Spink & Son* fitted case of issue for the Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal, *this damaged and separated at hinges*, and a small Norton & District Cricket League 9ct. gold and enamel fob, by *Fattorini*, 6.16g, engraved to reverse 'N & D C L 1909 D.G.N.'

316*Five: Lance Corporal W. Brown, Imperial Yeomanry, later Yorkshire Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets (and glue) between state and date clasps* (497 Pte. W. Brown. 9th. Coy. 3rd. Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (2689 L-Cpl. W. Brown. York. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2689 Pte. W. Brown. York. Hrs.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1900-1901 (497 W. Brown) *mounted court-style; together with the recipient's Imperial Service badge, very fine and better (5)*

£400-£500

Walter Brown was born at Sheriff Hutton near York, in 1874. A farmer, he attested at York for the Imperial Yeomanry on 4 January 1900, serving in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 28 January 1900 to 8 June 1901. Returned home to England with his Squadron, Brown was discharged at his own request on 15 June 1901 and likely returned to employment at High Roan's Farm, Strenshall, York. Returned to service during the Great War, Brown fought in France with the Yorkshire Hussars from 27 February 1915. Raised Lance Corporal, he transferred to the Corps of Hussars and was discharged on 11 February 1919.

Sold with a contemporary postcard photograph of the recipient in military uniform wearing the Imperial Service badge; together with copied research.

317 *Pair: Trooper H. Thornton, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (30086 Tpr: H. Thornton. 9th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (30086 Pte. H. Thornton.) *edge bruise to second, very fine and better (2)* £300-£400

Harry Thornton was born at Coldhill, Leeds, in 1876. A cab driver, he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry, serving in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 16 March 1901 to 10 November 1901. A single man, he was discharged medically unfit on 11 December 1901 and likely returned home to his father's grand property at 35, Hanover Square, Leeds.

318 *Pair: Private H. Eyre, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets and glue between state and date clasps* (27953 Pte. H. Eyre. 9th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (27953 Pte. H. Eyre.) *surname corrected, edge bruise to second, good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Harold Eyre was born in the Parish of St. Coates, Hull, in 1881. A clerk, he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry on 18 February 1901, serving in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 14 March 1901 to 28 August 1902. He was later discharged at Aldershot on 30 August 1902.

319 *Pair: Private T. Hides, Imperial Yeomanry*

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* (24166 Pte. T. Hides. 9th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (24166 Pte. T. Hides.) *contact marks and polishing, about nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

Thomas Hides was born in the Parish of Brightside, Sheffield, in 1879. A green grocer, he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry on 6 February 1901, serving in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 16 March 1901 to 28 April 1902. Severely wounded at Klipfontein 22 January 1902, the recipient's Army Service Record notes: 'Gunshot wound, right leg.' He was discharged medically unfit at Shorncliffe on 30 June 1902, the injury resulting in a limp.



A fine Boer War 'Casualty' pair awarded to Private A. MacKay, Imperial Yeomanry, who was captured at Swartzkopjeftn on 20 April 1900, released, and then witnessed extensive action at De La Reys Farm in December 1900 - which he documented in a fascinating letter to his nephew soon thereafter

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets (and glue) between state and date clasps* (535 Pte. A. MacKay, 9th. Coy. 3rd. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1900-1901 (535 A. Mackay) mounted for wear, *good very fine* (2)

£500-£700

Andrew MacKay was born in Skipton, Yorkshire, in 1866. A draper employed by the firm Baxter & MacKay, he attested at Sheffield for the Imperial Yeomanry on 8 January 1900 and served in South Africa from 28 January 1900 to 9 June 1901. Serving with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, MacKay was captured by the Boers on 20 April 1900. His Army Service Record adds that he was wounded on 21 April 1900, with a contemporary newspaper report stating: 'he was shot through the arm'. Sent to hospital in Waterval, MacKay was one of three thousand prisoners released on 6 June 1900 by a squadron of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) commanded by Captain F. S. Maude.

Recovered from his wound, MacKay returned to the fight as part of a column tasked with reinforcing Colonel Money at Ottoshoop. A copied letter dated 12 December 1900, from the recipient to his nephew, George, describes what happened:

'We were the advance guard and that day I was Orderly for Captain Wombwell who was leading us. We didn't get very far before we were into action and had to retire as the fire was too hot for us and we had no cover... Eventually we moved them out [from a very strong entrenched position on a high Kopje] but they cleared out into another Kopje about a mile in front of us and gave us a right royal salute from their Mausers. We got our guns, Pom Poms and Maxims into action which cleared them out over two hours shelling and rifle fire. They must have lost heavy as our Gunners had got the range to a few yards...

Next day we started at 4 a.m. and had not proceeded far before we were in action again and fought all the way within a couple of miles from here. We managed to kill General Lerner that day which I think will have a great effect on the Boers. 16 came in today and gave up their arms. The Boers fought well and came right out into the open, it is the first time that I have seen them do it but I think they are hungry and intended having the convoy but we kept them at bay.'

Proceeding to Litchenburg, MacKay faced peril once again - but not in consequence of bullet or shell, rather the burrowing habits of the native fauna. Tasked with an opportunist pursuit of the 'wily Boer', he was fortunate not to come to harm:

'We got the order to gallop and we kept it up for about ten miles, many a poor fellow come a cropper as the ground was so very uneven and full of holes made by a small animal about the size of a squirrel (meerkat) but they burrow a hole much larger than a rabbit. I was one of the lucky ones as I managed to keep my horse on his feet but I have had many a nasty fall out here. When we got within 2 miles of the Laager, we could see them flying all over the veldt so we had to use the spurs to try and cut them off. When we got within about a thousand of them they gave us a right royal salute from their mausers..'

Returned to England with his Squadron, MacKay re-enlisted with the 120th Company, Imperial Yeomanry, and returned to South Africa from 8 February 1902 to 10 July 1902. He later married and lived in Skipton, and it was here in his home town that he died in June 1926 after purposefully drinking a mug of tea laced with prussic acid.

Sold with copied research.

321 *Pair:* Private G. T. Peel, Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (632 Pte. G. T. Peel. 9th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1900-1901 (632 J. [sic] Peel) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* (2)

£300-£400

George Taylor Peel was born in Barnsley in 1875. A shoeing smith, he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry on 22 March 1900, serving 189 days in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry. According to the recipient's Army Service Record, he witnessed action at Virginia Siding - likely when British forces attempted to force their way across the Vet River in May 1900 - before being discharged at his own request on 17 January 1901.

322 *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II T. R. Wilson, Imperial Yeomanry, later Royal Engineers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (22954 Pte. T. R. Wilson. 11th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (22954 Pte. T. R. Wilson.) *good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Thomas Reece Wilson was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1880. A carpenter, he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry on 21 January 1901, serving in South Africa with the 11th (Yorkshire Dragoons) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 9 February 1901 to 25 August 1901. Discharged at his own request on 27 September 1901, Wilson returned to service with the Inland Water Transport and Railway Division of the Royal Engineers during the Great War. Posted to France from 5 June 1915 to 7 May 1919, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* of 30 May 1919).

Sold with copied Q.S.A. Medal roll entry which adds: 'Served as 22954 120th Co'.

323 *Family Group:**Pair: Private D. Smith, Imperial Yeomanry, who died of wounds at Rhebokfontein on 1 August 1901*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (28004 Pte. D. Smith. 11th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (28004 Pte. D. Smith.) *very fine*

Three: Private B. Smith, Army Service Corps

1914-15 Star (M2-046048 Pte. B. Smith. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-046048 Pte. B. Smith. A.S.C.) *minor staining to VM, very fine (5)* £400-£500

Daniel Smith was born in Bingley, Yorkshire, around 1878. A blacksmith's striker, he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry on 12 February 1901, serving in South Africa with the 11th (Yorkshire Dragoons) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 14 March 1901. He died on wounds on 1 August 1901, one of three men from Bingley to die during the campaign, and his name is commemorated upon a marble tablet in the Bingley Parish Church.

Benjamin Smith, the only child of the above, was born in Bingley, Yorkshire, around 1897. He served in France with the Army Service Corps from 19 May 1915 and was discharged to the Army Reserve on 15 June 1919.

Sold with considerable copied research by the current vendor, including an extract from *With the 11th Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, 1901-1902*, which describes a surprise night attack on an enemy laager near Rhebokfontein on 31 July 1901; the engagement resulted in 37 Boers killed, a larger number captured and 8 casualties amongst the British column - likely including Private D. Smith.

324 *Pair: Corporal S. T. Dickinson, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (26152 Corpl: S. T. Dickinson. Imp: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (26152 Cpl. T. Dickenson [*sic.*]) *very fine (2)* £300-£400

Thomas Dickinson was born in Halton, Yorkshire, around 1865. A groom, he served in South Africa with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, during the Boer War.

325 *Pair: Private P. Carter, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (12206 Pte. P. Carter. 66th. Coy. Impl: Yeo.); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 66th Company, South Africa 1900-1901 (12206 P. Carter) *good very fine and better (2)* £300-£400

Percy Carter was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, around 1876. A plumber, he attested at Wakefield for the Imperial Yeomanry on 2 January 1900, serving in South Africa with the 66th (Yorkshire) Company, 16th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 13 March 1900 to 5 May 1901. Recorded upon his Army Service Record as present at Prinsloo's Surrender and at Warm Baths, Carter was discharged at his own request on 13 June 1901.

326 *Pair: Corporal H. Murray, Imperial Yeomanry, later Highland Light Infantry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (30001 Pte. H. Murray. 107th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (205 Cpl. H. Murray. 5/H.L.I.) *suspension slack to first, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180

Hawthorn Murray was born in Arbroath, Scotland, in 1881. A saw cutter, he attested at Glasgow for the Imperial Yeomanry on 1 March 1901, serving in South Africa with the 107th (Lanarkshire) Company, 6th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 16 March 1901 to 22 September 1901. Discharged at his own request a month later, he likely returned home to his mother's address at 35 Ladybridge Road, Arbroath.

327 *Pair: Trooper J. W. Nicholson, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (32403 Tpr: J. W. Nicholson. 109th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (32403 Pte. J. W. Nicholson.) contemporary straight bar swivel suspension to second, *very fine (2)* *£300-£400*

John W. Nicholson was born in Hull around 1874. A groom, he attested at Doncaster for the 109th (Yorkshire) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, on 28 February 1901, serving in South Africa from 23 March 1901 to 17 November 1901, prior to being discharged as inefficient on 20 November 1901.

328 *Pair: Private F. Randall, Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (20622 Pte. F. Randall. 109th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (Pte. F. Randall.) *good very fine and better (2)* *£300-£400*

Frederick Randall was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in 1878. A groom, he attested at Chippenham for the Imperial Yeomanry on 25 January 1901, serving in South Africa with the 109th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, from 25 March 1901 to 29 August 1902.

329 *Pair: Private T. White, Imperial Yeomanry*

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* (32496 Pte. T. White. 109th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (32496 Pte. T. White.); together with the related miniature award for the latter medal, *suspension claw re-riveted on QSA, very fine (2)* *£300-£400*

Thomas White was born in Doncaster in 1880. A hostler (groom or stableman), he attested at Doncaster for the Imperial Yeomanry on 6 March 1901, serving in South Africa with the 109th (Yorkshire) Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, from 23 March 1901 to 23 August 1902. Discharged at Aldershot on 30 August 1902, the recipient's Army Service Record states 'very good with horses' and notes his intended place of residence as 82, Wheatley Lane, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

330



Three: Gunner G. Nelson, Royal Garrison Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (9088 Gnr: G. Nelson. 23rd. W.D., R.G.A.); China 1900, no clasp (9088 Gr. G. Nelson No. 91 Co. R.G.A.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', the reverse privately engraved 'Gunner G. Nelson. 23 Compy. W.D. R.G.A.' *lacking integral top riband bar, mounted for wear, scratch across Monarch's cheek to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* *£500-£700*

George Nelson was born in the Parish of Gosforth, Newcastle, around 1877. A groom, he attested at South Shields for the Royal Artillery on 2 April 1895, serving in St. Lucia from 15 December 1896 to 6 November 1897; South Africa from 7 November 1897 to 17 July 1900; China from 18 July 1900 to 12 August 1901; and India from 13 August 1901 to 22 December 1902 - an unusual sequence of postings representative of five years' continuous overseas service.

Returned home to England, Nelson was transferred to the Army Reserve on Christmas Eve 1902, before final discharge in the rank of Gunner on 1 April 1907. His Army Service Record adds: 'contusion, right great toe 23-4-98.'

x 331 *Pair: Private F. Walker, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was wounded at Colenso on 15 December 1899*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (2699 Pte. A. [sic] Walker, RI: Wt: Surrey Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2699 Pte. F. Walker. The Queen's) mounted from a contemporary top silver brooch bar, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £300-£400

Frank Walker served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Colenso on 15 December 1899.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

332 *Pair: Sergeant W. Rust, Devonshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (3560 Cpl. W. Rust, Devon: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3560 Sjt; W. Rust. Devon: Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, the QSA polished, this fine; the LS&GC nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

William Rust served during the Boer War with the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. The medal roll confirms entitlement to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasp Natal, adding: 'Invalided 14/7/00.'

x 333 *Pair: Private S. Holland, Essex Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5400 Pte. S. Holland. 1st. Essex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5400 Pte. S. Holland. Essex Regt.) *slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (2)* £120-£160

Provenance: A. A. Mount Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

334 *Pair: Private J. Holgate, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died of disease at Middelburg on 25 February 1901*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3926 Pte. J. Holgate, L.N. Lanc: Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'd', unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, *minor contact marks, good very fine (2)* £400-£500

H. Holgate served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and died of disease at Middelburg on 25 February 1901.

335 *Six: Private J. Quinn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6942 Pte. J. Quinn. 1/Bn. A. & S. Highldrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (6942 Pte. J. Quinn, A. & S. Highldrs.) *minor official correction to 'A' of unit*, 1914 Star, with clasp (6942 Pte. J. Quinn, 2/A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (6942 Pte. J. Quinn. A. & S.H.); War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *the Boer War pair named in a slightly later style, contact marks, edge bruising, fine and better (6)* £200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2014.

John Quinn attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and then with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1914.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and Medal Index Card.

336 *Pair: Sergeant W. G. Mack, Border Mounted Rifles, South African Forces*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (270 Tpr: W. Mack. Border M.R.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Sgt: W G. Mack, Border Mtd. Rifles.) *minor contact marks, good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

x 337 *Pair: Trooper D. J. Grieve, South African Constabulary, later Metropolitan Police*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (388 3rd. Cl: Tpr: D. J. Grieve. S.A.C.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., D. Grieve.) *good very fine (2)* £140-£180



Three: Captain E. F. Gilbert, Mercantile Marine

Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (E. F. Gilbert.); British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Edward F. Gilbert) *extremely fine (3)* £800-£1,000

Edward Fowler Gilbert was born in the small hamlet of Little Carlton, Nottinghamshire, on 24 January 1871. Educated at Ropewalk Street boarding school and Grantham school, Gilbert joined the training ship *Conway* as Cadet on 1 September 1885. He passed out in July 1877 and was soon apprenticed to the 'square rigger' *Red Gauntlet*. Joining her in October 1877, Gilbert enjoyed four foreign-going voyages of ten months apiece, before passing his Certificate of Competency as 2nd Mate at Hull on 7 September 1891. Transferred to another square rigger, the *British Army*, he passed his 1st Mate Certificate of Competency and joined the iron barque *Roderick Dhu* on 5 February 1894.

Joining the Castle Line steamship *Roslin Castle* as Third Officer in 1899, Gilbert was soon engaged on ferrying troops between Britain and South Africa during the Boer War. As H.M.T. 26, she was part of a convoy of six troopships and was the first to arrive at Durban carrying men of the West Yorkshire Regiment. Advanced 1st Officer aboard *Lismore Castle* in 1901, he served aboard a variety of merchant vessels in the years leading up to the First World War, including *Guelph*, *Gaika*, *Galway Castle*, *Norman* and the *Kilfauns Castle*; the latter was later converted as an armed merchant cruiser.

Transferred to *Sabine* and *Carlisle Castle*, Gilbert operated on the United States and Cape runs. He was fortunate not to be aboard the *Carlisle Castle* when she was torpedoed off the Royal Sovereign lightship on 14 February 1918. He ended the war as Captain of the *Chepstow Castle*, and continued to serve aboard a wide variety of vessels throughout the 1920s. Retired in 1933, he returned home to 'Conway', Peter Avenue, Oxted, Surrey, in poignant reference to happy days as a young Cadet.

Six: Master at Arms T. Arding, Royal Navy

China 1900, no clasp (T. Arding, A.B., H.M.S. *Dido*.); 1914-15 Star (188145 T. Arding. Sh. Cpl. 1., R.N.) with remnant of named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (188145 T. Arding. M.A.A. R.N.); Defence Medal; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (188145 Thomas Arding, Sh. Corpl. 1Cl. H.M.S. *Ganges* II) *nearly very fine and better (6)* £400-£500

Thomas Arding was born in Grove, Berkshire, on 9 February 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 25 March 1896. He served in H.M.S. *Dido* from 10 May 1898 to 11 January 1902, and was promoted Able Seaman on 1 April 1900. Advanced Ship's Corporal on 20 March 1909, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 March 1913, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, being advanced Master at Arms on 5 February 1917. He was shore pensioned on 9 June 1921, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Pair: Acting Stoker Petty Officer W. J. Goodfellow, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Barham* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (295150 W. J. Goodfellow, Sto. 1Cl, H.M.S. *Proserpine*.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (295150 W. J. Goodfellow, Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. *Proserpine*.) *nearly very fine and better (2)* £240-£280

William John Goodfellow was born in Salisbury on 5 July 1880. A carter, he joined the Royal Navy as Stoker 2nd Class on 1 April 1900, and was raised Stoker aboard *Andromeda* and Stoker 1st Class aboard the pre-dreadnought battleship *King Edward VII*. Transferred to the cruiser *Proserpine* on 22 September 1908, Goodfellow witnessed active service off the coast of Somaliland and anti-gun running operations in the Persian Gulf. Promoted Acting Leading Stoker aboard *Bulwark*, he served aboard *Duncan* in the opening months of the Great War tasked with the Northern Patrol. Transferred to the battleship *Barham* on 19 August 1915, Goodfellow was present at the Battle of Jutland and witnessed heavy engagement during the run to the south; *Barham* fired 337 fifteen-inch shells and 25 six-inch shells during the battle, scoring a large number of hits upon the enemy, including a large-calibre strike upon the German battlecruiser SMS *Von der Tann*. She was struck 6 times herself, suffering 26 killed and 46 wounded.

Raised Acting Stoker Petty Officer on 10 May 1917, Goodfellow was transferred to Portsmouth, and it was here that he died of pulmonary tuberculosis at the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar on 1 March 1918.

341 Three: Able Seaman W. E. Townley, Royal Navy

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (200534 W. E. Townley, A.B. H.M.S. Fox.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (200534 W. E. Townley, A.B. H.M.S. Fox.); British War Medal 1914-20 (200534 W. E. Townley A.B. R.N.); together with a *copy* 1914-15 Star and *copy* Victory Medal 1914-19 added for display purposes, *good very fine (5)* £240-£280

Walter Edward Townley was born in Bristol on 15 May 1882. A labourer, he joined H.M.S. *Impregnable* as Boy 2nd Class on 30 September 1903, serving aboard a variety of vessels and shore-based establishments before joining the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 24 August 1913. Posted to H.M.S. *Canopus* from 2 May 1914 to 28 December 1916, Townley was thus present at the first two major naval engagements of the Great War, the Battle of the Coronel and Battle of the Falkland Islands. Transferring to the cruiser H.M.S. *Theseus* on 29 December 1916, he was demobilised on 25 July 1919.

Sold with copied research.

342 Three: Private B. Randall, Suffolk Regiment

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (3-9372 Pte B. Randall. 2/Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-9372 Pte. B. Randall. Suff. R.) *polished, therefore good fine or better*

1914-15 Star (**7909 Pte. E. Robinson. Suff. R.**) *good very fine (4)* £60-£80

Bert Randall served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 10 October 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Bedfordshire Regiment.

x343 Three: Lieutenant C. F. Verrall, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action in the trenches at Epinette, near La Bassée, on 22 December 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut. C. F. Verrall. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. C. F. Verrall.) mounted for display, *extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

Christopher Francis Verrall, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, was born at Brighton on 5 February, 1889, the son of Thomas Jenner Verrall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hon. LL.D., Aberdeen. He was educated at the school of the Rev. C. E. Williams, D.D., Summer Fields, Oxford; at Wellington College; and at Trinity College, Cambridge. A keen athlete, he represented the university in swimming.

He joined the Army as a university candidate in October 1911, his commission being ante-dated to October 1910, and became Lieutenant in November 1912. Lieutenant Verrall was killed in the trenches at Epinette, near La Bassée, on 22 December 1914. He was mentioned in Sir John French's despatch of 14 February 1915.

Lieutenant Verrall is commemorated by name on the Le Touret Memorial.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card, War Diary extracts and other research.

344 Four: Driver T. H. Martin, Army Service Corps

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (T-24105 Dvr: T. H. Martin. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T-24105 Dvr. T. H. Martin. A.S. C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (T-24105 Dvr: T. H. Martin. 35/D.T. A.S.C.) *heavy polishing and contact marks from Star, therefore good fine (4)* £120-£160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 June 1918:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the forces in France during the present war.'

Thomas H. Martin attested for the Army Service Corps in January 1906. Drafted to France 11 August 1914, he served throughout the Battle of Mons with No.5 Field Ambulance, Army Service Corps, joining the subsequent retreat. According to the *National Roll of the Great War*, he also took an active part in the Battles of the Marne, the Aisne, Ypres (I and II), Neuve Chapelle, Loos, the Somme and Arras, and in the Retreat and Advance of 1918. Awarded the M.S.M. for 'conspicuously good work', Martin was discharged in March 1919.

345 Three: Orderly F. O. Wardill, British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, later Royal Engineers, who prior to the Great War served as a Fireman at Southend-on-Sea

1914 Star, with clasp (F. O. Wardill. B.R.C.S. & O.St.J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (3806 Spr. F. O. Wardill. R.E.); together with three Southend-on-Sea Fire Brigade Medals, the first a large hallmarked silver medal, 50mm, 8 clasps, Pizzy Hoze Cart, Woolard Escape, Southend Steamer, Mitchell Butler Aggrte., Screw Hosecart, Green Manual, National Clinton, Dixon, with top riband bar Southend (N.F.B.U. Fireman F. O. Wardill 1910.); the second a hallmarked silver medal, 38mm, 3 clasps, Dixon, Junior Steamer, National Steamer, with top riband bar Scarborough (N.F.B.U. Fireman F. O. Wardill 1908.); and the third a bronze-gilt medal, 38mm, 1 clasp, Junior Manual, with top riband bar Tonbridge (N.F.B.U. Fireman F. O. Wardill. 1909.) all *Vaughtons Ltd.* silk-lined cases of issue; together with the recipient's British Red Cross Society National Fire Brigades Union lapel badge, *good very fine and better (6)* £240-£280

Frank Oscar Wardill was born in Walthamstow in 1884, and spent the pre-War years living at 56, York Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, where he served as a Fireman. A married bricklayer, he served in France from 24 October 1914 as an Orderly with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the medal roll noting 'Boulogne Unit No. 4'. He later transferred to the Royal Engineers.

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Five: Sergeant R. D. Cooper, Royal Horse Artillery, late Royal Field Artillery and Punjab Police

1914 Star (11584 Cpl. R. D. Cooper. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (11584 Sjt. R. D. Cooper. R.A.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (Sergt. R. D. Cooper. Punjab Police); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (11584 Sjt. R. D. Cooper. R.H.A.) *traces of lacquer to Delhi Durbar and LSGC medals, light contact marks, generally very fine (5)* £240-£280

Richard Dunne Cooper was born in Bangalore, India, on 5 July 1887, the son of Pioneer Sergeant Thomas Cooper of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He attested at Aldershot for the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 14 July 1900, serving in South Africa from 1903 to 1908, and with No.3 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, at Ambala, India, from 1908 until 1912. Recorded in 1911 as Bombardier, he was awarded the Delhi Durbar medal for service with the Punjab Police whilst afforded the local rank of Police Sergeant.

Returned briefly to Aldershot in 1912, Cooper mobilised with 83rd Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, on 31 August 1914. Arriving in Marseilles on 7 November 1914 with the Lahore Division of the Indian Corps, he moved up to Orleans, Abbeville, and then Busnes in freezing cold conditions. The War Diary entries at around this time show that conditions were little short of appalling in the southern Ypres sector.

Promoted Sergeant, Cooper moved with his Battery to billets at Riel du Vinage from 1 to 5 March 1915, before marching to a position near Croix Barbee on 6 March 1915. Just a few days later he received a shell wound to the left arm, likely retaliation for the pounding of German machine gunners on the edge of Bois du Biez. He was evacuated soon thereafter, alongside six other men wounded in the same incident.

Suitably recovered in England, Cooper spent the remainder of the war at Weedon Depot in Northamptonshire which housed a Troop of Artillery and the horses required to pull the guns. Designated an Army Equestrian School in 1922, Cooper took the opportunity to qualify rough rider before discharge on 13 January 1925. Building upon his short time with the Punjab Police, he is recorded in 1939 as living at Thurrock, Essex, and serving as a Sergeant in the War Office Constabulary.

Sold with an attractive painted portrait photograph of the recipient astride his mount, circa 1913, in full dress R.F.A. uniform wearing his Delhi Durbar medal on his tunic, with the insignia of a gun layer above his Corporal's stripes; and copied research.

x 347 Three: Private W. G. B. Kettle, 9th (County of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), London Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 500 casualties

1914 Star (2435 Pte. W. G. B. Kettle. 9/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2435 Pte. W. G. B. Kettle. 9-Lond. R.) *good very fine (3)* £400-£500

William George Burnet Kettle attested for the 9th (County of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), London Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 November 1914. He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in the 169th Brigade's attack at Gommecourt, and suffered 545 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

348 Pair: Lieutenant J. C. Hollinrake, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, late Private, 28th (County of London) Battalion (Artist's Rifles), London Regiment

1914 Star (955 Pte. J. C. Hollinrake. 28/Lond: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. J. C. Hollinrake.) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

J. C. Hollinrake initially served in the ranks during the Great War with the 28th (County of London) Battalion (Artist's Rifles), London Regiment on the Western Front from 25 October 1914. He was subsequently commissioned into the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in May 1915. After the war he resided at 31 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W5.

349 Three: Private A. Phillips, Army Service Corps

1914 Star (MI-08008 Pte. A. Phillips. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (MI-08008 Pte. A. Phillips. A.S.C.) *cleaned, nearly very fine (3)* £60-£80

Alfred Phillips attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 October 1914.

x 350 Four: Chief Petty Officer C. F. Bennett, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (236330, C. F. Bennett, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (236330 C. F. Bennett. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (236330 C. F. Bennett. C.P.O. H.M.S. Argus.) mounted as worn, *naming very faint on VM, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

Charles Frederick Bennett was born in Portsmouth on 27 November 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 25 May 1906. Advanced Petty Officer on 1 May 1915, he served during the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Achilles*, and was posted to H.M.S. *Argus* on 15 September 1922. Promoted Chief Petty Officer on 1 January 1923, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 December 1923. He was shore pensioned on 26 November 1930.

351 Five: Private F. Bantoft, Suffolk Yeomanry

1914-15 Star (2170 Pte. F. Bantoft, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2170 Pte. F. Bantoft. Suff. Yeo.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Frederick C. Bantoft.) *generally good very fine (5)* £80-£120

Frederick Bantoft served during the Great War with the 1/1st Suffolk Yeomanry in Gallipoli from 23 September 1915.

352 Family Group:**A fine Great War 'Salonika' M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Battery Sergeant Major H. C. Relph, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (6512 B.S. Mjr. H. C. Relph. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (6512 W.O. Cl.2. H. C. Relph. R.A.); Defence Medal; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (6512 B.S. Mjr. H. C. Relph. R.F.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6512 B.S. Mjr. H. C. Relph. R.F.A.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1019020 Sgt. H. C. Relph. R.A.) mounted for wear, *nearly very fine and better*

Four: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant H. C. Relph, Royal Signals

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2323089 Sgln. H. C. Relph. R. Signals.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., 2nd issue, Regular Army (2323089 S.Q.M.S. H. C. Relph. R.Sigs.) mounted for wear, *good very fine (11)* £400-£500

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

'In recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans.'

Herbert Campbell Relph was born in Fulham, London, in 1882. He attested for the Royal Artillery on 12 March 1900, and served in South Africa from 1905 to 1908, and in India from 1908 until 1912. Sent to France on 15 January 1915, he spent a brief period in Egypt before spending four years in Salonica from late 1915 until 1919. Awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 October 1918, Relph's valuable work whilst serving with 130th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, was recognised with the award of the Meritorious Service Medal in the 'Peace Gazette' of 1919.

Herbert Charles Relph, son of the above, was born in 1914 and witnessed extensive service with the Royal Signals on the North West Frontier of India. He died at Tonbridge, Kent, on 15 November 1988.

353 Three: Bombardier C. Darby, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (400. Dvr. C. Darby, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (400 Bmbr. C. Darby. R.A.) *nearly very fine*

Three: Driver F. Rogers, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (24089. Dvr: F. Rogers, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (24089 Dvr. F. Rogers. R.A.) *nearly very fine (6)*

£70-£90

Charles Darby attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 March 1915.

Fred Rogers attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 November 1915.

354 Three: Gunner W. McNish, 4th Highland (Mountain) Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery Territorial Force, who landed on 'W' Beach at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915

1914-15 Star (2331. Gnr. W. Mc Nish. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (300448 Gnr. W. Mc Nish. R.A.) *very fine and better (3)* £70-£90

William McNish was born in 1895 and attested for the 4th Highland (Mountain) Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery, Territorial Force, on 22 February 1913. Armed with small and mobile 10-pounder artillery pieces, his Brigade offered a unique capability; the guns could be dismounted and carried on the backs of ponies and men - ideal for the mountainous terrain of the west coast of Scotland with its half-made tracks, scree laden hillsides, and deep gullies where a gun carriage would be nigh on impossible to manoeuvre. Held back from the fighting on the sweeping farmland of France and Flanders, the untapped potential of the 4th Highland (Mountain) Brigade soon caught the eye of the top brass as they poured over potential landing sites on the rugged Gallipoli peninsula.

Very quickly the plans began to unravel for McNish and 40-50 of his comrades on 25 April 1915. The *29th Divisional Artillery War Record and Honours Book, 1915-18*, sets the scene: 'One section of the Ross and Cromarty Battery and one section of the Argyll Battery came ashore in the afternoon with the initial landings at 'W' Beach. Both batteries were supposed to come in on the heels of the infantry in the morning, but the fierce resistance encountered there caused delays and changes all around.'

Reserved for the landing of guns, horses, transports and stores due to its ease of access to the hinterland and its reduced vulnerability to gunfire from Turkish positions on the Asiatic shore, 'W' Beach proved a killing field. As the very first artillery units of any kind and the very first Territorial troops of any badge to set foot on the peninsula, the small number of 4th Highland (Mountain) Brigade artillery men soon found themselves in a desperate fight against a well-prepared enemy fighting on home beaches; mined, laced with barbed-wire entanglements and defended by Turks in well-sited trenches, only the extreme bravery of the Lancashire Fusiliers prevented a disaster.

Clambering up craggy pathways, the Gunners soon proved their worth as a valuable resource. Unlike naval guns, the small artillery pieces could be moved to front line positions and deliver enfilade fire along whole trench lines. Their small size offered concealment opportunities, and their reduced noise in comparison to other artillery pieces gave the Gunners hope that they would be ignored by an irate enemy. Remarkably, this proved correct and casualties among the artillery men remained low - a blessing given the close-knit communities from which they originated.

Transferred to Salonika in 1916, McNish survived the War unscathed by the enemy, but struggling with a spell of malaria and repeated stomach complaints. Discharged on 11 June 1919, the recipient's medical notes give his post-War address as 20, Woodland Place, Penarth, Wales.

355 *Four: Gunner S. Tudball, Royal Garrison Artillery*

1914-15 Star (3674 Gnr. S. Tudball. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (37674 Gnr. S. Tudball. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (37674 Gnr. S. Tudball. R.A.) *light contact marks, very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

Samuel Tudball attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery, and is shown on his Medal Index Card as serving during the Great War initially in the Frontier Regions of India theatre from 14 April 1915; however, the Medal Roll for the British War and Victory Medals lists him as serving with the 6th Siege Battery, R.G.A. (which served during the Great War on the Western Front - presumably this is a clerical error, and should read '6th Mountain Battery', which served throughout the Great War in India). Tudball saw further service in India during the Waziristan campaign with the 6th Mountain Battery, and was transferred to Section 'B' Army Reserve on 15 January 1921.

Sold with copied research.

356 *Four: Sergeant J. Ralph, Royal Engineers*

1914-15 Star (17950 L. Cpl. J. Ralph. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (17950 A. Sgt. J. Ralph. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (185228 Sgt. J. Ralph. R.E.) mounted as worn, *very fine (4)* £80-£100

James Ralph attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 24 May 1915.

357 *Six: Sergeant J. Cormack, Royal Engineers, late Royal Scots*

1914-15 Star (76781. Sgt. J. Cormack, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (76781. Sgt. J. Cormack. R.E.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (121 Sgt. J. Cormack. 9/R.Scots.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze, with bronze star on ribbon; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (James Cormack) the first five mounted as worn, the ISM loose, *very fine and better (6)* £160-£200

James Cormack was born in Edinburgh in 1883 and worked at the General Post Office as a sorting clerk and telegraphist. He attested for the 9th (Volunteer) Battalion, Royal Scots Territorial Force, in April 1908, and attended annual camps from 1908 to 1914 at Hillerit, Aberdour, West Linton, and Barry. Raised Sergeant 6 April 1912, he was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal under Battalion Order 41 of 1915. Transferred to the Royal Engineers as Sapper, Cormack was posted to the Signal Service training centre at Hitchin on 1 February 1915. Rated skilled telegraphist, he embarked for France on 16 July 1915 with No. 10 Corps H.Q. Signal Company and was soon attached to 'K' Sound Ranging Section, Royal Engineers.

His unit faced their first serious engagement during the Battle of Messines from 7 June to 11 July 1917. Cormack went on to witness extensive service during the Third Battle of Ypres and the advances into Flanders, being subsequently decorated with the French Croix de Guerre on 19 June 1919. Transferred to the Army Reserve at Chatham, he returned to his civilian employment with the Post Office in Edinburgh and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal on 4 February 1943.

Sold with copied research.

358 *Three: Lieutenant A. B. Hoy, Royal Scots, who witnessed heavy fighting at Gallipoli and later died of wounds received on the Western Front on 2 June 1918*

1914-15 Star (1013 Sgt. A. Hoy. R. Scots.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. B. Hoy.) *official correction to rank and first initial on VM, very fine (3)* £120-£160

Andrew Burn Hoy was born in Edinburgh on 27 January 1894 and was educated at Cannonmills School. He attested at Glencourse Barracks for the 5th Battalion, Royal Scots Territorial Force, on 15 April 1909; initially posted on Scottish coastal defence duties, Hoy arrived at Alexandria on 2 April 1915, and subsequently landed with the 5th Battalion, Royal Scots, at 'W' Beach on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25 April 1915.

Landing largely unopposed, two companies of the 5th Royal Scots determined to move inland in an attempt to capture the high ground of Achi Baba, but the attack failed and the British were forced to dig trenches and hold ground against repeated Turkish counter attacks. Furnished to full strength, the 5th Battalion attempted a fresh assault on Achi Baba on the night of 7-8 May 1915. It proved a failure, the men gaining only a few hundred yards of machine-gun swept barren hillside. In less than two weeks, nine officers were killed and thirteen wounded, an attrition rate amongst the 'first day landers' of around 80%. Admitted to hospital suffering from sleeplessness on 27 May 1915, Hoy was raised Colour Sergeant Major on 29 June 1915, and rejoined his unit in Gallipoli on 7 August 1915.

Evacuated home to Britain at the cessation of the campaign, Hoy returned to active service on the Western Front and is recorded as suffering from trench fever in the aftermath of the Battle of the Somme. Appointed to a commission with the 1/4th (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Scots, on 26 July 1917, Hoy died of wounds received in action at No. 57 Casualty Clearing Station on 2 June 1918.

Sold with copied research.

359 *Family Group:***Three: Private L. R. Lawrence, East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star (G-871 Pte. L. R. Lawrence. E. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-871 Pte. L. R. Lawrence. E. Kent. R.) *very fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**S/6851828 S/Sjt. L. R. Lawrence. R.A.S.C.**) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £80-£100

Leslie Richard Lawrence served in France from 23 February 1915. Discharged to Army Reserve on 22 February 1919, his Pension Ledger and Index Card notes his home address as 28 Trossaels Road, East Dulwich, London. A few years later, on 13 March 1925, his name caught the attention of the *Southwark and Bermondsey Recorder and South London Gazette*:

'Alleged Sacrilege

Leslie Richard Lawrence (32), a clerk, of Trossaels Road, East Dulwich, was charged, before Mr. F. Mead, at Lambeth Police Court, with attempting to break and enter the East Dulwich Grove Congregational Church with intent to commit a felony. P.C. Stephenson stated that at one o'clock on Sunday morning he was in East Dulwich Grove, when he heard the sound of breaking glass... He found the prisoner standing outside a window which had been broken. When asked what he was doing there the prisoner replied: "I was only walking round." he examined the prisoner's hands, and found they were bleeding. When charged, the prisoner replied: "I understand."

x 360 *Three: Private R. E. Etherington, 16th (Newcastle Pals) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 350 casualties*

1914-15 Star (16-709 Pte. R. E. Etherington. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (16-709 Pte. R. E. Etherington North'd Fus.) *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

Robert Ernest Etherington attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers and served with the 16th (Newcastle) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 November 1915. He was killed in action on 1 June 1916, on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. On this date the Battalion was involved in an attack at Thiepval: according to the *Official History of the Great War*, a football was followed into battle at zero hour. Within moments the leading waves were hit by machine gun fire, with the survivors forced to lay down and await any chance of returning to their lines. One report noted that the Battalion had advanced in perfect formation, the dead being later found in straight lines as if 'dressed' for parade. Relieved the following day, the Battalion suffered a total of 378 casualties.

Etherington has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

x 361 *Four: Sergeant R. Hignell, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (251 Sjt. R. Hignell. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (200026 Sjt. R. Hignell. R. War. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200026 Sjt. R. Hignell. 5/R. War: R.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising, fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2011.

R. Hignell attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 March 1915 - the same date as the 8th Battalion. He was discharged on 21 November 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

362 *Three: Lance Corporal F. Beer, 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (2600 Pte. F. Beer, R. War. R.) *gilded*; British War and Victory Medals (2600 Pte. F. Beer. R. War. R.) *polished, nearly very fine*

Three: Private G. W. Brooham, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (17018 Pte G. W. Brooham. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17018 Pte. G. W. Brooham. Suff. R.) *generally very fine*

1914-15 Star (**9297 Pte W. Brown. Suff. R.**) *good very fine (7)* £70-£90

Frederick Beer served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in Gallipoli from 30 June 1915. He subsequently advanced to Lance Corporal, and transferred to the Shropshire Light Infantry.

George W. Brooham served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 8 June 1915.

William Brown served during the Great War with the 8th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 25 July 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

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Three: Second Lieutenant J. Elliott, Labour Corps, late Private, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment

1914-15 Star (12633 Pte. J. Elliott. L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. Elliott.) *suspension claw to BWM a little loose, nearly extremely fine (3)* £60-£80

John Elliott was born in 1899, and resided in Builth Wells, Wales; he was a quarry manager in civil life. Elliott served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment on the Western Front from 28 November 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Labour Corps in August 1917, and served with the 64th Labour Company.

Sold with the following related items: The Royal Life Saving Society Medal, bronze, reverse engraved 'J. Elliott. April 1910'; Labour Corps cap badge, and Collar titles; Commission appointing recipient as Second Lieutenant, dated 18 September 1918; portrait of photograph of recipient in uniform, annotated in pencil 'John Elliott, Aug 1917'; with other ephemera including a copy of M.E.T.M. No. 7, Lessons From Operations, Oct. and Nov. 1942 - cover annotated in ink, 'Secret O2E. Capt. Elliott. O/C 10 W.G.C. C/O S.O. El Elamein.'

364

Four: Sergeant A. G. Ashby, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (8020 Pte. A. Ashby. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8020 Pte. A. G. Ashby. Suff. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (5820358 Sgt. A. G. Ashby. Suff. R.) *generally very fine*

Three: Private A. Andrews, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (3508 Pte. A. Andrews. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3508 Pte. A. Andrews. Suff. R.) *very fine (7)*

£70-£90

Arthur Andrews served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 27 October 1915. He was discharged, 25 August 1916, due to sickness (entitled to Silver War Badge).

365

Three: Lance Corporal W. Rogers, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (3.9953 L. Cpl. W. Rogers. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-9953 Pte. W. Rogers. Suff. R.) *generally very fine*

Three: Lance Corporal C. S. Rose, 1/5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who died of wounds in Gallipoli on 13 August 1915

1914-15 Star (221 L. Cpl. C. S. Rose. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (221 Pte. C. S. Rose. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better (6)* £70-£90

Walter Rogers served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 30 August 1915. He was discharged on 23 November 1918 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

Claude Shenley Rose was the son of the late James and Helen Rose, of The Broadway, Wickham Skeith, Eye, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in Gallipoli from 10 August 1915. Lance Corporal Rose died of wounds just three days later on 13 August 1915, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

366

Three: Private G. W. Hurrell, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (8255 Pte. G. W. Hurrell. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8255 Pte. G. W. Hurrell. Suff. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: Private F. Holmes, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (1852 Pte. F. Holmes. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1852 Pte. F. Holmes. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better (6)* £60-£80

George W. Hurrell served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 16 January 1915.

Frederick Holmes served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in Gallipoli from 10 August 1915.

367

Four: Private H. Pike, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (4625 Pte. H. Pike. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4625 Pte. H. Pike. Suff. R.) *BWM numbered '4525'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4625 Bndsmn: H. Pike. Suff. R.) generally very fine*

Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**5819260 Cpl. A. J. Norman. Suff. R.**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine (5)*

£70-£90

Herbert Pike enlisted in the Suffolk Regiment in June 1897. He served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 16 January 1915. Pike transferred to the Labour Corps, and was discharged 16 May 1918 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

x 368 **Three: Second Lieutenant C. A. Moon, 9th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in France on 22 March 1918**
 1914-15 Star (18834 L. Cpl. C. Moon, K.O.S.B.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. C. A. Moon) together with Memorial Plaque (Clifford Abraham Moon) this last in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Lance-Corporal Clifford Abraham Moon, K.O.S.B. entered the Gallipoli theatre of War on 24 May 1915. He later served with the Scottish Rifles. Later still, commissioned into the 9th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I., he was killed in action in France on 22 March 1918. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial. His father, Charles Moon of Moor View, Yeadon, Leeds, made a claim for his late son's medals in November 1920.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

369 **Four: Sergeant H. Ransome, Dorsetshire Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (11766 Pte. H. Ransome. Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals (11766 Pte. H. Ransome. Dorset. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5719355 Sjt. H. Ransome. Dorset. R.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, and all mounted on a display board together with a Dorsetshire Regiment cap badge and a Regimental Old Comrades' Association lapel badge, *very fine and better (4)* £180-£220

Herbert Ransome was born in 1890 and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment on 26 September 1914. He served with the 5th Battalion in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 11 July 1915, and saw further service with both the Labour Corps and with the King's Liverpool Regiment, before re-enlisting in the Dorsetshire Regiment on 21 May 1919. He was advanced Sergeant and served with the 2nd Battalion in India during the Malabar Rebellion. He transferred to the Reserve on 28 October 1924; his discharge Certificate stating (under 'marks of scars'), 'G.S.W. Scar below left buttock.'

Sold with the recipient's original Certificates of Discharge and Transfer to the Reserve; a small Carte de Visite photograph of the recipient; copied medal roll extracts; and other ephemera and research.

x 370 **Three: Second Lieutenant R. A. V. Cheers, 3rd Battalion, attached 4th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on 25 September 1915**
 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. A. V. Cheers. S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. A. V. Cheers.) contained in a contemporary hinged display case, the outer lid with gold blocked initials 'R.A.V.C.', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

Ronald Anson Vlassow Cheers, Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, attached 4th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action on 25 September 1915, aged 26, and is buried in Dickebusch New Military Cemetery, Belgium. He was the son of Isabel Heriot Anson Cheers, of Pinemoor, Cornwall Road, Harrogate, and the late Henry Arthur Cheers.

371 **Family Group:**
Three: Private J. McCabe, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 6 August 1915
 1914-15 Star (18244 Pte. J. McC.Cabe. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (18244 Pte. J. Mc Cabe. Essex R.); Memorial Plaque (John McCabe) in card envelope, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private J. S. P. McCabe, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 1 April 1918
 British War and Victory Medals (203432 Pte. J. S. P. Mc Cabe. North'd Fus.); Memorial Plaque (John Stephen Patrick McCabe) in card envelope, *extremely fine (7)* £300-£400

John McCabe was born in Bootle, Lancashire, and served in Gallipoli with the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, from 20 July 1915. On 6 August 1915, his Battalion went 'over the top' at Cape Helles supported by men of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, but the attack soon ground to a halt amidst heavy Turkish machine-gun fire. The recipient's medal index card notes 'Pres. died 6/8/15.', McCabe being later buried at Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery near the village of Krithia.

John Stephen Patrick McCabe, brother of the above, was born in Liverpool and enlisted at Whitehall for the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. Recorded as wounded or sick in November 1917, he was killed in action on 1 April 1918, during the German Spring Offensive and is buried in the Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez.

Sold with three original forwarding slips for the BWM and VM to J. McCabe, and the VM to J. S. P. McCabe.

x 372 **Three: Private A. Sneddon, 16th (2nd Glasgow Pals) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 500 casualties**
 1914-15 Star (14830 Pte. A. Sneddon. High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (14830 Pte. A. Sneddon. High. L.I.) *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

Alexander Sneddon attested for the Highland Light Infantry and served with the 16th (2nd Glasgow Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 November 1915. He was killed in action during the attack on Thiepval on the first day of the battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916 - of the 25 officers and 755 other ranks from the Battalion who went over the top that day, only 5 Officers and 221 other ranks were still standing when the battalion came out of the line on the evening of 3 July. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

373 Four: Lieutenant C. E. Dashwood, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (Lieut. C. E. Dashwood. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. E. Dashwood.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed, with original card boxes of transmittal (2) and fitted case for Messina Earthquake Medal, *extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

Charles Ewart Dashwood was born in Geldeston, Norfolk, on 10 June 1870. A talented young man, he was educated at Haileybury School, later qualifying B.A. Magdalene College, Cambridge (1893), and M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., University of London (1896). A Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians, he married Ethel Hutchinson in 1894 at St. Stephen's Church, Ealing, the bride's address noted as '36 Great Ormond Street'.

In possession of a Messina Earthquake Medal, it seems likely that Dashwood served alongside his wife to alleviate the suffering of hundreds of civilians crushed by fallen masonry and rubble on the Italian island of Sicily; both Dr. and Mrs. Dashwood appear on the Messina Earthquake Merit Medal Roll. Appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, he served during the Great War in the Mediterranean theatre from May 1915 - the date correlating with the high numbers of casualties associated with the fledgling Gallipoli landings. Dashwood survived the war and continued his work as a surgeon, medical officer and vaccinator surgeon. He died at Walworth in November 1928, aged just 58 years.

Sold with two copied photographs of Dashwood as a teenage gentleman, a silver identity bracelet, engraved to 'Lt. A. C. H. Dashwood', bearing the monogram of the Royal Flying Corps, this made from a French coin, a small silver sweetheart 'wings', lacking pin, and a bronze life saving society medal in case of issue, to Evelyn Fosberry, July 1910.'

374 Three: Lieutenant R. H. Dunlop, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late 7th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, an R.E.8 pilot with 53 Squadron - who, whilst on a low reconnaissance, had his aircraft petrol tank pierced by machine-gun fire from the ground. He held his aircraft steady, whilst his observer climbed out on to the wing to inspect the damage. The observer then returned to his seat, gathered his stick and cap and went out on to the wing for a second time to plug the hole with the aforementioned items. They completed the reconnaissance, and dropped messages at Division Headquarters on the return journey

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. H. Dunlop. York. & Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. H. Dunlop. R.A.F.) *very fine (3)* £300-£400

Robert Hunter Dunlop was born in March 1895, and was the son of an Edinburgh solicitor. He was employed as an Engineer at Milne & Sons, Edinburgh, from 1912 to 1915, prior to being commissioned and serving with the 7th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment (Pioneers) in the French theatre of War from 13 July 1915. Dunlop was wounded, and then transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in later 1916.

Dunlop initially trained as an Observer, prior to taking Pilot training in 1917. He was posted for operational service with 53 Squadron (R.E.8's) in France in 1918. Having advanced to Lieutenant, Dunlop flew as part of 'A' Flight and on 5 July 1918:

'In the middle of a low reconnaissance, Lts Dunlop and Scott, 53 Sqn, had their petrol tank pierced by machine gun fire from the ground. Lt. Scott (observer) climbed out on to the wing of the machine to investigate the extent of the damage. He then climbed back into his seat, removed his cloche, stepped out on to the wing again and blocked the rent with his stick and leather cap. The reconnaissance was then completed and messages dropped at Divisional Headquarters on the return journey.' (*Royal Air Force Communiques 1918*, edited by C. Cole, refers)

After the War, Dunlop qualified as a doctor, and ran the practice in Grantown-on-Spey in the Scottish Highlands. Doctor Dunlop died in April 1955.

Sold with a copy of an article - *53 Squadron 1916-18* by Raymond Vann - in which Dunlop is mentioned and features as part of a group photograph.

x375 Three: Private T. H. Pengilly, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 6 November 1917

1914-15 Star (8651 Pte. T. H. Pengilly. 2/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (8651 Pte. T. H. Pengilly. 2-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Three: Private W. Fetterly, 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front

1914-15 Star (15494 Pte. W. Fetterly. 7/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (15494 Pte. W. Fetterly. 7-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private C. H. Mann, Royal Scots, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 April 1917

British War and Victory Medals (11562 Pte. C. H. Mann. R. Scots.) *very fine (8)* £120-£160

Thomas Henry Pengilly was born in Yorkshire on 21 August 1891 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 22 September 1914. He served with the 2nd Battalion Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 6 November 1917. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Walter Fetterly was born in Manitoba on Christmas Day 1892 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 24 September 1914. He served with the 7th Battalion Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War.

Cyril H. Mann attested for the Royal Scots and served with the 15th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 28 April 1917, and is buried in Roeux British Cemetery, France.

376

Family Group:

Three: Able Seaman W. Cooper, Royal Australian Navy, a member of the naval contingent of the 1st Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, which was hastily formed in 1914 to seize German territory in New Guinea, subsequently died of malaria contracted during this service, during which Australia sustained its first casualties of the war (six officers and men of the naval force killed, with four more wounded), and earned its first decorations

1914-15 Star (W. E. Cooper. A.B.); British War and Victory Medals (W. E. Cooper. Able Seaman. R.A.N.) in original named box of issue, *extremely fine, the sparse naming detail on the 1914-15 Star typical of issues to the naval contingent of 1st AN&MEF*

Three: Corporal T. Cooper, Army Service Corps

1914-15 Star (M2-031921. Pte. T. Cooper. A.S.C.) British War and Victory Medals (M2-031921 Cpl. T. Cooper. A.S.C), with original named card box of issue for the last two; together with the recipient's identity bracelet, two identity discs, an A.S.C. badge and a Boy's Brigade medal, bronze the reverse engraved 'Pte. Cooper 1902-3', *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£500-£700*

William Edward Cooper was born in Paddington, London in 1882. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Seaman in 1897 (Official No. 196007) and served until 1906, when he purchased his discharge (though remaining on the Royal Fleet Reserve). He later made his way to Australia, where in February 1912 he joined the Sydney Fire Brigade. By the outbreak of war he had been promoted to Fireman Second Class and was based at No. 4 station, Darlinghurst.

At the outbreak of war the Australian government decided to raise a combined naval and military force with the particular task of occupying the German colonies in New Guinea; this was to be a separate enterprise from the much larger expeditionary force simultaneously being raised for service outside Australia (the Australian Imperial Force). The military element amounted to a battalion of infantry, while the naval contingent was to consist of six companies (according to the roll, 24 officers and around 260 men). Advertisements were placed in the press calling for volunteers from time-expired seamen of the Royal Navy and reservists; one such must have caught William Cooper's eye, as he was granted indefinite leave from the Fire Brigade on 17 August 1914.

Within days the expedition set off northwards aboard the requisitioned transport *Berrima*, pausing on the way for a short period of training while a Naval escort was awaited. Landfall was made at Blanche Bay, New Guinea, on 11 September 1914. Here the military contingent was to take the colony's seat of government at Rabaul, while the naval contingent landed at Herbertshöhe, to proceed inland and seize the enemy's wireless stations. In the course of the day's fighting that followed, Australia sustained its first casualties of the war (six officers and men of the naval force killed, with four more wounded), and earned its first decorations. Besides these milestones, the episode is also notable in Australian military history as the first operation to be entirely planned and implemented by Australians, under the command of Australian officers.

After a period with the occupying forces in New Guinea after the colony's surrender, William Cooper returned to Australia and was discharged from the R.A.N. He returned to duty with the Sydney Fire Brigade on 5 March 1915, but his health was badly affected by the malaria he had contracted while on active service, and he died in his bed at Darlinghurst Fire Station on 12 August 1915.

Thomas Cooper, younger brother of the above, was born at Paddington in 1890. He served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from January 1915 and was released in June 1919. He died in London in 1945.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

377

Eight: Petty Officer A. S. G. Ruffles, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J.80563 A. S. G. Ruffles. Boy.1 R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.80563 A. S. G. Ruffles. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head, with Second Award Bar (J.80563 A. S. G. Ruffles. A/P.O. H.M.S. Sussex.) *contact marks and polishing to Great War awards, good fine, the remainder very fine and better (8)* *£300-£400*

Archie Samuel Gilbert Ruffles was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, on 12 January 1902. A butcher's boy, he attested at Chatham for the Royal Navy on 20 October 1917, and was promoted Boy 1st Class on 3 May 1918. Posted to the newly commissioned cruiser *Dragon* on 10 August 1918, he was present when she engaged enemy seaplanes off Heligoland Bight on 9 November 1918, likely the last British naval action of the Great War. Ruffles remained aboard when *Dragon* then took part in the Russian Civil War as part of a task force aiding newly independent Latvia and Estonia against the Bolsheviks as part of the British intervention in the Baltic. Raised Able Seaman on 2 March 1921, Ruffles completed a proficiency course in torpedo warfare and was later presented with his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1935. He continued in service during military operations off the coast of Palestine, before transferring as Petty Officer to the destroyer *Kelvin* on 23 November 1939.

Serving as part of the 5th Destroyer Flotilla, *Kelvin* witnessed considerable action in the early years of the Second World War. She fought against the Italian Navy in the Battle of Cape Spartivento on 27 November 1940, and saw many engagements in the Mediterranean Sea whilst engaged in convoy work. Transferred to *Pembroke* just prior to the withdrawal from Crete, Ruffles was pensioned on 11 January 1942 and released from service on 5 November 1945.

Sold with the recipient's cloth-back riband bar; and copied research.

378

A fine Great War 'Second Battle of the Dover Straits' M.I.D. group of three awarded to Sick Berth Attendant J. Gradwell, Royal Navy, one of just two medics aboard H.M.S. *Broke*, who provided essential care when his ship rammed the Imperial German Navy Torpedo Boat *SMS G42* at 27 knots, almost turning her adversary right over.

With both vessels locked together, the scene descended into desperate hand-to-hand fighting on the top deck of *Broke*, the sailors attacking each other with cutlasses, bayonets and anything else at hand. Remarkably, the recipient later gave a firsthand account of this to a Bolton newspaper, adding that he suffered from the effects of an exploded gas shell

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (M.16759 J. Gradwell. S.B.A. R.N.); **Romania, Kingdom**, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, 2nd Class, with crossed swords, silvered bronze, mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 May 1917:

'Honours for Service in the Action between H.M. Ships "Swift" and "Broke" and German Destroyers, on the night of the 20th to 21st April, 1917.'

Romania, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, 2nd Class *London Gazette* 17 March 1919:

'For distinguished services rendered during the war.'

James Gradwell was born in Bolton on 26 December 1891 and joined the Royal Navy at Portsmouth on 22 October 1915. Posted to Haslar Naval Hospital for a year, Gradwell transferred to the destroyer H.M.S. *Broke* on 29 December 1916 as Acting Auxiliary Sick Berth Attendant.

The scenes aboard *Broke* in the night action of 20-21 April 1917 rank amongst some of the most vivid of the entire Great War. Thwarting a significant attack on the Dover Barrage by six Zeebrugge-based enemy torpedo boats, the *Swift* and *Broke* succeeded in sinking two vessels, the second by ramming, and at enormous cost, in a manner reminiscent of Napoleonic engagements rather than modern warfare. An eye-witness account of the action states:

'Many casualties had occurred among the guns' crews of the fore-castle through two enemy shells, one of which had detonated projectiles in a ready rack. All the electric cables and voice-pipes from the bridge had been shot away, while the after compass, after wireless-room, and searchlight were demolished. The foremost funnel was pierced through and through by splinters until it resembled a huge nutmeg-grater. A shell passing in through the side above the waterline had penetrated a coal-bunker, to explode in the boiler-room beyond, killing or wounding every man in the compartment and severing the main steam-pipe, from which the steam escaped with a deafening roar. And, besides the damage from enemy shell, the British flotilla-leader had a badly bent and crumpled bow, and two huge gashes forward above the waterline. Dead and wounded lay everywhere ... In the space of a few moments the *Broke* was converted into a smoking-shambles. In places, her decks were literally running in blood. She sustained 57 casualties, of whom 21 were killed outright, and no part of the ship was immune.' (*Taffrail's Endless Story*, refers).

Towed back to port, the survivors of *Broke* were placed on 'survivor's furlough' and sent home. It was here that Gradwell's story caught the attention of *The Farnworth Chronicle* on 4 May 1917: 'They call our ship the chattiest and happiest ship in the Navy,' he remarked, in paying a very high tribute to the officers and crew, to all of whose bravery in the action he testified. 'A probationary surgeon and our towns-man comprised the [only] medical staff of the vessel.'

For his bravery and devotion to duty that night, Gradwell was Mentioned in Despatches. The *Bolton Journal and Guardian* of 18 May 1917 corroborates the details above, adding: 'For devoted services in attending the injured during the whole of the engagement, he being the only sick-berth attendant on board'.

Remaining in service, Gradwell survived the War and was further recognised by the King of Romania with the rare 2nd Class decoration. He returned home to Bolton and later worked as an agent and superintendent for the Royal London Insurance Company. Elected Alderman in 1949 and Chairman of the Bolton and District Sewerage and Water Board, Gradwell served from 1960 to 1961 as Mayor of Bolton. A 'Bolton man' from top to toe, he died at Bolton General Hospital on 14 April 1972.

379

An unusual 'naval deserter' Great War pair awarded to Stoker First Class H. W. Kidwell, Royal Navy, late South Wales Mounted Brigade, Army Service Corps, a Swansea lad who lied about his age on his attestation documents and served in the British Army when just 15 years old.

Discharged 'under age', he joined the Royal Navy on 6 July 1917 and deserted at Quebec enroute to his first posting, spending the next 10 weeks on the run in Canada

British War and Victory Medals (K.43774 H. W. Kidwell. Sto.1 R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£70-£90

Henry William Kidwell was born in Swansea on 21 June 1899. A packer, he attested for the South Wales Mounted Brigade on 6 April 1915 and served at home as part of the transport and supply column. Declaring his age as 18 years and 10 months, the truth was discovered a year later and he was discharged 'under age' from the 3rd Provisional Brigade Train, Army Service Corps, on 23 June 1916, just a couple of days after his 17th birthday.

Unperturbed and likely keen to serve and receive a serviceman's wage, Kidwell travelled south and joined the Royal Navy at Devonport on 6 July 1917. Posted to H.M.S. *Diana* on 2 October 1917 - which was at that time stationed in Hong Kong and awaiting a crew changeover - Kidwell's service papers state 'Run 24/10/17, Citadel at Quebec'. They later add: 'Deserter surrendered, to be dealt with summarily, sent to Admiralty and C in C, N.A., 10-1-18.'

Despite his Canadian exploits, it seems that the Royal Navy offered leniency towards the young man who had been so keen to contribute in the past. Re-entering service at Devonport on 31 March 1918, he served aboard the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Conqueror* from 27 May 1918 and was raised Stoker 1st Class on 18 July 1918. Demobilised on 23 August 1919, Kidwell took civilian employment as a boot repairer and master leather dealer in Swansea. He died in Swansea on 25 September 1968.

380 The Great War pair awarded to Miss May M. MacDougall, Women's Royal Naval Service, who was the travelling companion of celebrated adventurer, artist and writer Emily Kemp in her journeys through Central Asia, India, China and Korea between 1907 and 1914, and assisted in her nursing endeavours in France; she later became one of the earliest officers of the Women's Royal Naval Service

British War and Victory Medals (M. M. Macdougall); together with the recipient's British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-18, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine (3)* £200-£240

Miss May Meiklejon MacDougall was born at Galashiels in 1875, the daughter of a Scottish surgeon; she was educated at Carlisle High School for Girls, and in Switzerland. Her first journey with Emily Kemp was a six-month exploration of China, described in the book *The Face of China* (1909). Of a wealthy Lancashire industrialist family and fifteen years Macdougall's senior, Emily Kemp had been one of the first students at Somerville College, Oxford, and afterwards continued her studies at the Slade School of Fine Art. During her many journeys she sketched, painted and wrote down her experiences and observations, with a focus on the education and welfare of women, and their role in religion. The intrepid pair's subsequent expeditions were chronicled in *The Face of Manchuria, Korea and Russian Turkestan* (1910) and *Wanderings in Chinese Turkestan* (1914); they were among the earliest Western travellers to use the Trans-Siberian railway, and in 1912 made a hazardous crossing of the Karakorum Mountains from India into western China. The terrain was rugged and the area in political turmoil; to allay the fears of their families, Kemp and MacDougall promised that, on arriving safely in the town of Kashgar on the Chinese side of the border, they would telegraph the word 'good' to Emily's brother George (a Member of Parliament, shortly to be made a peer) in Rochdale, to confirm that all was well. The journey was completed safely, but the telegram was mangled in transmission, startling Kemp's brother into using his political connections to instigate a flurry of enquiries from the Foreign Office to India, to confirm their safety. Lord Rochdale was afterwards pursued by the Foreign Office for the sum of eight guineas, to reimburse the costs of the investigations: "Lord Rochdale ought to pay. If he will let his feminine relations go on these journeys, he must accept the consequences."

After the outbreak of war in 1914, Emily Kemp was the organiser and benefactor of the staff of trained nurses who travelled to France in January 1915 to work at the 'Hopital Temporaire d'Arc-en-Barrois', which became as well known for its volunteer corps of renowned artists and writers, including Lady Kathleen Scott (widow of Robert Falcon Scott), John Masefield, Henry Tonks and Laurence Binyon. May MacDougall accompanied her in this enterprise as well, and later to the convalescent hospital in the same village to which she afterwards transferred her support.

After undertaking further war work as a V.A.D. volunteer in England, in March 1918 Miss MacDougall was accepted as an officer in the recently-formed Women's Royal Naval Service, with the rank of Principal. Her service record shows her employed at Inverness; Glynn Hostel, Royal Naval Depot Crystal Palace; and South Shields Seaplane station, before release in January 1919. She died of a brain tumour in August 1932, whilst visiting her sister in Buckinghamshire.

Note: The medals awarded to Emily Georgiana Kemp, FRGS, were sold in these rooms in September 2014.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

381 *Pair:* Private A. J. Beard, Suffolk Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (305960 Pte. A. J. Beard. Suff. Yeo.) *generally very fine or better (2)* £50-£70

x 382 *Six:* Acting Lance-Bombardier E. J. Grey, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (128618 Gnr. E. Grey. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (128618 Gnr. E. Grey. R.A.); Defence Medal; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (128618 Gnr. -A. L. Bmbr:- E. J. Grey. R.G.A.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Edward J. Grey) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (6)* £260-£300

Edward J. Grey was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 148 of April 1920.

383 A scarce 'Plymouth Brethren' non-combatant Great War pair awarded to Sapper E. K. Richards, Royal Engineers, who served his country from behind the lines using his woodworking skills

British War and Victory Medals (224660 Spr. E. K. Richards. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Edwin Kelcey Richards was born in Folkestone in 1898. Not long out of school, his Army Service Record records him living with his parents at 50 Broadmead Road, Folkestone, Kent. It also notes him as an active member of the Plymouth Brethren.

According to historian Elisabeth Wilson in *The Eyes of the Authorities are Upon Us: The Brethren and World War I*, the outbreak of the Great War 'took the Brethren by surprise, and forced many of them to examine their views on the state afresh... There was private agonising over decisions, and some public debate and disagreement.' Alongside Quakers, Christadelphians and Jehovah's Witnesses, many refused to take up arms, and this in turn resulted in a large number of military tribunals; those who found enlistment acceptable were soon deployed as stretcher bearers and despatch riders, but those who refused to co-operate or faced unsympathetic magistrates were swiftly and harshly dealt with. Wilson notes, 'there were usually forty or fifty brethren from Open assemblies in Dartmoor (prison) at any one time.'

Keeping strongly to his core belief, 'thou shalt not kill', an 18-year old Richards elected for a non-combatant role in the Royal Engineers. Attesting at Canterbury on 4 January 1917, he was rated 'proficient carpenter' and sent to the 403rd 2/1st Highland Field Company at Drayton. Posted to France on 2 July 1918, he was raised Acting 2nd Corporal with the British Army of the Rhine on 23 September 1919, before proceeding to dispersal at Bonn with 218th Field Company, Royal Engineers, on 7 February 1920.

384 Five: Sapper C. E. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, late Machine Gun Corps

British War and Victory Medals (115887 Pte. C. E. Wilkinson M.G.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI. R., 2nd issue, Militia (2212931 Spr. C. E. Wilkinson. R.E.) *nearly very fine (5)* £60-£80

Charles E. Wilkinson served with the 7th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, during the Great War, suffering a case of impetigo in August 1918. Enlisting in the Royal Engineers on 21 May 1925, his record card states that he was made a Prisoner of War on 18 June 1940 whilst serving with the 23rd Field Company. This is subsequently crossed out, the card noting: 'Relegated to Class 'W' R.A.R., 16/7/40.'

Sold with a *Daily Mail* sports medallion for push ball, engraved to reverse 'Chelmsford September 7th 1929 L/Cpl C E Wilkinson', and a photographic image of the recipient.

385 A 'Special Brigade' Great War Casualty pair awarded to Pioneer Chemist A. E. Simmonds, Royal Engineers, late Rifle Brigade and 2nd Middlesex Volunteers, an early entrant who was selected by his superiors to join the 'Chemical Soldiers' and deliver poison gas on the Western Front

British War and Victory Medals (146429 Pnr. A. E. Simmonds. R.E.) the VM unit officially impressed 'R&E.', *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Albert Ernest Simmonds was born in Brighton, Sussex, in 1880. A resident of Forest Gate in East London, he attested for his local regiment at Bunhill Row, London, on 29 November 1915, witnessing training and home service with the 3/5th Battalion, London Rifle Brigade, until 18 February 1916. It appears that sometime during this period his civilian occupation of chemist caught the attention of the military authorities following the call by General Haig to develop a number of 'Special Brigades' (as the Army's Chemical Warfare Unit had been renamed) from men with experience of handling dangerous substances.

Transferred to the Royal Engineers, Simmonds joined 'E' Special Company of No. 2 Battalion, Special Brigade, in France on 10 March 1916. Allocated to Fourth Army, his cylinder unit was soon deployed to the front line trenches tasked with delivering vast quantities of poison gasses among the enemy. The work was particularly dangerous, the cylinders being large, cumbersome and prime targets for enemy artillery; a detonation amongst a stockpile could result in the deployment of clouds of chlorine, phosgene, mustard and tear gasses amongst one's own troops. Heavily reliant upon wind direction, casualties amongst the Special Brigade amounted to 5,384 men; close to 100% of strength.

The cylinders and men of the Special Brigade were also a prime target for snipers. Suffering a gunshot wound to the right leg and right hand on 20 April 1917, Simmonds was himself stretchered from the trenches, spending a long period in convalescence. It wasn't until 16 January 1918 that he returned to 'E' Special Company, just a couple of months prior to the Spring Offensive. In total, the Special Brigade conducted 768 gas operations involving 88,000 gas cylinders and 5,700 tonnes of chemicals; analysis of the recipient's Army Service Record shows that he avoided being poisoned, burned or blinded by his own weapon during more than two years of service on the Western Front, testament to his professionalism and knowledge of chemicals - and good luck.

x 386 Pair: Corporal W. Billings, 15th (1st Edinburgh Pals) Battalion, Royal Scots, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered total casualties of over 600, with the links to Edinburgh being almost completely wiped out

British War and Victory Medals (17833 Cpl. W. Billings. R. Scots.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £180-£220

William Billings attested for the Royal Scots and served with the 15th (1st Edinburgh Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on La Boisselle. Leaving the trenches at zero hour 'with great heart and in grand form', heavy casualties were sustained from enemy machine-gun posts, and by the time the Battalion was relieved they had suffered total casualties of 628, with the links to Edinburgh being almost completely wiped out. Billings has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

387 Five: Private R. H. A. Turrell, Royal West Surrey Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (T-1601 Pte. R. H. A. Turrell. The Queen's R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (T-1601 Pte. R. H. A. Turrell. The Queen's R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200281 Pte. R. H. A. Turrell. 4 Queen's Rl. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200281 Pte. R. H. A. Turrell. 4/The Queen's R.) mounted for wear; together with a Queen's cap badge and shoulder title, *good very fine (5)* £500-£700

Robert Henry Axford Turrell was born in Croydon, Surrey, on 1 July 1895 and attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Territorial Force. He served with the 1/4th Battalion during the Great War, and subsequently during the Third Afghan War, and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 23 of February 1925. He is recorded in the 1939 Register as an Air Ministry Warder, and died on 10 March 1957.

Sold with copied research.

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- 388** *Pair: Captain J. Murray*
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Murray.) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Private S. R. Whittle, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (242238 Pte. S. R. Whittle. Linc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private A. G. Lakin, Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918
 British War and Victory Medals (46745 Pte. A. G. Lakin. York. R.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£80-£100*
- At least four officers with the name J. Murray received the British War and Victory Medals with the rank of Captain, including Captain James Murray, Durham Light Infantry, who was awarded the Military Cross in 1918.
- Arthur George Lakin** was born at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Ilkeston. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 January 1918, and was killed in action on the first day of the German Spring Offensive on 21 March 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.
- Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.
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- 389** *Pair: Captain C. H. Rolph, 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian), attached King's African Rifles*
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. H. Rolph.) in named card boxes of issue, contained in O.H.M.S. envelope addressed to recipient at 'St. Malo, Hemel Hempstead', with silver identity bracelet (Hallmarks for London 1917) obverse engraved 'Cyril H. Rolph, C of E, The Suffolk Regt Att. Kings African Rifles', reverse engraved 'A.M.W. 1917', *extremely fine (2)* *£60-£80*
- Cyril Herbert Rolph** initially served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian) in the French theatre of War from 1 June 1916. He advanced to Captain, transferred to the General List, before serving with the 6th King's African Rifles. Rolph was additionally attached to the 3rd and the 7th K.A.R.
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- 390** *Pair: Corporal E. H. Dunnett, 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian), who was killed in action on the Western Front 18 July 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (21180 Cpl. E. H. Dunnett. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better*
Pair: Private J. Chambers, 7th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 April 1917
 British War and Victory Medals (43937 Pte. J. Chambers. Suff. R.) *good very fine*
 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (50534 Pte. J. W. Atkinson. Suff. R.; 27727 Pte. H. C. Everett. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better (6)* *£70-£90*
- Edward Henry Dunnett** was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian), and was killed in action on the Western Front on 18 July 1917. Corporal Dunnett is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.
- John Chambers** was born in Pentlow, Essex. He served during the Great War with 'D' Company, 7th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and died of wounds on the Western Front, 28 April 1917. Private Chambers is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
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- 391** *Pair: Private S. W. Hunter, 9th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 September 1916*
 British War and Victory Medals (24006 Pte. S. W. Hunter. Suff. R.) with named, *flattened*, box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Stanley Walter Hunter) *generally good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*
- Stanley Walter Hunter** was born in Friston, Suffolk, and was the son of Mr and Mrs G. Hunter of the Eight Bells Inn, Kelsale, Saxmundham. He served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 September 1916. Private Hunter is buried in the Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Somme, France.
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- 392** *Pair: Private A. J. Norman, Suffolk Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (8698 Pte. A. J. Norman. Suff. R.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Private E. C. Osborne, Suffolk Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (2400 Pte. E. C. Osborne. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (2. Lieut. H. E. S. Cadman.; 1524 Pte. K. Appleton. Suff. Yeo.) *generally very fine (6)* *£70-£90*
- Alfred J. Norman** served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment and the Cambridgeshire Regiment, and was additionally entitled to the L.S. & G.C.
- Harold Edward Snielter Cadman** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in Salonica from 20 February 1918. He subsequently transferred as a Lieutenant to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, and resided in Thames Ditton after the war.
- Kenric Appleton** served during the Great War with the 1/1st Suffolk Yeomanry in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 8 October 1915. He subsequently served with the Suffolk Regiment and the Royal Engineers (entitled to Silver War Badge).

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- 393** *Pair: Private W. W. J. Ruffles, Suffolk Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (52873 Pte. W. W. J. Ruffles. Suff. R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine*
- Pair: Private E. E. Rivers, Suffolk Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (3092 Pte. E. E. Rivers. Suff. R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**40248 Pte. S. Gurton. Suff. R.; 16707 Pte. E. Johnson. Suff. R.; 24060 Pte. G. H. Pamplin. Suff. R.; 3069 Pte. F. Scates. Suff. R.**) *generally very fine or better (8)* *£80-£100*
- Ernest Edward Rivers** enlisted in the Suffolk Regiment, 29 December 1914, and served with the 2/4th Battalion. He subsequently transferred to the Gloucestershire Regiment, and was discharged on 13 July 1918 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).
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- 394** *Pair: Private A. Morris, Lancashire Fusiliers*
British War and Victory Medals (4092 Pte. A. Morris. Lan. Fus.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private J. Kirk, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 12 August 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (203691 Pte. J. Kirk. L.N. Lan. R.) *good very fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**7453 W.O. Cl. 2. A. Hill. Lan. Fus.; 4011 Pte. C. Mills. Lan. Fus.**) *generally very fine (6)* *£100-£140*
- John Kirk** was born in Bolton, Lancashire, and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 12 January 1917. He served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 June 1917, and was mortally wounded during the Battalion's attack on Westhoek Ridge on 10 August 1917. He died of his wounds two days later, and is buried in Brandhoek New Military Cemetery.
- Alfred Hill** was born in Stamford and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers at Bury, Lancashire. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914; was advanced Company Sergeant Major; and was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 11 November 1916). He was killed in action on 12 October 1916 and is buried in Guards' Cemetery, Lesboeuifs, France.
- Charles Mills** was born in Oldham, Lancashire, and attested there for the Lancashire Fusiliers. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 July 1915, and was killed in action on 5 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was in action on the Somme at Shelter Alley, Quadrangle Trench. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 395** *Pair: Private R. Banner, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 August 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (27519 Pte. R. Banner. R. Innis. Fus.) *edge nicks, nearly very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
- Robert Banner** (also listed as Bammer) was born in Ahoghill, Co. Antrim, and attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Ballymena. He served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 16 August 1917, on the first day of the Battle of Langemarck. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.
- Sold together with a *brooch mounted planchet* of a British War Medal 1914-20 (**5062 Pte. C. Connor. R. Mun. Fus.**); and two miniature Victory Medals 1914-19.
- Christopher Connor** was born at Glasthule, Co. Dublin, and attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in Dublin. He transferred to the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 9 July 1915. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 18 October 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial.
- Sold with copied research for both recipients.
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- 396** *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II E. Newman, Army Cyclist Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (18917 W.O. Cl.2. E. Newman. A. Cyc. Corps.) *edge bruise, traces of lacquer, very fine*
- Pair: Sergeant O. McLean, Army Cyclist Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (1015 Sgt. O. Mc Lean. A. Cyc. Corps.) *very fine (4)* *£60-£80*
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- 397** *Six: Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Black, Royal Tank Corps, later Pioneer Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. M. Black.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *polishing and contact marks to Great War medals, nearly very fine, the remainder good very fine (6)* *£160-200*
- Charles McClelland Black** was born on 10 March 1899, the son of John Black of Wigtown, Scotland. Appointed to a Commission with the Royal Field Artillery, he served as a Second Lieutenant during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 October 1918, before transferring to the Tank Corps in 1920. Married at Bedale, Yorkshire, the 'Weddings and Engagements' section of *The Tatler* on 29 February 1928 notes the groom as Lieutenant with 4th Royal Tank Corps. Advanced Captain 1931, and Brevet Major 1942, Black transferred to the Pioneer Corps in 1943 and Army Reserve in 1947 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

'This officer was wounded in the face by a machine gun bullet; many bullet splinters entered the eyes and are lodged there now. Sight is completely destroyed.'

The Proceedings of a Medical Board assembled by order of D.D.M.S. London District.



An inspirational Great War Casualty pair awarded to Tank Commander Lieutenant W. G. T. Pemberton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached 1st Tank Battalion, Tank Corps, who was blinded in both eyes on the opening day of the Battle of Amiens on 8 August 1918, when over 500 Allied tanks finally demonstrated that superior tactics, equipment and greater material strength could 'win' the war - despite his complete loss of sight Pemberton resumed his civilian business career with extraordinary success

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. G. T. Pemberton.); together with the recipient's braille pocket watch, 50mm, base metal, marked to dial 'Presented by the National Association of Goldsmiths, 1918.', as gifted by Sir Arthur Pearson, *the medals nearly extremely fine, the watch no longer in obvious working condition (2)* *£500-£700*



Warwick Geoffrey Travers Pemberton was born in Whitley, Warwickshire, on 3 May 1885. Educated at Christ's Hospital, he took pre-war employment as a chartered accountant with Rowley Pemberton & Co., and was married at Kensington on 21 March 1912. The young couple soon set up home at the prestigious address of 67, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, becoming parents to a little girl not long thereafter.

The outbreak of the Great War witnessed Pemberton leaving civilian employment and attesting on the Euston Road for the 28th Battalion, London Regiment (The Artist's Rifles). Initially appointed Private, he was sent to Richmond Park for training before transfer to the Inns of Court O.T.C. and appointment to a commission with the 3/5th Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment on 28 September 1915. Raised Lieutenant, Pemberton's Officer Service Record notes secondment to duty with the Tank Corps on 27 August 1917, a month to the day after the Corps had formed from the Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps and just as the new Mark IV tanks were beginning to experience excessive monthly rainfall at Passchendaele:

'Sadly, the tanks deployment in the Third Battle of Ypres (July-November 1917) proved to be another slog through deep mud. The area became a tank graveyard as machine after machine ditched in deep trenches and shell holes, sank, stuck and was shelled. Morale in the Tank Corps was low and confidence in the rest of the Army destroyed.'

In consequence, it fell to a new cohort of Second Lieutenants and Lieutenants to lead - men such as Pemberton - and it wasn't long before a fresh generation of tank crews began to show their mettle; on 20 November 1917 the British Third Army launched a tactically radical attack at Cambrai where chalk ground conditions were far more favourable than any of the clay footings seen to date. Following a surprise hurricane artillery bombardment, 374 mark IV tanks smashed through the Hindenburg Line positions and created the longed for 'rupture' in the German lines offering a glimmer of hope for a breakthrough. In this instance insufficient mobile reserves managed to exploit the gap, but Cambrai proved to be a key learning experience for the tank crews and British High Command. Further successes followed for the Tank Corps in an extraordinary counter-attack at Villers-Bretonneux on 24-25 April 1918 (where they faced for the first time the few German tanks ever produced, plus a number of captured British tanks), and again at Le Hamel on 4 July 1918.

On 8 August 1918, the British commenced the opening phase of the Allied offensive which ultimately led to the end of the First World War. The Battle of Amiens began in dense fog at 4.20 a.m. when the British III Corps attacked north of the Somme. Taken by surprise, author A. Kearsley notes in *Amiens, 1918* that a number of enemy officers and divisional staff were 'captured whilst eating breakfast'. However, for the British, not everything went to plan, largely in consequence of terrain and having just a single tank battalion in support; gaining their first objectives, they were soon held up short of the Chipilly Spur. It was at around this time that Pemberton was wounded in the face.

Based upon the recipient's medical records, Pemberton was wounded either by bullet fragments 'pinging' off the virtually impenetrable plate armour when reconnoitring outside his tank, or by 'spall' created when a machine gun bullet or rifle round strikes a tank at close range and peppers the men within. According to *Armour Plate* by author Hugh Chisholm, this type of injury was becoming increasingly common due to the German adoption of blunt-nosed 'reversed' bullets which transferred their kinetic power to the steel plate upon impact, rather than attempting to penetrate the target. They also resulted in the adoption, from late 1917 onwards, of steel and leather splinter masks by tank crews, designed to protect the eyes and face.

Evacuated from Boulogne to Dover on 4 September 1918, Pemberton was sent to the 2nd London General Hospital at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and thence to St. Dunstan's on 14 January 1919. Noted as present at their Regent's Park accommodation on 1 April 1919, Pemberton relinquished his commission in consequence of ill health caused by wounds on 14 May 1919 and set about 'getting on' with a new life - one Pemberton believed he would need to 're-build', until he was interviewed (as all new entrants were) by Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder and inspiration behind St. Dunstan's. In common with all men at this first meeting, Pemberton was presented with a braille pocket watch; a generous gift, and also a 'first step' and confidence booster in being able to tell the time by one's self.

Lord Fraser, a former Chairman of St. Dunstan's explains:

'I well remember talking over his future with Sir Arthur Pearson. This was one of those cases where Sir Arthur showed his imagination and determination and thereby set a pattern which we have followed ever since. Sir Arthur said to Geoffrey Pemberton: Why not go back to your profession?'

In Pemberton's own words:

'When I went to St. Dunstan's it never occurred to me that I might go back to my old business as a chartered accountant. But with you I saw that many had taken up their former work with extraordinary success. Encouraged by this and your optimism I determined to try myself. I have been back at work for six months, but though that is a very short time, I think that there is no doubt that all is well... All my old clients say they are absolutely satisfied; they are business men and I don't think overly sentimental.'

By devoting himself to those aspects of the work of the accountancy office, such as interviewing clients, getting business, discussing principles and reconstructions, taxation problems and so on, leaving the pure accountancy work to others, Pemberton succeeded in a full partnership and played a leading part at his employers. His knowledge was facilitated by a great interest in the Talking Book, together with a brief spell in local politics. In 1927, whilst at a function at St Dunstan's, he also caught the attention of the Prince of Wales - the future Edward VIII - who showed a 'keen interest in his war service and professional life', almost certainly a reflection of how unusual and uncommon Pemberton's post-War pathway had been.

Sold with a copied image of the recipient.

399 *Pair: Sister Naomi Sharman, Territorial Force Nursing Service*
 British War and Victory Medals (S/Nurse N. Sharman.) *VM officially re-impressed, mounted as worn, good very fine (2) £70-£90*

Miss Naomi Sharman enrolled in the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 9 July 1915 and served during the Great War in France at Etaples from 30 April 1917. She served as a Staff Nurse on Barges, Hospital Ships, Ambulance Trains, and at Casualty Clearing Stations, and was promoted Sister on 13 October 1919. She retired on 28 August 1936.

Sold with extensive copied research.

400 *Pair: Forewoman Jennie F. Henry, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (6208 Fwn. J. F. Henry. Q.M.A.A.C.) *good very fine, scarce to rank*

Pair: Worker Lilian V. Fisher, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (8240 Wkr. L. V. Fisher. Q.M.A.A.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4) £120-£160*

Miss Lilian Victoria Fisher enrolled in Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps on 24 October 1917, and served with them during the Great War in France from 7 November 1917. She was discharged, medically unfit, on 17 September 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. B.335907.

Sold with copied research.

401 *Pair: Worker Mary E. Neal, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (39481 Wkr. M. E. Neal. Q.M.A.A.C.) *good very fine*

Pair: Worker Agnes E. Payn, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (2808 Wkr. A. E. Payn. Q.M.A.A.C.) *good very fine (4) £100-£140*

Miss Agnes Elizabeth Payn enrolled in Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps on 14 August 1917, and was discharged, medically unfit, on 3 January 1919, being entitled to a Silver War Badge, No. B.89313.

Sold with copied research.

402 *Pair: Worker Nellie M. Pykett, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (37371 Wkr. N. M. Pykett. Q.M.A.A.C.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Worker Daisy Sylvester, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (37243 Wkr. D. Sylvester. Q.M.A.A.C.) *nearly extremely fine (4) £100-£140*

403 *Pair: Lieutenant E. Bryan, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. Bryan) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Private W. A. Beard, East Surrey Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (35046 Pte. W. A. Beard. E. Surr. R.) *nearly very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**29507 Sjt. M. R. Wagstaff. York.R.**); together with the recipient's First Army Rifle Meeting 1918, silver medal, the reverse engraved '63350/Sgt. M. R. Wagstaff 2nd. West Yorks Regt. Fruges', *good very fine (6) £70-£90*

404 *Pair: L. Burke, Voluntary Aid Detachment*
 British War and Victory Medals (L. Burke. V.A.D.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Miss Leslie Lumsden, Voluntary Aid Detachment
 British War and Victory Medals (L. Lumsden. V.A.D.) *good very fine (4) £100-£140*

Miss Leslie Lumsden enrolled in the Voluntary Aid Detachment on 18 December 1917, having previously served as a hospital, train, and ambulance orderly in Salonika from 16 August 1916 to 6 December 1917, and served from December 1917 at the Hotel Chrystol, France, which housed the officers of the Missing and Wounded Department, British Red Cross, in Boulogne.

Sold with copied research.

405 *Pair: Miss Ida M. Clark, Voluntary Aid Detachment*
 British War and Victory Medals (I. M. Clark. V.A.D.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Miss Cecile H. E. Bunn, Voluntary Aid Detachment
 British War and Victory Medals (C. H. E. Bunn. V.A.D.); together with three British Red Cross Society Proficiency Badges, for Red Cross First-Aid; Red Cross Nursing; and Anti-Gas Training, the reverses engraved '29421 C. H. Bunn'; '22816 C. H. E. Bunn.'; and '6375 C. H. E. Bunn.' respectively, *nearly extremely fine (7) £120-£160*

Miss Ida Maud Clark, of Norfolk, enrolled in the Voluntary Aid Detachment in August 1914 and served with the 5th and 8th General Military Hospitals in France.

Miss Cecile Hester Ellen Bunn, of Norwich, enrolled in the Voluntary Aid Detachment on 8 August 1918 and served as a Chauffeuse at Abbeville in France. Sold with a named British Red Cross Society Proficiency Voucher.

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- 406** *Pair: Miss Elizabeth E. Coutts, Voluntary Aid Detachment*
British War and Victory Medals (E. E. Coutts. V.A.D.) *very fine*
Pair: M. Holmes, Voluntary Aid Detachment
British War and Victory Medals (M. Holmes. V.A.D.) *very fine (4)* £100-£140
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- 407** *Pair: Miss Mary E. Rowland, Voluntary Aid Detachment*
British War and Victory Medals (M. E. Rowland. V.A.D.) *minor stain to VM, very fine*
Pair: Miss Helen C. Philp, Voluntary Aid Detachment
British War and Victory Medals (H. C. Philp. V.A.D.) *very fine (4)* £100-£140
Sold with copied research.
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- 408** *Pair: Temporary Nurse S. A. Pearce, Indian Army Medical Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (T-Nurse S. A. Pearce.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
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- x 409** *Pair: Ordinary Seaman P. R. Stevens, Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve*
British War and Victory Medals (P. R. Stevens. Ord. Smn. 5103 R.N.C.V.R.) *edge bruising to BWM, nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- x 410** *Pair: Lieutenant A. G. MacKay, 20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, attached Royal Flying Corps, who served as an Observer with 12 Squadron, and was killed in action on 18 May 1917 when his BE2e was shot down by the German ace and Pour le Merite recipient Lieutenant Karl Allmenröder - often flying as wingman to the Red Baron, this was Allmenröder's 15th victory of the War, out of an eventual total tally of 30*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. G. Mac Kay.) *good very fine (2)* £300-£400
Arthur Gordon MacKay, a native of Montreal, Canada, attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, and was posted to the 20th (Reserve) Battalion. He served during the Great War attached to the Royal Flying Corps, and was killed in action on 18 May 1917 when his BE2e of 12 Squadron, piloted by Second Lieutenant Benjamin Strachan, with MacKay as Observer, was shot down by the German ace and Pour le Merite recipient Lieutenant Karl Allmenröder. The casualty report stated that they did not appear to notice their attacker until it was too late, and although MacKay returned fire, the wings of their machine crumpled as they folded back and upwards, giving neither man any chance of escape as they plunged to the ground. This was Allmenröder's 15th victory of the War; he went onto score a further 15 kills, giving him a total tally of 30 victories, before his own death on 27 June 1917.
MacKay is buried alongside Strachan in Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery, Arras, France.
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- 411** *Pair: Chief Boatswain, later Lieutenant, S. Tozer, Royal Navy*
British War Medal 1914-20 (Ch. Bosn. S. Tozer. R.N.) *edge bruise; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Samuel Tozer, P.O. 2nd Cl., H.M.S. Cleopatra.) impressed naming, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180
Samuel Tozer was born in Stoke Damerel, Devon, in June 1865. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1880, and advanced to Able Seaman in September 1884. Tozer served as Petty Officer 2nd Class with H.M.S. *Cleopatra* from September 1892 until December 1895. He advanced to Boatswain in January 1896, and to Chief Boatswain in April 1912. Tozer served during the Great War at H.M.S. *Wildfire* (Sheerness Dockyard) and H.M.S. *Pembroke* (Chatham) - BWM being his full campaign medal entitlement. He retired as Lieutenant in May 1919.
Sold with copied service papers.
-
- 412** *Pair: Chief Armourer M. O'Neill, Royal Navy*
British War Medal 1914-20 (133272 M. O'Neill. Ch. Amr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (13372. Michael O'Neill, Armr. H.M.S. Gunner.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Granton Naval Base Medal for Zeal, 31mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1915, the obverse embossed 'For Zeal', within a laurel wreath, the reverse engraved, 'M. O'Neil [sic] Armourer R.N. H.M.S. Gunner 17 June 1916 R.C. Granton Naval Base', with small ring suspension, *good very fine (3)* £140-£180
Michael O'Neill was born at Romford, Essex, in 1865. He served a full career of 22 years in the Royal Navy as an Armourer between 1885 and 1907, a single deviation in annual character assessments of 'Very Good' during this time costing him the chance of a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal bearing King Edward VII's effigy. He was recalled for service at the outbreak of the Great War, and appointed to H.M.S. *Gunner* at Granton on 1 May 1916. A note dated 20 June 1918 states: 'Approved advancement to Chief Armourer as a special case in view of his excellent services at Granton base.' As an additional mark of recognition, in February 1919 he was belatedly approved for his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, shortly before demobilisation. The British War Medal is confirmed as his sole campaign entitlement.
O'Neill was an early recipient of the Medal for Zeal instituted personally in May 1916 by Commodore Sir James Startin, commanding H.M.S. *Gunner*, the naval base established at Granton harbour, near Edinburgh. The base was home to an assortment of minesweeping and anti-submarine vessels (including decoy Q-ships) whose activities ranged from the North Sea to the Bay of Biscay. The medal was awarded selectively to officers and men whose services might otherwise have gone unrecognised, and was usually presented by visiting dignitaries at special parades held at Granton. The visitors are known to have included the King, the Duke of Connaught, Prime Ministers Asquith and Lloyd George, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Sold with a DVD of copied research.



A well-documented group of eight awarded to Chief Stoker H. C. O. Seymour, Royal Navy, who enjoyed a long and remarkable career on Submarines, his service spanning two World Wars

British War Medal 1914-20 (K.52038 H. C. O. Seymour. Sto.2 R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (X.52038 H. C. O. Seymour. Ch.Sto. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.52038 H. C. O. Seymour, Ch, Sto. H.M.S. Dolphin.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (8) £400-£500

Henry Charles Oliver Seymour was born in Cadoxton, Glamorgan, on 25 May 1900. A wool carbonizer, he joined the Royal Navy on 4 June 1918 and spent the remainder of the Great War on home service in Portsmouth. Raised Stoker 1st Class on 1 November 1919, Acting Leading Stoker aboard *Tiger 2* in October 1924, and Stoker Petty Officer aboard *Effingham* on 6 March 1926, Seymour volunteered for service in submarines on 22 May 1929. Posted variously to *XI*, *K26*, *L16*, *L56*, and *L71*, Seymour was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 August 1933, and later served for over a year as a locomotive driver on the Palestine Railways during the Emergency. Here Seymour utilised his knowledge of machinery and internal combustion engines, evidence of which is clearly displayed in his Naval Service Record.

Posted to *Narwhal* on 30 August 1938, *Oswald* on 2 August 1939, and the newly commissioned shore establishment H.M.S. *Stag* at Port Said on 6 November 1940, Seymour spent much of the Second World War employed in the workshops and submarine stores. A letter from his commanding officer may explain the reasoning behind the posting: 'Seymour has fluent French and Arabic. He can read and write the latter as well as speak it'. Returned home to Portsmouth in 1945, he served a spell as Dockyard Storekeeper before joining the Admiralty Constabulary on 13 March 1950. Discharged to pension six years later, he died on 28 January 1961.

Sold with a large archive including: The recipient's full original record of service, spanning four parchment documents; Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for Silver Jubilee medal, named to 'H. C. O. Seymour, Chief Stoker, P/K.52038'; Character certificate from the Admiralty Constabulary, dated 23 June 1956; 'Crossing the Line' King Neptune Certificate; four letters of reference, each speaking highly of the recipient and his ability to lead men; Education Certificates for Stoker Petty Officer (2); An original Will, leaving all his possessions to his wife, Mrs. Emma Kate Seymour; a cased Royal Tournament Medallion, bronze, 'Portsmouth Division 1921 Tug of War, Sto. Seymour.'; the recipient's Submariner's silk scarf; and a particularly large and impressive photograph album detailing his time in Palestine. This includes approximately 200 photographs, including submarines, burned out railway carriages, coastal scenes, images of crew and family, holy shrines, religious personalities and the recipient on and off duty.

414 *Pair: Sergeant W. Teasdale, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

British War Medal 1914-20 (31186 Sgt. W. R. Teasdale W.Rid R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (31186 Sergt. W. Teasdale, 1/Duke of Wellington's Regt.) *minor edge bruising to second, otherwise good very fine (2)* £60-£80

William Robert Teasdale was stationed in India during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment. His unit went on to serve on the North West Frontier during the Third Afghan War of 1919, before being sent to Ireland in 1921 and Germany in 1922 as part of the Army of the Rhine. He was not entitled to the Victory Medal.

415 *Pair: Private F. Wright, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

British War Medal 1914-20 (10234 Pte. F. Wright. W. Rid. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (10234 Pte. F. Wright. 1/Duke of Wellington's Regt.) *minor contact marks, very fine (2)* £60-£80

Frederick Wright was posted to India during the Great War and later served on the North West Frontier with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. This is his complete medallic entitlement; he did not qualify for a Victory Medal.

416 *Three: Lieutenant G. N. Burdett, Indian Ordnance Department*

British War Medal 1914-20 (11449 S-Sgt. G. N. Burdett. R.A.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-Condr. G. N. Burdett, I.O.D.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

George Norfolk Burdett was born in the parish of Kilnasoolagh, Newmarket, County Clare, Ireland, on 9 March 1883. A labourer, he attested at London for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 9 June 1902, passing a gun laying course at Sheerness in February 1908. Posted to India, he served at Allahabad with 60th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, before transferring as Sergeant to the Indian Ordnance Department at Ferozepore Arsenal in November 1911. He remained in India throughout the Great War, before going to Aden from 28 February 1919 to 16 December 1921. Returned to India and the Rawalpindi Arsenal as Sub Conductor, he later transferred to the Rangoon and Quetta Arsenals before being placed on retirement pay in the 1939 Indian Army List, his rank noted as Lieutenant (Assistant Commissary), Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

Sold with the original card box of transmittal for the Defence Medal, addressed to: 'Mr. G. N. Burdett, 24 Cokeham Road, Sompting, Nr. Worthing, Sussex; together with the recipient's National Registration Identity Card, noting service as Head Warden at Sompting, dated 29 July 1943.

417 *Three: Sergeant F. Kennedy, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (4605149 Sgt F. Kennedy. D.W.R.); Coronation 1937 (No. 4605149 Sgt. F. Kennedy. 2/D.W.R.) privately engraved; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (4605149. Sgt. F. Kennedy. D.W.R.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

418 *Four: Private J. Brighton, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (4611698 Pte. J. Brighton. D.W.R.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first toned, good very fine and better (4)* £70-£90

John Brighton served in India with the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

419 *Three: Private G. Frost, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (4610575 Pte. G. Frost. D.W.R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, court-mounted; together with the recipient's King's Badge for Loyal Service; and a Dunkirk Commemorative Medal, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £70-£90

Sold with the original box of transmittal for the Second World War awards, named to: 'Mr G. Frost, Flat 4, 124 Sandygate, Wath-on-Dearne, Nr. Rotherham, S63 7JR.', *this in poor condition.*

420 *Seven: Private G. Stone, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (4609826 Pte. G. Stone. D.W.R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4609826 Pte. G. Stone. D.W.R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine and better and a scarce combination of awards to the Regiment (7)* £140-£180

x421 *Five: Leading Stores Assistant H. C. Shepard, Royal Navy*

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX863837 H. C. Shepard. L.S.A. (S). H.M.S. Victorious.) mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge nicks, very fine (5)* £60-£80

422 *Three: Captain P. W. Clark, Mercantile Marine*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the recipient's Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College Medal, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1922, the reverse engraved 'P. Clark', with double-dolphin suspension, *good very fine and better* (4) £80-£100

Paul Wilson Clark was born in Hammersmith, London, on 10 October 1911, the son of Captain W. A. Clark, Royal Naval Reserve. Educated at Barrow Hedges School, Carshalton, he later studied at the Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College (H.M.S. *Worcester*) and left to join P & O on 28 July 1928. The recipient's Training Record makes for fascinating reading; initially stated on 16 December 1926 as 'inclined to be troublesome', he graduated two years later with a Certificate noting 'First Class Extra' in Scholastic and Seamanship.

Sold with copied research.

x 423 *Four: Sergeant E. W. J. Tribe, Royal Artillery*

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1411182 Sgt. E. W. J. Tribe. R.A.) mounted as worn, the reverse of the medal bar stamped 'E. W. J. T.', *very fine* (4) £50-£70

424 *Five: Trooper E. G. Scott, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), attached Royal Armoured Corps*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4676014. Tpr. E. G. Scott. D.W.R. (R.A.C.)) *nearly extremely fine* (5) £70-£90

Edward Grayson Scott was born in Staincliffe, Yorkshire, on 29 September 1919. His father worked as a train examiner for the Midlands Railway, hence Scott spent his early childhood in Skipton - affectionately known as the 'gateway to the Dales'. A Baptist, Scott attested for the British Army upon the outbreak of war and is confirmed in service with the 2/6th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment in March 1941. A skilled driver and mechanic, he was posted to the Royal Armoured Corps in the spring of 1942 and served overseas in North West Europe.

Sold with the recipients original Soldier's Service and Pay Book, together with the named box of transmittal for the Second World War awards.

425 *Seven: Private C. Kimber, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Charlie Kimber); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4601431 Pte. C. Kimber. D.W.R.) *the 1939-45 Star a later issue, good very fine and better* (7) £70-£90

Charlie Kimber was born in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, on 15 July 1903. He was awarded the I.S.M. on 24 December 1963 for service as a Postman in Huddersfield, and died in his home town in January 1986.

426 *Five: Group Captain R. D. Pratt, Royal Air Force*

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Gp. Cpt. R. D. Pratt. R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £260-£300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 January 1944.

Rowland Davies Pratt was born on 21 August 1905 and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 3 December 1927. He was advanced Group Captain on 1 January 1949, and retired on 1 December 1958.

x 427 *Seven: R. W. Thorne, Canadian Forces*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (B-800981 R. W. Thorne); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (B-800981 R. W. Thorne) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (7) £120-£160

428 *Four: Warrant Officer Class II J. B. Harris, 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own), late Royal Armoured Corps*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (7960997 Sgt. J. B. Harris. R.A.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7960997 W.O.C.I.2. J. B. Harris 13/18 H.) mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, good very fine* (4) £120-£180

x 429 *Four: Chief Technician R. G. Reed, Royal Air Force*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (175132. Cpl. R. G. Reed. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (1775132 Ch. Tech. R. G. Reed. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £120-£160

- 430 **Pair: Mrs. Kathleen M. Tullis, née Crossthwaite, British Red Cross Society**
 Defence Medal; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with four Additional 'Geneva cross' Award Bars (Kathleen M. Tullis), mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar; British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service, with integral top riband bar; and two British Red Cross Society Proficiency Badges, for Red Cross Nursing and Red Cross First-Aid, the reverses engraved '0614 Kathleen Crossthwaite' and '18443 K. Tullis.' respectively, *nearly extremely fine*
 Voluntary Medical Service Medal (**Miss Doris Marguerite Cox.**); together with a British Red Cross Society Proficiency Badge for Red Cross Nursing, the reverse engraved '15521 D. M. Cox.', *extremely fine (7)* £80-£100

- x 431 **Pair: Stoker First Class D. J. Gudger, Royal Navy**
 War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (KX727429 D J Gudger Sto1 RN) mounted court-style, *the NGS a somewhat later issue, extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

- 432 **Four: Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Turton, Royal Navy, a long-serving naval aviator, who spent much of his flying career in anti-submarine helicopters**
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (L/FX.895107 J. S. Turton. N.A.1. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Lieut. J. S. Turton R.N.); Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *the two named medals both officially impressed replacements, both issued prior to 1976, nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

John Stanley 'Stan' Turton was born in Liverpool in 1933 and joined the Fleet Air Arm as a rating in early 1951, being commissioned Acting Sub-Lieutenant (Observer) in 1959. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1961 and Lieutenant-Commander in 1970. He retired in April 1982.

An apparently chronological list of the ships and appointments in which Turton served accompanied his *Navy News* obituary notice. Besides numerous Naval Air Stations, it suggests he was aboard the carriers H.M.S. *Glory* for Korea (1952-53), and H.M.S. *Victorious* for Borneo operations during the 1960s. During the 1970s he operated in helicopter detachments aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Glamorgan*, the helicopter cruiser H.M.S. *Blake*, and helicopter support ship R.F.A. *Engadine*. At the time of the Silver Jubilee in 1977 he was Commanding Officer of 820 Naval Air Squadron.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

- 433 **Pair: Marine F. G. Kemp, 41st (Independent) Commando, Royal Marines, who was present at the Chosin Reservoir action in November 1950, for which action his unit was awarded the United States of America Presidential Unit Citation**
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (R.M.8770 F. G. Kemp. Mne. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £500-£700

Francis Gerald 'Frank' Kemp was born at Norfolk in 1931 and joined the Royal Marines in February 1949. He was an original member of 41st (Independent) Commando when it was raised in August 1950, in response to a request from the commander of the United Nations Naval Forces for a small scale raiding force to operate against Communist Lines of Communications in Korea. Serving in the unit's Heavy Weapons section, Kemp also acted as Marine Officer Attendant to Lieutenant Peter Thomas, the section's commander.

Flown out to Japan, the commandos were issued with American weapons and equipment and underwent a short period of intensive training, before embarking in American warships for their first operations, a series of three successful raids against enemy rail communications on the north east coast of Korea. As U.N. Forces advanced and the requirement for raiding forces reduced, the unit was attached to the First United States Marine Division, for which it was intended to act as a reconnaissance company. On 28 November 1950 the unit was at Kotori, about 10 miles south east of Hagaruri, where the Divisional headquarters, a battalion, and about 2,000 service troops were located in the area of the Chosin Reservoir.

On 28 November 1950, at the Chosin Reservoir, the Chinese 9th Army launched a surprise offensive in freezing weather, intended to separate the American force from its link to the sea and destroy it. The road between Kotori and Hagaruri was cut, isolating the important supply base and leaving it in urgent need of reinforcement. At Kotori, the Royal Marines were included in a mixed force of about 900 troops, commanded by their own Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Drysdale, that was ordered to fight through to Hagaruri at all costs. While the break-out from Kotori was successfully accomplished, it soon became apparent that the enemy was entrenched along the route in greater strength than anticipated, and over the next 12 hours Drysdale's men were engaged in fierce close-quarter fighting as they forced their way through "Hell Fire Valley". About half the men and 70% of vehicles were lost before the depleted force arrived in Hagaruri.

One of Kemp's comrades in 41 Commando's Heavy Weapons Section was Marine Fred Hayhurst, who later recorded the unit's history in his book *Green Berets in Korea*. During the Chosin action, the two marines found themselves aboard the same vehicle, an American 30 cwt weapon carrier driven by USMC corporal Saunchegrow, whose staunch performance under heavy fire afterwards saw him celebrated as an 'Honorary Royal Marine'. Hayhurst recalls Kemp riding on the truck's running board, hanging on with one hand while firing his weapon with the other, as they made their way through yet another ambush. With the road finally blocked by burning vehicles, the Marines loaded their wounded aboard Saunchegrow's truck and one other and formed a protective ring around them as they completed their journey cross-country, finally crossing a frozen minefield to enter Hagaruri's defensive perimeter. Theirs were the last vehicles to make it through.

The surviving Royal Marines took place their place in the line at Hagaruri for the next week, before the whole garrison made an orderly withdrawal back to Kotori under the protection of close air support, and ultimately to the coast. The combination of intense fighting, appalling weather conditions and harsh terrain has led some historians to assess the 17-day Chosin Reservoir campaign as one of the most brutal in modern warfare; their part in it won 41 Independent Commando the admiration of their American counterparts, and the award of the Presidential Unit Citation.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

434 Three: Corporal H. Adey, Royal Signals

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (19173434 Sigm. H. Adey. R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23212725 Cpl. H. Adey. R. Sigs.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

435 Pair: Private R. J. Miller, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22655260 Pte. R. J. Miller. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise to first, very fine (2)* £70-£90

436 A 'Korean War' casualty pair awarded to Private D. J. Williams, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), who successfully managed to shoot his way out of a Chinese ambush whilst barely 20 years of age

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22636254 Pte. D. J. Williams. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £160-£200

David John Williams was born around 1933 and spent his childhood living in the Rhondda Valley village of Trehafod in South Wales. Serving with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, he displayed gallant service in Korea, the details of which were later relayed by a contemporary newspaper:

"In May, 1953, David and six of his colleagues were sent out on a patrol and they were ambushed by more than thirty Chinese. During the firing, David was wounded in the leg and two of his companions were also wounded, but helping one another along, they managed to shoot their way out of the ambush. They returned to base with the valuable information urgently needed. For some months David lay in a base hospital, but as soon as he was recovered he was back in the front line. His commanding officer at Singapore has seen fit to recognise him for "Outstanding service in [the] face of outstanding odds."

Sold with two original newspaper cuttings and the official letter from 1st Battalion, D.W.R. Headquarters, Moorish Castle, Gibraltar, dated 30 August 1954, forwarding Williams his certificate relating to the above event (the certificate now missing).

437 Pair: Chief Technician L. C. M. Woolland, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (571042 Ch.Tech. L. C. M. Woolland. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (571042 Ch.Tech. L. C. M. Woolland. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruises, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

Lewis Charles Murray Woolland was born in Wandsworth, London, in 1920. He enjoyed a long career in the technical trades of the Royal Air Force, and died on 17 April 2004.

x 438 Pair: Leading Stores Assistant H. E. Faires, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/MX.900477 H. E. Faires. L.S.A. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (LSA H E Faires MX900477 B7090 RFR) mounted court-style, *contact marks, good very fine (2)* £70-£90

439 Three: Bombardier C. K. Diamond, Royal Artillery

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24446052 Gnr C K Diamond RA); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24446052 Gnr C K Diamond RA); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24446052 Bdr C K Diamond RA) mounted court-style for wear, *minor scratches and contact marks to first two, otherwise good very fine and better (3)* £700-£900

440 Pair: Staff Sergeant D. Dent, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24203122 Pte. D. Dent DWR); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (24203122 S Sgt D Dent DWR) mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Sold with a small gilt medallion to the Yorkshire Volunteers, 44mm, the reverse engraved 'S. Sgt D Dent D. W. Regt.', in box of issue; and a small regimental badge.

441 Pair: Private C. G. MacIntyre, 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24541400 Pte C G MacIntyre Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24541400 Pte C G MacIntyre Para) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £800-£1,000

442 *Pair: Warrant Officer 2nd Class N. P. Duckworth, Royal Corps of Transport, late Royal Army Service Corps*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23905376 S Sgt N P Duckworth RCT); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (23905376 WO2 N P Duckworth RCT) *extremely fine (2)* £500-£700



Nicholas Phillip Duckworth was born on 19 January 1941 and enlisted at Wolverhampton for the Royal Army Service Corps on 10 August 1962. Transferred to the Royal Corps of Transport 15 July 1965, Duckworth witnessed extensive service overseas including four postings to Germany, two to Belgium, and one each to Cyprus and Canada. He went on to serve two tours of Northern Ireland from 27 March 1976 to 1 August 1976, and 21 November 1977 to 2 April 1978, followed by participation in the Falklands War from 5 April 1982 to 14 June 1982. Analysis of his Regular Army Certificate of Service shows that he remained on the islands for a further two months post-surrender, likely facilitating the return of vehicles and military hardware back to the United Kingdom.

Discharged on 5 June 1984 from 53 Port Support Squadron (Southampton), the recipient's reference offers a further insight into his career with the Royal Corps of Transport: 'Mr. Duckworth is a highly qualified driver and transport manager, who has considerable experience in fleet management both in the UK and Europe. He is very adaptable and possesses good man management qualities, coupled with a fine sense of humour and disciplinary firmness.'

Sold with the recipient's original Regular Army Certificate of Service and two photographs of him, one wearing full dress uniform and standing outside the gates of Buckingham Palace with his mother and father.

443 *Pair: Chief Petty Officer B. I. Thomson, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (LRO (G) B I Thomson D134410T HMS Minerva) with named card box of issue; Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (RS B I Thomson D134410T RN) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (2)* £500-£700

Barry Ian Thomson was born on the island of Malta around 1955. Joining the Royal Navy direct from school on 2 October 1973, he enjoyed a long career as Radio Operator, including a period as Leading Radio Operative aboard the frigate *Minerva* from 15 July 1980 to 31 October 1982. Deployed as part of 'Bristol Group', *Minerva* was heavily involved in escort and patrol duties during the Falklands War. On 1 June 1982 her radar detected an Argentinian C-130 and vectored a flight of patrolling Sea Harriers towards it; the enemy reconnaissance aircraft was intercepted and promptly shot down.

Returned to Devonport, Thomson enjoyed a long run of postings to *Mercury*, *Seahawk*, *Raleigh* and *Drake*. Discharged to pension on 12 December 1996, his character was noted as 'exemplary'.



Three: Chief Cook K. Peat, Mercantile Marine, later Prison Officer, H.M. Prison Service

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (K. Peat); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Prison Service (Operational Service) L.S & G.C., E.II. R. (Off K Peat LEE338) all with boxes of issue, *extremely fine and a most unusual combination* (3) £700-£900

Kevin Peat was born in South Shields on 19 March 1959. He joined the Merchant Navy on 1 November 1976 whilst still a schoolboy, witnessing his first voyage as Boy aboard the M.V. *Tamworth*. Transferred to the M.V. *Marchon Enterprise* at Whitehaven, *Tweed Bridge* at Redcar and *Blue Rover* at Tyne and Wear docks, Peat was raised Steward on 3 February 1978. Advanced 2nd Cook and Baker aboard the M.V. *Appleby*, he served aboard the M.V. *British Vanguard* from 23 June 1980 to 8 September 1980, and M.V. *Stonepool* from 23 April 1981 to 12 January 1982.

On 2 April 1982, Argentinian forces invaded the Falkland Islands. Efforts to resolve the conflict soon provided futile and on 5 April the British Government determined to launch an amphibious task force in response, including a number of merchant vessels, requisitioned to carry troops, supplies and equipment. As an experienced merchantman, Peat likely volunteered his service to the Crown and was soon posted aboard the hospital ship *Uganda*. In a matter of days, he witnessed the transformation of the ship; areas once reserved for children and holidaymakers were soon made into operating theatres and intensive care units, the vessel being painted from top to toe in white with red crosses to identify its role to aggressors.

Call-signed 'Mother Hen', the *Uganda* had a particularly busy war. Anchored in Grantham Sound, 11 miles to the north-west of Goose Green, she was soon catering to the needs of 132 casualties, including dozens of men from the destroyer *Sheffield* which was fatally struck by an exocet missile on 4 May 1982. Rated Chief Cook aboard *Uganda*, Peat and his crew mates faced a continual demand for warm, nourishing food, exacerbated by the extremes of weather and difficulties of supply in such a hostile environment. Returned home to Southampton 9 August 1982, he continued his career at sea, spending his final year as Caterer aboard the *Nosira Madeleine* and *Nosira Sharon*, plying the trade routes between Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro and Paranagua. Transferring to the Prison Service around 1986, Peat was later awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst at the adult male prison H.M.P. Leeds.

Sold with copied Merchant Navy record of service, and an original identity card issued aboard *Uganda* at the time of the Falklands War, this bearing a good passport-sized image of the recipient.



Pair: Sergeant P. Trueman, Royal Army Medical Corps, a Special Forces trained medic who served with 22 S.A.S. on Classified Operations

South Atlantic 1982, with small rosette (24571839 Pte P Trueman RAMC); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24571839 Sgt P Trueman RAMC) mounted court-style for display, *minor edge nick to first, nearly extremely fine (2)*

£1,400-£1,800

Paul Trueman was born in Crewe, Cheshire, on 31 October 1961 and enlisted in his home town for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 27 May 1980. First posted to the super-lightweight 'Spearhead' Section of 19 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, Trueman initially served as a rapid response medic capable of being dropped by air. It was in this capacity that he deployed in 1982 to the Falklands with the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment. Whilst formally attached, the realities of war meant that Trueman was deployed as and where needed, commencing with a mission to Falkland Sound to treat injured S.A.S. personnel from a downed helicopter. A typed resume which accompanies the lot, adds: 'I also treated the victims of H.M.S. *Ardent*.'

In January 1985, Trueman attempted the selection course for 22 S.A.S., his hopes thwarted weeks later by a tendon injury. Despite the forced withdrawal, he had impressed the Medical Officer enough to warrant the offer of transfer, resulting in his posting to the Medical Support Unit of 'D' Squadron, S.A.S., in May 1985. The posting resulted in two overseas deployments; to Jordan from 12 October 1986 to 28 November 1986, and Kenya from 29 July 1987 to 27 September 1987. The former involved the training of Jordanian Special Forces on HALO and HAHO jumps, the latter a series of parachute courses and training exercises in the region of Lake Tavana with 'B' Squadron, S.A.S.

Leaving Hereford in November 1987, Trueman was sent to Germany as Section Commander with 4th Armoured Field Ambulance. He returned to Worcester in 1989, tasked with meeting the medical needs of the general public during the protracted ambulance strikes. It was at around this time that he caught the attention of his superiors when he succeeded in restoring life via CPR after other medical personnel had pronounced life extinct; for this act of professionalism and perseverance, Trueman was awarded the General Officer Commanding's Commendation for Distinguished Conduct beyond the call of normal duty. The man lived a further two years. The early 1990s witnessed Trueman continuing to use his medical training to help others; seconded to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers, he witnessed their very first tour of Newry and was present when a vehicle checkpoint (Romeo 14) on the Dublin Road became the target of a devastating proxy-bomb. The subsequent blast resulted in the death of Ranger Smith and the wounding of many other men.

Unsurprisingly given all that he had witnessed, Trueman began to struggle with complex PTSD, perfectionism and depression. He left the army on 29 June 1992, his glowing reference paying a fitting testimony to 'a very capable SNCO who is well respected by his peers and subordinates'. Rather than joining a busy civilian department - as recommended by his superiors - Trueman later became a successful author, detailing his life and military experiences in a number of publications. Perhaps the best known of these is *Me and My Black Dog, Complex PTSD*, published in 2016 under the *nom de plume* P. T. Saunders.

Sold with the recipient's original Regular Army Certificate of Service, which details a further Regimental Commendation under Queen's Regulations (1975); an original Certificate of Commendation, Western District, dated 7 December 1990; and over 20 colour photographs of the recipient on deployment.

446 Pair: Gunner V. Goodall, Royal Artillery

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24865450 Gnr V Goodall RA); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24865450 Gnr V Goodall RA) both in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (2)*

£140-£180

447 Four: Lance Corporal J. P. Taylor, East and West Riding Regiment

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, for Former Yugoslavia, no clasp, unnamed as issued; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25001086 L Cpl J P Taylor E and WRR); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, last in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine, the first believed unique to unit (4)*

£240-£280

The East and West Riding Regiment was formed in 1999 by the amalgamation of the 3rd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire (Yorkshire Volunteers), the 3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (Yorkshire Volunteers), and the King's Own Yorkshire Yeomanry (Light Infantry), as per the Strategic Defence Review. A British Territorial Regiment, the short-lived East and West Riding Regiment was itself disbanded in 2006; a note accompanying the lot states 'Iraq medal with clasp, unique to the Regiment', whilst the dealer who originally sold the group adds: 'is known to have served on two tours in Bosnia with NATO forces, and saw service in Iraq during Operation Telic 1 attached to the 3/4th Field Hospital in Basra, serving as a bodyguard to the hospital.'

448 **Four: Lance-Corporal D. L. Cumiskey, Yorkshire Regiment, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment**

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25079187 L Cpl D L Cumiskey DWR); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25079187 L Cpl D L Cumiskey Yorks); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Damian Lee Cumiskey was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1981.

449



Three: Lance-Corporal A. S. Douglas, The Highlanders, who was mortally wounded by a sniper in Iraq, and died of his wounds on 30 January 2006, the 99th British Serviceman to die in the Iraq War

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Non-Article 5, unnamed as issued; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25124440 LCpl A S Douglas Hldrs) mounted court-style, *extremely fine (3)* £700-£900

Allan Stewart Douglas was born in Aberdeen on 2 May 1983 and attested for The Highlanders (Seaforth, Gordons and Camerons) in October 2000, aged 17. After initial training, he joined Delta Company of the 1st Battalion The Highlanders, and the following year he was deployed on peace-keeping duties in Kosovo. In 2003 he embarked on a second peace-keeping tour, this time to Bosnia, before moving with the Battalion to Fallingbommel in Germany the following year, where he completed a Physical Training Instructor's Course, which he passed with credit.

Douglas was promoted Lance Corporal in July 2005 and deployed to Iraq as part of the 7th Armoured Brigade in October 2005 with Delta Company, 1st Battalion The Highlanders as part of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Battle Group. In January 2006, whilst on a routine patrol in Al Amarah, he was shot by a sniper and mortally wounded. Despite the best efforts of his comrades and the medical teams, he died of his wounds shortly thereafter on 30 January 2006. He was the 99th British Serviceman to die in the Iraq War.

His Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel James Hopkinson, said:

'Lance Corporal Allan Douglas was extremely well liked by all who knew him, especially his comrades in the Mortar Platoon. He displayed all the qualities of professionalism, drive and humour that make a Scottish soldier. He was bright in character and an intelligent man who threw himself at his job with vigour. His recent promotion to Lance Corporal was a surprise to him but not to us who knew him. He was a very capable soldier and had a great deal of potential.

His enthusiasm and comradeship were obvious in all that he did, but especially in the gymnasium. He was happiest there, and the job of physical training instructor for the company saw him blossom into a capable Lance Corporal. He was most content when taking lessons and putting his fellow Highlanders through their paces. Allan carried this enthusiasm over to his work in Iraq.

Allan was the perfect soldier for service in Iraq. Chosen to serve in Delta Company Headquarters because of his own self-discipline and reliability he was a natural soldier: fit, trustworthy and at ease in often difficult situations where he never seemed to get down or become tired. He had a tremendous style, in the true tradition of the Scottish soldier, with the Iraqis whether they were policemen, civilians or children and with his winning smile he soon had them on his side. Allan was a natural team player who always looked out for others, was quick with a joke, but above all else was professional and dedicated to his task. He made a true difference in Iraq. It is telling that since this sad incident a great many Iraqis, both civilian leaders and members of the security forces have called to pass on their condolences. Allan made an impact in their lives that it will be hard to match.

Lance Corporal Douglas was not only a comrade but was a friend to many. He will be sorely missed by those who were privileged to serve with him.'

Douglas's body was repatriated to the U.K. and was buried with full military honours at Dyce Cemetery, Aberdeen.

Sold with extensive copied research including a number of photographic images of the recipient which, for copyright reasons, we are unable to reproduce here.

Single Campaign Medals

450



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**William Daniels.**) *edges bruising and light polishing to high relief, generally very fine* £700-£900

William Daniels (a unique name on the Admiralty Claimants' List) was born in Somerset around 1795, and joined the Royal Navy at Portsmouth on 6 July 1816. Posted as Landsman aboard the 50-gun frigate *Leander*, he served during the Second Barbary War as part of the British Fleet under Admiral Edward Pellow. Sent to the Mediterranean, *Leander* took part in the bombardment of Algiers on 27 August 1816, firing 3,680 round shot and sustaining casualties of 17 men killed and 118 wounded.

An account of the bombardment was carefully maintained in the ship's log book, part of which is published here: 'At 2-47, *Leander* anchored in her station, close a-head of the *Queen Charlotte*, in five fathoms water, when the enemy opened a most tremendous fire, which was instantly returned by the broadsides of the *Queen Charlotte* and *Leander*, the fleet anchoring in the stations assigned them, and opening a vigorous fire. Observed that our fire had totally destroyed the enemy's gun boats and row-galleys, and defeated their of boarding. The battle now raged with great fury, officers and men falling very fast... At 3-55, a vigorous firing was recommenced on both sides. Our flat boats throwing rockets with good effect, some magazines were seen to explode. At 4-10, the enemy's frigate burning with great rapidity, and drifting near us, the commander-in-chief sent an officer to direct us to haul out clear of her... At 6-30, observed the city on fire in several places, and the Mole-head and other batteries near us almost demolished; the enemy re-mounting guns, we continue a smart cannonade.'

Sold with copied research.

451



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**Richd. Hunt, 76th. Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine*

£700-£900

452



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (**William Barnes, 4th Dragoons.**)
toned, nearly extremely fine £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Murray Collection, Glendining's, May 1926; Glendining's, July 1967; Spink, June 1989. Not found on the published medal rolls.

453

Highland Society Medal for Egypt 1801, silver, a later striking with the edge engraved '[By] the Highland Society of London' in place of the usual Gaelic inscription, now unmounted, *traces of small swivel ring suspension having been removed, and subsequently having been held in a circular mount, with indentations to the rim at 3 and 9 o'clock (this obscuring the first word of the inscription), overall very fine* £100-£140

x 454



Waterloo 1815 (**Samuel Rothera, Royal Horse Guards.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *edge bruising and polished, therefore fine* £2,000-£2,40

Samuel Rothera/Rothery was born at Ovenden, York, and enlisted into the Royal Horse Guards on 23 January 1810, a handloom weaver by trade. He served at Waterloo as a Trooper in Captain William Richardson's Troop and was wounded in the left leg and by a sabre wound of the forehead. He was discharged on 15 November 1817, and entered Chelsea Out Pension on 12 August 1856, aged 68 years, at the rate of 9d per day. He died at Croft Street, Bradford, on 20 January 1873.

Sold with copied Chelsea Hospital Out Pension register and other research.

x 455



Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Anderson, 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.**) fitted with original steel clip and replacement silver ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £4,000-£5,000

Thomas Anderson was born at Dalkeith, Edinburgh, in 1768, and enlisted into the 2nd Dragoons on 10 April 1793, aged 25 years, a candle-maker by trade. He served in Captain Thomas Fenton's Troop at Waterloo and was at that time probably the oldest man in the regiment to take part in the Greys' famous charge, being then 46 years of age. He was discharged at Canterbury on 13 October 1816, in consequence of chronic rheumatism and asthma, 'a very good man & a faithful soldier.' He received an Out Pension of 1s halfpenny per diem, died on 23 May 1824, and is buried in Dalkeith Old Churchyard.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

456



Waterloo 1815 (**William Burrows, Gunner Royal Foot Artillery.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *small edge bruise and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £800-£1,200

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1913.

William Burrows served as a Gunner in Major J. Broom's Brigade, Royal Foot Artillery.

457



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. James Brown Royal Artillery Drivers.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

James Brown was born in the Parish of Halstead, Essex, and enlisted for the Royal Artillery at Colchester on 5 December 1800, aged 21. He served for 20 years 61 days, including 2 years' allowance for Waterloo; was a Corporal from 1808; and was discharged from the Invalid Battalion R.A. at Woolwich on 30 November 1818, in consequence of 'wounded shoulder, is by Order of the Honble Board of Ordnance placed upon the pension list from 8 December 1818 at one shilling and six pence per diem.' He served at Waterloo in Captain Henry Lane's "F" Troop, Royal Artillery Drivers.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

458



Waterloo 1815 (**James Dawson, 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, April 1920, when sold without clip or suspension.

James Dawson was born in Leeds and enlisted into the Grenadier Guards on 13 January 1803. He served 15 years 14 days and was discharged on 26 January 1816, in consequence of 'a disabled hand, wound from a musket ball at Waterloo'. He was then aged 37 years, a clothier by trade, and had served in Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke's Company at Waterloo. (*Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond*, by Barbara J. Chambers, refers).

459



Waterloo 1815 (**Corl. Geo. Thompson, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and large ring suspension, *edge bruising, good fine, the reverse better* £1,400-£1,800

George Thompson attested for the 2nd Foot Guards and served in Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. Achson's Company during the Waterloo Campaign of 16-18 June 1815.

460



Waterloo 1815 (**Henry Franks, 23rd. Regiment Foot, R.W.F.**) fitted with original steel clip and later bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, edge lightly rubbed in parts, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,600-£2,000

x 461



Waterloo 1815 (**Serj. John Leslie, 32nd Regiment Foot**) fitted with original steel clip and small ring suspension, *good very fine*
£2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2011.

John Leslie attested for the 32nd Regiment of Foot and served in Captain H. W. Brookes' Company during the Waterloo campaign, 16-18 June 1815. He was discharged on 30 November 1818.

462



Waterloo 1815 (**John Jackson, 33rd Regiment Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and split ring suspension, *a few light marks, edge bruises and nicks to rim, very fine*
£1,000-£1,400

Note: Two Privates with the name John Jackson served with the 33rd Regiment of Foot during the Waterloo Campaign of 16-18 June 1815, one of whom was wounded at La Haye Sainte, during the Battle itself, when the 33rd Foot suffered heavy losses from French artillery fire and repeated cavalry attacks, and suffered 2 officers and 33 men killed, with a further 8 officer and 92 men wounded, including Private Jackson.

Sold with copied research.

463



Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Cooper, 2nd Batt. 44th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original but re-affixed steel clip and later ring suspension, *minor edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,600-£2,000

Thomas Cooper served in Captain Thomas MacKrell's Company at Waterloo.

464



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. Thomas Troward, 51st Reg. Light Infantry**) fitted with contemporary silver hinged bar suspension, *a few light marks, otherwise good very fine* £3,000-£4,000

Thomas Troward was gazetted Ensign in the 51st Foot on 29 April 1813, and promoted to Lieutenant on 29 September 1814. He served in the Peninsula at Bordeaux between March and April 1814, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He was placed on half-pay in 1818, exchanged to the 55th Foot in October 1820, and retired in 1823. He was afterwards appointed as Adjutant to the Brecknock Militia. He died at Gloucester Place, London, on 17 June 1859, and is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

465



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. Angus McPherson, 1st Bat. 92nd Highlanders.**) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £2,200-£2,600

Angus McPherson was born in the Parish of Mayhall, Inverness. He served in the Duke of York's Royal Highlanders from 26 December 1794 to 25 August 1802, and at the age of 25 enlisted into the 92nd Foot at Galway, Ireland, on 25 August 1806 for unlimited service. He was discharged in the rank of Corporal at Dublin on 17 November 1818, in consequence of reduction and impaired constitution. He 'has been twice severely wounded, first while serving with the Duke of York's Highlanders at Kildare(?) on 11th June 1798, and having had his leg broken on coming from Flushing while serving in the 92nd Foot on the 1st August 1809'. He served a total of 16 years 323 days and was admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, on 25 November 1818.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

466



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. William Wolf, 1st Line Batt. K.G.L.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *some light marks, otherwise good very fine* £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Whitaker Collection 1908.

William Wolf was appointed Ensign in the 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion, on 24 November 1812, and promoted to Lieutenant on 21 May 1813. He served in the Peninsula from January 1813 to April 1814, and was present at Vittoria, Tolosa, St Sebastian, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, St Etienne, and Bayonne. He also served the campaign of 1815 and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

- 467 Ghuznee 1839, the edge contemporarily engraved '**Robert Barry 2nd. or Queen's Royal Regt.**', the reverse engraved with a stylised 'RB', fitted with a silver loop and medium ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £600-£800
-
- x 468 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Serjt. George Storey 16th. Lancers**) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* £500-£700
- George Storey** was born in Stockton upon Tees, Co. Durham, in 1812 and attested for the 16th Lancers at Leeds on 10 June 1834. Promoted Corporal on 5 June 1841, and Sergeant on 11 November 1843, he served with the Regiment in India from 18 December 1835 to 11 August 1846, seeing service in the First Afghan War, the Gwalior Campaign, and the First Sikh War, where he was present at the Battles of Aliwal, the scene of the 16th Lancers' spectacular charge, and Sobraon. He was discharged on 31 October 1851, after 17 years and 138 days' service.
- Note:* The recipient's Maharajpoo Star was sold in these rooms in September 2021.
-
- 469 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1865 (**336 Patk. Mc.Carthy, 65th. Regt.**) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400
- Patrick McCarthy** was born in Cork, Ireland, around 1841. A fitter, he attested at Liverpool for the 65th Regiment of Foot (The 2nd Yorkshire, North Riding) on 22 October 1859, witnessing extensive service in New Zealand and almost ten years in India, before being discharged on 13 December 1881.
-
- 470 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**419 Henry Moore, 50th. Qn's. Own Regt.**) *edge bruising and high relief points worn, otherwise very fine* £360-£440
-
- 471 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**103. Patk. Houlihan, 2nd Bn. 18th Ryl. Irish Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £400-£500
-
- 472 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**411 Jas. Morgan, 68th. Lt. Infy.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise, good very fine* £360-£440
- James Morgan** was born in Hulme, Manchester, in 1839 and attested for the 68th Regiment of Foot in Liverpool on 11 April 1858. He served with the Regiment in India from 5 years and 10 months, and in New Zealand for 2 years and 5 months, and was present at the action at Gate Pa and Te Ranga. He was discharged on 2 March 1874, after 15 years and 90 days' service, his period with the Colours being several times punctuated by periods in the cells, with his name appearing 37 times in the Regimental Defaulters Book.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.
-
- 473 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**298. Pte. P. Gregory. 68/Foot.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £300-£400
-
- 474 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**John Maunders, 32nd. Foot.**) *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400
-
- x 475 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Private. Mamdoo. Scinde Camel. B.C.**) locally re-impressed naming as frequently found to this unit, *light surface marks, good very fine* £200-£240

x 476



Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**H. Neale, 24th. Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine* £700-£900

Henry Neale was wounded in action at Chilianwala and died on 29 May 1850.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

-
- 477** South Africa 1834-53 (**Pte. W. Boddey. Cape Mtd. Rif.**) *suspension replaced with a non-swivel example, edge bruising, cleaned, good very fine* £140-£180
-
- 478** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *cleaned, very fine* £100-£140
-
- 479** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Thos. Banyard, 33rd. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £240-£280
- Thomas Banyard** was wounded at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854 whilst serving with the 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot.
-
- 480** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**W. Smith. 33rd. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *toned, minor edge bruising, very fine* £200-£240
- W. Smith** was killed in action at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854 whilst serving with the 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot
- Note:* Two men of this name were killed in action at the Battle of the Alma whilst serving with the 33rd Foot.
-
- 481** Crimea 1854-56, 1 *copy* clasp, Sebastopol (**No. 2679. Joseph Gardner. 33rd. Re--t.**) depot impressed naming, *suspension claw re-affixed; heavily polished and worn with naming details partially obscured and 'd' of surname corrected, therefore fair to fine* £60-£80
- Joseph Gardner** is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the Crimea Medal with clasp for Sebastopol.
-
- 482** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**3904 Pte. I. Gleeson. 33rd. Foot.**) *Hunt & Roskell* engraved naming, *backstrap of clasp broken with evidence of earlier repair, very fine* £200-£240
- James Gleeson** was born in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, around 1834. A labourer, he attested at Fermoy for the 33rd Regiment of Foot on 4 January 1855 and was present at the siege of Sebastopol from 11 September 1854 to 9 September 1855. Despite being only a young man, his Army Service Record notes discharge due to infirmity in 1857: 'Private James Gleeson suffers from malformation of feet and chest and tending to disease of heart which render him unable to perform the duties of a soldier.'
-
- 483** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**John McGloan. 42nd. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £240-£280
- John McGloan** (also recorded as McGlaun) served with the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot in the Crimea and is recorded upon the medal roll as deceased. Private research confirms that this man attested for the 42nd Foot on 28 September 1846 and died in the Regimental Hospital on 28 January 1855.
-
- 484** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Wm. Perkins A.B. H.M.S. Albion**) officially engraved naming in the correct style for this ship, *light contact marks, very fine* £240-£280
- William Perkins** was born in Milton, Devon, on 5 November 1823. He joined the Royal Navy on 11 January 1842 and witnessed extensive service aboard *Iris*, *Caledonia*, *Tweed*, and the 90-gun second rate ship of the line, H.M.S. *Albion*. Deployed to the Black Sea during the Crimean War, Perkins fought as part of the Naval Brigade under the command of Captain Stephen Lushington. Tasked with providing vital heavy artillery support for the Allied forces besieging Sebastopol, the sailors proved invaluable in their ground combat role.
- Perkins received one of the officially engraved medals issued to H.M.S. *Albion*, with his medal delivered on board on 30 December 1855. Transferred to *Impregnable* and *Eagle*, Perkins was discharged from H.M.S. *Princess Royal* on 31 July 1867, his final four years of service being spent aboard her on the East Indies and China Station.
-
- 485** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Baird. 33rd. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, mounted from a contemporary top-wearing bar with safety chain, with replacement black mourning riband, *toned, very fine* £500-£700
- John Baird** was born at Cargny, Co. Antrim, and enlisted for the 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot on 21 February 1848. He fought at the Battle of the Alma, the Battle of Inkermann and the Siege of Sebastopol, and later died at Scutari Military Hospital on 6 March 1855.
-
- 486** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**P. Claherty. 88th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £400-£500
- Patrick Claherty** was born Ragoon, Co. Galway, in 1836 and attested for the 88th Regiment of Foot at Limerick on 14 February 1854. He served with them in the Crimea, and was slightly wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on 9 May 1855 by gun shot to the mouth. He saw further service in India (also entitled to an Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp Central India), and was discharged on 30 March 1875, after 21 years and 32 days' service, of which 13 years and 167 days were spent soldiering in India, his period of service having been interrupted by five days' 'absent without leave' in July 1872.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.

487 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**C. Mintram. Scts. Fusilr. Gds.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £800-£1,000

488 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. Gordon. 20th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £700-£900

William Gordon died of disease in Crimea whilst serving with the 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot.

489



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Mc.Glashan. 21st. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, very fine* £700-£900

James McGlashan was wounded in action whilst serving with the 21st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots Fusiliers) at the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854. The roll later confirms that he died before Sebastopol on 3 January 1855.

490 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**718. Drumr. B. Connor H.M. 93rd. Highrs.**) *traces of having been held in a circular mount and suspension re-affixed, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Bernard Connor served with the 93rd Regiment of Foot (Highlanders) in India, and is recorded stationed with his Regiment at Rawalpindi in 1861.

491 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**721 P. Thompson. H.M. 93rd Highrs.**) officially impressed naming, *toned, very fine* £160-£200

P. Thompson attested for the 79th Highlanders, and served with them in the Crimea at Sebastopol (Medal and clasp, and Turkish Crimea Medal), and subsequently in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, where he was present at the Relief of Lucknow and the subsequent operations in and around the City (Medal with two clasps). Transferring to the 93rd Highlanders, he saw subsequent service during the Umbeyla campaign.

492 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**166 Pte. R. Jones 1st. Bn. R.W. Fus.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

493 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**265 Lance Corporal W. Forrest 1st. Bn. York. LI.**) *officially re-engraved (see footnote), nearly very fine* £80-£100

William Forrest was born in Leeds in 1863 and attested for General Service at Barnsley on 4 August 1882. Posted to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, he served with the 1st Battalion in India and Burma from 19 September 1883 to 20 December 1887, before returning home, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 25 March 1888. He was convicted by the Civil Powers of felony on 1 August 1891, with his service terminated as a result, and his India General Service Medal forfeited. Presumably his medal was restored to him under a later amnesty; given the fact that the medal in this lot is officially re-named, and the rank, unusually, is given in full, it is safe to assume that the medal in this lot is the one that was restored to him.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

494 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1839 Pte. M. Brennan 2d. Bn. R. Ir. R.**) *very fine* £180-£220

Michael Brennan was born in Powerstown, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, in 1862 and attested for the Royal Irish Regiment at Clonmel on 4 April 1884, having previously served in the Regiment's 4th (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 8 March 1885 to 14 November 1891, and saw active service in the Hazara Campaign 1888. Returning home, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 20 November 1891, and was discharged on 3 April 1896, after 12 years' service.

Following the outbreak of the Boer War, Brennan re-attested for the Royal Irish Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 15 December 1899 to 3 February 1901 (entitled to a Queen's South Africa medal with clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen and South Africa 1901). He was finally discharged on 26 March 1906, 'character indifferent owing to frequent acts of drunkenness', after a further 6 years and 111 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

495 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1929 Pte. M. Kelleher 1st. Bn. D.C.L. Infy.**) *suspension slightly loose, good very fine* £120-£160

496 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (... **Pte. J. Milbank, 1st. Bn. D.C.L. ...**) *edge bruising and contact marks that has partially obscured naming, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Provenance: Donald G. Mellen Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2015.

James Milbank was born in Newington Butts, Surrey. A Carman by occupation and a member of the 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, he attested for the General Service Infantry at London on 16 January 1883, aged 19 years 1 month. Posted to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, he served in Egypt and the Sudan from December 1883 to June 1886, including the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 (Medal and clasp, and Khedive's Star), and in India from February 1888 to March 1895, including service with the Wuntho Field Force Expedition of 1891 (Medal and clasp included in this lot). He was discharged in April 1895.

497 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**Lieutt. F. W. Marshall 1st Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord.**) *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-£240

Frederick William Marshall served with the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the Chin-Lushai expedition as part of the Gangaw Column from 15 November 1889 to 30 April 1890.

498 **The India General Service Medal awarded to Colonel H. T. S. Yates, Royal Garrison Artillery, who served as Commander of the Royal Guernsey Artillery and Engineers (Militia) from 1903-08, and was 'Mentioned' for his services during the Great War when over 70 years of age**

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, *top lugs removed from first, and second clasp consequently loose as issued* (Major H. T. S. Yates No. 1 By. 1st. Bde. E. Dn. R.A.) the second clasp unattached, *minor edge bruise, better than very fine* £300-£400

Henry Townley Scott Yates was born at Birch in Rusholme, Lancashire, in 1846. A fine obituary offers a good appreciation of his life and distinguished military career:

'Colonel H. T. S. Yates.

Colonel Henry Townley Scott Yates who died recently at Weymouth at the age of 77, was the son of His Honour Judge Yates of Wellbank, Cheshire. Educated at Rugby and Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery in 1868, his first service being in India, where he spent many years. Later he served in Burma and commanded the column which proceeded to Burma and took over the North Shan State. For these services he received a brevet and held the Burma medal and two clasps for 1885-87 and 1887-90 (*sic*). Later, he was commanding R.A. at Woolwich, and eventually commanded the district in succession to General Maurice. After having served in all four branches of the Royal Artillery, he was retired on account of age in 1903. On retirement he took command of the Royal Guernsey Artillery and Engineers (Militia), which command he held for five years.

In the Great War he entered (at the age of 60) the Territorial Artillery as a Captain, in May, 1915, and took command of the 3/1st South Midland Heavy Battery, R.G.A... In July, 1915, he was appointed C.R.A. of the 31st South Midland Brigade, Royal Artillery, and commanded the division at Churn and Bristol.

In January 1916, he was appointed to command No.7 Artillery Training School at Winchester. He was placed on the Reserve in August, 1916, and was mentioned in the *Gazette* in February 1917, for his services in the war... His sons have distinguished themselves in the Army, two being Colonels.'



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Private G. White, 32nd Regiment of Foot, who was killed in the Massacre at Cawnpore on 27 June 1857, likely alongside his wife and two children

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (G. White, 32nd. L.I.) *abrasively cleaned, nearly very fine*

£800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

George White enlisted at Bristol on 1 March 1847 as Private in the 32nd Regiment of Foot. Initially sent to Chatham from April 1847 to June 1848, the muster rolls show first overseas service at Shahdera, India, in the first quarter of 1849, followed by a two-year posting to Jullundur in the Punjab. Transferred briefly to Camp Boorhan in late 1851, White enjoyed three years at Peshawur and Kussowlie, being promoted Sergeant on 21 February 1854. From here he spent a number of spells at the cantonment town of Subathu in the Solan district of Himachal Pradesh, famed for its historic association with the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16. Reduced to Private 22 March 1856, reason unknown, White spent September 1856 sick in the military hospital at Kussowlie, before being sent to the Depot of the 32nd Foot at Cawnpore in the fourth quarter of that year.

The Siege of Cawnpore proved a key episode in the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British contingent in the important garrison town consisted of around nine hundred souls, including three hundred military men, a further three hundred women and children, the remainder being merchants, business owners, drummers (salesmen), engineers and others. What happened next is well documented; totally unprepared for an extended Siege, the garrison under General Hugh Wheeler determined to surrender to rebel forces under Nana Sahib in return for a safe passage to Allahabad. Emerging from their entrenchments on the morning of 27 June 1857, the British proceeded towards the Satchaura Ghat and reached a flotilla of small boats on the bank of the Ganges tasked with taking them to safety. It was here that they were cut down and massacred by rebel cavalry sowars, the ferocity and unexpectedness of attack sending shockwaves across India and throughout the Empire.

George White is confirmed on the Medal Roll and Casualty Roll by I. T. Tavender as having been killed during the massacre whilst serving with the 2nd Company of the 32nd Foot. *A Personal Narrative of the Outbreak and Massacre at Cawnpore during the Sepoy Revolt of 1857*, by author W. J. Shepherd, further notes a 'Mary White and 2 children' killed at the same time.

Note: The Indian Mutiny Medal Roll shows two men named George White serving with the 32nd Regiment of Foot; this man, 3320 Pte. George White, and another man, 3182 Pte. George White, who is further entitled to the clasp Defence of Lucknow. This Medal appears entirely correct as to that belonging to the Private killed in the massacre.

Sold with copied research.

500 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Jas. Martin, 3rd. Bengal Eurpn. Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine*

£160-£200

James Martin served during the Great Sepoy Mutiny and was present with Major-General Lugard's force in the Jugdispore jungle from 8 to 21 May 1858.

501 A fine 'Casualty' Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Corporal S. Smith, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), who was present at the parade in Meerut on 9 May 1857, when mutineers of the 3rd Bengal Native Cavalry were shackled and sentenced to transportation for refusing to bite the cartridges of the new Enfield rifles.

Smith subsequently saw service during the siege and capture of Delhi, alongside numerous other actions and skirmishes during the conflict, and was still on operations when he died at Shahjehanpore on 4 October 1858

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Corpl. Saml. Smith, 6th. Dragn. Gds.) *cleaned, very fine*

£300-£400

Samuel Smith witnessed extensive action with the 6th Dragoon Guards during the Mutiny, commencing with the search for the mutineers following the wanton slaughter of European troops and civilians at Meerut. Transferred to the column of Brigadier Archdale Wilson, the Dragoon Guards fought at Hindun on 30 and 31 of May, and at the Battle of Bundlekerai on 8 June 1857, where they attacked the rear of the enemy force. The Regiment then took part in the advance on Delhi and the subsequent siege and capture of the City. Under Brigadier Showers, the men captured Rivari, Jijhar and Kanauri, holding firm at Narnul where they were heavily engaged by superior numbers of the enemy.

The following year witnessed further action at Mynpoorie in March 1858 and Kukrowlie on 29 and 30 April 1858, where the Dragoon Guards served with General Penny's Column. The Regiment further participated in the capture of Bareilly on 5 May 1858, with further success at Shahjehanpore and Mahundee.

- 502 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Cr. Serjt. Wm. Thomas. 2nd. Eurn. Bengal Fusrs.**) *light traces of brooch mounting to reverse, with suspension claw very neatly re-affixed, cleaned, very fine* £360-£440

Provenance: Spink Medal Circular, December 1995.

William Thomas was killed in action at the great assault on Delhi on 14 September 1857; he was the senior N.C.O. of his Regiment killed in action that day.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.

- 503 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (**Pte. Wm. Smith, 32 Ft.**) *a post-1873 later issue, good very fine* £700-£900

William Smith was an original defender of the garrison at Lucknow and was disabled by a wound on 23 July 1857. He was invalided to England and discharged.

504



The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Christopher James Best, an original defender at Lucknow who was the son-in-law of John Phillips, who was described as one of the bravest men in the 'defence'; both of these men sallied out of the Residency on no fewer than three occasions

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (C. Jas. Best.) with its original named card box of issue but this with incorrect 'Baltic' label and rather distressed, *small test mark to lower obverse rim, otherwise toned, extremely fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Captain Tim Ash Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

Christopher James Best was born at Cawnpore on 26 August 1820, son of Henry William, a writer, and his wife, Mary. He joined the Uncovenanted Civil Service and by 1850 was at Lucknow, an Unregulated State, working as an 'Indexer' in the office of the Military Secretary under Captain Fletcher Hayes. In 1851 he married Ellen, the daughter of John Phillips, recently promoted to Head Clerk of the Lucknow Residency due to the demise of Mr Hare for embezzlement. Together they had one son, John Eustace, who was to die during the siege. The removal of Mr Hare, who had been in the King's pay, gave Captain Hayes the opportunity to infiltrate the King's Palace via the newly arrived Head Clerk. Successive British Residents at Lucknow had become increasingly alarmed at the King of Oudh's profligate expenditure, chaotic administration and hedonistic lifestyle of his court, so Phillips was instructed by Captain Hayes to set about organising a loose network of informers who could pass back information and gossip from the various departments as to what was happening in the palace. He was assisted in this endeavour by his son-in-law Mr C. Best and several other relatives and in-laws within the Residency. In 1856 the Kingdom of Oudh was annexed by the authorities using a device called the Doctrine of Lapse, by which the King had no legitimate heir causing resentment which sowed the seeds of revolt.

From the commencement of the siege, Christopher Best defended the Judicial Garrison or Germon's Post, named after Captain R. C. Germon, 13th Bengal N.I. It was greatly exposed to fire from the tower of Johannes' House, just outside the Residency perimeter and from cannon and mortar fire from Phillips' House and Garden battery which opened up with such force and accuracy that the position became untenable. It was therefore necessary to evacuate the wives and children to the cellars of the Tykhana, where the wives of the officers were sheltering. Repeated attacks were made on Germon's Post, with the one on 20 July being the fiercest. The Uncovenanted distinguished themselves greatly, all being under arms from eight in the morning to eight at night.

Copies of the original lists of those who served throughout the siege show that John Phillips, Christopher James Best (son-in-law) and William Charles Phillips (relative) all accompanied sallying parties out of the Residency on no fewer than three occasions.

After the siege was lifted, Best continued to work at Lucknow until his retirement in 1880, in the Military Secretary's office being variously described as Record Keeper or Diarist and Dispatcher. He retired to West Bengal dying of double pneumonia on 9 March 1905, aged 84. He was interred in the grave of his father-in-law John Phillips, in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery at Calcutta. The grave is still extant.

The anomaly of his Baltic card box of issue is the subject of an article by Captain Tim Ash, M.B.E., entitled, "From the Cold of the Baltic to the Heat of Lucknow", published by the Orders and Medals Research Society, 1996, Vol. 35.

Sold with a comprehensive file of copied research.

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- 505** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Sapper. R. Gollop. 11th. Compy. Ryl. Engrs.**) *unit partially officially corrected, some light scratches to reverse, otherwise very fine* £160-£200
- Richard Gollop** served during the Indian Mutiny with the 11th Company, Royal Engineers, under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, Central India Field Force. The combined medal roll for the 4th, 11th, 21st and 23rd Companies of the Royal Engineers notes that these units served at Ahwah from 19 to 24 January 1858, Baroda on 31 January 1858, Kotah from 22 to 30 March 1858, and Jhansi from 25 March 1858 to 3 April 1858.
-
- 506** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Geo. Souter, 93rd. Highlanders**) *minor scratches to obverse, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400
- George Souter** attested at Dundee for the Royal Highlanders around 1854, spending his early years of service at the Battalion Depot on the north bank of the River Tay. Sent to India for service during the Mutiny, his Regiment landed at Calcutta in September 1857 and was soon engaged in the storming and capture of the walled garden fortification of Sikander Bagh; six Victoria Crosses were awarded to the Highlanders for this action. The men went on to fight at the Second Battle of Cawnpore and the storming and capture of Kaiser Bagh in March 1858. Further skirmishes followed at Russulpore, the Highlanders later taking part in the Relief of Lucknow and the Capture of Bareilly in May 1858. Posted to Sealkote from April to June 1865, Souter is recorded as being sent to England on 8 April 1866.
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- x 507** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Fatschan 1857 (**John. O'Brien**) *contemporarily engraved naming, good very fine* £140-£180
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- 508** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine* £120-£160
-
- x 509** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**S. G. Poulter Toronto Naval Bde**) *officially impressed naming, good very fine and rare* £700-£900
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.
- George Poulter** is confirmed on the published roll as one of just 40 men of the Toronto Naval Brigade to receive the above described Medal and clasp.
- The crew forming the complement of the steam tug *Rescue* reported for duty on Sunday 3 June 1866, and by midday 4 June this ship's company had placed 67 tonnes of coal aboard, mounted a 32-pound gun on the main deck, and placed pyramidal piles of round shot projectiles conveniently alongside for quick action. A few days later a second vessel was chartered, the ferry steamer *Michigan*. Captain McMaster and his crew were relieved of duty aboard *Rescue* and sent to Toronto to fit out the *Magnet* for lake service. The *Rescue* and *Michigan* were henceforth to be manned by R.N. officers and ratings, respectively commanded by Lieutenants Henry J. Fairlie and F. W. B. H. M. Heron, both from H.M.S. *Aurora*. Each vessel was manned with about 7 other officers, 90 seamen and 22 marines, also from *Aurora*, all armed with rifles, cutlasses, revolvers and dirks. Each vessel now carried two Armstrong 9- and 12-pounders guns and full supplies of ammunition.
-
- 510** Abyssinia 1867 (**2696 E. Glenn 33rd. D. W. Regt.**) *suspension re-affixed, light contact marks, very fine* £160-£200
- Emanuel Glenn** was born near the town of Bourne, Lincolnshire, around 1827. A labourer, he attested at Stamford for the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot, witnessing overseas service in the Crimea, Mauritius, East Indies and Abyssinia. His career cut short due to bronchitis, Glenn was discharged at Portsmouth no longer physically fit for military service on 19 January 1869.
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- 511** Abyssinia 1867 (**4301 J. Keown 33rd. D. W. Regt.**) *heavily polished to the high relief of obverse, the remainder in better condition, overall good fine* £160-£200
- John Keown** was born near the town of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, in 1821. A labourer, he initially served with the Fermanagh Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, before attesting at Dublin for the 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot on 16 February 1856. Sent overseas to Mauritius, the East Indies and Abyssinia, his Army Service Record notes discharge at Horse Guards on 25 May 1870 in consequence of being no longer fit for military service. It adds: 'five times entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book, including once tried by Court Martial.'
-
- x 512** Abyssinia 1867 (**1434 J. Badrick A.H. Corps**) *lacquered, contact marks, very fine* £200-£240
-
- 513** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**2179, Pte. A. Hill, 2 Bn., 23. R.W. Fus: 1873-4**) *edge nicks, very fine* £180-£220
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- 514** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**2378. Pte. H. Sherritt, A.H.C. 1873-4.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £160-£200
-
- 515** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Sergt. A. Harley, Adelaide Vol: Cavy.**) *good very fine* £500-£700
- 74 medals to unit, of which 42 were returned un-issued to the Royal Mint.

- 516** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1091 Pte. M. Grennon. 88th. Foot.**) *edge bruise, and the first three letters of the recipient's surname almost obliterated through wear (but just about legible), better than good fine* £500-£700

Martin Grennon was born in Co. Kilkenny in 1858 and attested for the 88th Regiment of Foot at Waterford on 20 November 1876. He served with the Regiment in South Africa from 16 June 1877 to 2 October 1879, being engaged against the Zulus in 1879; and then in India from 3 October 1879 to 14 December 1891. Appointed a Drummer on 1 June 1887, he was discharged on 21 March 1892, after 15 years and 123 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

- x517** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**2364. Pte. J. Kent. 51st. Regt.**) *edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

- 518** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**4501. Gr. W. Hartley 6/11th. R.A.**) *traces of brooch mounting to obverse, with replacement suspension, polished, fine to good fine* £50-£70

William Hartley was born in Bingley, Yorkshire, in 1855. A moulder, he attested at Sheerness for the Royal Artillery on 29 April 1878, serving in India and Afghanistan from 29 September 1879 to 30 October 1884. Leaving Kandahar on 27 March 1880, Hartley fought at the Battle of Ahmed Khel on 19 April 1880 when a force of 12-15,000 Afghan tribesmen attacked his supply column as it marched towards Kabul; British and Indian forces suffered 17 dead and 124 wounded, whilst contemporary reports put Afghan losses at more than 2,000 men killed in action.

Transferred to Aden on 31 October 1884, Hartley returned home to England on 16 December 1885 and was discharged at Devonport on 24 April 1894. Sold with copied service record which notes his character as 'fair'.

- 519** Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, unnamed, *very fine* £140-£180

- 520** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (**Clr. Sgt. G. Burgess. C.M. Rifn.**) *nearly very fine* £180-£220

521



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**1852. Sgt. W. Woodage. 1/R. Hrs.**) *toned, minor marks, otherwise very fine* £600-£800

- 522** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**2012, Pte. C. Marsh, 1/Rl. Suss. R.**) *heavy pitting from Star, fine* £140-£180

- 523** 1939-45 Star (9), one impressed '**Jem Muzaha R H**'; Burma Star (2); Italy Star (6); India Service Medal (13) all unnamed as issued except where noted, *the Stars with traces of verdigris, with some suspension rings damaged or missing, overall generally fine or better* (30) £40-£50

- x524** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**W. Levett, Sto. 2 Cl. H.M.S. Sphinx.**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

- 525 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Tel-el-Kebir (319 Sgt. J. Sheehy. D. of C. Lt. Infy.) impressed naming, a significantly later issue, the clasps mounted in this order on an undated reverse medal; together with Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (5117 Pte. E. Aplin, 2nd. Batt. Coldsm. Gds.) renamed; the first with some abrasions to Queen's veil, otherwise extremely fine; the second nearly very fine (2) £140-£180

- 526 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse privately engraved '2426 Pte J Greenway 2-Derby-R', very fine £60-£80

- 527 North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (No 845 Sergt G. Labat "B" Battery R.C.A.) naming impressed in small capitals, contact marks, nearly very fine £600-£800

528



- East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Benin 1897, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (W. Gordon, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. St. George.) edge bruise, nearly very fine and rare £500-£700

One of only eight medals with this combination of clasps issued to R.N. or R.M. recipients.

- 529 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (1824 Pte. C. Knott. 2nd. W Rid: Regt.) edge nicks, better than very fine £200-£240

Charles Knott was born in the Parish of Ash near Aldershot, Hampshire, in 1867. A labourer, he attested for the West Riding Regiment on 23 February 1886, witnessing extensive service overseas in Bermuda, Halifax, the West Indies and South Africa, the latter involving time as a volunteer with the Bechuanaland Border Police during the Matabeleland Campaign from 18 October 1893 to 21 March 1894; a scarce medal to Imperial Troops, one of just 88 awarded, likely the only man of his Regiment to deploy as part of the local border police at that time.

Sold with copied service record.

- 530 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (4880 Pte. C. Pepper. 1st. Bn. "The Buffs.") nearly extremely fine £120-£160

C. Pepper is noted as 'deceased' upon the medal roll.

- 531 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3728 Pte. W. Arnold 1st. Bn. Ryl. W. Kent Regt.) minor edge nick, good very fine £100-£140

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 532 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (1817 Sepoy Lal Singh. 5th Pjb: Infy); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22187526. Tpr. B. Mayo. R.A.C.) number partially officially corrected on latter, very fine (2) £80-£100

533 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3042 Pte. H. Turton 1st. Bn. Devon: Regt.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £140-£180

534 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *unofficial retaining rod above top clasp* (3059 Pte. J. W. Balliffe 2d. Bn. York: Regt.) *number officially corrected, suspension loose, very fine* £100-£140

535 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4475 Pte. E. Gallier 1st. Bn. Gord: Highrs.) *good very fine* £200-£240

Enoch Gallier was born in Shropshire in 1874 and attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Birmingham on 23 August 1892. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 3 February 1894 to 22 September 1899, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 September 1899 to 5 September 1902. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 4 March 1903, and was discharged on 22 August 1904, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

536 Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £140-£180

537



Ashanti Star 1896, obverse privately engraved '26206 Sapper F. J. Lewis RE', the first initial obscured by glue/lacquer residue, *deep scratch to reverse across one point, generally very fine* £140-£180

F. J. Lewis served in the 1896 expedition against Ashanti King Prempeh in the Fourth Anglo-Ashanti War, and also witnessed service with the 1st Division Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers, during the Boer War.

x 538 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3597 Pte G. Matthews. 1/Norhtd.: Fus.) *good very fine* £240-£280

G. Matthews served with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers in South Africa during the Boer War, as part of the Mounted Infantry, and was killed in action at Carolina on 27 January 1901.

539 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4219. Pte. S. Cheetham, 1/N. Staff: R.) *unit officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

x 540 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3894. Pte. S. Smith. 1/N. Staff: R.) *very fine* £140-£180

541 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (E. Wick. Ch.Sto. H.M.S. Scout. 1896.) *contemporarily impressed naming, very fine* £140-£180

Edward Wick was born in the village of Bromham, Wiltshire, on 28 February 1858. He joined the Royal Navy in 1878 as Stoker 2nd Class and witnessed extensive service aboard various ships and shore bases, including *Dragon*, *Royal Adelaide* and *Dreadnought*. Transferred to the torpedo cruiser *Scout* on 1 October 1885, Wick was raised Chief Stoker on 16 January 1898, but died just three months later at Malta as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis.



Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 7 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Jerok, *top clasp unofficially affixed (Capt. W. H. Persse.)* engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Spink Numismatic Circular, October 1990.

William Horsley Persse was born in 1863 and was commissioned Lieutenant from the Militia (Hampshire Regiment) in May 1885. Transferring to the 2nd Dragoon Guards in July 1885, he accompanied the Dongola Expedition and took part in the operations of 7 June and 19 September 1896 (Mentioned in Despatches *London Gazette* 3 November 1896 and awarded the Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh Fourth Class). He was later employed with the Egyptian Army from June 1897 to June 1907, and accompanied the Nile Expedition. Persse was wounded in a cavalry charge on 4 April 1898, and was present at the battles of the Atbara and of Khartoum (Mentioned in Despatches *London Gazette*s 24 May and 30 September 1898, and promoted Brevet Major). He subsequently took part in the operations at Jerok, Southern Sennar, being specially employed from March to October 1904. He subsequently served during the Great War on the Western Front as Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel from March 1917 to September 1918.

543 East and Central Africa 1897-99, no clasp (132 R--- S-----ar Singh -----) privately named, *heavily polished and worn, with naming details obscured, therefore fair to fine* £50-£70

544 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2908 Pte. H. F. J. Nicks. 6/Drngns.) engraved naming, *good very fine* £200-£240

H. F. J. Nicks served during the Boer War with the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons and was wounded on 4 January 1900 at Colesberg. The work of his Battalion was several times mentioned in complimentary terms in General French's despatches, including on 4 January 1900 - in reference to the seizure of an important position - when the General noted: 'The 6th Dragoons, led by Captain E. A. Herbert, showed no less dash, pursuing the enemy mounted and inflicting some loss.'

545 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Lt. R. St. J. Carmichael: W. Rid. Rgt) engraved naming, *extremely fine* £160-£200

Reginald St. John Carmichael was born in Cork, Ireland, on 18 December 1874. Attesting for the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment on 28 September 1895, he served three years in Malta before passing his certificate in musketry at Hythe in 1899. Raised Lieutenant, Carmichael served in South Africa and is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the QSA, clasp Cape Colony. Forced to resign his commission on account of ill health in June 1901, he returned home to Boscombe and family tragedy; following a miscarriage, his wife Olive, aged 30 years, took her own life by overdosing on the pain killer and sleeping aid laudanum. The *Western Gazette* of 5 May 1905, notes: 'Mr. Carmichael was most kind to the deceased in every way.'

546 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (3426 Pte. M. Mawson, W. Riding Regt.) *edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80

Marmaduke Mawson was born in Leeds around 1874 and attested for the Militia on 14 May 1894, being posted as Private to the 3rd Battalion, West Riding Regiment. Embodied for service during the Boer War, he served on the Cape before discharge on 16 May 1904. Offering his services to the Royal Engineers in London in 1915, his attestation documents confirm previous time with the West Riding Regiment and his home address as Shipton, Yorkshire. Rated Pioneer in a Labour Battalion from 19 August 1915, he survived the war and was discharged in 1919.

- 547 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**1020 Pte. A. Rogers. W. Riding Regt.**) *surname partially officially corrected, very fine* £50-£70

Arthur Rogers was born in Bradford around 1866. A moulder, he attested at Halifax for the West Riding Regiment on 22 June 1886, his Army Service Record noting a spell in prison in 1889, 'with one additional year to serve', repeated again in 1891, with another 'additional year to serve.'

- 548 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3366 Pte. C. Simpson, W. Riding Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £50-£70

- 549 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (**11209 Tpr. J. Stone, 61st. Coy. 17th. Impl. Yeo:**) *initial officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

James Stone was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1875. A gymnastics instructor, he attested at Newbridge for the Imperial Yeomanry Volunteers on 1 February 1900. Posted as Trooper to the 61st (South Irish Horse) Company, 17th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, he died of disease at Umtali, Rhodesia, on 5 June 1900.

- 550 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Mafeking (**2960 Cpl. S. J. Farlie, G Bty., R.H.A.**) *good very fine, the clasp unique to unit* £160-£200

Sidney James Farlie was born in Plumstead, Kent, in 1878. A builder's labourer, he initially served with the Kent Artillery before attesting for the Royal Artillery on 1 March 1894. Posted to the 1st Battery, 2nd Depot, Farlie transferred to the 63rd Field Battery on 6 April 1897 and embarked for South Africa on 28 October 1899. Transferred on attachment to "F" Section of the Maxim Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on 4 February 1900, Farlie took part as Acting Bombardier in the relief of Mafeking operations, and it was here that he was wounded by enemy shellfire.

Posted home on 16 July 1900, Farlie transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery Depot and was discharged medically unfit for further service on 24 February 1901. He went on to work as a book keeper, remaining in the service of the Territorial Force at Woolwich for much of the Great War. Due to his work in the munitions industry he was not mobilised, being instead discharged on 23 March 1917. Analysis of the medal rolls shows Farlie to be the only man of "G" Battery present in the relief of Mafeking operations, and the only man entitled to the clasp in consequence.

- 551 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**4444 Pte. P. Cregan, RI. Dublin Fus:**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

Patrick Cregan was born in Dublin in 1873. A labourer, he attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 1 July 1892 and served for over three years in India from 9 February 1894. It was here that he was awarded his Certificate for Transport Duties, dated 7 September 1896. Transferred to South Africa on 18 May 1897, he was passed for Corporal on 8 March 1898 and witnessed extensive service during the Boer War as part of the Natal Field Force. The official casualty roll records Cregan wounded in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion at Dundee on 20 October 1899, almost certainly in consequence of the series of skirmishes and engagements during the Battle of Talana.

- 552 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**15893 Gnr. G. C. Kilpin. 23rd. W.D., R.G.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

G. C. Kilpin served during the Boer War with No.23 Company, Western District, Royal Garrison Artillery. He died of enteric fever in the besieged town of Kimberley on 4 February 1900, the roll noting further entitlement to the Kimberley Star.

- 553 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Elandslaagte (**6410 Pte. W. Allen, Gordon Highrs:**) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine and scarce as a single clasp* £200-£240

William Allen was born in Thatcham, Reading, around 1877. A baker, he attested for the Gordon Highlanders on 19 February 1898, his medical notes recording the entirely appropriate tattoo of: 'heart within wreath - Soldier in Highland costume right forearm'. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, Allen witnessed brief service in the East Indies, before serving in South Africa from 23 September 1899 to 24 December 1899. It was here that he was wounded in action at Elandslaagte when struck by a mauser bullet on 21 October 1899. Hit in the left forearm, his medical notes make clear a severe compound fracture, with associated loss of grasp to the left hand.

The wound proved a career-ending affair; discharged from Wynberg, Allen was evacuated home to England and convalescent care in Chichester. He later required an operation at Netley.

Sold with copied research.

- 554 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4515 Pte. D. Hyde. Glouc. Regt.**) *edge bruising, generally very fine* £160-£200

Daniel Hyde was born in Northleach, Gloucestershire, around 1877. A labourer, he attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment on 11 January 1895, serving with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 20 September 1899 to 22 April 1900. His Army Service Record notes wounded in action at Farquhar's Farm on 30 October 1899, the British losing 317 men killed and wounded when hit by a determined right-flank attack by Boers forces under General Joubert.

- 555 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (**8998 Pte. W. McClair, Scots Gds:**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

William McClair attested at Glasgow for the Scots Guards on 22 May 1891. A bridge builder, he was posted to the 2nd Battalion and served until the expiration of his engagement on 21 May 1898. Recalled for service under Special Army Order of 7 October 1899, he served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, and died at Winberg Hospital on 8 December 1899 of wounds received at Belmont on 23 November 1899. According to records held by the Scots Guards at Wellington Barracks, the recipient's medal was sent to his widow, Mrs. Martha Jane McClair, who was at that time living at Railway Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.

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- 556** A fine 'V.C. Action' Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private G. Pirie, Highland Light Infantry, who was wounded in action at Magerfontein on 11 December 1899
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Modder River (3581 Pte. G. Pirrie, 1: High: Lt. Inf.) *traces of having sometime been held in a circular mount; attempt to scratch out second 'r' of surname, edge nicks, nearly very fine* £160-£200
- G. Pirie** served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, and was wounded in action at Magerfontein on 11 December 1899 when the 3rd (Highland) Infantry Brigade were decimated. Pinned down without cover under a hail of mauser bullets and enemy artillery fire, the British suffered 205 killed and 690 wounded, the carnage only ending upon a truce suggested by General Cronje to allow the casualties to be removed from the battlefield. The action resulted in Corporal John F. D. Shaul of the Highland Light Infantry being awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry as a stretcher bearer.
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- 557** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Kimberley (**4237 Pte. W. M. Smith. 16th. Lancers**) *edge bruising, very fine* £160-£200
- W. M. Smith** was wounded at Macfarlane's Siding on 16 February 1900 and was invalided to England soon thereafter.
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- 558** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (**Mr. J. L. Ford.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- J. L. Ford** was a civilian employed in the Army Telegraph Office.
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- x 559** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**5852 Pte. W. Smith, RI: Wt: Surrey Regt.**) *very fine* £160-£200
- W. Smith** served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Spearman's Camp on 21 January 1900.
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- 560** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**2648 Pte. J. Donnelly, RI. Dublin Fus.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
- J. Donnelly** was born in 1867 and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 20 August 1887. Transferred from India to South Africa, he died of wounds at Colenso on 18 December 1899.
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- 561** A scarce 'Defence of Mafeking' Casualty Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to J. Rolneck, Mafeking Town Guard
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (J. Rolneck. Mafeking Town Gd:) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-£1,400
- J. Rolneck** is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasp Defence of Mafeking, for his service with the Mafeking Town Guard during the siege from 13 October 1899 to 17 May 1900; approximately 513 Medals awarded to this unit. The *Boer War Casualty Roll* by Alexander M. Palmer further notes a 'J. Rollneck' was wounded during the Siege of Mafeking on 16 January 1900, whilst serving with the medical staff.
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- 562** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (**2252 Pte. T. Bradley. K.R.R.C.**) *minor nick near Monarch's chin, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- T. Bradley** died of disease at Middelburg on 12 April 1901 whilst serving with the 19th Mounted Infantry, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
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- 563** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Johannesburg (**3904 Pte. F. Arthurton, 16th. Lancers**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
- Francis Arthurton** was born in Southwark, London, around 1872. A traveller, he attested at Canterbury for the 16th Lancers on 9 October 1894, witnessing four years in India, and a little under a year in South Africa during the Boer War. Discharged from the Dublin District on 20 April 1901, in consequence of being no longer physically fit, his Army Service Record adds: 'good officer's servant.'
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- 564** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Laing's Nek (**10749 Dr. G. Tapley, A.S.C.**) *minor nicks to obverse by Monarch's chin, otherwise good very fine* £50-£70
- G. Tapley** served during the Boer War as a Driver in No. 1 Company, Army Service Corps.
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- 565** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belfast (**4380 Pte. J. Lacey, 1: Leic: Regt.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- Job Lacey** was born in the Parish of Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire, around 1874. A hosiery worker, he served in South Africa from 28 May 1900 to 10 August 1902 and was discharged at Leicester shortly thereafter.
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- 566** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (**717 Cpl. A. Poole, R.A.M.C. Mil:**) *rank officially corrected, good very fine, rare to unit* £140-£180
- A. Poole** served during the Boer War with the Militia Medical Staff, Royal Army Medical Corps. The roll taken at Newcastle on 26 August 1901 lists five personnel serving at No. 14 General Hospital, the recipient's entry adding: 'To S/S 'Montrose' for duty 20.4.01.'

- 567** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**8729 Gnr: J. H. Jones. 63rd. Coy. R.G.A.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- John Howard Jones** was born in Clerkenwell, London, in 1877. A gardener, he witnessed extensive service with the Royal Garrison Artillery in Malta, Jamaica and South Africa, but his time was marred by periods of imprisonment with hard labour.
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- 568** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**5207 Pte. J. Lowe. S. Stafford: Regt.**) *edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 569** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**3983 Serjt: J. Moore, Worcester: Regt.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £60-£80
- John Moore** was born near Malvern, Worcestershire, in 1873. A groom, he attested at Worcester for the Worcestershire Regiment on 14 February 1894, serving in India from 5 February 1895 to 12 November 1896, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 18 March 1900 to 15 September 1902.
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- 570** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Kimberley (**5573 Pte. J. McGee. S. Lanc: Regt.**) *edge knocks and bruising partly obscuring naming, otherwise very fine* £140-£180
- J. McGee** served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) and was wounded on 22 February 1900 in Natal. This is confirmed in the Natal Field Force Casualty Roll, which notes the recipient's surname as Magee, and lists a large number of men wounded during the Battle of Tugela Heights from 14 to 27 February 1900.
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- 571** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**Br. D. Shopland. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**) *cleaned, edge nicks, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- The Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps was hurriedly constituted at the outbreak of hostilities by Colonel T. Gallwey, Principal Medical Officer of Natal, with the intention of providing bearers to carry the wounded from the battlefields. It eventually reached a strength of over 1000 men before disbandment in February 1900.
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- 572** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2388 Pte. J. Wood, W. Riding Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80
- J. Wood** served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment. The medal roll adds: 'Invalided, KM issued.'
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- 573** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**4746 Pte. A. Duckett, W. Riding Regt.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80
- Alfred Duckett** was born near the town of Bingley, Yorkshire, in 1872. A farm labourer, he attested at Bradford for the West Riding Regiment on 22 April 1895, serving in Malta and South Africa from 29 December 1899 to 27 November 1900. He transferred to the Reserve in July 1902, having formerly served as a Regimental waiter. He returned to home service with the West Riding Regiment in September 1914, later transferring to the Labour Corps and No. 163 'P' Company of the Royal Defence Corps.
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- x574** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4204 Pte. M. Ryan 1st. LN. Lanc: Regt.**) *last digit of number, initial, and surname re-impressed*; 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7731 Pte. D. H. Learmonth, Gordon Highrs:**) *attempt to obliterate naming on latter, but naming details still perfectly legible, minor edge bruising, generally very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 575** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**3734 Pte. P. Johnson, 10th. Hussars**) *good very fine* £160-£200
- P. Johnson** served in South Africa with the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, and died of disease at Bloemfontein on 28 May 1900. His name is commemorated upon a plaque at the Royal Garrison Church, Aldershot, Hampshire.
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- 576** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**5395 Pte. F. High, W. Riding Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £200-£240
- F. High** served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, and was wounded at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900. The medal roll confirms clasp entitlement and notes the recipient was invalided home on 26 June 1900.
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- 577** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**5537 Pte. W. Harris. 1-Welsh R.**) *a somewhat later issue, edge nick, good very fine* £100-£140
- W. Harris** served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment, and is recorded as wounded at Driefontein on 10 March 1900. It was here at the Driefontein ridge that the Boers under General Christiaan de Wet made a last stand before their retreat to Bloemfontein.

- 578 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (5741 Pte. G. Challis, York: Regt.) *edge nicks and contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-£200

George Challis was born in Walworth, Surrey, on 28 March 1880. A carman, he initially enlisted for the 4th (Militia) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, before transferring in London to the Yorkshire Regiment in March 1898. Sent overseas to Gibraltar and South Africa from 24 November 1899 to 11 September 1902, Challis was severely wounded in action at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900. Remaining in South Africa for medical care, he returned home with the regiment and later qualified for Mounted Infantry on 30 November 1903. Discharged from the Army Reserve 14 March 1910, Challis later took employment as a driller for a steel manufacturer in Sheffield.

- 579 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2410 Pte A. Hawkins, 1st Suffolk Regt) *light pitting, nearly very fine* £60-£80

- 580 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial retaining rod between third and fourth clasps* (2414 Pte. J. Brennan. 1st. Rl: Irish Regt.) *number officially corrected, polished, nearly very fine* £80-£100

James Brennan was born in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, in 1875 and attested for the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment on 3 January 1894. He was embodied on 2 May 1900, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was discharged on 4 June 1901.

Sold with copied service papers, and medal roll extract, which gives his clasp entitlement as Cape Colony, Belfast, and Wittebergen, and not the Transvaal clasp.

- 581 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg (1370 Pte. A. Holcombe, Cldstm: Gds:) *light contact marks and wear to unit, nearly very fine* £240-£280

Alfred Holcombe was born in Reigate, Surrey, in 1880. A labourer, he attested at Guildford for the Coldstream Guards on 22 January 1898, and served in South Africa during the Boer War from 26 October 1899 to 20 July 1902. The recipient's Army Service Record adds: 'Severely wounded at Pretoria, 6.6.1900.'

- 582 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (3661 Pte. J. Hanlon, 1st. Connaught Rang:) *contact marks, very fine* £140-£180

583



A rare 'Casualty' Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private W. MacKay, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), a Piper spared by Boer troops during a massacre in camp, who then had the temerity to escape at daybreak and continue with his regiment in the pursuit of De Wet across the Transvaal

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen (5692 Pte. W. Mc'Kay [sic], 2:Sea: Highrs:) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400

William MacKay was born at North Calder, Lanarkshire, and educated in the small village of Bower, located at the very north-eastern tip of the Scottish mainland. Attesting for the Seaforth Highlanders in 1896, he transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion and embarked for South Africa aboard the S.S. *Mongolian* on 21 October 1899. Arriving at Cape Town, his life from this time is carefully recorded on pages 516-517 of *Sword from the North*.

'Proceeded to De Aar, the Orange River, Enslin, and the Modder River. At the Battle of Magersfontein, Piper Mackay was wounded in the right leg. Later he went to Koodoosberg under General Sir Hector Macdonald. On 2 February 1900, under Lord Roberts, he started for the Relief of Kimberley. He next went to Paardeberg, where the Seaforths took part in one of their greatest battles, having very heavy casualties; but the result was the unconditional surrender of General Cronje and 3,912 of the Boer Army. The Seaforths then went to Doorfontein, and were engaged successfully at Bloemfontein on 15 March; at Sanna's Post on 31 March; and at Winburg-Lindley, Heilbron, Frankfort and Bethlehem.

At Bethlehem the engagement resulted in the biggest capture of the South African War, General Prinsloo on 30 July surrendering with over 4,000 men. The Seaforths were next back at Heilbron, and then went on to a succession of places, including Bethulia, Rouxville, and Jagersfontein. Piper MacKay and thirteen others were in camp when the Boers coming upon them killed eleven of them, only MacKay and two comrades escaping death. MacKay was taken prisoner but escaped at daybreak. After this the Seaforths were "all over the place" in pursuit of De Wet. On 21 March 1901, they were sent to Pretoria. Later, they went to Bethulie Bridge to erect block-houses; and on 20 January 1902, to Kroonstadt; and on 29 March to Klerksdorp. Here the Peace Delegates came in on 9 April, the 2nd Seaforths furnishing an Officer's Guard over the Orange Free State Delegates, William MacKay being Piper to the Guard... Piper MacKay holds the Queen's South Africa Medal with five bars, and the King's South Africa Medal with two bars.'

MacKay returned home via Dublin, and later served during the Great War with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; of a distinguished musical family, his brother John became Piper to King Edward VII.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient, titled: 'William MacKay, Piper, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders', the service number upon the QSA Medal further corresponding with that offered by *Sword from the North*.

- 584 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3117 Pte. A. E. George. Rly: Pnr: Regt.) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

585



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *clasps mounted in this order with unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (4234 Pte. C. Rodgers, Scot: Rifles.) *toned, good very fine* £80-£100

Clasps not confirmed.

- 586 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (2585 Pte. J. Donnelly. North'd Fus:) *good very fine* £240-£280

- 587 Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, lacking integral top riband bar, *good very fine* £240-£280

- 588 Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (J. Bullock, In Command.) *extremely fine* £600-£800

J. Bullock was awarded the Transport Medal for service as Master of the *Nairung*; a converted cargo ship belonging to the Asiatic Steamship Company.

- 589 Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, high relief issue (14 Gr.-L.Cpl. Mama Kemberi 3. W.A.F.F.) *good very fine* £300-£400

- 590 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (99 Pte. Magomera. King's Afr: Rif) *a slightly later issue, contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140

- 591 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (945 Pte. Momadu Kano. 1st. N. Nigeria Regt.) *polished, nearly very fine* £200-£240

- 592 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06 (44 Pte. Samuli. 1/K.A.R.) *toned, good very fine* £120-£160

- x593 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (114 L.Cpl. Saidi. B. Coy. 1/K.A.R.) *contact marks, polished, good fine* £100-£140

594 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (**3 S. B. Edi. K.A. Rif.**) *very fine* £140-£180

595 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22846577 Fus. D. Lanfean. R.N.E.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-£80

596 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**2/Lt. J. W. Lee. D.W.R.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

J. W. Lee was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) on 25 February 1956, and was promoted Lieutenant on 9 August 1957.

597 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (**4187 Sapper Kaka, 1st S. & M.**) *very fine, scarce* £240-£280

Provenance: Colonel R. H. Harris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

A column of reinforcements including 80 men of the 1st Sappers & Miners arrived at Chang Lo, a hamlet south of Gyantse, on 24 May 1904.

598 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**694 Cooly Jaghman S. & T. Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

599 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**806 Cooly Nera Dhun. S & T. Corps.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

600 Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze issue (**Cooly Rangri Lama. S & T. Corps.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

601 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: R. P. Martens, Krantzkop Res.**); together with the related miniature medal, *good very fine (2)* £120-£160

602 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: M. Rodgers, Natal Mtd. Rifles.**) *minor nick to obverse, good very fine* £100-£140

603 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**4855753 Pte. T. Barnett. D.W.R.**) *good very fine* £50-£70

T. Barnett served with the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, during the Second Mohmand campaign of 1935.

604 1914 Star (**2084 Pte. W. W. Adams. 1/4 Suff: R.**) *very fine* £50-£70

Walter W. Adams served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 8 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Suffolk Yeomanry, and then the Corps of Hussars. Adams was discharged on 2 August 1917 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

605 **The 1914-15 Star awarded to Captain M. B. Pollard-Urquhart, 8th Laird of Craigston, Royal Navy, late Army Service Corps, Scottish Rifles and Imperial Yeomanry, who was captured by the Boers at Lindley on 31 May 1900.**

A popular and humble man, he served in two wars as a soldier, but died in his third war as an Ordinary Seaman

1914-15 Star (Lieut. M. B. Pollard-Urquhart. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Michael Bruce Pollard-Urquhart was born in Bangalore, India, on 15 August 1879. Educated at Tonbridge and Repton Schools, he attested at London on 28 February 1900 for the 47th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Company, 13th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, serving in South Africa from 1 April 1900 to 29 November 1900. Present at Lindley, he witnessed five days of heavy fighting before capture and three months of incarceration; British casualties amounted to 23 killed in action and 57 wounded.

Originally nominated for a commission in the 20th Hussars, Pollard-Urquhart was instead appointed Second Lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles. He later returned to his coffee mills in Pollohatta, India, but was soon recalled to service in France during the Great War from 25 September 1915. Sent to No. 6 Supply Depot, Army Service Corps, Pollard-Urquhart was raised Captain and in 1916 succeeded his uncle, the Reverend Arthur de Capel Broke Pollard-Urquhart - popularly known as 'Father Jerome' - as the 8th Laird of Craigston (Aberdeenshire).

With the title also came considerable history, wealth and responsibility; Pollard-Urquhart soon took on the management of Craigston Castle, built in the 17th century, with ownership of the land stretching back to 1357 with Adam Urquhart, Sheriff of Cromarty. A popular Laird amongst the people of Turriff, Pollard-Urquhart became Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire and district commissioner of the Boy Scouts. He also took a great interest in the Turriff Golf Club and was a member of St. Congan's Episcopal Church. As war with Germany loomed large once more, he joined the Observer Corps and then volunteered for shore-based naval duties. Appointed Ordinary Seaman (C/JX.222568), a 60 year-old Pollard-Urquhart was placed on motor transport work, but his service was cut short by pneumococcal meningitis. He died at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary on 28 November 1940 and is buried in King Edward's Old Churchyard, Aberdeenshire.

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- 606** The British War Medal awarded to Private E. Fallon, 24th (Tyneside Irish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 31 March 1916
British War Medal 1914-20 (24-911 Pte. E. Fallon. North'd Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Fallon) *the Plaque with patches of solder and traces of adhesive to reverse, otherwise good very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
- Edward Fallon** was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and attested there for the Northumberland Fusiliers. He served with the 24th (Tyneside Irish) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, and was killed in action on 31 March 1916. He is buried in Brewery Orchard Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, France.
-
- 607** British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**Sister M. H. Bevington; Sister E. J. Sherris.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
- Miss Mary Harriet Bevington** served with the Territorial Force Nursing Service during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 16 May 1916.
- Miss Elizabeth Joyce Sherris** served with the Territorial Force Nursing Service during the Great War in France from 23 February 1918.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 608** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**15826 Wkr. M. E. Gibbons. Q.M.A.A.C.; 50301 Wkr. S. Hoare. Q.M.A.A.C. 1379 Wkr. M. Keeley. Q.M.A.A.C.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**46570 Wkr. G. L. Richards. Q.M.A.A.C.**) *generally nearly very fine and better (4)* £100-£140
- Miss Sarah Hoare** enrolled in Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps and served with them during the Great War in France from 26 October 1918.
-
- 609** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**40775 Wkr. E. Parkinson. Q.M.A.A.C.; 26769 Wkr. S. L. Povey. Q.M.A.A.C.; 11933 Wkr. F. E. Riley. Q.M.A.A.C.**) *generally nearly very fine or better (3)* £80-£100
- Miss Sarah Lydia Povey** enrolled in Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps on 30 January 1918, and served with them during the Great War in France. She was discharged, medically unfit, on 13 January 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. B.79936.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 610** British War Medal 1914-20 (**40157 Wkr. A. Waterworth. Q.M.A.A.C.**) *fitted with a modern copy suspension, this loose, otherwise very fine* £50-£70
- Annie Waterworth** served during the Great War as a Worker in Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. She later transferred as Sister to the Australian Imperial Force.
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- 611** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**B. V. I. Harris. V.A.D.; G. Harris. V.A.D.; L. A. Lomas. V.A.D.**) *generally good very fine (3)* £70-£90
- Miss Bessie Violet Irene Harris** enrolled in the Voluntary Aid Detachment on 23 July 1918, and served with them in Limerick. She was discharged on 1 February 1919.
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- 612** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**P. E. Loveband. V.A.D.; M. Millman. V.A.D.; H. Riall. V.A.D.**) *generally good very fine (3)* £80-£100
- Miss Phyllis Edgcombe Loveband** enrolled in the Voluntary Aid Detachment on 8 December 1917, and served with them during the Great War as a Nurse, being Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 September 1918). She was discharged on 1 December 1918.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 613** An unusual Victory Medal awarded to Acting Warrant Officer 2nd Class W. T. McGuire, Royal Garrison Artillery, who served on the Arabian peninsula as part of the 'Aden Brigade' using camels to pull the gun carriages, but whose military career was promptly terminated when convicted of theft in Scotland
Victory Medal 1914-19 (14433 Cpl. W. T. McGuire. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50
- William Thomas McGuire** was born in Woolwich, London, on 18 November 1886. During the Great War he joined a very select force of British and Indian Troops, serving in Aden from 4 July 1915 with the 61st Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. He arrived as Ottoman forces from North Yemen crossed the frontier of the Aden hinterland and attempted to capture the capital of the Abdali Sultanate of Lahij - which at that time acted as the centre of trade between the British crown colony of Aden, and its hinterland, the princely states under a protectorate.
- Outnumbered by several thousand Ottoman troops and Arab tribesmen from Mawiyah supported by twenty guns, the British were forced to withdraw on the Kawr, their decision hastened by extreme heat and a lack of drinking water. The loss of Lahij and death of the Sultan proved a bitter pill for the British, more so given the desertion of the camel drivers in the night, but it wasn't long before they exacted their revenge; according to *Aden* by author Richard J. Shuster, a small force under Lieutenant Colonel A. M. S. Elsmie later 'completely defeated them' at Shaikh Othman.
- McGuire survived the war and is recorded in the British Army List of 1922 as Master Gunner. He remained with the Territorials throughout the 1920s, but his military career came to an abrupt end on 16 July 1929 when he was convicted at Dunfermline Sheriff Court of stealing copper cable; the recipient's *MIC* notes discharge on 21 August 1929, but adds: 'medals not forfeited.'

- 614 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**647 Pte. C. E. Moore. R. Guernsey L.I.**) *minor verdigris spot, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 615 **The Victory Medal awarded to Private T. E. Dalton, Canadian Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the Military Medal aged 47 years - possibly the only Etonian to receive the M.M.**
 Victory Medal 1914-19 (524873 Pte. T. E. Dalton C.A.M.C.) *good very fine* £60-£80
 M.M. *London Gazette* 3 July 1919.
Thomas Edmonstone Dalton was born in Eton, on 30 September 1872, the son of Thomas Dalton, Clerk of Holy Orders and Senior Mathematics Master at Eton College, and was educated at Eton and later Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. (1895) and M.A. (1901). Taking employment as a schoolmaster, the *Eton School List* later notes him as headmaster of a preparatory school in Tettenhall, Staffordshire. This was most likely Tettenhall College Preparatory School which specialised in educating the sons of churchmen.
 Despite his high standing at such a young age, Dalton emigrated to Canada around 1901 and was married on 15 August 1910. He attested for the 62nd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force in January 1915, but military life proved in marked contrast to that of a private school teacher. His C.E.F. Service Record makes plain: 'Not likely to become an efficient soldier.'
 Discharged at Vancouver on 15 December 1915, Dalton re-attested for the 138th Battalion, but was released for a second time on 17 April 1916 in consequence of liquor. His C.E.F. Service Record further notes his character as 'bad', adding insult to injury with a charge of 23 cents for the loss of a pair of socks. With grim perseverance, Dalton attested for a third time, this time for the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Sent to France as a reinforcement on 11 September 1916, he is mentioned in *Stretcher Bearers at the Double: History of the Fifth Field Ambulance*. 'Do you remember those red-letter days on which Tommy Dalton received his periodical remittance check - when he used to collect his cronies, Billy Brown, Horace McKillop, Tommy Hawkey, et al., and adjourn to the nearest estaminet until the money was all gone?'
 Admitted to his own Field Ambulance with bronchitis in the winter of 1916, Dalton was fortunate to escape with his life at Passchendaele: 'States shell burst right beside him causing deafness which has remained'. Awarded the Military Medal, he later returned to Canada and was demobilised at Quebec on 1 July 1919. He died at Lavington, North Okanagan, British Columbia, on 15 May 1929.
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- x616 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Iraq (**509 Sepoy Tora Khan. 52-Sikhs.**); Palestine 1945-48 (**14934289 Sjt. W. McDonald. H.L.I.**) *edge nicks, good very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 617 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19031332 Pte. R. Dorling. Suffolk.**); together with General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Arabian Peninsula, with M.I.D. oak leaf (**5824502. Pte. A. J. Claddon. Suff. R.**) *first good very fine, last with unofficial rivets, and official corrections to number and surname, very fine (2)* £60-£80
 M.I.D. unconfirmed.
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- 618 **A fine General Service Medal awarded to Colour Sergeant Major G. Hall, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), who was awarded the M.M. in 1943 for eliminating two enemy snipers in the Tunisian desert**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4610108 W.O. Cl.2. G. Hall. M.M. D.W.R.) *pawn-broker's mark to obverse, minor official corrections, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
 M.M. *London Gazette* 23 September 1943.
 The official recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. was Platoon Sergeant in one of the Companies which attacked the Bou Aukaz feature. During the night 5/6 key ammunitions ran short and at first light Sergeant Hall went out to contact the Company on the Da Brarim feature with a view to replenishing the ammunition supply of his Company. In spite of failure by a previous Company who were driven back by heavy machine gun fire, Sergeant Hall achieved his objective and brought back both ammunition and his party complete. Later, Sergeant Hall went out to stalk a pair of snipers who were installed in a rock built "sangar". He manoeuvred himself into position with a Piat mortar and having broken up the "sangar" with accurate mortar fire, he disposed of the snipers. Sergeant Hall's conduct throughout the battle was an inspiring example to his men.'
George Hall served in India from 1933 until 1935 with the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding). Transferred as Sergeant to the 1st Battalion, he was decorated with the Military Medal for gallantry displayed in North Africa in the spring of 1943. At this time the Afrika Korps under General Erwin Rommel was in full retreat, the Germans relying heavily upon mines and sniping to 'buy time' and enable as many troops as possible to escape northwards through Tunisia. Aided by the Ultra code-breakers, British and Allied troops forced an enemy surrender in May 1943. Promoted Colour Sergeant Major, Hall witnessed further service in Palestine during the insurgency.
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- x619 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**2296701 A.C. II. L. E. Valentine. R.A.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**D 4282572 LAC. J. Sword. R.A.F.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
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- 620 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23253235 Pte. D. Fairbanks. D.W.R.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24402602 Pte B Swallow DWR**) *good very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
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- 621 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**33628 Pte. D. Griffin. R. Ir. Fus.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
 Sold with copied Medal Index Card.
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- 622 1939-45 Star (3); Africa Star (2); Burma Star (3); Italy Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal (2), all unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine and better (13)* £40-£50

- 623 Arctic Star (**C. L. Halley JX567845**) privately engraved naming, in identically named case of issue, *extremely fine* £240-£280

Charles Leonard Halley was born at Wrexham, Denbighshire, in 1925 and grew up at Abergele, where his father was a police constable. In 1947, after release from the Royal Navy, he is noted as serving as a constable with Chester City Police.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

- 624 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23906526 Gnr. F. W. Peters. RHA.**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70

- 625 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**RM 24124 E. H. Buchanan Mne RM**) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* £100-£140

- 626 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24028248 L/Cpl. E. V. Taylor RE.**); together with an unrelated and unnamed Defence Medal, *good very fine (2)* £50-£70

- 627 General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (**23967797 Rfn. J. R. C. Balcombe. 3 Green Jackets.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £100-£140

- 628 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**T A Morris RNSTS SA II RFA Fort Austin**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Launched in 1978, the newly commissioned RFA *Fort Austin* proved an adept stores and ammunition ship during the Falklands War. Present during the landing at San Carlos Water, her deep magazines were utilised outside of Falkland Island territorial waters for the safe storage and return home of the WE.177 nuclear weapon, thus fulfilling Britain's obligations as laid down by the Treaty of Tlatelolco on 14 February 1967.

629



- South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Mne 1 K Williams PO42200X RM**) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* £600-£800

K. Williams served with 45 Commando during the Falklands War. Under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Whitehead, the Royal Marines of 45 Commando were heavily engaged on the night of 11-12 June 1982 in the Battle of Two Sisters Mountain. With naval gunfire from *Glamorgan* in support, the attack proved a success, but stubborn and determined resistance by a company of the 4th Argentine Infantry Regiment proved sufficient to hold up the advance towards Stanley for much longer than expected.

After capturing the position, 45 Commando came under significant retaliatory fire from Tumbledown Mountain in the daylight hours of 12 June 1982; according to author Ian Gardiner in *The Yompers: With 45 Commando in the Falklands War*, a number of Marines took shelter in abandoned bunkers atop the Two Sisters, but were soon incapacitated through loss of hearing as a result of heavy Argentine artillery fire. Their comrades subsequently faced attack by a number of Skyhawk fighter-bombers which breached the Harrier air patrols and wrought havoc upon the vehicles and helicopters stationed at 3 Brigade Commando Headquarters on the lower western slope of the mountain.

- 630 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**24545602 Spr P M C Bambridge RE**) mounted as worn, with original named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £600-£800

Philip M. C. Bambridge was born in Woolwich, London, in 1963. A note which accompanies the medal states that it was purchased direct from the recipient in May 2005 at a time when he was working as a taxi driver in the Twickenham area. This location correlates with the recipient marrying Miss Linda B. Schultes in northern Surrey in 1991. The details add that Bambridge served with 'Condor Troop', 59 Commando Squadron, Royal Engineers, 45 Commando Group, which was heavily engaged in the clearance of mines and booby traps, and later took part in the yomp to Port Stanley.

- 631 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**24397144 L Cpl K C Abbott R Signals**) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* £500-£700



A fine South Atlantic Medal awarded to Guardsman J. G. Mitchell, No. 7 Platoon, 'G' Company, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, who took part in the assault and capture of Mount Tumbledown 13-14 June 1982, one of the most ferocious British infantry engagements since the Second World War

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24313868 Gdsm J G Mitchell SG) *extremely fine*

£1,400-£1,800

John G. 'Oddball' Mitchell was born in 1955 and served with the Scots Guards during some of the most intense fighting of the entire Falklands Campaign. Like many of his young comrades, he thoroughly enjoyed the voyage to the South Atlantic, indeed: 'it was a good laugh, because we all thought that peace would be declared before we got there... but we were wrong, and in the end we had to be the point platoon on Tumbledown'. Described by the contemporary press as 'ordinary' men from ordinary backgrounds, it fell to Mitchell and his pals of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, to take on a well-dug-in and determined battalion of Argentine Marine Infantry, capture the summit and open the gateway to Port Stanley.

The importance of Mount Tumbledown lay in its height and its location just four miles west of the Capital. A barren and inhospitable outcrop, its value lay in commanding views and rocky crevices which effectively made any kind of daylight attack suicidal. Recognising this, H-Hour was fixed for 2100hrs, the men of the Scots Guards being airlifted by helicopter to the assembly point some three kilometres away. Here they dug temporary sangars and were shelled by the enemy for most of the day, wounding one man. The blessing of darkness couldn't come too soon.

With 'G' Company in the lead, Mitchell and his comrades began the advance along Goat Ridge in line-ahead formation. Amid sporadic snow flurries and artillery and mortar fire, as well as star shells, all from the Stanley direction, they managed to get onto their first objective, only to find that the Argentines had abandoned it in favour of stronger positions near the summit. Remaining undetected, the Scots Guards lay in the tussocks and listened to the sounds of Spanish being spoken above them. At 2230hrs the Left Flank passed through the Company, upon which all hell broke loose as the defenders opened up. To the left, Second Lieutenant James Stuart struggled to negotiate rocks which had a propensity to break ankles and lacerate calves at will; both left, right and centre platoons then tried to dislodge the enemy with 84mm and 66mm rounds and M79 grenades, but the Argentines, who turned out to be regulars of the 5th Marine Battalion, were not to be budged.

Fighting crag to crag, the battle became reminiscent of scenes from the Great War. At 0230hrs Company Commander Major John Kiszely informed Battalion Headquarters by radio that he intended to attack with fixed bayonets. Leading his men forward in a charge: 'The sangars were overrun and enemy killed, but it was tough fighting. Major Kiszely himself had a lucky escape. An enemy round lodged in the compass on his belt and he killed one Argentine with his bayonet'. Finding himself atop Tumbledown with only six men, three of whom were immediately wounded, the Major went through some very anxious moments, only relieved by the arrival of the Right Flank to consolidate the position. As the sun rose, it finally became clear that the enemy had lost any desire for a counter-attack, and in scenes reminiscent of the Raising of the Flag on Iwo Jima of 23 February 1945, the men of No.7 Platoon, 'G' Company, Scots Guards, had their photograph taken atop the summit. Published around the world, the image became one of the best known of the entire war, the recipient being easily identifiable as the 'gap toothed' Guardsman wearing the beret to front.

The Battle of Mount Tumbledown resulted in 9 men killed in action and 43 wounded. The Argentines lost 30 men with a further 30 taken as Prisoners of War. For their courage displayed during the attack, soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, were later recognised with the award of 1 DSO, 2 MC's, 2 DCM's (one posthumous), and 2 MMs.

633 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (2455581 Gdsm T A Whiteley WG) *nearly extremely fine*

£600-£800

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

634 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24327766 Cpl J Mc. Pollard RAOC) mounted as worn, *good very fine*

£500-£700

635 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24519096 LCpl P I Bennett REME) mounted as worn, in original named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

£500-£700

P. I. Bennett most likely witnessed service during the Falklands War with No. 10 Field Workshop, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Corps contributed comparatively small numbers of men as part of 5 Infantry Brigade, with many of these tasked with the maintenance of military vehicles such as the Land Rover 101FC Ambulance and Land Rover 88 Series III.

636 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24447086 L Cpl S J House ACC) *small 'I' after naming, extremely fine*

£300-£400

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- 637** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Cpl S R Oman (F8122367) RAF**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700
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- 638** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**M. S. Temple**) *extremely fine* £300-£400
- M. S. Temple** served aboard the P & O ferry *Norland* during the Falklands War. Originally a cargo and passenger vessel operating between Kingston upon Hull and Rotterdam, she was requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence for use as a troopship in the Task Force. Anchoring in San Carlos Water to facilitate the amphibious landing of nine hundred Commandos and Paratroopers, *Norland* was fortunate to escape repeated low-level attacks by fighter aircraft of the Argentine Air Force. These events have been recently detailed by author Warren Fitzgerald in his book *All in the Same Boat: The Untold Story of the British Ferry Crew Who Helped Win the Falklands War*, offering a very personal insight into the lives of the volunteer crew at this time.
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- 639** South Atlantic 1982, without rosette (**T. J. Hotchkin**) *extremely fine* £300-£400
- T. J. Hotchkin** served aboard the *Queen Elizabeth 2* during the Falklands War, one of 650 Cunard employees aboard the great ocean liner who volunteered their services to the Crown. Converted into a troopship by Vosper Thornycroft at Southampton, she steamed south to South Georgia carrying over 3,000 men of the Fifth Infantry Brigade, returning home on 11 June 1982.
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- 640** Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (**25030016 Cpl L M Robinson DWR**) *naming rather faint, extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 641** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**MA1 R W D Price D244244R RN**) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* £200-£300
- Ray Price**, Medical Assistant 1st class, attached Commando Logistics Regiment, Royal Marines.
- 'MA Price joined Medical Squadron prior to its deployment to the Gulf... His main role being the treatment of all primary care patients. He was also responsible for the daily checks of medical equipment and was on hand to assist staff on the trauma bays. His Medical Section was attached to 42 Cdo RM RAP, during the Commando raids on Al Faw and Basra. During this time he coped well with the arduous field conditions and he employed sound clinical skills when dealing with casualties' (Extract from CDO LOG REGT RM Appraisal Report for period 29 January to 30 April, 2003, refers).
- The following extracts are taken from a letter written by Ray Price in February 2007, when selling his medal and uniform top:
- "Joined the Royal Navy on 4 January 1999 initially as a Weapons Engineer on Submarines but failed the Medical required for submarine service. From the choice of Chef, Steward, Writer, Stores Accountant or Medical Assistant, I chose Medical Assistant as it was my second choice.
- Began Medical Assistant training in September 1999 at Keogh Barrack and successfully completed in June 2000. I then joined HMS YORK (Type 42 Destroyer) and completed a deployment in the Mediterranean with the NATO fleet. Spent several years in a couple of Medical Centres including HMS COLLINGWOOD, RNAS Yeovilton. In January 2003 I was drafted to Royal Hospital Haslar but a few weeks later received a late notice draft to the Medical Squadron in the Commando Logistics Regiment to deploy to Iraq with them.
- The Medical Squadron is situated not far behind the Frontline and is highly mobile dealing with Emergencies which require Damage Control Surgery, before the casualties are evacuated to a Field Hospital, with surgeons, nurses and medics who are specially trained to deal with Battlefield casualties. My job in the Unit was to go and pick up the casualties from the frontline and take them to the Medical Squadron which is why I was attached to 42 Commando.
- Approximately 50% of the time we were under fire when picking up the wounded, many of whom were civilians, including children, who were unable to get treatment from the Iraqi hospitals as they were closed due to the war.
- In May 2003 I returned to Royal Hospital Haslar doing an administrative job until April 2004 where I was promoted to Leading Medical Assistant (equivalent to corporal in the Army). I created the Military Patient Administration Centre in Queen Alexandra Hospital which earned me an excellent report and finally my own Ship in February 2005 where I was the only Medic running a sickbay onboard HMS KENT (Type 23 Frigate). I joined KENT during refit and after a year and a half of work-up training we deployed to the Gulf in June 2006 where we spent six months patrolling the oil rigs near Iraq. I left the Royal Navy in early 2007."
- Sold with the recipient's Number 1 uniform jacket, complete with named label, rank insignia and medal ribbon, together with more than 10 copied Appraisal Reports covering the period February 1999 to December 2005, and other research, including a CD of photographs covering his service in the Iraq war and aboard HMS KENT in the Gulf.
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- 642** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**24742139 Sgt D J Leen DWR**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 643** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**25117294 Pte G M Bingham DWR**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 644** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**25145316 Pte R W Bua DWR**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 645** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**25136606 Pte A Ceacea DWR**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 646** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**25082038 Pte K P Mowatt DWR**) *nearly extremely fine and better* £80-£100
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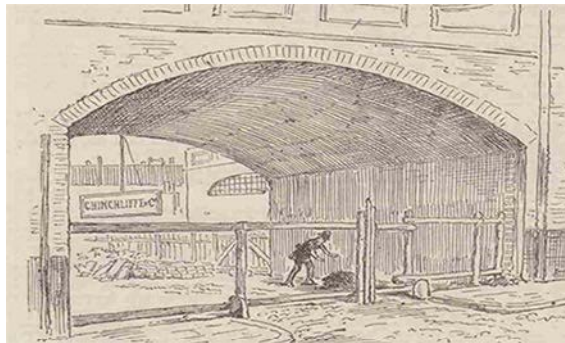
Coronation and Jubilee Medals

647



The historically interesting Metropolitan Police group of three awarded to Police Constable W. Pennett, 'H' (Whitechapel) Division, who discovered the 'Pinchin Street Torso' on 10 September 1889, the last of the 'Thames Torso Murders' that took place in London between the period 1887 and 1889, at the same time as the Whitechapel Murders were being committed by 'Jack the Ripper'

Jubilee 1887, 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Pennett. H. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Pennett. H. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., W. Pennett.) *good very fine and better (3)* £600-£800



William Pennett was at St. Dunstan's, London, on 9 June 1852 and joined the Metropolitan Police at Great Scotland Yard on 14 April 1884. He served the whole of his period with the Police with 'H' (Whitechapel) Division, and retired to pension on 2 June 1913, after 29 years and 49 days' service. He was subsequently employed at the Royal Mint.

The Pinchin Street Torso

At 5:15 a.m., on 10 September 1889, Pennett was on beat duty in Whitechapel when he discovered the torso of a woman, lacking head and legs, under a railway arch in Pinchin Street. The district was on high alert at the time, coinciding as it did with the Whitechapel Murders, and the following day the Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis, James Munro, forwarded a seven-page report to the Home Office regarding the discovery:

'This street is close to Berner Street which was the scene of one of the previous Whitechapel murders [that of Elizabeth Stride]. It is not a very narrow street, but is lonely at night, and is patrolled every half hour by a constable on beat. The arch where the body was found abuts on the pavement. The constable discovered the body some what after 20 minutes past five on the morning of Tuesday [10th September 1889]... He is positive that when he passed the spot about five the body was not there... It may therefore be assumed that the body was placed where it was found some time between 5 & 5.30 am... Although the body was placed in the arch on Tuesday morning, the murder - (and although there is not yet before me proof of the cause of death, I assume that there has been a murder) was not committed there nor then. There was almost no blood in the arch, and the state of the body itself showed that death took place about 36 hours or more previously. This, then enables me to say that the woman was made away with probably on Sunday night, the 8th September. This was the date on which one of the previous Whitechapel murders [that of Annie Chapman] was committed ...'

Inevitably, there was speculation that this was another victim of 'Jack the Ripper' However, Munro's report continues:

'... If this a fresh outrage by the Whitechapel murderer known by the horribly familiar nickname of Jack the Ripper... this murder committed in the murderers house would be a new departure from the system hitherto pursued by this ruffian. I am however inclined to believe that this case was not the work of the "Ripper" ... Whereas, in the previous cases, the bodies had been mutilated, in this latest case there was no mutilation other than dismemberment, and there is no removal of any portion of the organs of generation or intestines... With the previous murders there were distinct traces of furious mania, the murderer having plenty of time at his disposal slashed and cut the body in all directions, evidently under the influence of frenzy... However, in this case the crime probably took place in the lodging of the murderer, and there is no sign of frenzied mutilation of the body, but of deliberate and skillful dismemberment with a view to removal... These are all very striking departures from the practice of the Whitechapel murderer, and if the body had been found elsewhere that in Whitechapel the supposition that death had been caused by the Ripper would probably not have been entertained...' In conclusion, Munro stated that, " I am inclined to the belief that, taking one thing with another, this is not the work of the Whitechapel murderer..."

648 *Pair: Major J. B. Howard, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

Jubilee 1897, silver (J. B. Howard, Lieut, 1st. V.B. Duke of Wellington-- Regt.) privately engraved; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Major J. B. Howard. 1/V.B. W. Riding Regt.) officially impressed, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *the first with contact wear and edge bruising obscuring part of naming, otherwise very fine (2)* £200-£240

John B. Howard was appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment on 6 March 1895 (Regimental District No. 33, Halifax). He was advanced Captain on 25 July 1899 and Major some time thereafter.

649 Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, attractive toning, *nearly extremely fine*

£120-£160

x650 Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine*

£60-£80

651 Visit to Ireland 1903 (**C. J. D. Crowley, R.I.C.**) with ornate unofficial top riband bar, *good very fine*

£100-£140

652 Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935 (2), one on lady's bow riband; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine and better (5)*

£100-£140

653 Visit to Ireland 1911, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks and bruising, very fine*

£80-£100

654



The Delhi Durbar Medal attributed to J. P. Orr, Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service

Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *virtually Mint state*

£60-£80

For the recipient's related miniature awards (including a full biography of the recipient) and full-sized C.B.E., see Lots 698 and 272; and for the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal awarded to his wife, Mrs Amy Orr, see Lot 275.

Long Service Medals

- 655** A scarce Army Meritorious Service Medal for Gallantry awarded to Corporal, later Sergeant, J. W. Ricketts, 30th Divisional Train, Army Service Corps, in recognition of a lifesaving exploit in France on 12 September 1916

Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (T3-028055 Cpl. J. W. Ricketts. 30/D.T. A.S.C.) *good very fine and rare*

£180-£220



435 awards of the M.S.M. were made for gallantry between 1916 and 1928, a period when changes to the warrant allowed for its use other than to recognise particularly long and exemplary service. Corporal Ricketts' name was included in the first batch of gallantry awards published; he was also the first of 22 members of his Corps to be so recognised.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1917. '... for gallantry in the performance of military duty.'

The original recommendation form survives within the recipient's service papers, the text repeated on the reverse of his M.S.M. card:

'On 12 September, 1916, an alarm was raised that a man was drowning in the La Basse canal, Corporal Ricketts ran to the canal bank 60 yards distant removed his coat and dived in and with great difficulty rescued the man, who had already sunk twice and could not swim. Deed performed "in the Field" France.'

James W. Ricketts was born at Lichfield, Staffordshire in 1887, and grew up at Worcester. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Seaman in 1903 and served until 1907, when he was dismissed the service for striking an officer. At the outbreak of the Great War he was working as a drayman, and in November 1914 volunteered for horse transport duties with the Army Service Corps. He served in France with 30th Divisional Train from 4 September 1915 until the end of the war, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for his lifesaving gallantry in 1916. Latterly he returned to Worcester, where he died in 1961.

- 656** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1983 Sgt Drmr: L. G. Orbell, Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £80-£100

George Orbell served with the Suffolk Regiment in India (entitled to I.S.G. 1854-95, with 'Hazara 1888' clasp), and during the Second Boer War (entitled to Q.S.A. with 'Cape Colony', 'Orange Free State', 'Transvaal' and 'S. Africa 1901' clasps). He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in April 1901, and died of disease at Pretoria on 7 July 1901.

Sold with copied research.

- 657** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1465. Pte. J. Taylor. Suff. R.**) *darkly toned, good very fine* £70-£90

- 658** Army L.S. & G.C. (2), V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**9th. Bde. 610. Corpl. D. Walker, 33rd. Foot**); G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (**4612024 Cpl. W. G. Ellis. D.W.R.**) *suspension claw re-affixed and traces of brooch mounting to first, edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £70-£90

David Walker was invalided from the 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot on 7 March 1881 after 22 years with the Colours.

- 659** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**170 Shoe: Smith J. Sullivan, A.S. Corps**) impressed naming; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**2966 Serjt. W. Richardson. 1st. A. & G. R.G.A.V.**) impressed naming, *edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £100-£140

660 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**5819176 Sjt. G. Ellingford. Suff. R.**); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**364 Pte. G. H. Etheridge. 4/Suff: Regt**) *first very fine, last worn, fine (2)* £60-£80

661



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**Geo. Friend. Bo. Mate H.M.S. Warrior 20 yrs.**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine or better* £400-£500

Awarded in January 1871.

662 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Fredk. Burroughs, Dom. 1st Cl. H.M.S. Northumberland.**) impressed naming, *with official corrections, extremely fine* £70-£90

Frederick Burroughs was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, in November 1853. He joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic 1st Class in September 1876, and subsequent service included with H.M.S. *Northumberland* from April 1888 until May 1890 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in January 1891). Burroughs advanced to Admiral's Chief Cabin Cook, and served with the Admiralty Yacht H.M.S. *Enchantress* between November 1897 and August 1912. He was shore pensioned on the latter date.

Sold with copied service papers.

663 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Arthur Burt, Gn Rm Cook, H.M.S. Royal Adelaide.**) impressed naming, *toned, minor edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Arthur Burt was born in Devonport, Devon, in November 1843. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class, and initially served with H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, from May 1859. Burt subsequently advanced to Warrant Officer's Cook in July 1868, and served with H.M. Ships *Euryalus* and *Defence* before returning to the *Royal Adelaide*. He served with the latter (the flagship on the Devonport Station) from August 1872 to December 1889. Burt was shore pensioned when he reached 60 years of age.

Sold with copied service papers.

x664 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (**294321. John Fry. Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Ark Royal.**); G.V.I.R. (2), 1st issue (**J.104754 H. A. Collins. A/L.S. H.M.S. Courageous.**); 2nd issue (**KX.88523. A. E. Rees. Mech.3. H.M.S. Unicorn.**) *contact marks to last, this very fine, the first two good very fine and better (3)* £80-£100

665



Volunteer Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1903, the reverse contemporarily engraved '**3 V/B West Riding Regt. Col. H. D. Sichel. Jan'y 26 1884. May 3 1904.**', with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Henry Daniel Sichel was born in Horton, Bradford, around 1861, the son of German-born Victor Sylvester Sichel who hailed from Frankfurt. Appointed to a commission in the West Riding Volunteers on 26 January 1884, Sichel was raised Captain on 24 September 1887 whilst serving as Supply and Transport Officer at Cliffe Hall, Darlington. Promoted Major on 11 August 1897, he was transferred to Regimental Headquarters at Skipton in Craven in 1903 and awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration on 3 May 1904.

Sold with the recipient's original 1884 commission document, a fine photograph of the recipient as a young man in London, and a City of Bradford 'Memorial Exhibition of Works' catalogue by the artist Ernest Sichel, dated 1941.

Long Service Medals

x 666	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued, on mounting pin, <i>edge nicks, good very fine</i>	£60-£80
667	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Sergt. F. Card. 1st V.B.S.R.) engraved naming, <i>toned, very fine</i>	£60-£80
668	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Sergt. W. Clements. 1st V.B.S.R.) engraved naming, mounted as originally worn, <i>polished, nearly very fine</i>	£60-£80
669	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Corpl. T. Aviss. 1st V.B.S.R.) engraved naming, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-£80
670	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Pte: A. Driver. 3rd Vol: Batt: Suffolk Regt) engraved naming, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-£80
671	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (1568 Sjt: H. C. R. Card. 1/V.B. Suffolk Regt; 1654 Cpl W. Cook. 1/V.B. Suffolk Regt) <i>generally very fine or better (2)</i>	£60-£80

Life Saving Awards

- 672 Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful) (**Martin Rowley 1st. July 1916.**) in fitted *Elkington & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, lacking integral riband buckle, abrasively cleaned and suspension claw tightened, edge bruising, nearly very fine and a rare 'Colliery' award £400-£500

R.H.S. Case No. 42,628: 'At 1 a.m. on 1st July 1916, four men named Gallagher, Lynch, McLoughlan, and Ashurst were at work repairing the roof in the four-foot seam at the Long-Lane Colliery, Ashton-in-Makerfield, when a fall took place, burying all four men. A rescue party, consisting of Martin Rowley, Patrick Regan, Thomas Eden and Thomas Kelly, at once went to their assistance, it being found that the fall, which was estimated at about 14 tonnes of stone and earth, had completely buried McLoughlan and partly buried Lynch, with iron girders on top of both. Ashurst and Gallagher were easily liberated, but it was only after one and a quarters' hours arduous work that Lynch was reached and got out, and quarter of an hour later when McLoughlan was also freed, but he was then dead. Owing to the confined space in which the rescuers had to work it was necessary for one man to lead, this post being taken by Rowley. There was a constant fear of another fall, which might have taken place at any moment, so that great risk was incurred.'

Martin Rowley was born in County Mayo, Ireland, around 1883. He is recorded in 1921 as a married underground colliery contractor living in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Wigan, the father of four sons and a daughter. A man of great character, he took employment in later life as a metalman at the Long Lane Colliery, Ashton, and it was here that he died on 5 July 1941 in consequence of a similar rock fall. Inquest testimony adds: 'Stephen Meadows, of 8, James Street, Lower Ince, said he and Rowley were stripping the kench and packing the face. At 12.30 on Saturday morning, Rowley was in a kneeling position, setting a prop, when a stone measuring approximately 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 8 inches fell from the roof and caught him on the left shoulder. Rowley then fell forward onto a hammer shaft which caught him in the stomach.'

Rowley died not long thereafter in consequence of a ruptured bowel, another tragedy to list alongside the tens of thousands of men losing their lives on 1 July 1916.

- 673 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful - sic) (**Cpl W. Hall. 28th. Sept [sic], 1913**) lacking integral top riband buckle, very fine £100-£140

R.H.S. Case No. 40,459. The official citation states: 'At 3.30 p.m. on the 28th August, 1913, an old man of 65, threw himself into the canal lock at Upper Mill, Yorks., the depth being 10 ft. and the water foul. Lce.-Corpl. W. Hall, 7th Battalion West Riding Regiment., jumped in and caught him but failed to get him out, and he was drowned.'

Sold with a copied news extract from the *Oldham Evening Chronicle*, dated 29 September 1913, which notes that Mr Walter Hall of Diggle, who was passing at the time, succeeded in bringing the body to the towing path, a distance of 15 to 20 yards; Dr. Bruzand then conducted artificial respiration upon the body of Thomas Bradbury, a 60-year old dry-waller, but to no avail.

674



A fine 'Life-Saving' pair awarded to Chief Boatman H. Pomeroy, H.M. Coastguard, Mevagissey, for rescuing the crew of the French Schooner *Rochellaise* that was stranded on Mevagissey Bar during a gale on 14 June 1857

Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, G.I.V.R., silver (Mr. Henry Pomeroy. Voted 6 Augst. 1857.) with double-dolphin suspension; **France, Second Empire**, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, large silver medal, 5th issue, by Caqué, 44mm, Napoleon III bare headed facing left on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed 'A Henry Pomeroy [sic] Garde-Côte a Mévagissay. Services a la Marine Marchande Française. 1857' on cartouché flanked by supporters, silver mark to edge, with small ring suspension, nearly extremely fine (2) £700-£900

'The French schooner *Rochellaise*, Dunkirk to Cette (Sète), on the French Mediterranean coast, with a cargo of wine and salt, was trying to get into Mevagissey, Cornwall, in a gale when she stranded on Mevagissey Bar with the sea making a clear breach over her. Three small boats put off with the Chief Boatman, two Pilots and 14 other men and saved the schooner's crew of five and a boy.'

For this action Chief Boatman Henry Pomeroy, Pilot William Cloke, and Pilot Joseph Ley were all awarded the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck's Silver Medal, together with a gratuity of £2; the 14 other men involved in the rescue also each received gratuities of £2.



The R.N.I.P.L.S. Silver Medal awarded to 'Big Tom' Brown of Cresswell, Northumberland, for his outstanding rescue of six Danish seamen in conditions of great danger; he was later appointed Coxswain of Cresswell's first lifeboat and received a 'Second Service' clasp in recognition of his saving more than 30 lives over a period of 15 years

Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, G.IV.R., silver (Thomas Brown. Voted 3d. Jan 1861.) with uniface double-dolphin suspension, *edge bruising, good very fine* £400-£500



'On 23 November 1860 the schooner *Julius* of Aalborg, Denmark, was wrecked on the Broad Carr Rocks (Broad Skear) off the Northumberland coast north of Newbiggin. The rocks were submerged by the incoming tide. She sank immediately and her crew could be seen in the rigging with her masts bending to near breaking point. Mr. Brown decided to attempt a rescue with his three sons, using his largest coble on which he had been forced to make temporary repairs to a hole which had been made by a fractious horse. Judging the right moment, he launched and came alongside the schooner in spite of difficult conditions. The crew of six were all saved although two broke their legs in jumping from the rigging. At the moment of rescue, a wave struck the wreck which broke up but, with great skill, Mr. Brown kept his own boat clear of the flying masts.' (*Lifeboat Gallantry*, by Barry Cox, refers).

Second Service clasp voted 13 February, 1890:

'Awarded to Coxswain Brown on his resignation as Coxswain, a post he had held for 15 years since the station was established. In that period the lifeboat had saved 33 lives from various wrecks. Services included those to the s.s. *Gustaf* (1876), the brig *Swift* (1882) and the schooner *Swift* (1886). Prior to the establishment of the station, Thomas Brown (big Tom) had been prominent in saving life and had been awarded the silver medal on 3 January 1861 for a shore boat rescue from the schooner *Julius* on 23 November 1860.' (*ibid*)

Big Tom' Brown was born in the village of Cresswell, Northumberland, in 1817 and followed in the family fishing tradition from a young age. The Brown family have a celebrated place in the history of the small fishing village of Cresswell, not least for the assistance rendered by them across several generations to those in peril on the sea. An article published in *The Lifeboat* magazine in 1922 noted 'Over 90 per cent of the villagers are named Brown, and from time immemorial they have been renowned for their hardihood and giant stature. In the days of the sailing ships many traders making to and from the busy Tyne were cast ashore here, and many gallant rescues have been performed by the men and women of Cresswell. The village has been the nursery of many daring seamen, for its fisher-folk have been trained in courage, resource and knowledge of the sea by the hard and dangerous conditions under which they gain their livelihood.'

Contemporary reports of the first rescue for which Big Tom Brown was recognised record that the circumstances were particularly fraught. The cries of the crew of the wrecked schooner were audible to the crowd gathered along the shore, but until Tom Brown, his elder son (also Thomas) and his brother (James) stepped forward the fierce seas had discouraged any attempt at rescue. The assistance of a passing carter and his mare was secured to pull Brown's boat to the water's edge, where the horse was so startled by the violence of the waves that it lashed out and staved in the bow of the boat below the water-line. Brown took off his coat, stuffed it into the hole and told his youngest son "Sit against that"; so hazardous did the enterprise appear that the boy was replaced by Brown's nephew John Storey, who could be seen baling hard as his companions rowed into the teeth of the easterly gale.

The events which led to the establishment of a lifeboat station at Cresswell were also closely related to a tragedy suffered by the Brown family. In March 1874, Big Tom's brother James (who had accompanied him in the 1860 rescue) and his three sons were returning to Cresswell after a fishing trip. Their boat was in sight of land when a heavy squall capsized it; all 4 drowned. The event was witnessed by Tom Brown himself, who attempted to reach one who could be seen clinging to the upturned boat for a while. As he later recounted, 'I tried to get to him, but our boat was filled with water, and I could not. After I had saved so many strange men's lives, so many foreigners as well as English, to think that I could not get to my own. It was hard.'

Big Tom Brown was the natural choice for coxswain when the Institution's lifeboat '*Old Potter*' arrived the following year; when he relinquished the post fifteen years later, he was succeeded by his son Adam. Such was the esteem in which he was held that in 1899 a fund was established, with the object of ensuring the veteran lifeboatman's comfortable retirement. He died at Hauxley in 1901.



The *Answers* Medal for Heroism awarded to Mr. Daniel Ryder, the inaugural recipient of this award

'Answers' Medal for Heroism, silver (Daniel Ryder, 10th June 1892) *very fine, rare*

£400-£500

Provenance: W. H. Feyver Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Extract from *Answers* 19 March 1892:

'The First Award - The first application made was on behalf of Daniel Ryder, a London crossing sweeper, and, after an interview with Mr Ryder, and careful investigation, we have decided to make him the recipient of our first medal. The medals, however, are not yet ready, but as soon as they are finished we shall present them.

On October 23rd 1891, a hansom-cab horse took fright, and bolted at a terrific rate down Waterloo Place, making direct for the flight of steps at the end of Carlton House Terrace. Had it not been for Daniel Ryder, who, at imminent risk to his life, and at the critical moment, sprang to the horses head, and taking hold of the reins succeeded in pulling him up within a few feet of the steps, the horse, cab and occupants would have been precipitated to the bottom. Fortunately, however, owing to this act of bravery the occupants escaped unhurt.

On February 16th 1892, Daniel Ryder again distinguished himself. As a loaded van was descending Waterloo Place, the horse took fright and bolted. Several vehicles narrowly escaped collision, as, owing to the state of the ground, the drivers experienced greatest difficulty in pulling up. At the junction of Waterloo Place and Pall Mall the affrighted animal, whose speed was increased by the shouts of the spectators, turned to the right and proceeded along Pall Mall on the wrong side of the road. Ryder, who happened to be coming in the opposite direction, pluckily sprang to the horse's head, grasped the reins, and succeeded in pulling him up after a short struggle, in the course of which the horse and van got onto the pavement.

We consider that these acts of Daniel Ryder deserve public recognition, and although his application was made four days before we were first open to such, we have decided to present him with the first Answers Medal'.

Sold with copied research.

Hundred of Salford Humane Society, 2nd type, silver, reverse engraved '**Jas. Ross 1895**', *good very fine*

£50-£70

James Ross was awarded the Silver Medal of the Hundred of Salford Humane Society for saving a little girl from drowning. A contemporary newspaper account adds some more detail:

'A child rescued from drowning in Salford.- A gallant rescue from drowning took place on Monday evening in Salford. About six o'clock a child, named Ethel Daniel, six years of age, whose parents live at 4, Walker-street, Salford, fell into the Irwell near Springfield-lane Bridge. A man, named James Ross, of 100, St. Simon-street, pluckily jumped into the river and rescued the child in a unconscious condition. She was taken to a house, and Police-constable Turner applied "first aid" remedied so skilfully that she recovered consciousness in about 20 minutes. The child was then taken home, and on being examined by Dr. Ward that gentleman said she would soon be none the worse for the immersion.'



A superb 'All Clear Boys' Scout Gilt Cross awarded to Scout Patrol Leader L. A. Richards, St. Matthias Scout Troop, Bethnal Green, for his gallantry rescuing and rendering first aid to the victims of a direct hit during an enemy air raid on Bethnal Green on 19 May 1918: 'With a raging conflagration above and flooding below the boys of the St. Matthias Scout Troop went in and calmly carried out the duties required of us'

Boy Scouts Association Gallantry Cross, 3rd Class, 1st issue, gilt, the reverse inscribed 'L. A. Richards 5.7.18', with integral top gilt riband bar; together with the named award Certificate, inscribed 'This is to Certify that I have Awarded to Patrol Leader Richards of the Saint Mathias [sic] Troop, Bethnal Green the Gilt Cross of the Boy Scouts for Rescuing and rendering first aid to the victims of an air raid at Bethnal Green on 19 May 1918. Signed "Robert Baden Powell", Chief Scout', this mounted in a glazed display frame; and a Presentation Bugle, inscribed 'Presented to Arthur Richards S.P.L. of St. Matthias Scouts by the People of S.W. Ward Bethnal Green, for Valuable Services rendered during Air Raids 1914-1918 "All Clear Boys".'. *good very fine and better (lot)*

£1,200-£1,600



L. A. Richards, a Patrol Leader of St. Matthias Scout Troop, Bethnal Green, served during the Great War as an 'All Clear Boy', and for his services was awarded the Boy Scouts Association Gilt Cross, specifically for rescuing and rendering first aid to the victims of an air raid on Bethnal Green on 19 May 1918. His own account of the War states:

The 'All Clear Boys'

'Following the outbreak of the Great War, the whole troop got together to consider what could be done to contribute towards the war effort. As a result of those deliberations an approach was made to the Officer in Charge, Bethnal Green police station, to see if our talents could be of service. After giving the matter careful consideration the Inspector suggested that it might be a good idea to establish a First Aid Post in a room in the Mission Hall, then facing Old Bethnal Green railway junction, which also served as a Headquarters for the Police Special Constabulary. We agreed to do this and soon a First Aid Station was set up and fully operational with at least one person on duty at all times. The days which followed were not idle times. Practice and more practice was the order of the day and after a short while everything was working with clock-work precision.

Then, quite unexpectedly, came the Zeppelin raids with bombs dropping on London and its environs. These air attacks were so unexpected that no provision had been made by the government for such an emergency. There were no air raid shelters! Terrified people just fled from their houses to church crypts (which really offered little protection from falling bombs) and to the lower parts of the taller tenement buildings and factories. People just felt that it was safer deep down in the earth huddled together for company. But the most terrifying part of the whole business was the fact that it was not until the bombs were actually falling that the people realised that an air raid was in progress.

The police were the first public organisation to get a few minutes' advanced warning of an impending air raid but they had no way of passing that information on to the people. Needless to say, the cyclists of St. Matthias Boy Scout Troop supplied the answer. We linked up with the first aiders and immediately after the police were informed that a raid was imminent the information was passed onto us cyclists who, without thought for our safety, raced around the borough on our bikes calling out "TAKE COVER!" The whole operation was carried out in an orderly manner. Each cyclist was made responsible for a certain number of streets and with a quarter of an hour of an air raid warning being received by the police the whole of the Borough had been warned to Take Cover.

As soon as it became known to the police that the German raiders had been driven off, us cyclists sprang into action once again but this time we carried a bugle. On it we sounded two distinct notes which soon came to be recognised by the public as meaning "ALL CLEAR."

This simple bugle call brought relief and joy to the hearts of the people. With smiles of pleasure and gratitude they left their places of supposed shelter to return home. Us lads on bikes soon became known as the "All Clear Boys".'

The crucial test came during the evening of 19 May 1918:

'Quite close the First Aid Post were several tenement building blocks, about four stories in height, each housing several families. On that fateful day, the people had been given advanced warning to take cover but the folk living in the buildings regarded the ground floor rooms of the somewhat substantially constructed tenement blocks to be safer than a church crypt. So most of the occupants flocked down to the ground floor.

Suddenly one of the building blocks received a direct hit by a bomb! The force of the explosion fractured the water main and the lower part of the building rapidly became flooded while the upper part was burning fiercely. With a raging conflagration above and flooding below the boys of the St. Matthias Scout Troop went in and calmly carried out the duties required of us. As a result of our action I and one other of our team received the Gilt Cross for Gallantry of the Boy Scout Movement. It was, of course, really a token award in recognition of the whole team's courageous efforts. At a later date an investiture was held at The People's Palace in Mile End Road when the Gilt Crosses were pinned onto our uniforms by General Sir Alfred Codrington of the Guards. The two of us also received an illuminated certificate signed by Robert Baden-Powell.

As soon as the war ended, and unknown to the scouts of St. Matthias Troop, the good-hearted, cockney stall-holders whose barrows of wares ranged along the whole length of Bethnal Green Road made a collection from their equally appreciative customers to show their thanks. At a specially arranged Public Concert attended by the Mayor and other local dignitaries each of us All Clear Boys were presented with a suitably engraved bugle.'

Sold with a typed 'Memoire' written by the recipient, detailing his Great War activities; and four black and white postcard photographs relating to the recipient and his award.



679

A Boy Scouts Association Gallantry Cross Third Class group of four awarded to Scout Master T. Grantaire-Robertson, 1st Central Methodist Scout Troop, later Captain, South African Air Force

Boy Scouts Association Gallantry Cross, 3rd Class, gilt, 2nd issue, gilt, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, in case of issue; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these both officially impressed '203330 T. Grantaire-Robertson', in original paper envelopes of issue; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; together with a Scottish Clan Crest Badge for the Robertson Clan; and two South Africa Royal Visit medallions, bronze, both unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Thomas Grantaire-Robertson was born on 20 August 1896 and was a schoolmaster by profession. A Scout Master of the 15 Central Methodist Scout Troop, he was awarded the Scout Association Gallantry Cross Third Class on 10 January 1922. He enlisted for service in the South African Air Force in January 1941, and was posted as Second Lieutenant at 71 Air School, Milner Park. He transferred to 6 Air School in July 1942, and was promoted to Captain on 1 October 1943. He was released from service in August 1946 and resumed employment with the Transvaal Education Department. He died on 12 February 1962.

Sold with copied research.

Note: Coronation Medal unconfirmed.

680

A rare and poignant Our Dumb Friends League Medal pair to Army deserter and career-criminal Mr. E. Netley, who sustained serious injuries whilst out on the prowl one evening at West Croydon railway station, when he attempted to rescue a dog which had strayed onto the tracks.

Found unconscious alongside the body of a cream coloured Alsatian which was described in contemporary accounts as a 'blackened mass' lying across the live rail, Netley was fortunate to escape with his life

Our Dumb Friends League Medal, heart-shaped, silver (Awarded to Mr. Edward Netley. For the courageous rescue of a Dog from a railway track. August 1929.) hallmarks for Birmingham 1927; together with a privately commissioned bronze medal by *Vaughton*, Birmingham, unnamed as issued, swing mounted, *pawnbroker marks to edge of first, scratches to reverse of both, very fine (2)* £700-£900

Edward Netley was born in Brighton around 1893. A labourer of no fixed abode, he attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment around his eighteenth birthday (10047 Pte. E. Netley) and was soon the subject of a Court Martial at Warley Camp on 22 May 1911, in consequence of desertion. Found guilty, he was released from service.

Familiar with dwellings along the London to Brighton railway line, Netley soon caught the attention of the Croydon Borough Bench when charged with stealing furniture from Mr. Arthur Winter who had known him just a few weeks. Out of compassion and seeing Netley with no home and no work, Winter had provided him with lodging and partial board, but was soon dismayed to hear that his goods had been sold in Portobello Road, the shop proprietor believing them to have originated from Netley's 'late mother'. The following year, Netley was back before the courts after breaking into his mother's house at 3, Holland Road, South Norwood. Very much alive, she saw to it that he was sentenced to three month's hard labour for theft.

The outbreak of the Great War saw little change in Netley's behaviour. Attesting for the 6th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment (18676 Pte. E. Netley), he served in Egypt from 16 November 1915 but was soon in trouble for desertion alongside a pal when back home in England. Wearing the stripes of a Corporal, he pretended to be an escort to his friend when challenged by a policeman. The ruse failed and Netley was transferred to the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment (64025 Pte. E. Netley). A while later, Netley was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Appearing in the dock at Croydon Borough Police Court, he described himself as a 'wounded Private' of the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Wearing the ribbon of the Military Medal, his largesse went further. The *Croydon Times* of 16 November 1918, adds:

'Netley told the Bench that he had won the Military Medal and had been wounded four times. He wanted to retrieve his character and would pay back the money. He had been in the army four years. The father said he was sorry his son had not better sense, and hoped the magistrates would deal leniently with him. In reply to Ald. Fox. defendant said he won the Military Medal for capturing a machine gun and seven prisoners.'

Remarkably, Alderman Fox offered Netley 'one more chance,' much to the chagrin of his mother. Analysis of Netley's Army Service Records show that he was indeed wounded, suffering a slight wound in France whilst with the 7th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, and another slight wound to the left hand whilst with the West Yorkshire Regiment. No trace of the award of the MM can be found.

Discharged from the Army on 12 September 1919 and issued a Silver War Badge in consequence of disability, Netley forfeited his Great War medals on 23 December 1920 following further convictions for theft and fraud. Remaining in South London for the next nine years, Netley finally caught the attention of the local press for all the right reasons on a summer evening in 1929. Crossing the bridge at West Croydon Railway Station, he 'heard the cries of a dog' and leapt over an 8-foot wire security fence, falling 30 feet down the embankment. He then attempted to move the animal by hand, but was electrocuted and knocked unconscious, being found soon thereafter atop the clinker and wooden sleepers.

Initially described as an 'unknown hero' by the contemporary press on account of Netley carrying no identification about his body, he was later identified at Croydon General Hospital and received considerable praise. Discharged, he travelled south to Brighton and was immediately caught stealing a bicycle. According to the *Derby Daily Telegraph*, 30 August 1929: 'In recognition of this act of bravery the justices only sentenced Netley to three months' hard labour. But for this act the sentence would have been much greater as he had a bad record.'

Awarded the Our Dumb Friends League Medal, it appears that the recipient's life of poverty and cycle of petty theft continued unabated. Possibly pawned by the recipient, Netley was later admitted to the Kensington and Chelsea workhouse. In 1939, he was further charged at Brentford for having absconded from Isleworth Casual Ward, and fined 5 shillings. Having burned all his bridges with friends and family alike, it appears that his life ended in abject poverty. An article published in *The Guardian* newspaper describes the life of one man in a London workhouse at this time: 'I found myself in a small room with other casuals. There were old men and young men; men who smiled and men who sneered; men who stared fixatedly before them and men who talked in low, toneless voices... But they were all men with one thing in common - hunger.'

Sold with copied research.

Miscellaneous

681



Arctic Medal 1818-55, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw slightly loose, edge nicks, otherwise very fine*

£700-£900

682



Shown actual size

North American Indian Chief's Medal 1814, George III, by T. Wyon, Junior (Jamieson Fig. 26) silver, 38mm, lacking original ornamental suspension loop and fitted with small ring, *two small edge bruises, overall contact marks and wear, otherwise nearly very fine and extremely rare in this size*

£2,000-£3,000

As Indian Chiefs of various ranks had accorded their help during the War of 1812-14, most notably at Fort Detroit, Chateaugay, and Chrystler's Farm, it was decided to present a medal as a reward to those Indian Chiefs who had, by their loyalty and co-operation, assisted the British to win a decisive victory over the American forces. It was struck in three sizes of which the above is the smallest, being for 'minor' Chiefs. They were very much 'war' medals rather than commemorative medals, and they attracted influential Indians throughout what is now Canada and the United States of America to the British cause, and were worn with great pride by the recipients and their descendants. It is interesting to note that as the smaller sizes are considerably scarcer than the largest 76mm variety, the minor Chiefs must have been in the minority amongst the recipients.

During the War of 1812 the British in Canada became allies with Indians under Tecumseh's leadership against the United States. When the War of 1812 began, the weakness of America's hold over the Midwest was apparent. A combined Indian and British military force left their fort on St. Joseph's Island and conquered the American fort at Mackinac Island without firing a shot. Meanwhile, the Potawatomi slaughtered the entire American garrison at Chicago. British fur trader Robert Dickson organised Wisconsin Indians to fight the United States. The Menominee, Ho-chunk, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Santee Dakota, Sauk, and Fox all fought on the side of the British during the War and fended off American attempts to regain control of the region.

In 1814, the United States established a small post at Prairie du Chien called Fort Shelby, but the Indians and British militia quickly conquered it, renaming it Fort McKay, and defeated two American relief expeditions sent up the Mississippi River from St. Louis to retake it. That same year, Indians from Wisconsin and Michigan repelled an American military force that attempted to retake Mackinac Island. The United States found the area of Wisconsin and northern Michigan virtually unassailable, and throughout the War of 1812, it remained firmly in the hands of the British and their Indian allies.

683

Earl of Willingdon's Viceroy Presentation Medal 1931, the obverse featuring conjoined busts of Lord and Lady Willingdon; the reverse featuring Lord Willingdon's coat of arms, 51mm, silver, the edge engraved '**Siraj Din, Head Mistry, 1936**', with silver ring suspension; together with an Indian Title Badge, G.V.R., Khan Sahib, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved '**Khwaja Aziz-ul-Hasan Ghori 2nd. Jany. 1933**', *the first with traces of having been held in a claw or vice at 3 o'clock, otherwise very fine; the Title Badge fair to fine (2)*

£120-£160



Dartmoor Autumn Manœuvres Medal 1873, by *Upton & Hussey, 22 St. James's Street*, 37mm, silver, the obverse depicting Deputy Controller Strickland, C.B.; the reverse depicting a tent in the pouring rain, 6 clasps, Princes Town, Roborough, Black Tor, Haxary, Ringmoor, Cadover Bridge, with top silver riband buckle, maker's name engraved to edge, *suspension claw slightly loose, nearly extremely fine, rare* £300-£400

The Dartmoor Autumn Manœuvres of 1873 was a major Army exercise that took place in August 1873 when the 1st and 2nd Divisions, consisting of over 12,000 men and 2,000 horses, carried out formation training in the Ringmoor, Roborough, and Yennadon Downs area. During the exercise blank cartridges were used for the first time by the artillery and infantry. The exercise had to be called off early because of atrocious weather, and a special medal was struck to celebrate surviving the rainstorms. Overall command was held by Deputy Controller Strickland, C.B., of the Commissary General's Department.

An unusual Great War Memorial Plaque to Lieutenant C. E. Adams, D.C.M., Royal Fusiliers, late Devonshire Regiment, who was killed during the Headford Junction Ambush, Co. Kerry, during the Irish Civil War on 21 March 1921

Memorial Plaque (Cecil Edward Adams) *good very fine*

£240-£280

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

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He assumed command of and led his company with great courage and initiative. Later, although wounded, he remained at his post for 24 hours.'

Cecil Edward Adams was born on 14 March 1882. Entering the Army, he served over eight years in the ranks and over one year as a Warrant Officer Class II. Serving in France and Flanders during the Great War, he was awarded the D.C.M. for courage and leadership as a Sergeant in the Devonshire Regiment during an action in 1916. For his service in the field, on 5 July 1918 he was granted a commission in the Royal Fusiliers. During the course of the War he was wounded on four occasions. After the War it is reported that the Regimental Colours were carried by Lieutenants C. E. Adams and H. E. S. Wall on the occasion of a review by the King at Aldershot on 23 May 1920.

The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers arrived in Ireland on 21 July 1920; Lieutenant Adams and 32 other ranks being sent to Galbally. On 21 March 1921, Adams and 27 men of "B" Company, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers were travelling from Kenmare to Killarney on a train along with civilian passengers. Leaving Kenmare at about 01.50 the train arrived at Headford Junction at about 15.00 where the troops had to change train for Killarney. As the first men were getting out, gunfire was opened up on them by men concealed on the banks on both sides of the line and from the station; the rebels having positioned a machine-gun in the stationmaster's house. Adams and three senior N.C.O.s. were immediately cut down. The survivors took what cover they could and although greatly outnumbered, returned fire taking further casualties. The unequal contest continued for an hour when another train approaching from Mallow neared the station. The train contained an officer and 14 soldiers, and on hearing the firing up ahead, the officer in charge stopped the train and advanced on foot in extended order towards the station. The arrival of further soldiers caused the rebels to retreat. They left behind two dead - one their commander, Daniel J. Allman, Commandant of the East Kerry Brigade Column I.R.A.; their other dead and wounded they took with them. Of the ambushed party, 8 were killed and 11 wounded; in addition two civilian passengers were killed and others wounded.

Adams was buried with full military honours at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.

Sold with copied research.

Memorial Plaque (**John Charles Breach**) *very fine*

£50-£70

John Charles Breach (listed as 'John Thomas Breach' on both CWGC and *Soldiers Died in the Great War*, but as John Charles Breach on M.I.C.) was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. Private Breach was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 August 1914, and is commemorated on La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, Seine-et-Marne, France.



The Memorial Plaque to Captain B. J. W. M. Moore, M.C., 1 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, an extremely skilful and aggressive Nieuport single-seater fighter pilot who was involved in a countless number of 'dog-fights' - frequently let down by weather conditions and equipment, his confirmed score of at least 1 enemy aircraft and 2 kite balloons shot down, not reflecting the amount of enemy aircraft actually damaged by his close contact flying. Moore was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in operations immediately prior to the July 1916 Somme land offensive, and was killed in a flying accident whilst stationed as an instructor at the School of Special Flying, Gosport, on 10 June 1917

Memorial Plaque (Beaufoi John Warwick Montressor Moore) *nearly extremely fine*

£300-£400

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 July 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry and skill. He has destroyed two enemy kite balloons, one of which was being guarded by an enemy aeroplane. He has repeatedly attacked hostile aircraft, on one occasion attacking a flight of four, all of which he drove down, and two of which he followed to 2,000 feet, one being apparently hard hit.'

Beaufoi John Warwick Montressor Moore was born in London in January 1885, and was the son of Mr B. Moore, of 27 Langham Street, London, a barrister whose chambers were at 4 Pump Court, Temple. He was educated privately, and later at King's College London and the Polytechnic School of Engineering, London. After 'completing his apprenticeship as an Electrical Engineer (Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1912), he was employed as Chief Draughtsman by his grandfather's firm, J C Fuller & Company of London. Over the next few years, he travelled to Egypt and to Canada for his firm, and was in Winnipeg, Canada, shortly before war broke out in 1914. Returning to England, he tried to get a commission via the London University OTC, but was refused entry on medical grounds. Undeterred, he travelled to Avonmouth to enlist in the RFC. His technical abilities apparent, he was immediately promoted to 1st Class Mechanic. Next, he qualified for his 'ticket', gaining the Royal Aero Certificate (Number 931) at his own expense, on 10 October 1914. He was accepted as a Cadet in February 1915 and was eventually gazetted Second Lieutenant to the RFC, via the Special Reserve, on 23 August following. After completing his formal pilot training at the CFS and elsewhere, he was confirmed and gazetted Flying Officer on 28 October 1915.' (*The Military Cross to Flying Personnel of Great Britain and the Empire 1914-19*, by H. Giblin and N. Franks, refers)

Moore was posted for operational flying with 1 Squadron (Nieuport 17's - single seater fighters) then at Bailleul, France, in February 1916. The following is provided by Moore's Combat Report for 28 April 1916:

'The Nieuport Scout [Moore as pilot] was flying due North over Houlhurst Forest at about 12,000 feet when a hostile machine was seen about 3,000 feet below, heading towards the British lines. The Nieuport nose dived down on to the hostile machine and flattened out just under its tail and opened fire. The H.A. immediately dived and turned at right angles but the Nieuport was manoeuvred so as to come under its tail again when another burst was fired. The distance between the machines varied from 50 to 70 yards. The Tracer Bullets appeared to enter the fuselage of the hostile machine but while changing a drum the hostile machine was lost partly owing to the thick haze and sun and owing to the way it was diving down...'

The summer of 1916 was to prove busy for Moore, with him being involved in a similar combat on 17 June 1916 (when the Combat Report gives that 'Ground observers state that German machine appeared to be in difficulties after our machine left it') and on 22 June 1916, '2nd Lieutenant Moore, 1 Squadron, in a Nieuport Scout, had four engagements between 9 and 11am while on patrol between Messines and Hollebeke. On each occasion the hostile machine was driven off.' (*Royal Flying Corps Communique No. 40*, refers)

On 25 June 1916 fighter units of the R.F.C. had been detailed for an all-out assault on the chain of German observation kite balloons positioned just behind the German trenches, in preparation for the Somme Offensive. The final stages for the impending land offensive along the Somme front meant that these 'eyes' for the German artillery had to be put out if there was to be any hope of surprise for the Allied build-up in strength in the forward zones. In all, 23 kite balloons were earmarked for destruction, of which 15 were actually attacked by R.F.C. scouts. A total of 7 kite balloons were destroyed over 25-26 June, 2 of which were by Moore (see M.C.), and 1 was shot down by Albert Ball, V.C. (11 Squadron) - the latter recording the events of that week in his letters, and also being recorded in the *Royal Flying Corps Communique No. 40*.

Moore attacked another kite balloon on 3 July 1916, only to be on the receiving end of the German defensive measures set up to defend it:

'The Nieuport turned away, and immediately streams of fire balls were projected up at the machine from the ground, fanwise, 3 different sets being observed. Each set appeared to consist of about one hundred jets possibly a yard apart. One set of jets passed immediately beneath the

Nieuport at the top of flat part of its trajectory moving at a great speed....' (Combat Report refers)

Moore went on the attack again, and fired tracers into the fuselage of an Albatross on 28 July 1916, before the following took place on 8 August 1916:

'On the 2nd Army front 14 hostile aircraft were seen, and there were five combats.

2nd Lieutenant Moore on a Nieuport of 1 Squadron, from 17,000 ft. observed an Albatross circling between Armentiers and Lille. He waited until it had made two circuits and then dived and attacked it from behind and below. A long shaft of flame burst from the hostile machine, and the Nieuport had to turn quickly to avoid the flame, the heat of which was felt by the pilot. The machine fell and hit the ground near Frelinghem, one of the occupants having already fallen out. The other four combats were indecisive.' (*Royal Flying Corps Communique No. 47*, refers)

The Combat Report for the above adds that 'the machine was watched the whole way down, and flames and smoke continued to come from it. It hit the ground near Frelinghem and a huge burst of flame denoted the moment when it hit the ground..'

Moore advanced to Temporary Captain and Flight Commander at the end of September 1916. He was posted to the School of Special Flying, Grange Airfield, Gosport in 1917, having been invested with the M.C. by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 14 February 1917. Sadly, Captain Moore was killed in a flying accident on 10 June 1917, 'while flying a dual control machine... The exact cause of the which has not yet been ascertained. The machine nose-dived to earth and the two officers were thrown out, Captain Moore being killed and Captain Heard severely injured. At the inquest held on Monday afternoon on Captain Moore, it was stated that the deceased was 33 years of age. He was an experienced pilot, having been flying for about two years.... Captain Heard, who had also had experience as an aeronaut, was undergoing a course of instruction for duty as an instructor.

It was stated by an officer (who was an expert), that the machine was probably not more than 60ft. up at the time of the accident. Had it been higher it was probable the pilot would have been able to right it; as it was he could not do so. A medical officer, who arrived on the scene just after the accident, stated that on its fall the machine was on fire and smashed. Captain Moore was lying beside it, quite dead, but Captain Heard, who was lying some distance away, was conscious. He said that he and Captain Moore were discussing some detail, when something happened, and the next thing was that he found himself on the grass. He was now suffering from a certain amount of shock, but would recover. Captain Heard could give no more information as to the cause of the accident, said that witness but his opinion was that there was nothing wrong with the engine. Captain Moore, who had sustained terrible injuries, probably died instantaneously from the rupture of internal organs. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, and the Coroner and jury expressed sympathy with the relatives.' (WO 339/54749 refers)

Captain Moore is buried in Gosport (Ann's Hill) Cemetery, Hampshire.

Sold with a large file of copied research, Combat Reports etc, including photographic image of recipient in uniform.

- 688** Territorial Force Nursing Service miniature cape badge (2), 1st (1908) issue, silver; 2nd (1921) issue, silver; together with a small silver identity medallion engraved '**M. Francis, Chelsea 1914 T.F.N.S.**', *good very fine* (3) £60-£80

Miss Mary Elizabeth Francis served as a Sister with the Territorial Force Nursing Service during the Great War in Egypt and Mesopotamia from 19 October 1915, and for her services during the Great War she was Mentioned in Despatches by General Maude (*London Gazette* 2 November 1917), and awarded the A.R.R.C. (*London Gazette* 25 February 1918).

Sold with extensive copied research.

- 689** Voluntary Aid Detachment Identity Bracelets.
Two V.A.D. identity bracelets, the first silver and engraved '**F. J. Hamlyn Goodban. 2536 V.A.D. Devon 42. C.E.**'; the second fashioned from a French Franc, the obverse of the coin erased and engraved '**Boulogne V. Clow. V.A.D. 16771 London 40 B.R. C.S. 1918-1919 Wimereux**', both on chain bracelets, *generally good condition* (2) £60-£80

Miss Vera Eleanor Eileen Clow served with the Voluntary Aid Detachment in France from 10 May 1918 to 13 May 1919.

Sold with copied research.

- 690** Salvation Army Long and Faithful Service Medal, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved '**Mrs. Major Florence Dead, April 1915**', in case of issue; together with a R.A.O.B. Jewel, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved '**Bro. Derrick Heardman Raised 21-7 -58 Enterprise Lodge 8629**', with integral top 'Primo' Buffalo riband bar; and a N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, bi-lingual issue, 1 clasp, Ex-Yougoslavie, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £50-£70

- 691** Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (36), all named to a variety of units; together with Pakistan (Republic) General Service Medal (5), 1 clasp (3), Kashmir 1948; Dir-Bajaur 1960-62; Kashmir 1964-65; 2 clasps (2), Dir-Bajaur 1960-62, Kashmir 1964-65; Kashmir 1964-65, Kutch 1965, all unnamed as issued; and six other miscellaneous medals, *generally very fine* (47) £50-£70

- 692** Arnhem Souvenir Ticket, 73mm x 64mm, aluminium, the obverse featuring the logo of the British 1st Airborne Division, a Greek Warrior mounted on a winged horse, the reverse inscribed 'This Souvenir Ticket is made of metal from one of the crashed gliders which carried the British 1st Airborne Division into Battle at Arnhem on September 17th 1944.', *some slight corrosion commensurate with age, good condition* £70-£90

693



Specimen Medal: Albert Medal, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, gold and enamel, unnamed, in correct fitted case of issue with G.V.R. embossed cipher, *extremely fine* £2,000-£2,400



Only 45 Albert Medals in Gold for Saving Life on Land were ever awarded.

694 Copy Medal: Earl St. Vincent's Testimony of Approbation 1800, silver, with small loop suspension, *a cast copy struck on a thin flan, edge bruised, contact marks and a little distorted to the edges, very fine* £80-£100

695 Renamed and Defective Medals (2): Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, *planchet only, naming erased but the following letters just about discernible 'Ja . es E . re . 97 .. ot'*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, *heavily polished and worn, with the naming details almost completely rubbed off, but appears to be named to a Sepoy in the 1st Regt. N.I., with bazaar-made replacement suspension; edge bruising to both, overall fair (2)* £50-£70

Research carried out by the present vendor states that the Crimea Medal is believed to be that awarded to 1021 Private **James Eyre**, 97th Regiment of Foot, who was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his services in the Crimea (Recommendation dated 14 January 1855). Sold with copied research.

x696 Renamed and Defective Medals (2): Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 *privately manufactured* clasp, Lucknow (**P. O'Connor. Horse A. 802 E.I.Co.**) *renamed*; China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860, *naming erased; the first worn, with suspension post re-pinned, this fair to fine; the second good very fine (2)* £100-£140

x697 Renamed and Defective Medals (2): 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 (**Civil Surgeon H. R. Ellis.**) *renamed*; Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of Ookiep, bronze issue (**J. Phillips.**) *this a cast copy; the QSA cleaned and lacquered, very fine (2)* £60-£80

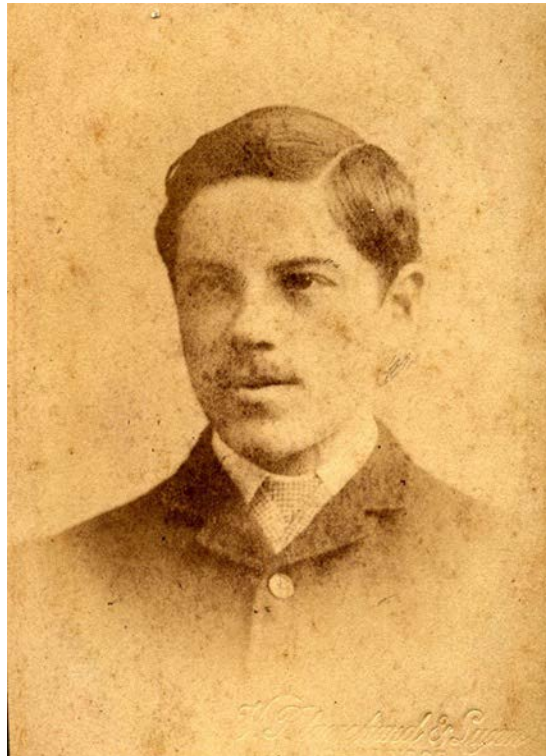
Miniature Medals

698



The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by J. P. Orr, Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service, together with an interesting archive of original documents and letters

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, C.S.I., Companion's badge, gold and enamel, with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., 1st type badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on Military Division riband; Kaisar-I-Hind, V.R. 2nd class, silver; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, mounted as worn on a *Hunt & Roskell* riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£500-£700*



C.S.I. *London Gazette* 12 December 1911.

C.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 8 January 1919.

James Peter Orr was born at Bangalore, India in 1867. 20 years earlier, his grandfather had established the watch and clockmaking firm P. Orr & Sons at Madras, where it rapidly expanded into a flourishing jewellers and luxury goods business with warrants from the Prince of Wales and several Indian rulers. Educated at Hurstpierpoint College, Orr's academic ability was such that he achieved the rare feat of passing the entrance examination for the Indian Civil Service while still at school, before going on to take a first class degree at Caius College, Cambridge. He returned to India to take up his I.C.S. place in 1889 and would spend the next 30 years working in its administrative branch in the Bombay Presidency. Besides his duties as Collector, Magistrate and Political Agent, he also concentrated on forest demarcation, suburban development and famine relief; his work in the latter sphere saw him included in the first list of recipients of the new Kaisar-I-Hind Medal for Public Service, in May 1900. In 1909 he was appointed Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust and spent the next ten years working towards development of the city, particularly in housing, slum reform and town planning. He also served as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay and during the Great War visited war hospitals and organised the work of tracing missing and wounded of the Mesopotamia campaign. He was recognised by appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Star of India on the occasion of the King-Emperor's visit to India for the 1911 Delhi Durbar, and as a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1919 for his war work. After retirement to England that year he took up the position of Director of Housing of London County Council. He died at Canterbury, Kent, in 1949.



Sold with an archive of original personal correspondence and testimonials, including hand-written letters from three Governors of Bombay under whom Mr Orr served – Lord Northcote (afterwards Governor-General of Australia), Lord Sydenham and Lord Willingdon (later Viceroy of India); and a DVD of copied research.

For the recipient's full-sized C.B.E. and Delhi Durbar Medal, see Lots 272 and 654; and for the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal awarded to his wife, Mrs Amy Orr, see Lot 275.

World Orders and Decorations

699 **Australia**, Australian Service Medal 1945-75; Defence Force Service Medal, unnamed; together with the following *copy* Medals: International Force East Timor Medal (2), the reverse of both engraved 'Replica'; Afghanistan Medal (2); Iraq Medal (2); Anniversary of National Service Medal 1951-72 (2); Defence Long Service Medal (2); Australian Defence Medal (2); Great Britain Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, the edge engraved '4011764 Sgt W Smith RA Regiment' and marked 'copy'; Jubilee 2002, *extremely fine* (16) £50-£70

700 **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, Ministry of War, bronze, the reverse embossed '**Miss V. Collum 1917**'; together with a miniature Second Empire award of the St. Helena Medal, gilt, in embossed card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100

701 **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, the reverse officially engraved '**A. D. L. MacPherson. Adriatico 23-5-1918**', in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

702 **Montenegro, Kingdom**, Military Bravery Medal, silver (2); Medal for Heroism 1862, silver; Nikola I Golden Jubilee Medal 1910, bronze (2); Commemorative Medal for the War with Macedonia 1915-16, *abrasively cleaned, generally nearly very fine*
Yugoslavia, Social Federal Republic, Medal for Military Merit, silvered; Medal of Labour, bronze-gilt; Medal for the 30th Anniversary of Victory over Fascism 1975, bronze-gilt; Medal for the 50th Anniversary of the People's Army 1991, bronze-gilt, *extremely fine* (10) £140-£180

703 **Netherlands, Kingdom**, War Commemorative Cross, bronze (2), no clasp; 1 clasp, Krijg ter Zee 1940-1945, both mounted for wear by 'Fa. A. Tack, Breda'; together with the Commemorative Medal for the Veterans of the French 7th Army in Holland 1940, bronze, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-£140

704 **Ottoman Empire**, Gallipoli Star 1915, silver and enamel, reverse stamped 'B.B. & Co.', *good very fine* £80-£100

705



Sarawak, Government Service Long Service Decoration, Vyner Brooke Rajah, silver, unnamed, *extremely fine, rare* £200-£240

Charles Vyner de Windt Brooke (1874-1963) succeeded his father, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, in 1917 as the third and last 'White Rajah' of Sarawak. He abdicated in 1946 when Sarawak was ceded to Britain as a Crown Colony. The state gained its independence on 22 July 1963, and on 16 September 1963 it was admitted into the Federation of Malaysia.

706



The Spanish Orders of Civil Merit bestowed upon Don Pedro Reus Pujadas

- i) **Spain, Franco Period**, Order of Civil Merit, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 71mm including wreath suspension x 49mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 75mm x 73mm, gilt and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, unmarked, with full sash riband, in *Villanueva y Laiseca, Madrid*, case of issue, *this lacking insert*, the lid fitted with a name plate inscribed 'Excmo. Sr. Don Pedro Reus Pujadas, 1968'; together with the related miniature lapel Star, *good very fine*
- ii) **Spain, Franco Period**, Order of Civil Merit, Commander's Star, 75mm x 73mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, unmarked, in *Villanueva y Laiseca, Madrid*, case of issue, the lid fitted with a silver name plate inscribed 'Ilmo. Sr. D. Pedro Reus Pujadas, Año 1960', *minor blue enamel damage to motto around central medallion, very fine (3)*

£240-£280

707



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*

£300-£400

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.



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 service 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 riband, *good very fine* £300-£400

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 Bard 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.

x 709



A United States of America Second War Silver Star, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart group of seven awarded to Sergeant E. F. Covin, United States Cavalry, who was thrice wounded during the Second World War

United States of America, Silver Star, unnamed as issued, with riband bar and lapel device, in case of issue; Bronze Star, unnamed as issued, with riband bar and lapel device; Purple Heart, unnamed as issued, with riband bar with two bronze oak leaf clusters and lapel device; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Liberation of the Philippines Medal; Army Good Conduct Medal; together with the recipient's riband bar and Combat Infantryman Badge, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £240-£280

Silver Star awarded 9 May 1944.

The official citation states: 'For gallantry in action at New Guinea on 20 March 1944. His platoon stopped in its advance by heavy machine gun fire, Private first class Covin, with utter disdain for the enemy fire, crawled forward to a position from which he could deliver machine gun fire against an enemy pillbox which was vital to the enemy's defense. With his concentration of machine gun fire and notwithstanding his own exposure to snipers, he succeeded in eliminating the pillbox, thus facilitating the advance of his platoon.'

Edward F. Covin was born in Beaumont, Texas, on 19 September 1922, and attested for the 7th Cavalry Regiment, United States Army, on 26 February 1943. He was awarded his Combat Infantryman Badge on 23 June 1944 and served during the Second World War in the Asiatic-Pacific campaign in New Guinea, and in the Liberation of the Philippines. Thrice wounded in action - on 20 March 1944, 25 February 1945, and 6 March 1945 - he was awarded both the Silver Star and the Bronze Star, and also received the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Badge. He was honourably discharged on 6 August 1945.

Sold with the Bestowal Document for the Silver Star, named to 'Sergeant Edward F. Covin, 39561335, (then Private First Class, Cavalry), for Gallantry in Action at New Guinea, 20 March 1944'; Bestowal Document for the Bronze Star, named to 'Sergeant Edward F. Covin, 39561335, (then Private First Class, Cavalry), for Meritorious Achievement in Ground Operations against the Enemy in the Pacific Theater of Operations, during the New Guinea Campaign at New Guinea, 20 March 1944'; Bestowal Document for the Purple Heart, named to 'Sergeant Edward F. Covin, 39561335, (then Private First Class, Cavalry), for Wounds Received in Action at New Guinea on 20 March 1944'; Bestowal Document for the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart, named to 'Sergeant Edward F. Covin, 39561335, (then Private First Class, Cavalry), for Wounds Received in Action on the Philippine Islands, 25 February 1945; Bestowal Document for the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart, named to 'Sergeant Edward F. Covin, 39561335, Cavalry, for Wounds Received in Action on the Philippine Islands, 6 March 1945; copied record of service; and a photographic image believed to be of the recipient.

x 710

A United States of America Second War Silver Star and Bronze Star group of five awarded to Lieutenant B. C. Washburn, 134th Infantry Regiment, 35th Infantry Division, United States Army

United States of America, Silver Star, the reverse engraved 'Ben C. Washburn'; Bronze Star, unnamed; American Campaign Medal; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; together with the recipient's Combat Infantryman Badge, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £180-£220

Silver Star awarded per General Order 12, HQ 35th Infantry Division, on 15 February 1945.

The official citation states: 'For gallantry in action in Belgium, on 2, 3, and 4 January 1945. When two companies of the Second Battalion, 134th Infantry, suffered the severing of their supply line by enemy action, Lieutenant Washburn reconnoitered for a route for the delivery of vital supplies. Despite the fact that the only route available traversed open terrain subjected to enemy machine gun and small arms fire, Lieutenant Washburn successfully led hand carrying parties during the nights of 2, 3, and 4 January, organized litter teams to evacuate the seriously wounded men of the two companies, and by his leadership, initiative, and resourcefulness, enabled the two units to continue their operations against the enemy.'

Bronze Star awarded per General Orders 58, HQ 35th Infantry Division, on 26 December 1944.

The official citation states: 'For heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in France, on 26 and 27 November 1944, Lieutenant Washburn, Transportation officer of the Second Battalion, 134th Infantry, personally reconnoitered a route to send supplies to attacking units in the nearby villages, as the only direct route into these villages was in enemy hands. Despite artillery and mortar fire, he succeeded in locating a suitable route, and on the night of 26 November, he brought four vehicles to a point between the two villages, then directed the carrying of supplies by hand to each of the villages. The same procedure was followed the next night. Throughout this operation, Lieutenant Washburn worked under heavy enemy fire, ensuring a constant flow of vital supplies to all companies at the front. His cool-headed resourcefulness and tireless devotion to duty reflect credit upon his character as an officer.'

Sold with copied research.

x711 An extremely well-documented United States of America Silver Star and Purple Heart group of ten awarded to Staff Sergeant J. W. Wilson, United States Army

United States of America, Silver Star (James W. Wilson); Purple Heart (James W. Wilson); Army Good Conduct Medal (2), both named 'James W. Wilson'; National Defense Medal, with oak leaf cluster; Armed Forces Expeditionary Service Medal; Korean Service Medal, with two bronze stars on riband; U.N. Medal for Korea; Vietnam Service Medal, with two bronze stars on riband; Humanitarian Service Medal; together with the recipient's Combat Medical Badge; two Marksman's Badge, one with Rifle Bar, the other with Grenade Bar; and various riband bars and other riband devices, *good very fine (lot)* £140-£180

James W. Wilson served with the United States Army overseas in Korea from 6 March 1953 to 1 July 1954; and in Vietnam from 13 August 1965 to 10 August 1966, and again from 3 March 1968 to 15 January 1969.

Sold with the recipient's Army Commendation Medal Certificate, named to Staff Sergeant James W. Wilson, 415404753, United States Army, for Meritorious Service 12 January 1969 to 30 September 1969; President of the United States of America Certificate for Outstanding Community Achievement of Vietnam Era Veterans; a vast quantity of contemporary photographs, mainly service related, some with annotations to the reverse; other ephemera; and copied research.

x712 A United States of America Legion of Merit and Purple Heart pair awarded to A. W. Parry
United States of America, Legion of Merit, Legionnaire's Badge, the reverse engraved 'Alfred W Parry'; Purple Heart, the reverse engraved 'Alfred W. Parry', *nearly extremely fine*

A United States of America Bronze Star and Purple Heart group of three awarded to K. O. Moorehead

United States of America, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, the reverse engraved 'Kenneth O. Moorehead'; Purple Heart, the reverse engraved 'Kenneth O. Moorehead'; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £80-£100

x713 A United States of America 'Korean War' Bronze Star and Purple Heart Pair awarded to Private First Class W. L. Beach, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, United States Army

United States of America, Bronze Star, unnamed; Purple Heart, the reverse engraved 'William L. Beach'; together two cloth patches and a Korean cigarette lighter, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

William L. Beach, a native of South Carolina, served with the United States Forces from 12 May 1949 to 24 December 1954, and was twice wounded in action in Korea. Awarded the Bronze Star for his gallantry, the official citation states: 'Private First Class William L. Beach, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 5 September 1950 in the vicinity of Changnyong, Korea. On that date his unit was defending Hill 208 against an attack by a determined and numerically superior enemy. Private Beach's platoon prepared to withdraw under heavy enemy pressure. During this attack he encountered six of the enemy, but beat them back with hand grenades, wounding three and causing the others to withdraw a short distance. When two additional enemy joined the three, he again forced them back with his last hand grenade. Only when the rest of his platoon had completed their withdrawal did he withdraw. The heroism displayed by Private Beach reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.'

Sold with copied research.

x714 United States of America, Silver Star (2) (Lloyd C. McKenzie; De Vern E Wilson) latter in case of issue; Navy Cross, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £120-£160

Lloyd C. McKenzie was born in Norris City, Illinois, on 31 May 1922 and served as a Lieutenant with the 825th Bomb Squadron, 484th Bomb Group, during the Second World War. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action as a Bombardier of a B-24 aircraft. 'On 21 February 1945, Lieutenant McKenzie led a group formation on a bombing mission against a vital enemy communications center in Austria. Approaching the target his formation encountered intense, accurate, and heavy anti aircraft fire which severely damaged his aircraft, and set one engine on fire. Despite eminent danger of explosion, realizing the importance of his lead position, Lieutenant McKenzie remained at his position bringing his group formation through enemy fire for a highly successful bombing run. Under his superior leadership, the bombs from his entire formation were well concentrated in the target area, inflicting grave damage on vital enemy installations and supplies. Leaving the objective his aircraft was seen to loose altitude and the crew began to abandon the stricken plane. By his conspicuous gallantry, professional skill and devotion to duty, as evidenced throughout his combat career, Lieutenant McKenzie has upheld the highest traditions of the Military Service thereby reflecting great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States of America.'

Taken Prisoner of War, he was repatriated at the end of the War.

Sold with copied research.

x715 United States of America, Purple Heart (Mervin G. Bush, 8th Air Force WWII); together with an 'Air Force' ring, believed to be associated with the recipient, the inside inscribed 'E. C. 12.25.13', *extremely fine* £60-£80

A published article with the lot states: 'Mervin Bush, who flew as a tail gunner with the 92nd Bomb Group and spent nearly three with the Eighth Air Force, claims a rare string of World War II achievements, including:

The first airman to be awarded the Air Medal in the European theater, for shooting down two FW-190s over Lille, France October 9, 1942;

The first American serviceman to get married to a British woman, Joan Bigmall from the Bovington area, April 3, 1943;

The first American to father a child in England, daughter Marilyn, born by his wife Joan January 25, 1944.

Bush said his marriage was so early in the war, "there weren't even regulations to cover such a thing." He said he was granted a short leave and the rest of his crew was shot down while he was on his honeymoon.

He claims that when he was awarded his first Air Medal, for gallantry as a tail-gunner on a combat mission over enemy-occupied continental Europe on 9 October 1942, Major-General Ira C. Eaker, who made the presentation, said to him "You are the first to receive the Air Medal".

Bush, originally from Philadelphia and now living in Hatboro, PA, arrived in England with the first contingents of the 92nd in August, 1942, having joined the Army Air Corps February 9, 1942 and trained at MacDill, FL.

His first assignment at MacDill was as a photographer "because they hadn't installed in the tail or ball turrets of the B-17s we were flying".

After 14 missions, Bush was pulled out of combat to work full time training others. He spent his entire time in England at Alconbury and mostly Bovington, where he served as an instructor in power and gun sights until war's end. He received a second Air Medal for shooting down an ME -109 on April 5, 1943.

Bush left the Army Air Corps after World War II but has pursued a life-long hobby of collecting military insignia and other artifacts that include: Every medal issued by the United States, dating back to George Washington's command.

Models of every airplane used in World War II.

A vast collection of military insignia, guns and pictures.

The medals and insignia are housed in 70 frames measuring 18 by 24 inches each. Bush values the collection at "more than \$300,000".

x716 United States of America, Purple Heart (Robert L. Fox) with riband bar and lapel device, in case of issue, *extremely fine* £50-£70

Robert L. Fox was born in Henrico, Virginia, in 1928 and served with the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division in Korea. He was killed in action in North Korea on 24 April 1951.

Sold with copied research.

x717 United States of America, Purple Heart (3) (Dennis Blasingame; Wayne H Jackson; Angelo Torres) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £60-£80

x718 United States of America, Purple Heart (3) (Ross Campbell; John E. Jacob; Thornwald D. Peterson) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £60-£80

x719 United States of America, Purple Heart (3) (Roger A. Christian; Robert M. Krepps; Richard G. LeFon) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

Robert Martin Krepps served with the United States Forces from 16 August 1965 to 15 August 1971. Research with the lot states that he served in Vietnam from January 1966 and was a machine gunner with A/2/237. He was wounded by a piece of shrapnel to the lining of his heart, which could not be removed, during the Battle of Troung Luong and he subsequently died some years later as a direct result of his wounds.

Sold with copied research, including a firsthand account of the battle, in which the recipient is mentioned:

'Gunners Montgomery and Krepps were at the rear of the column when they heard the shooting and then a command: "Machine Gun up front!" The two ran up the creek bed, hauling their M-60. Montgomery skidded down onto the creek bank, ready to feed more rounds into the M-60 for Krepps, who was already on his belly and firing. Montgomery felt something explode in his thigh. He saw his left leg dangling behind him, twisted completely around. Two machine gun bullets had pulverised his thigh bone. He had always thought that a wounded man should shout something inspirational. He screamed: "The mother f---er shot me!"'

x720 United States of America, Purple Heart (3) (George J. Curtis; Mitchell Ebarb; Francis G. Klanka) *good very fine* £70-90

George J. Curtis served as a Corporal in the 91st Greentree Division during the Second World War in Italy. Research with the lot states that, having been wounded in action, he refused the Purple Heart at the time as he was concerned that the notification back home would upset his mother.

x721 United States of America, Purple Heart (3) (James A. Marzitello; James W. Seaton; Charles J. Szulewski) all in cases of issue, *the first with re-engraved naming and enamel damage, generally very fine and better (3)* £80-£100

Charles J. Szulewski was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 27 August 1921, and enlisted in Boston on 20 September 1940, serving with the Army Medical Department in the Philippines.

Sold with copied research.

722 United States of America, a selection of mainly Second World War and later medals, both campaign and Long Service, all unnamed; together with an Ethiopian War Medal; a Republic of Korea War Service Medal; a Spanish Civil War Medal; and a Zimbabwean Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, *generally good very fine and better (lot)* £60-£80

723



The Lincolnshire Regiment Officer's Blue Cloth Helmet 1902-14.

The scull complete with gilt metal fittings, the frontal plate of crowned star pattern with laurel and garter overlays, in the centre on black velvet ground a silvered Spinx/Egypt, title scroll below 'The Lincolnshire Regt.' buff leather sweat band with crimson silk lining and retailer's stamp 'Hawkes & Co., 14 Piccadilly, London', *good condition*

£300-£400

724

16th (The Queen's) Lancers Other Ranks Full Dress Lance Cap Plate.

A good quality die-stamped gilded metal example c.1902-14, Royal Arms with King's Crown, battle honours up to South Africa 1900-02 and unit title below, with two screw post fasteners; together with a Lancers Plume Holder, *good condition*

£50-£70

725

Leicestershire Regiment 1st Volunteer Battalion Waist Belt 1885-1908.

An other ranks standard pattern white metal clasp with title circlet '1st Voln. Battn. The Leicester Regt.', to the centre three lions, on a patent brown leather belt, *good condition*

£100-£140

-
- 726** Indian Waist Belt Clasps.
A small selection, including Corps of Guides, silvered rectangular example with applied regimental and cypher; a cast brass Sadig Infantry; an Indian Naval Officers silvered example; and a sundry blazer badge, *good condition (4)* £100-£140
-
- 727** Indian Police Waist Belt Clasps.
A small selection, including Sukkur District; 11th District; 40th District; and Forsind Reserve Force, *good condition (4)* £70-£90
-
- 728** Two Indian Badges.
Two badges, comprising a 29th Baluch (Duke of Connaught's Own) Officers Pouch Belt Plate, silvered laurel wreath with Maltese cross with battle honours to the arms, to the centre '29' with title, title scroll below, two bolts to the rear, *small hole in title scroll*; and a 2nd Bengal Lancers Martingale Badge, crowned title belt with '2' to the centre to bolts to the rear, *good condition (2)* £100-£140
-
- 729** Three Grenadier Guards Bed Plates.
Three unnamed examples, all in die-stamped brass, two featuring Royal cypher within a Garter, with King's crown above; the third with the Garter Star, the reverse of each stamped 'Duty', the first two with maker's stamp 'F. Narborough, Birmingham' to reverse, the third with the maker's stamp erased, *generally good condition (3)* £60-£80
-
- 730** Military Badges.
A miscellaneous selection, including Border Regiment, Cameronians, Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Rifle Brigade, Tyneside Scottish, 8th, 12th, 15th, and 16th Battalions, London Regiment; together with a Bronze Tank Corps badge and a United States of America Sterling Silver Wings, *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 731** Military Badges.
A miscellaneous selection, including Royal West Surrey Regiment, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, Cheshire Regiment, South Wales Borderers, Black Watch, Essex Regiment, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Manchester Regiment, and 6th and 16th Battalions, London Regiment, *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 732** South African Military Badges.
A good selection, including Transvaal Scottish, Kimberly Regiment, Prince Alfred Guard, Medical Corps, Artillery, Transvaal Cadet Force, Veterinary Corps, Witwatersrand Rifles, Mounted Rifles, 1st City Corps, Natal Defence Force, De Wet Regiment, and Duke of Edinburgh Volunteers, *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 733** South African Military Badges.
A good selection, including Natal Mounted Rifles, Railway and Harbour Brigade, Duke of Edinburgh Volunteers, Constabulary, Kaffrarian Rifles, Durban Light Infantry, Kimberly Regiment, Natal Rifles, Tank Corps, and South African Air Force, *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 734** Cap Badges.
A miscellaneous selection, including Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Welsh Guards, Royal Engineers Volunteers, Monmouth Engineers; together with sundry post-1953 cap and beret badges, *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 735** Collar Badges.
A miscellaneous selection, including OSD bronze examples Royal Marines, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Gloucestershire Regiment, Manchester Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, London Scottish, and First Aid Nursing Yeomanry; together with various other ranks examples including Yorkshire Hussars, Royal Fusiliers, West Yorkshire Regiment, East Yorkshire Regiment, Green Howards, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Hampshire Regiment, and South Staffordshire Regiment, *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160
-
- 736** Shoulder Titles.
A miscellaneous selection, including R.A.C., R.H.A., R.G.A., H.A.C., R.E., Buffs, King's, Norfolk, Green Howards, Royal Sussex, Hants, R.W. Kent, Durham, A.T.S. &c., *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240

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- 737** Shoulder Titles.
A miscellaneous selection, including R. Signals; Warwickshire; Norfolk, Devon, Bedford, Gloster, Cornwall, Middlesex, Y. & L., Inns of Court, R.A.S.C., A.O.C. &c., *some reproductions and copies, generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 738** Military Buttons.
A scarce selection, including Officers Victorian gilt pre-1881, 13th, 43rd, 50th, 62nd, 63rd, 86th, 100th, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, and 108th Regiments of Foot; together with a further selection of other ranks examples, *generally good condition (lot)* £300-£400
-
- 739** Military Buttons.
A good selection, including Officers Victorian post-1881, East Surrey Regiment, East Lancashire Regiment, Black Watch, Royal West Kent Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, and Royal Munster Fusiliers; together with further silvered examples to the Royal Engineer Volunteers, Buffs, Bedfordshire Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, Seaford Highlanders, Queens Westminster, Honourable Artillery Company, London Scottish, and Cheshire Militia; and a further selection of Canadian examples, including Fort Garry Horse, 22nd, 48th, 72nd, and 75th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and Victoria Rifles, *generally good condition (lot)* £300-£400
-
- 740** Military Buttons.
A good selection, including Royal Naval Air Service, 1st Life Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 12th Lancers, 16th Lancers, 17th Lancers, Mechanical Transport Corps, City Imperial Volunteers, Essex Imperial Yeomanry, Durham Voluntary Aid Detachment, Hodson's Horse, 6th Jat Regiment, 7th Hat Regiment, 51st Sikh Regiment, and 120th Rajput Regiment, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 6 DECEMBER 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

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CLIENT CODE

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TELEPHONE

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Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

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All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

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COMMISSION FORM

**ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
6 DECEMBER 2023**

If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid, please write '+1' next to the relevant bid

LOT NO.	£ BID	LOT NO.	£ BID	LOT NO.	£ BID

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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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