

NOONANS
MAYFAIRS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

11 SEPTEMBER 2024 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 120

THE OUTSTANDING MBE, DSC
GROUP OF TEN AWARDED TO
COMMANDER BERNIE BRUEN,
ROYAL NAVY

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
11 SEPTEMBER 2024 AT 10AM

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5 SEPTEMBER 10AM-4PM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 11 SEPTEMBER 2024 AT 10AM

MEDALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF PETER AND DEE HELMORE, PART 1	1-50
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 9 OCTOBER 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

THURSDAY 7 NOVEMBER 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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

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The Peter and Dee Helmore Collection

Having both now reached a significant age we have reluctantly decided the time has come to begin handing over custodianship of what has become our extended family. It is hoped the new owners will be rewarded with as much enjoyment from their company as we have both received.

The collection began in the early 1960's and has evolved from being quite general to one focused around the county of Devon, where we first met. The 11th Foot, The Devonshire Regiment and related units soon however became the predominate theme. In the 1980's the late Bill Fevyer introduced us to life-saving medals and they have subsequently featured strongly. Latterly we have sought long service groups containing campaign medals not already featuring in the collection, preferably but not exclusively to recipients from the west country.

Research has always been our principal interest, and this was very much influenced by the late Captain K. J. Douglas Morris, R.N.. We have spent many happy hours visiting archives across the country seeking out the more obscure information to add to the stories that bring the recipients to life. In retirement we have committed the last 20 years jointly working as volunteers at The National Archives indexing items for Discovery, the TNA on-line search facility: these range from Napoleonic wars pension correspondence (WO 121) through to the recently made available Second World War Prisoner of War cards (WO 416). We currently spend two days a week indexing the Great War medical records contained within the MH 106 series, a four-year project for a group of twelve volunteers – researchers will find this to be a mine of information where past Great War records have sadly not survived.

Working with the team at Noonans we wish to offer our collection gradually over the coming months. These will be released in tranches selected to appeal to collectors of all interests and of all means, and hopefully there will be something for everyone.

**Peter and Dee Helmore
High Wycombe
September 2024.**

Medals from the Collection of Peter and Dee Helmore, Part 1

1



A fine and unique Sierra Leone 1898-99 D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Goodwyn, Devonshire Regiment, attached West African Regiment, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Colenso and was four times Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Coronation 1902, unnamed as issued; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (Capt. N. J. Goodwyn, 2nd. Bn. Devon. Regt.); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Capt. N. J. Goodwyn, 2/Dev. R.) officially engraved naming; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Capt. N. J. Goodwyn, D.S.O. Devon Rgt.) officially engraved naming, King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. D.S.O. N. J. Goodwyn. Devon Rgt.) officially engraved naming, mounted court-style as worn, *enamel damage to DSO, with obverse centre slightly depressed, otherwise generally good very fine and better* (6) *£4,000-£5,000*



Provenance: Christie's, November 1990.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 9 January 1900:

'In recognition of services whilst employed in Sierra Leone.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 29 December 1899 (Sierra Leone); 8 February 1901, 10 September 1901, and 29 July 1902 (all South Africa).

Norton James Goodwyn was born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in 1861. Educated at Clifton College, he was an Honorary Queen's Cadet at the Royal Military College Sandhurst. A keen sportsman and gymnast, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 9 September 1882, and embarked with the 1st Battalion for Egypt in February 1891 before being posted to the 2nd Battalion in Burma on 24 September 1891, where he commanded the Irrawaddy Column from December 1891 to April 1892. Appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion in Burma and Egypt in 1892, he was named as a joint co-respondent in the high society divorce case, *Alston v. Alston*, at the High Court of Justice in November 1894, and was subsequently employed with the Egyptian Army between 1894 and 1896.

Attached to the West African Regiment for operations in Sierra Leone from 9 April to 24 June 1899, Goodwyn took part in the Mendiland Expedition, including Songo Town-Kwalu Expedition, and also in the Karene and Protectorate Expeditions. With the assistance of the Royal Navy he landed a small party of West African Regiment at Shenge and on the Bumpe River, and between these places and Kwalu in July 1898. He was in command of two Companies of the West African Regiment during the successful capture of Bai Bureh, Chief of the Timmini tribe, Sierra Leone, on 11 November 1898, and for his services was Mentioned in Despatches and appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Rejoining the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in 1899, Goodwyn embarked with them to Durban in October 1899 only to be severely wounded in the Battle of Colenso on 15 December 1899. Having recovered from his wounds he rejoined the Battalion in August 1900 and was appointed to command Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry in Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony. Promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his services in South Africa on 26 October 1902, he was also Mentioned in Despatches on a further three occasions. Appointed to the Staff, Indian Army as Inspector of Gymnasia on 19 May 1904, he travelled home to the U.K. on leave via Australia in March 1906, but was taken ill and diagnosed with enteric fever whilst at Sydney in April 1906, and died after five weeks' sickness at Point Piper, Sydney, on 6 May 1906, at the age of 44. He is buried at the Church of England Cemetery, Waverley, overlooking Bondi Beach and the Pacific Ocean, and is also commemorated on a Memorial Tablet at All Saints Church, East Budleigh, Devon.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient, and extensive copied research, including a photocopy of *The Illustrated London News*, 24 December 1898, which includes a photograph of 'A' Company (Captain Goodwyn's) of the West African Regiment, which has just caught Bai Bureh, the Chief of the Timmini Tribe.



A post-War 'Civil Division' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Captain H. S. Ganderton, Devonshire (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers, later County Surveyor of Wiltshire

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. S. Ganderton. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. S. Ganderton.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, with *crushed* named card boxes of issue for the Great War awards, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £240-£280



O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1949: Howard Sims Ganderton Esq., County Surveyor of Wiltshire.

Howard Sims Ganderton was born at Aston, Birmingham, in 1890. A Surveyor employed by Torquay Borough Council, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire (Fortress) Engineers, Works Companies, Royal Engineers on 1 February 1912, and was mobilised for War service in the 1/3 Devon Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers at Torquay on 4 August 1914 and was appointed Acting Captain. He embarked for the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on 17 October 1915 and was employed on construction work at Imbros and Mudros. He embarked at Mudros for Alexandria on 31 January 1916, and served as Officer in Charge, 1/3 Devon Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers, Warden Saw Mills, Camp A, North Alexandria from 16 March 1916. With the designation of unit altered to 569th (Devon) Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers, he moved to Rafa, Palestine, on 31 October 1917 and was employed on construction work there, moving finally to Beirut on 25 October 1918. Disembodied on 30 September 1921, he relinquished his commission, retaining the rank of captain. Subsequently successively appointed Assistant County Surveyor Cornwall, Assistant County Surveyor Wiltshire, and County Surveyor Wiltshire in 1927, he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935, and the Coronation Medal in 1953. Appointed as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1949, 'in recognition of his work during the Second World War', he retired as County Surveyor, Wiltshire County Council, in March 1954, and died at Bradford-on-Avon on 29 September 1954, aged 63.

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



A Great War 'Italian theatre' Piave River Crossing M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant O. J. Olding, 8th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. O. J. Olding.); together with the recipient's Italian Armata Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £600-£800

M.C. *London Gazette* 10 December 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 27th October 1918, near Cimadolmo. The courage and leadership of this officer throughout the whole action were most praiseworthy. At the critical stage during the wading through the Piave river, and the continuation of the advance upon reaching the mainland under heavy machine and rifle fire, he led his platoon forward with great skill and control. Later by the tactical handling of his platoon, he captured several enemy strong points with a large number of prisoners and machine guns with the minimum number of casualties. He did fine work.'

Oliver James Olding was born in Southampton in 1891. A shopman by occupation, he attested at Portsmouth as a Private in the Hampshire Regiment for the duration of the War on 17 November 1915. He joined the 15th Battalion at Etaples on 1 June 1916; attached to the 9th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on the Somme on 11 July 1916, the battalion took part in the actions at Bazentin Le Grand, High Wood, and Ginchy between July and September 1916.

Olding was formally transferred to the 9th Battalion on 9 October 1916 with the rank of Corporal. Posted to an Officer Cadet Battalion at Oxford on 9 March 1917, he was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 27 June 1917 and transferred the 8th (Service) Battalion near Bullecourt on 27 June 1917. The 8th Battalion entrained for Italy on 18 November 1917 and took over the trenches along the River Piave on 26 January 1918, subsequently transferring to the Asiago Plateau in April 1918. He commanded No. 4 Party, 'C' Company during the raid on Vaister, on the Asiago Plateau, on 4 May 1918, and served as Second in Command of 'C' Company during the operations to cross the River Piave on 26-27 October 1918, for which services he was awarded the Military Cross. Advanced Temporary Lieutenant, he relinquished his commission on completion of service on 21 February 1920, and retained the rank of Lieutenant. Following the Great War he obtained employment as a Hotel Steward and died in hospital at Coulsden, Surrey, on 3 February 1929, aged 36.

Note: The Armata Altipiani Medal 1918 was awarded for the Battle of the Piave, Asiago Plateau, on 15 June 1918. About 450 of these medals were awarded to British Officers. The medal is not official but was created by the Italian authorities on the initiative of General Montuori, commander of the Italian 6th Army, and awarded early in 1919 to Italian, British and French officers of the forces that had fought in the Battle of the Piave from 15 to 24 June 1918. The medal, when attributed, is scarce.

Sold with the recipient's Identity disc (2nd Lt. O. J. Olding C.E. 8th Devons); and copied research.

A Great War 'Western Front' Crossing of the River Sambre M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal A. G. Mason, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6785 Pte L.Cpl. A. Mason. 1/Devon: R.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6785 Pte. A. Mason. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6785 Pte. A. Mason. Devon. R.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £300-£400

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

Albert George Mason was born in St Luke, City Road, Middlesex, in 1882. A carman by occupation, he attested at London for the Devonshire Regiment on 21 October 1901 following 104 days' service with the 7th (City of London) (Militia) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. From July 1902 to October 1909 he saw service with both the 1st and 2nd Battalions Devonshire Regiment in South Africa, India, Burma, Malta and Crete, before being transferred to the Army Reserve. Mobilised from the Reserve at Exeter on 5 August 1914, he embarked for France on 26 August 1914 with reinforcements for the 1st Battalion. Admitted to hospital with dyspepsia in November 1914, he was wounded in action following the attack on Fresnoy Park on 9 May 1917 and was admitted to No. 4 General Hospital, Camiers, suffering 'Gun Shot Wound to Left Shoulder Severe'. Evacuated to England, Mason was operated on at Napsbury War Hospital to remove two foreign bodies from his shoulder. Posted back to the 1st Battalion in France on 14 April 1918 - only to be admitted to No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne with 'Gas Poisoning' on 24 August 1918 - he rejoined his battalion in the field on 13 September 1918 and took part in the successful attack and crossing of the River Sambre between 5 and 7 November 1918, for which services he was awarded the Military Medal.

Demobilised to the Reserve on 7 April 1919, Mason re-enlisted for Short Service on 22 June 1919 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, embarking for India. His Military Medal being presented to him by Major General Sir David Campbell, K.C.B. during a commemorative parade in Quetta, Baluchistan, on 27 May 1920. Returning home he was finally discharged after 17 years and 155 days' service on 29 January 1924. He died in London from heart disease on 8 October 1929, aged 46.

Sold with copied research.

5 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal G. Hogan, 2/1 Wessex Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (341391 Cpl: G. Hogan. 2/1 Wessex F.A. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1786 Cpl. G. Hogan. R. A.M.C.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

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

George Hogan was born in St Helens, Lancashire, in 1888, and served during the Great War with the 1st Wessex Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, a Territorial Army unit Headquartered at Exeter.

Sold with copied research.

6 A fine Second War 'Plymouth Blitz' B.E.M. awarded to Temporary Carter T. Penwill, Great Western Railway, for his work in saving the lives of 22 horses

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Thomas Penwill) in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1941: James George Thomas, Stableman and Thomas Penwill, Temporary Carter, Great Western Railway 'During an air raid Thomas and Penwill were on duty in Railway Stables when adjoining premises were set on fire. The two men began to transfer the 50 horses to a safer place when two high explosive bombs fell on the stables and both men were injured. After they had received first aid the two men continued working and twenty-two horses were saved. The conditions under which the work was carried out were extremely dangerous, and Penwill and Thomas showed courage and determination.'

At the time of the rescue, Penwill, aged 56 years, was living at 23 Melbourne Street, Plymouth, and had been employed by the Great Western Railway for 18 months. The air raid which caused such devastation to a large portion of the town, including the G.W.R. goods station where the horses were stabled, took place on 23-24 April 1941. Penwill sustained cuts and bruises to his head during the attack. He was born in Yealmpton in 1883 and died in Plymouth on 16 November 1944, aged 62.

Sold with original named medal forwarding slip and copied research.

7 Three: Sergeant J. Dunn, Devonshire Regiment

India General Service 1895, 1 clasp Relief of Chitral 1895 (1478 Sergt. J. Dunn. Devon: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (1478 Pte. J. Dunn. Devon: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1478 Pte. J. Dunn. Devon: Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine, the first rare to unit (3)* £400-£500

Approximately 25 Relief of Chitral 1895 clasps awarded to the Devonshire Regiment.

John Dunn attested for the Devonshire Regiment c.1886. Attached to the Indian Medical Department during the Relief of Chitral operations, he subsequently served with both the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Devonshire Regiment during the Boer War, returning to England on 12 July 1902.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

8 Pair: Sergeant J. T. Blackmore, Devonshire Regiment

India General Service 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4403 Lce. Corpl. J. T. Blackmore. 1st Bn. Devon Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, South Africa 1901 (4403 Sgt. J. T. Blackmore. Devon: Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, October 1997 (IGS only).

John Thomas Blackmore was born in Deptford, Greenwich, in 1874. A Clerk by occupation, he enlisted for the Devonshire Regiment on 22 August 1895. Posted to the 1st Battalion stationed at Peshawar, India, the battalion joined the Tirah Field Force at Kohat on 8 October 1897. Wounded by a severe gunshot wound to the left foot during the action at Karappa on 25 October 1897, he was promoted Corporal and subsequently served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa in 1900 only to be invalided home in 1901. It was whilst as a Colour Sergeant with the 1st Battalion at Tidworth that he died on 22 June 1909, at the age of 35. At the time of his death he was under open arrest and an inquest found he had shot himself due to insanity.

Sold with a postcard depicting the recipient's military funeral; and copied research.

9 Three: Captain J. B. O. Richards, Devonshire Regiment, later Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (Capt. J. B. O. Richards. Devon R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. B. O. Richards.) *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* £80-£100

John Barrow Osborn Richards was born in Paddington, London, in 1868 and qualified as a physician and surgeon at Edinburgh in 1894. An active freemason, his medical practice was established in Tavistock, Devon. Appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2nd (Prince of Wales's) Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, on 30 May 1900, he resigned his commission on 26 March 1904. Subsequently appointed to a Temporary Commission in the Regular Army 'for the period of the war' on 20 October 1914, he was posted as a Temporary Captain to the 9th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and disembarked with them at Havre on 28 July 1915. As Captain of 'B' Company he was in action at Loos on 25-26 September 1915. Admitted to the 23rd Field Ambulance suffering from 'Tens synovitis' on 1 October 1915, he was evacuated to England on 5 October 1915. Posted to the 11th (Reserve) Battalion at Wareham, he was found fit for home service only on 3 July 1916, and was appointed Captain in Royal Army Medical Corps and Registrar of Mitcham Military Hospital 1917, a post he held for the rest of the War. In the 1939 Register he is shown as an A.R.P. Ambulance Driver residing in Sunbury. He twice offered his service to the Director-General, Army Medical Services during the Second World War but was declined on both occasion 'in view of your age'. He died in Sunbury on 4 August 1952, aged 84.

Sold with copied research.

10 Three: Lieutenant H. D. Ditmas, Devonshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. D. Ditmas. Devon R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. H. D. Ditmas.)
polished and worn, good fine (3) £70-£90

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917.

Hugh Devereux Ditmas was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1891. Educated at Kelly College, Tavistock, he was a member of the College Cadet Corps from 1905 to 1908 prior to becoming a rubber planter in Ceylon. Appointed Rifleman, Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps, in January 1910, he transferred as a Trooper to the Ceylon Mounted Rifles in January 1911. Appointed Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, on 27 January 1915, he embarked for France on 9 November 1915 and joined the 9th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment at Fricourt on 21 January 1916. Admitted No. 1 General Hospital, Etretat suffering from 'Trench Fever' on 18 May 1916, he was evacuated to England.

Ditmas embarked for Salonica on 29 December 1916 and joined the 10th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on the Doiran Front on 21 February 1917. He was wounded in action, 'Struck by hand grenade', during operations in the Jumeaux Ravine on 25 April 1917. The Battalion War Diary for 25 April 1917 states: 'Lieutenants Ditmas and Crimmin behaved with fine gallantry, setting a splendid example to their men'. Evacuated by HS *Wandilla* to the U.K. on 21 May 1917, due to 'Gunshot wounds legs back chest severe', he was seconded to the Inland Waterways and Docks, Royal Engineers, Sandwich, on 29 October 1917. Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Salonica by Lieutenant-General G. F. Milne, he was disembodied on 25 March 1919, with his medals sent to the Agalawatte Rubber Plantation, Ceylon, on 13 June 1921. Hugh Ditmas finally returned to the U.K. on 27 January 1939 and died at the Royal Cancer Hospital Chelsea on 19 May 1939, aged 47.

Sold with copied research.

11 Three: Private W. C. Pottinger, 4th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, attached Dorsetshire Regiment, who died of wounds at Kut al Amara on 30 September 1915, the first man of the Battalion to die due to enemy action in the Great War

1914-15 Star (1127 Pte. W. C. Pottinger. Devon R.); British War and Victory Medals (1127 Pte. W. C. Pottinger. Devon. R.)
extremely fine (3) £160-£200

William Charles Pottinger was born in Withycombe Raleigh, Exmouth, Devon, in 1888. A farm labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. Embodied on 5 August 1914, he embarked with the 1/4th Battalion on the TS *Nevasa* at Southampton and disembarked at Karachi on 10 November 1914. A draft of 25 men from the Battalion, including Private Pottinger, under Lieutenant Snell, were attached to the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment at Kut al Amara, Mesopotamia on 20 May 1915. He died of wounds at Kut al Amara on 30 September 1915, aged 28, and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq. He is recorded as the first man from the 4th Battalion to die due to enemy action in the Great War.

Sold with copied research.

12 Pair: Lieutenant A. P. Marsden, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry, who was one of the oldest men without previous military experience to see service at the Front in the Great War

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. P. Marsden.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine (2)* £140-£180

Provenance: Brigadier Brian Parritt Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

Alfred Perkins Marsden was born in Blackheath, Lewisham, Kent, in 1854. A retired solicitor of private means living in Torquay, aged 61, and with no evidence of previous military experience, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Devon Yeomanry on 24 November 1915 and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. He embarked for Egypt on 25 May 1918 before joining the 16th (Devon Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in France in June 1918. The 16th Battalion was involved in heavy fighting in latter part of the Great War during September and October, being present during the attack on Moislains, the advance over Canal du Nord, the attack on Ronssoy, and the attacks on Épéhy, Lys Valley, and Neuve Chapelle, and suffered their last casualties at Baisieux on 24 October 1918. He is shown in the 1921 Census as aged 67 and living in Torquay as 'Lieutenant Devon Yeomanry Retired'; he died in Torquay on 25 March 1936, aged 82, his death certificate recording him once again as 'Lieutenant Devon Yeomanry Retired'.

Sold with copied research.

13 Three: Driver C. B. Hooper, 2nd Devon Battery, 4th Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (765 Dvr. C. B. Hooper. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (765 Dvr. C. B. Hooper. R. A.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Charles Beare Hooper was born in Torquay, Devon, in 1896. An apprentice motor engineer by occupation he enlisted into the 2nd Devon Battery, 4th Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at Paignton, Devon, on 14 May 1912. Embodied for service during the Great War on 5 August 1914, he embarked for India on 9 October 1914; transferring to the Royal Artillery (Regular Army) on 1 January 1917, he was appointed Acting Corporal (DR Section) at Poona on 16 March 1917. Disembarking at Mesopotamia on 12 October 1917 he was posted to Army Signal Company at Margil on 29 October 1917, and subsequently transferred to the Army Signal Company, Baghdad. Demobilised on 31 March 1920, he returned to his previous occupation as a Motor Mechanic, and died at Yeovil, Somerset on 24 January 1972, aged 75.

Sold with copied research.

14 *Three: Captain G. H. Tapper, Transport Officer, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late Staff Sergeant, 1st Wessex Field Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. H. Tapper.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (6 S.Sgt. G. H. Tapper. 1/Wessex F.A. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

George Hutchings Tapper was born in Teignmouth, Devon, in 1884. A tailor by occupation, he enlisted into the Devonshire Brigade Bearer Company, Royal Army Medical Corps, and was discharged on the formation of the Territorial Force in 1908, re-enlisting with Regimental Number 6 into the 1st Wessex Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., and was promoted Sergeant on 20 April 1908. Awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in July 1913, he was embodied for service during the Great War at Exeter in August 1914, and was appointed Transport Officer in the 1st Wessex Field Ambulance with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on 28 October 1914. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, as Transport Officer he embarked for France on 16 April 1916. On the Somme he was kicked by a horse, suffering a compound fracture to his left tibia, and was evacuated to England. He subsequently joined the 15th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment 'In the Field' on 4 February 1918, and was admitted to No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital suffering an 'old fracture of Left Tibia', and was appointed Adjutant and Acting Captain of a Reception Camp on 27 June 1918. Disembodied on 7 July 1919, he resumed his career in the tailoring industry, being advanced Buying Controller, Messrs Lewis's Stores, Liverpool. He died at his place of work in Liverpool on 11 January 1938, aged 54.

The 1st Wessex Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, was recognised as a unit of the newly formed Territorial Army on 25 June 1908, Headquartered at Exeter.

Sold with copied research.

15 *Four: Private H. F. Copp, Devonshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (2115 Pte. H. F. Copp. Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2115 Pte. H. F. Copp. Devon. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200505 Pte. H. F. Copp. Devon R.) *edge bruising and contact marks, lightly polished, good fine and better (4)* £200-£240

Harold Frederick Copp was born in Tiverton, Devon, in 1894. A postman by occupation, he enlisted into the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in February 1914. Embodied on 5 August 1914 he embarked with the 1/4th Battalion on the TS *Nevasa* at Southampton and disembarked at Karachi on 10 November 1914. Embarking with the Battalion for the India Expeditionary Force 'D' Mesopotamia on 23 February 1916, he was employed in defence of the Tigris Line, during which the battalion took part in the successful attack on the Hai Salient on 3 February 1917.

Embarking for Bombay on 17 April 1919, Copp was despatched for Bangalore for the North West Frontier, and was attached to the Army Corps Signal Company for service in Afghanistan. Embarking for home he was demobilised on 28 January 1920. Returning to his duties as a postman in Tiverton he was subsequently convicted of postal thefts and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and dismissed the service in March 1926. He died in Tiverton on 24 June 1971, aged 77.

Sold with copied research.

16 *Four: Private W. Hubber, Devonshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (240128 Pte. W. Hubber. Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1032 Pte. W. Hubber. Devon. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240128 Pte. W. Hubber. 5-Devon. R.) *good very fine (4)* £200-£240

Walter Hubber was born in Crediton, Devon, in 1889. A porter by occupation he enlisted into the 5th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment and was embodied on 5 August 1914. He embarked with the 1/5th Battalion on the TS *Nevasa* at Southampton and disembarked at Karachi on 10 November 1914. The battalion served in India until embarking on HT *Arona*, disembarking at Suez and entraining for Ismailia as part of the Egypt Expeditionary Force on 4 April 1917. Serving with the 232nd Brigade, 75th Division, the battalion took part in many actions in Palestine from Sampson's Ridge from June 1917 through to the capture of Berukin on 9 April 1918 when they were relieved prior to transfer to France. Having disembarked at Marseilles the battalion saw action in the final days of the Great War from Ardre Valley on 20 July 1918 to the breaking of the Hindenburg Line on 28 September 1918.

Hubber subsequently enlisted 'In the Field' as 35042 Private, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 20 January 1919, and was posted to the reformed 2nd Battalion, embarking at Devonport on HT *Huntsend* on 16 August 1919. Disembarking at Bombay the battalion moved to Quetta, Baluchistan on 23 November 1919. Returning home he was discharged at Exeter on 31 May 1922, and was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in August 1922. Appointed Postman, General Post Office, Tavistock, on 7 October 1931, he died in Bradninch, Devon on 5 June 1960,

Sold with copied research.

17 Four: Private P. G. Pike, Devonshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (1641 Pte. P. G. Pike. Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1641 Pte. P. G. Pike. Devon. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (5611124 Sjt. P. G. Pike. 4-Devon. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)*

£200-£240

Philip George Pike was born in St Thomas, Exeter, in 1893. A tinsmith by occupation he enlisted into the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in February 1914. Embodied on 5 August 1914 he embarked with the 1/4th Battalion on the *TS Nevasa* at Southampton and disembarked at Karachi on 10 November 1914. He further embarked with the Battalion for India Expeditionary Force 'D' Mesopotamia on 23 February 1916, and was employed in defence of Tigris Line, where the battalion took part in the successful attack on the Hai Salient on 3 February 1917.

Private Pike received a severe gun-shot wound to the abdomen in the action at Hai Salient and was admitted to 23 British General Hospital Amara on 4 February 1917. Evacuated to India, he was admitted to Victoria War Hospital Bombay and then transferred to Hyslop War Hospital at Secunderbad before being discharged to the battalion depot at Ferozepore. Contracting malaria, he was once again admitted to hospital in Secunderbad on 29 September 1917. Posted to the 10th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in Salonica on 26 December 1918 he was finally demobilised at Exeter on 1 May 1919. He re-attested for the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment at Exeter on 6 September 1920 and was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1923. Enrolling in Local Defence Volunteers 'C' Company, 1st (Loyal City of Exeter) Battalion, Devon Home Guard on 27 June 1940, he was discharged after 77 days' service in consequence of 'Business Reasons'. He died in Exminster on 9 December 1975, aged 82.

Sold with two photographs of the 1/4th Devonshire Regiment crossing the front line on the Hai Salient, 3 February 1917; and copied research.

18 Three: Private G. McDonald, Devonshire Regiment and Devon Special Constabulary

British War Medal 1914-20 (2635 Pte. G. Mc Donald. Devon. R.); Defence Medal, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. G. McDonald, 2, Cumberland Villas, Sidmouth, Devonshire'; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1940, Long Service 1960 (George Mc. Donald) mounted for wear, *extremely fine (3)*

£60-£80

George McDonald was born in Sidmouth in 1893. A law clerk by occupation he enlisted into the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 3 September 1914. Embodied, he served in India prior to be transferred to the 378 Home Service Company of the Labour Corps. Demobilised on 29 March 1919 he returned to Sidmouth where he was appointed as a Special Constable on 6 April 1920. He was employed as a clerk with the Sidmouth local brewery and was later advancing to managing director of the company. During the Second World War he was Area Officer Devon Special Constabulary. He died in Sidmouth on 15 May 1968, aged 74.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Disembodiment on Demobilisation; original Appointment as Special Constable, dated 6 April 1920; enclosure slip for Defence Medal; and copied research.

19 Five: Private J. F. Taylor, Royal Berkshire Regiment and Devonshire Regiment

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya G.V.I.R. (22285754 Pte J F Taylor Devons) mounted as worn, *the GSM a somewhat later issue, good very fine and better (5)*

£60-£80

John Frederick Taylor was born in Hay Mills, Birmingham, in 1924. A Drivers Mate by occupation, he attested into the General Service Corps on 21 November 1942; transferring to the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 18 February 1943, he was posted to the 6th Battalion, before disembarking in India on 13 February 1944, where he was attached to EE Battery, 69 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery on 26 April 1944. On 27 March 1947, he disembarked in the U.K. and was admitted to Battle Hospital, Reading, being released to the Reserve on 4 September 1947.

Taylor attested for the Regular Army and was posted to the Wessex Brigade Training Centre at Exeter on 23 June 1949. Posted to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, he embarked for F.A.R.E.L.F. on 5 October 1949, where the battalion was stationed at Temerloh, Malaya. Subsequently posted to the Wessex Brigade Depot at Exeter on 16 March 1950, he was permanently attached to the Regular Commissions Board on 26 February 1952, and was discharged on Termination of Engagement on 22 June 1961. His primary Second World War awards were claimed in 1949, his Defence Medal in 1989; and his General Service Medal in 1990, all sent to a Birmingham address.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

20 Three: Captain D. B. Hooper, Devonshire Regiment and Royal Army Service Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt. D. B. Hooper. Devon) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (3)*

£60-£80

Desmond Broad Hooper was born in Devonport in 1920. A Clerk by occupation, he attested at Plymouth as a Driver in the 43rd (Wessex) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (T) on 20 February 1939. Embodied as a Driver in 506 Company on 1 September 1939, he was transferred to 162 Officer Cadet Training Unit on 24 April 1941 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 16 August 1941. He embarked for India on 22 November 1941 and was attached to the Officer Training School, Bangalore. Attached to the Royal Indian Army Service Corps establishment on 30 August 1942, he was appointed Acting Captain, Adjutant and Quartermaster of No. 11 Indian Motor Transport Regiment, Kingsway, Delhi, on 14 August 1943. Returning to the U.K. he was attached to the 4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment on 3 September 1945, and as temporary Major was posted to the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment in Hong Kong on 25 February 1946. Awarded the Defence and War Medals and the Indian Service Medal in February 1947, he was awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) as a Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 2 May 1947. Taken on strength at the Depot, Devonshire Regiment, on 5 September 1947, he transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps, 40 Infantry Division Transport, Coln, BAOR, on 16 June 1949, and was then posted to No. 3 Transport Office, R.A.S.C., Hong Kong as Officer in Charge on 31 December 1949. Finally posted to 118 Company, R.A.S.C., Herford, BAOR, on 7 October 1952, he shortly afterwards died at Herford, BAOR from a gun shot wound to head (suicide) on 25 November 1953, aged 33.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

21 Three: Lieutenant P. G. Edwards, Devonshire Regiment and Royal Army Service Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt. P. G. Edwards. Devon.) mounted as worn, the Defence and War Medals on the incorrect ribands, *good very fine and better* (3) £80-£100

Peter Glanville Edwards was born in Irby, Cheshire, in 1925. A Civil Engineer by occupation, he enlisted as a Sapper in the Royal Engineers on 19 October 1944, and served in India with the Royal Engineers until being granted an Emergency Commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 10 February 1946. Joining the 1st Battalion at Kluang, Malaya, on 29 March 1946 he served in Malaya and Hong Kong with the Devonshire Regiment until 25 September 1948. Returning home in October 1948, he was temporarily attached to the Royal Army Service Corps before being granted a Regular Commission in the Royal Army Service Corps on 23 July 1949; his subsequent career spent in Egypt, Home, and with the B.A.O.R. was chequered; twice subject to General Court Martial and twice found guilty he was called upon to retire May 1957. He died at Basingstoke on 27 September 1977, aged 52.

Sold with copied service records; and other research.

22 Three: Warrant Officer Class III T. Downey, Devonshire Regiment

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (7213133 W.O. Cl. III. T. Downey. Devon R.) mounted for wear, *edge bruise to last, nearly extremely fine, the rank on last rare* (3) £70-£90

Thomas Downey was born at Blarney, Cork, in 1901. A Farm Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers on 25 October 1921, and following the disbandment of the Irish regiments he was transferred to the Devonshire Regiment on 7 April 1922. Posted to the 2nd Battalion in India he served there until 17 March 1926; returning home he was posted to the Depot until returning to India in 17 November 1932 and was posted to the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier. Posted to the Depot on 24 December 1938 he remained at home for the duration of the Second World War, receiving his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1940. He was discharged to pension on 13 September 1945, and died at Exeter on 30 November 1952, aged 52.

Note: Warrant Officer Class III (Platoon Sergeant Major) was a short-lived rank at the outset of the Second World War, and only two Long Service and Good Conduct Medals bearing this rank were awarded to the Devonshire Regiment

Sold with copied service records; and other research.

23 Three: Private A. F. Wills, Devonshire Regiment

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Pte. A. F. Wills. Devon) mounted for wear, *extremely fine* (3) £40-£50

Albert Frederick Wills was born in Exeter in 1921. A Labourer by occupation, he attested at Exeter for the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 18 October 1938 and embodied for service with the 10th (Home Duties) Battalion on 3 February 1940, serving on various home service attachments. Declared a deserter on 22 November 1941, he was arrested on 17 February 1942; found guilty of absence without leave, he was sentenced to 70 days' detention. Posted to the Reserve on 1 August 1946, he was awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) in 1950, and died at Exeter on 12 March 1982, aged 60.

Sold with copied service records; and other research.

24 Pair: Ambulance Officer E. G. Flemen, Mutley Division, St John Ambulance Brigade, who saw active service during the Plymouth Blitz

Defence Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with one Additional Award Bar (13524 A/Off. E. G. Flemen Mutley Div. No 9 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1935) mounted for wear, *extremely fine* (2) £60-£80

Ernest George Flemen was born in Plymouth in 1881. A Master Builder by occupation, he served one year in the Plymouth Volunteer Training Corps before attesting for the duration of the Great War in the Devon (Fortress) Royal Engineers in Plymouth on 12 November 1915. Qualifying as a 'Superior' Carpenter at Cawsand Battery on 2 March 1917, he was posted to the 1/5th Electric Light Company Royal Engineers at Plymouth on 18 April 1918 and qualified as a Fortress Engine Driver 23 September 1918. Demobilised on 20 February 1919, his Home Service only not entitling him to any war medals, he returned to Plymouth running his own business as a Builder and Undertaker and joined Mutley Division, St John Ambulance Brigade as an ambulance officer. Awarded the Service Medal of the Order of St John in 1935, he saw active service at home during the Plymouth Blitz, and was appointed President of the Mutley Division, St John Ambulance on 2 April 1950. He died in Plymouth on 26 March 1971, aged 89.

Sold with copied research.



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nivelle (**Joseph Mellinsh, 11th. Foot**) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* £600-£800

279 Military General Service Medals in total issued in 1847 to the 11th Foot, 62 of which (22%) are recorded as extant to the 11th Foot.

Joseph Mellinsh (also recorded as *Melluish*), a native of Oldham, Lancashire, was born c.1789. A tailor by occupation, he attested for the 11th Regiment of Foot on 1 May 1809 and was wounded in the left arm near Mayo Heights on 10 November 1813. Admitted for Pension 'due to loss of left arm above the elbow' on 16 September 1814, after 5 years and 122 days' service, he was granted a pension of 1/- per day for life.

Sold with copied research.

26 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1787 Pte. G. Dousell [sic] 2d. Bn. Devon. Regt.**) *surname partially officially corrected, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £140-£180

George Dowsell was born in Yate, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire in 1863. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Devonshire Regiment at Bristol on 8 September 1887. He disembarked with the 2nd Battalion at Rangoon in December 1890 and took part in the Wuntho Expedition from 16 February to 30 April 1891, and was present at the attack on Kyaingkwintung Stockade on 22 February 1891, during which the Battalion suffered 13 men killed and wounded; Dowsell was amongst the casualties, being wounded by gun shot to his left wrist and grazed on right breast at Kyaingkwintung Stockade, and was admitted to hospital at Mandalay on 5 March 1891. He transferred to the Reserve in September 1895 and was finally discharged on 7 September 1899, after 12 years' service. George Dowsell died at Harefield on 2 April 1946, aged 83.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

27 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1253, Pte. H. Rendall, 2/11th Regt.**) *small scratch to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Henry Rendall died at Kandahar on 17 January 1881. Believed to have been born c.1853 in Bishopsteignton, Devon, he was a carpenter by trade.

28 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *unofficial rivets between clasps (4087 Pte J. Onion. 1st. Bn. Devon: Regt.) edge bruising and contact marks, suspension slightly loose, very fine* £100-£140

John Onion was born in Shepton Mallet, Somerset, in 1871. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Devonshire Regiment in 1895. Posted to the 1st Battalion he served with the Tirah Field Force 1897-98, before embarking for South Africa in September 1899 taking part in the actions at Elandslaagte, the Defence of Ladysmith, and Belfast (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medals with clasps for Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith and Belfast; and the King's South Africa Medal with the usual two date clasps). Claiming his discharge he transferred to the Reserve 1909, and later re-enlisted for service during the Great War in October 1914, but was discharged after seven days' service suffering from epilepsy.

Sold with copied research.

29 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**3447 Sgt. C. Worth, Devon: Regt.**) *edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

Charles Worth was born in Eggesford, Devon, in 1876. A gardener by occupation, he attested at Exeter for the Devonshire Regiment on 5 February 1892. Posted to the 2nd Battalion stationed at Plymouth, he was advanced to Sergeant in November 1897, and was discharged to the Army Reserve in February 1899 as 'a good clerk and well acquainted with accounts'. Recalled for the Boer War in October 1899, Worth rejoined the 2nd Battalion and embarked for South Africa, arriving at Durban on 19 November 1899. He took part in the actions at Colenso on 15 December 1899; Vaal Krantz on 4 February 1900; and Pieters Hill on 22 February 1900, being wounded by a Mauser Bullet in the right buttock in action near Groblers Kloof, Natal, on 24 February 1900. Admitted to Pietermaritzburg General Hospital, he was operated on in an attempt to remove the bullet, before being invalided home in the Hospital Ship *Avoca* and admitted to the Royal Herbert Hospital, London. Discharged due to permanent unfitnes on 24 April 1902, in later life he was employed as a School Attendance Officer by London County Council. He died in Caterham on 5 January 1967, aged 90.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

- 30 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasp block loose on riband, as issued (25684 Tpr: R. S. Hillson. 27th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.) extremely fine* £120-£160

Robert Spreat Hillson was born in Ivybridge, Devon, in 1868. A farmer by occupation, he attested at Exeter (one year with the Colours) for the Imperial Yeomanry on 15 February 1901. Posted Trooper to the 27th (Devon) Company, 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry he embarked for South Africa as part of the 27th Company's 2nd Contingent, comprising 100 men, on 17 March 1901. The Company was present when attacked by Boers on 29 May 1901, suffering 2 officers and 9 men killed and 9 men wounded, and was attacked again by Boers at Moedwill on 30 September 1901, suffering 7 men killed, and 1 officer and 10 men wounded. Disembarked home on 5 August 1902, Hillson was demobilised six days later. Returning to farming in West Devon he died at Delamore Farm, Cornwood on 3 October 1916, aged 48,

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

- 31 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22761314. Pte. M. J. Bawden. Devon.) *small scratch to obverse field, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£100

The 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment emplaned for Kenya for service during the Mau Mau Emergency on 29 March 1953 and deployed for operations in the Aberdare Forest May 1953. Embarked at Mombasa in H.M. Transport *Dunera* on 1 February 1955, they disembarking at Southampton 23 February 1955. M. J. Bawden was most likely a National Service enlistment.

- 32 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5615055. Pte. C. E. Wright. Devon. R.) *extremely fine, scarce to unit* £180-£220

Approximately 32 Palestine clasps awarded to the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, all to other ranks attached to the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

Charles Edward Wright was born in Peckham, London, in 1907. A butcher by occupation, he attested at London for the Devonshire Regiment on 26 April 1927. Posted to the 2nd Battalion he served at home until transferred to Section 'B' Army Reserve in 1934. Mobilised at Exeter on 6 September 1936, he was posted to the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, on 9 September 1936, and embarked for Palestine on 18 September 1936. Returning to the U.K. he was re-transferred to the Army Reserve on 14 December 1936 and was finally discharged on 25 April 1939. He died in Chard, Somerset on 17 January 2005, aged 98.

Sold with copied research.

- 33 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22802510 Pte. T. Butler. Devon Dorset.) *minor edge bruising, lacquered, good very fine* £60-£80

The 1st Battalion, Devonshire and Dorset Regiment embarked at Southampton in TT *Dilwara* on 2 November 1958 and disembarked at Limassol Dock, Cyprus, on 23 November 1958. The battalion served in Cyprus during the EOKA emergency until returning to the UK on 28 October 1959. T. Butler was most likely a National Service enlistment.

- 34 Imperial Service Medal (3), G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Samuel William Prowse); G.VI.R., 1st issue (George Ernest Vowden.) in fitted case of issue; G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Leonard Charles Thomas) *extremely fine (3)* £70-£90

Samuel William Prowse was born in Plymouth in 1874 and appointed a Fitter at the Admiralty's Devonport Dockyard on 6 June 1904, Retiring as an Assistant Overseer, Grade II in April 1934, he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal that same year (*London Gazette* 20 April 1934). Later moving to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the 1939 Register reveals him as employed by the Admiralty in the Tyne shipbuilding yards as a 'Gun Mounting Overseer'. He died in Newcastle aged 88 (Retired Overseer) on 4 November 1962.

George Ernest Vowden was born in Stoke Damerel, Devonport, in 1878 and appointed a Skilled Labourer at H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, on 14 March 1918. Retiring as a Driller in 1938, he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal that same year (*London Gazette* 8 November 1938). He died in Plympton on 3 June 1941, aged 62.

Leonard Charles Thomas was born in Plymouth in 1885 and was appointed to H.M. Dockyard, Devonport. Retiring as a Shipwright in 1950, he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal that same year (*London Gazette* 22 December 1950). He died in Devonport in 1953, aged 67.

Sold with copied research.

- 35 *Three: Police Constable A. H. Rickard, Metropolitan Police*

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. H. Rickard. M. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. H. Rickard. 3rd. Divn.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., A. H. Rickard.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

Albert Henry Rickard was born in Datchet, Berkshire, in 1875. Appointed Metropolitan Police Constable, with Warrant No. 81468 on 27 July 1896, he was posted to M Division and was awarded Queen Victoria's Jubilee (Police) Medal the following year. He transferred to the 3rd Division, Devonport Dockyard, on 12 October 1898, and was awarded King Edward VII's Coronation (Police) Medal in 1902 and King George V's Coronation (Police) Medal in 1911. He transferred to the 4th Division, Chatham (Sheerness Dockyard) on 11 March 1915, and resigned to pension on 31 July 1922. He died at Milton Regis on 8 June 1958, aged 83.

Sold with copied research.

36



Pair: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant L. P. Quaintance, Devonshire Regiment, later Captain (Quartermaster), Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (5609528 W.O. Cl. II. L. P. Quaintance. Devon R.); together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn, *edge bruise, good very fine (2)* £70-£90

Louis Percy Quaintance was born in Woodbury, Devon, in 1900. A Farm Labourer by occupation, he enlisted for the period of the War at Exeter on 7 March 1918 and served at home until attesting for the Devonshire Regiment on 21 March 1919. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he embarked for India in August 1919, where he served until March 1926 when the Battalion returned home via Aden. Posted to the 1st Battalion for service on the North West Frontier of India on 10 April 1934, he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1936. Embarking for the U.K. on 22 August 1939, Quaintance was posted to the Infantry Training Centre, before being appointed Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 28 May 1940. Embarked for North Africa on 13 August 1943, he was reported 'Dangerously ill' in the Middle East on 11 July 1945, disembarking in the U.K. on 19 December 1945. He died at Dawlish, Devon on 2 February 1947, aged 46, and is buried under a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone at Dawlish.

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

37

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2843 Patk. Whelan, 1st. Bn. 11th. Foot.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-£100

Patrick Whelan was born in Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, c.1833. A labourer by occupation, he attested at Clonmel for the 11th Regiment of Foot on 18 January 1851, and the following year was posted to a Service Company to join the convict ship *Equestrian* sailing from Plymouth on 1 September 1852. *Equestrian* landed 290 male convicts at Van Demons Land on 16 December 1852; the Military Guard disembarked at Sydney and joined the 11th Foot HQ at Victoria Barracks in January 1853. The Regiment remained on convict duties in Australia until embarking for England on 23 October 1857, Whelan having served in Australia for five years and six months. He remained with the 1st Battalion on home duties until the battalion embarked for India, arriving at Fyzabad on 12 December 1864. He spent a further three years nine months in India, before returning home in 1868. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 July 1870, and was discharged on 2 April 1872, after 21 years and 75 days' service, being awarded a pension of 13d per day. His Long Service Medal is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

38

Pair: Corporal W. P. Keirle, Royal North Devon Yeomanry

Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (51 Cpl. W. P. Keirle. R.N. Devon: Yeo.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V. R., 2nd issue (Walter P. Keirle) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

Walter Percy Keirle was born in Ashford, Braunton, Devon, in 1885. A farmer by occupation, he enlisted circa 1899 into the Royal North Devon Hussars Yeomanry and was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in July 1911. Discharged Corporal, 'Time Expired', on 3 April 1912, he re-enlisted at South Molton into the 1/1st Wessex Divisional Veterinary Hospital on 8 December 1915 and was mobilised as Private, Wessex Veterinary Hospital, on 23 May 1916. Compulsorily transferred as a Gunner to the Royal Field Artillery at Athlone on 17 May 1917, he was posted as Gunner to the Royal Garrison Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Company, at Epping. He was demobilised to the Reserve on 8 February 1919, having served 3 years and 62 days' service at Home and in Ireland. In the 1939 Register he is shown as a Mixed Farmer residing at Greinton, Somerset and a Special Constable, Somerset. He died at Chilton Polden, Somerset, on 9 January 1971, aged 85.

Sold with copied research which confirms that this is his complete medallic entitlement.

39



Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Const Rodney J Grigg**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £40-£50

Rodney James Grigg was born in Exeter in 1946. After service in the Royal Navy he joined the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary in November 1970 with collar number 1382, and retired in November 2000.

Sold with biographical/service details and two photographs of recipient.

- 40 National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, silver, with top 'Twenty Years' silver brooch bar and two additional 'Five Years' slip bars, edge impressed '1721', the reverse engraved '**W.A. Broom**', *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

William Amos Broom was born in Newton Abbot, Devon, in 1861. Moving to Teignmouth, he was employed as Chief Roadman by the local Urban District Council for 38 years and in that capacity he volunteered for the Teignmouth Fire Brigade for nearly 40 years. He died in Teignmouth on 6 February 1934, aged 72, and received a Fireman's funeral service.

Sold with copied research, including a detailed obituary from *The Teignmouth Post*.

- 41 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**William H. Domone. 27th. July 1867**) with integral bronze riband buckle, in *Elkington, London, E.VII.R.* embossed case of issue, *extremely fine* £120-£160

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

Originally issued a large bronze medal, the E.VII.R. embossed case indicates this medal to be the official small medal later issued as a replacement for wearing

R.H.S. Case No. 18,037: 'At 4.30 p.m. on 27 July 1867 Exeter Basin 14ft water. Matthew John Dunsford aged 10 fell into the water. Wm H Domoné, Warehouseman, 74 High Street, Exeter jumped in and dived for and brought him to walls'.

William Henry Domoné was born in Ringwood in 1845. A woollen warehouseman residing in Exeter at the time of the rescue, the R.H.S. Committee meeting minutes of 13 January 1914 confirm the granting of a duplicate medal. He died at Islington, London, on 31 December 1927, aged 81.

Sold with copied research.

- 42 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Thomas Edwin Deller. 25 July 1868**) with integral bronze riband buckle, in *Harrington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

R.H.S. Case No. 18,210: 'At 8 a.m. on 25 July 1868 Off the Pier, Torquay. Richard Mudge aged 14 was carried over the Pier by a runaway horse. Thomas Edwin Deller, Auctioneer, Paignton jumped into the water and saved him'.

Thomas Edwin Deller was born in Paignton, Devon, in 1844. Aged 24 at the time of the rescue, he tragically died less than five years later from phthisis (*Tuberculosis*) at Paignton on 26 June 1873.

Sold with copied research.

43



- Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Edward A. J. Pusey. 2nd Nov. 1911.**) with integral bronze riband buckle, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; together with the recipient's Royal Humane Society Bestowal Certificate, this *somewhat damaged* and mounted on board, *extremely fine* £160-£200

R.H.S. Case No. 38,800: '12 midnight 2 November 1911. In the Thames off Tilbury W H Beagles aged 34 was thrown into the river owing to his boat being smashed mid river on a dark night with a strong tide. Pusey jumped in from a tug and took a lifebuoy to the man and kept him up till they were picked up'.

Edward Arthur James Pusey was born in Chadwell St Mary, Orsett, Essex, in 1892, the son of a River Thames tug captain. Apprenticed to a Thames Waterman in 1907, at the time of the rescue he was aged 19 and serving as Second Mate on the Tilbury Dredging Company's tug *Danube II*. Later serving in the Great War as a Sub-Lieutenant Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he never claimed the British War and Victory Medals to which he was entitled. He died at Stratton, Bude, Cornwall, on 12 August 1972.

The following detailed statement is included with the lot:

'I purchased E A J Pusey's RHS medal together RHS certificate and photographs at the local auction in Bude, Cornwall in 1977. Later that year I met with Owen E Pusey, then living in Bude, the elder son of Edward Pusey. Owen confirmed the photographs as being those of his father and his mother (Edith Emily Pusey née Digby). He informed me that his late father commenced employment on the river Thames aged 11 and was apprenticed aged 15. The task of the Tilbury Dredging Company was to keep the river clear and they would tow 2 barges containing dredged material downriver at night with 30 fathoms of tow for disposal in the Thames estuary off the coast of Kent. In WWI his father served as a tug master in the RNVR and took his Thames tug Southampton to the Mediterranean. He subsequently became a Freeman of the Thames and, as the senior master on the river at the time, he headed the Review of Shipping on the Thames to celebrate King George V's Silver Jubilee.'

Sold with contemporary full account of rescue from the *Daily Mirror*, 20 January 1912, original Great War photograph of Edward Pusey in R.N.V.R. uniform; and further copied research.

44



Plym Tamar Lynher and Tavy Humane Society, silver (**To Mr J. T. Taunton, who risked his own to save another's Life on the 6th August 1842.**) unmounted, *minor edge bruising, good very fine, rare* £300-£400

One of seven known examples of the Plym Tamar Lynher and Tavy Humane Society Medal for the period 1832-61.

'On 6th August 1842 Mr Joseph Taunton of Burgoyne Place saved a lad about 14 years of age. The lad was bathing under the Hoe and had sunk twice when Mr Taunton sprung into the water fully clothed and brought him to safety'. (*The Western Times and Woolmer's Exeter & Plymouth Gazette* 20 August 1842 refers).

Believed to be **Joseph Tanner Taunton**, who was born in Devonport on 11 October 1824. As a 17-year old bank clerk he saved a lad from drowning under the Hoe at Plymouth. He sadly died from tuberculosis less than five years later, at Bodmin on 15 June 1849, aged 24.

Sold with copied research.

45

R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (**William Sweetland. 1920**) with integral 'For Humanity' top brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Police Constable Harris and **Mr William Sweetland (Sweetman)** rescued a flock of 20 sheep in danger of being drowned in the marshes near Cowley-road, Exeter on 11 January 1920. The medals to both men were presented by the Mayor of Exeter at the Exeter Police Court on 11 February 1920.

Sold with copies of newspaper reports of presentation including images of both recipients and letter from R.S.P.C.A. confirming the awards.

46



South Devon Militia Medal of Merit 1799, 31mm, silver, the obverse featuring trophy of arms enclosed by a wreath, with the circumscription 'To the South Devon Militia in Testimony of Merit 1799', the reverse featuring the arms of Waterford, unnamed, with small loop suspension, *edge bruising and light contact marks, good very fine, rare* £400-£500

Referenced in *Hastings Irwin*, p.396; *Balmer*, V.243.

The South Devon Militia were stationed in Waterford, Ireland, from 1798 to 1799. It was largely due to their presence that the rising of 1798 was contained so effectively within the city, unlike other areas which suffered greatly in the unrest. As a result of their good service, it was resolved unanimously by the Waterford Corporation that the Freedom of the City be presented in a gold box to the Colonel of the regiment, and that certain selected members of the regiment be awarded a specially struck silver medal. It is recorded in *Annals of the Militia being The Records of the South Devon Regiment* that '[t]his is the first instance amongst existing Regiments of a gift of a medal to be worn by men in recognition of military services.' It is not known exactly how many medals were struck in total, but fewer than 10 examples are known to have survived today.

Sold with copied article from the *Journal of the Medal Society of Ireland*, May 1994.

47

Devon County Volunteer Association Rifle Prize Shooting Medal, silver, the obverse featuring a kneeling Rifleman in the firing position, 'Devon County Volunteer Association' above, the reverse engraved 'Championship 1901' within laurel wreath, with top silver riband bar, *edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £40-£50

Attributed to **Private A. J. White** 'G' Company, Colyton 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.

Sold with a programme booklet for the Devon County Volunteer Association Rifle Prize Meeting 1901 inscribed 'A. J. White, Colyton', including results; a similar booklet for 1910; and Notes for Territorial Yeoman 1912; together with a copied newspaper report of a rifle meeting in 1901.

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- 48 The Army Rifle Association, Queen Victoria's Cup Prize Medal, silver, the obverse inscribed 'The Army Rifle Association', with crossed rifles and wreath of leaves around, the reverse engraved 'The Queen Victoria Cup 1913', with engraved central inscription '**3rd Battn. The Devonshire Regiment**', the edge engraved '**Captain B. V. Mitford (Captain)**', with small ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50

Bertram Vernon Mitford was born in Monmouthshire in 1871 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 8 February 1890. Advanced Captain, he was embodied in the 3rd Militia Battalion at Jersey for service during the Boer War in 1899 and was disembodied at Jersey in 1902. As Captain of the 3rd Militia Battalion shooting team his team were the winners of Queen Victoria Cup in 1913. Mobilised following the outbreak of the Great War and promoted Major, he embarked for India on 5 January 1917 and was appointed Paymaster, Pensioners' Department, at Madras. He was disembodied from the Special Reserve of Officers on 19 October 1920 and died at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, on 12 April 1949, aged 77.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research. Surviving records indicate Major Mitford did not apply for the single British War Medal to which he would appear to be entitled for his service in India during the Great War.

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- 49 Yealmpton Rifle Club Challenge Cup Medal, a silver shield, hallmarks for Birmingham 1913, with crossed rifles and enamelled crown above, the obverse engraved '**Challenge Cup Medal. Presented to the Yealmpton Rifle Club by the Hon. Mrs A.Y. Bingham. Won by Mr F. Radcliff 1913**', the reverse plain, with small ring suspension, *extremely fine* £60-£80

Believed to be **Frank Radcliff**, who was born in Dawlish c.1889. In the 1911 Census he is shown as Clerk to Land Agent and boarding at the Yealmpton Hotel. The Hon. Mrs. A. Y. Bingham resided at Kitley, Yealmpton (a large country house and estate), and according to the *National Rifle Association Year Book 1913* the Yealmpton Rifle Club had 43 Civilian Members and 5 Members from H.M. Forces.

Sold with copied research.

-
- 50 City of Exeter Lady Sherriff's Badge of Office, gold (9ct., 9.93g), with crossed silver swords, the reverse engraved '**Olive Hill 1946-1947**', in *W. Bruford & Son, Exeter*, case of issue; City of Exeter Lady Mayoress's Badge of Office, gold (9ct., 14.54g) and enamel, the obverse dated '1954-1955', the reverse engraved '**Olive W. Hill 1954-55**', in *W. Bruford & Son, Exeter*, case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £300-£400

Olive Winifred Hill, the wife of Alderman C. W. H. Hill (Managing Director of Hill Palmer and Edwards, Bakers, Exeter), served as Lady Sherriff of Exeter in 1946-47; and Lady Mayoress in 1954-55. She died in Exeter on 13 July 1960, aged 58.

Sold with copied research.



The unique C.B. and 5-clasp Army of India medal awarded to General E. F. Waters, Bengal Army, one of five European recipients of the clasp 'Defence of Delhi'

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, complete with wide swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle; Army of India 1799-1826, 5 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Defence of Delhi, Nepal, Ava (Major E. F. Waters, Commg. Dinagepore Battn.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *some old glue repairs to the centres and Lions and chips to both wreaths on the C.B., very fine, the second good very fine (2)* £15,000-£20,000

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1965.

C.B. *London Gazette* 20 July 1838.

Army of India medal is unique with these clasps, one of ten medals issued with five clasps; only five clasps for 'Defence of Delhi' were issued to European recipients, each with a unique combination of clasps:

Sergeant J. Brown, Bengal Artillery - 5 clasps, Allighur, Laswarree, Defence of Delhi, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.

Riding Master C. J. Davis, 4th Light Cavalry - 4 clasps, Allighur, Defence of Delhi, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.

Lieutenant (later Major-General Sir, K.C.B.) Archibald Galloway, 14th N.I. - 2 clasps, Defence of Delhi, Capture of Deig.

Lieutenant (later Lieutenant-General Sir, K.C.B.) John Rose, 14th N.I. - 3 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Defence of Delhi.

Major (later General, C.B.) Edmund F. Waters, 17th N.I., later commanding Dinagepore Battalion - 5 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Defence of Delhi, Nepal, Ava.

Edmund Frederick Waters was born in 1784 and entered the Bengal Army in 1799. His services are thus described in *The East Indies Military Calendar*, Vol. III, London 1826:

'In 1799, this officer was appointed a Cadet: he arrived in India in 1800, and joined the army as an Ensign. In 1803, war was declared against the confederated Mahratta princes, and the corps to which Ensign Waters belonged [2/17th N.I.] formed part of the grand army, under the personal command of Lord Lake. He served during the two campaigns, and was with the storming party that assaulted the strong fortress of Allyghur, which place was taken after two hours' severe exposure and fighting: he was also with the small force of 5000 men that defended Delhi, under the late Major-General Burne, in 1804-5.

In 1804, he had obtained the rank of Lieutenant; and in 1805, he was appointed to a regimental Staff situation, which he held till 1814, when he vacated it on his promotion to the rank of Captain. In the interim, he served with his regiment, and was on service against the Goorkahs in the Nepal war.

In 1821, he was appointed to the command of a frontier battalion, and in 1825, obtained his majority.

In 1824, war was declared against the Burmese empire, and Major Waters was destined to act with his battalion in the division of the army, commanded by Brigadier Alfred Richards, that has conquered the petty kingdom of Assam.

In the 2d campaign of the Burmese war, Major Waters was detached, with the disposable part of his battalion, from the main force, and for his exertions and services on this occasion, he received the thanks of the highest military authorities.

Major Waters, with the head-quarters of the Dinagepore battalion, amounting, in effective strength, to about 250 men, and a brigade of gun-boats, mounting pounder cannonades, quitted the post of Gowahutty on the 19th Oct., for the purpose of surprising and dislodging the enemy on the line of the river Kullung, and of occupying the position of Raha Chokey, a central point, keeping in check the main body of the enemy stockaded at Noagong, and also commanding the mountain passes leading from Cachar.

On the second day the division arrived at the mouth of the Kullung, at its confluence with the Sonage and the Brahmaputra, distant from Gowahutty about 15 miles; and the following day, with the advantage of a favourable wind, passed the deserted post of Kejeechokey, and overtook the advanced party, under Lieut. Jones, of the 46th regiment, temporarily attached to the command (60 men).

For many succeeding days the progress of the division was extremely slow and tedious, owing to the rapidity of the current, in a channel peculiarly winding and tortuous, and the nature of the banks, which were overgrown with high and impervious reed jungle, and did not admit of the usual mode of tacking. On the 26th, the division reached the village of Jaghee, now nearly depopulated; and about that time Major Waters received intelligence of a party of the enemy being stationed at a village inland, called Hautgong, or Sautgong, where they were committing plunder and ravage upon the surrounding district. On the following morning, the division passed the deserted village, and the same evening reached a point of the river opposite the village of More Kullung, from whence the road to Hautgong branched off, and reported to be a distance of eight or nine miles. In consequence of confirmed intelligence of the strength and position of the enemy's party, Major Waters determined on giving them an alert; and disembarked at midnight with one hundred men for that purpose: after marching (officers, as well as men, on foot) for about four miles, they reached the village of More Kullung on the edge of a broad and deep jeel, which the detachment crossed by rafts. At this time there commenced heavy rain, which continued, with little intermission, during the whole of the march.

The road, for the first ten miles, was practicable, and though occasionally passing through tracts partly inundated, did not generally offer much difficulty. The distance, however, proved to be nearly double that previously estimated; and, in addition, the fatigue was much increased by the nature of the country, the last eight miles being through rice-fields, almost entirely knee, and sometimes waist, deep in water. The heavy rain and mist, however, aided the surprises and the detachment arrived, at about 8 o'clock, unperceived, on the enemy's position, into which it immediately dashed: The slaughter, however, was comparatively small, owing to the numerous outlets from the village favouring the escape of the enemy, and the depth of the surrounding jungle: many Burmese fell, and some women and plunder were captured in returning from the pursuit. The former were released, on being claimed by their families. By following mistaken information, the detachment, on its return to the fleet, experienced added fatigue and difficulty in a bad and circuitous route, and did not reach the boats till the following morning, having been compelled to bivouac in a small village for the night. The distance traversed cannot be estimated at less than from thirty-five to forty miles. On the 30th, the division resumed its progress up the Kullung, meeting with rather more favourable ground for tacking, and less strength of current, though in a channel equally devious and winding. Major Waters, of course, deemed that the knowledge of his advance upon Raha Chokey could no longer be concealed from the enemy, after the alarm excited by the attack on Hautgong; but on approaching that post, he had reason to believe that their attention had rather been diverted to the line of the great river, in which Major Cooper was then proceeding; and that they attributed the alert to a detachment from that quarter. He, in consequence, made arrangements for surprising them; and having pushed in, with a party of 200 men in the gun and light boats, landed a little below their post at Raha Chokey, and succeeded in reaching it, unperceived, by early day-break. Major Waters, having taken a rapid view of the place, divided his party into two, and immediately attacked the position by separate entrances. This arrangement was attended with complete success; the party on the right entering by the open road falling on the principal body, who, with loss, were driven on the left division, by whom they were received with great slaughter; and the pursuit becoming general, the enemy were followed for a considerable distance, leaving many killed and wounded in the jungles in their flight: their loss was estimated at about one-third, but subsequent accounts gave reason to suppose it far greater. There were captured several stand of arms, (English muskets) numerous swords, many of which belonged to chiefs, and all their baggage and plunder. Major Waters had previously received information that the preceding day a party of Burmese had been detached from the body at Raha Chokey to ascertain the real circumstances attending the attack of Hautgong, on the 28th; and as the great guns had not been brought into play, he formed hopes that they might remain unconscious of the defeat of their main body, and that he might be able to surprise and cut them off in their return: the event proved the justness of his expectations, and about mid-day, information was given of their approach. Major Waters accordingly ordered out a party, and took post with it in a concealed position, in jungle, on the skirts of a village, distant from Raha Chokey about two miles, and through which the road of the enemy passed. The measure was most successful, as the enemy advanced on the party unawares, and were suddenly attacked with very heavy loss: they made one feeble attempt at returning the fire, with jingals, &c., and took to a precipitate flight through the streets and lanes of the village, closely followed by the troops, and falling in considerable numbers, not one half could be considered to escape, of whom many were wounded. The fugitives in both cases took the direction of Noagong, in which town were established the headquarters and main body of the Burmese army, under their governor the Baoraor Mogaum Rajah, the Deakah Rajah, 2d in command, and various other phookuns, or chiefs. They were known to be in a stockade, or fortified position, of considerable strength, and amounting to about 1,000 or 1,500 men. Early on the following morning (the 4th), Major Waters received intelligence that the Rajah with his force had quitted his stockade, and had taken post on the road towards Roha, either with intention of anticipating an attack, or of seeking safety in flight. He accordingly ordered out a strong party, and leaving a sufficient protection for the guns and fleet, proceeded immediately in the direction of Noagong, said to be about twenty or twenty-four miles distant. It proved, however, much further, and he did not reach the stockade until the next morning, when he found it entirely evacuated by the enemy. By the accounts gathered from the inhabitants, he learnt that immediately on the arrival of the fugitives and wounded from Raha Chokey, &c., the panic of the enemy became general, and the Boora Rajah and chiefs determined on instant and precipitate flight, as Major Waters was said to be in close pursuit. They effected their escape to the hills in the utmost consternation and confusion, abandoning their artillery, baggage, plunder, military stores, and war-boat; taking with them only their women and children, and the gold which they were able to carry about their persons. Unfortunately, they had already gained so much ground, that Major Waters was obliged to give up all hopes of pursuing them with infantry, and on the morning of the 5th Nov. took possession of their stockade.

On the 29th Jan. 1825, Brigadier Richards's force marched to the attack of the stockades and fortified posts around the capital of Upper Assam (Rungpore.) During the assault, the gallant Brigadier was wounded whilst leading on the men, and Major Waters succeeded to the temporary command of the force. The day terminated by the expulsion of the enemy from all their strong holds, and they were compelled to seek shelter in the town or fort.

The result was highly beneficial, as the loss the enemy sustained so alarmed them, that 3 days afterwards they capitulated and gave up the fort of Rungpore, which contained 400 guns of various calibres. The thanks of government were individually expressed to Major Waters, and to all commanders of corps, for their services.

The 2nd campaign being at an end, Major Waters is now, 1826, serving with his corps in Assam.'

Waters transferred to the 59th Native Infantry in December 1826; to the 66th Native Infantry in September 1828; to the 47th Native Infantry in December 1830, including operations in Cuttack in 1833; Lieutenant-Colonel, transferred to the 63rd Native Infantry, in December 1833; to the 29th Native Infantry in August 1834; posted as Colonel to the 27th Native Infantry in May 1836; to the 46th Native Infantry in November 1839; to the 68th Native Infantry in 1840, and as Brigadier 2nd Class commanding troops in Rohilkand and Kumaon from August 1840 until February 1845; Colonel, 35th Native Infantry, 1845-46; and of the 68th Native Infantry again from 1846 to death. Waters was promoted to General on 17 September 1861, and died at Wyvenhoe rectory, Essex, on 2 May 1866.



An 'Indian Mutiny' C.B. pair awarded to General H. Macan, 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry and Rajpootana Field Force, who was fired upon by a rebellious mutineer in an early and fruitless show of defiance

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18ct gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1857, with later narrow swivel-ring suspension and integral gold riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Brigdr. Hy. Macan, Rajpootana Fd. Force) with silver top riband buckle, displayed in a fine glazed silver frame, hallmarked Birmingham 1918, *extremely fine* (2) £2,600-£3,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 March 1861.

Henry Macan was born at Dhaka on 20 December 1804 and was privately educated by Mr. Howard at Tamerton on the Devon and Cornwall border, specialising in Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics and Hindustani. Orphaned at a young age, Macan was placed in the custody of his uncle, Major Thomas Macan of Bath, who proved keen to recommend him for a Cadetship in the Indian Army; thanks to his linguistic talents, Macan was appointed Ensign on 4 January 1821 and served as Interpreter in the 2nd Battalion, 9th Native Infantry from 23 May 1822. Advanced Lieutenant on 1 February 1822, Macan then transferred to the 17th Native Infantry where he qualified as Interpreter in Hindustani and Mahratta. On 23 February 1831, he was placed in command of a detachment of the Regiment employed in the concan against the Ramoosees - the concan being that part of Maharashtra located between the Ghauts and the sea, extending from Sewdasheogurh to the Taptee on the western peninsula of India.

Recorded as arriving at the Presidency from Poona in the *Government of India Gazette* 20 October 1831, Macan was raised Captain on 27 November 1834 and Major on 17 October 1841; it was at around this time that he was appointed to act as Persian Interpreter to Major-General Brooks, Commanding the Scinde Field Force. Made President of the Annual Invaliding Committee on 17 February 1842, Macan was recognised as an 'able and zealous' commanding officer. Further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 December 1846 and Second Class Brigadier on 16 April 1854, his leadership qualities were soon put to the test during the Mutiny. An extract from *The History of the Indian Mutiny* by Kaye and Melleon (page 387), notes:

'Slight Outbreak at Nasirabad Easily Suppressed by Brigadier Macan

On 10th August 1857, the military class showed its teeth. One of the regiments accompanying the force for which Gen. G. Lawrence had made a requisition on Disa, and which had reached Nasirabad on 12th June, was the 12th Bombay N.I. A trooper of the 1st Bombay Lancers, suddenly mounting his charger, had galloped in front of the lines of his regiment, endeavouring by cries and threats to induce his comrades to mutiny. The Bombay Lancers, however, were staunch, and some of them mounted their horses to pursue the rebel. Noting this, the trooper discharged his carbine at the native officer superintending the mount, and fled to the lines of the 12th Bombay N.I. where he was received and sheltered.

Meanwhile, the Brigadier, Henry Macan, had come onto the parade ground. He at once ordered the men of the 12th to turn out. Only 40 obeyed. Upon this, the Brigadier called out the guns, and bringing up a company of the 83rd, proceeded to the line of the 12th. The original mutineer, the trooper of the 1st Cavalry, fired at him but missed. The rebel himself was then shot by an artillery officer. The men of the 12th were paraded, and all who had disobeyed the order to turn out were disarmed. Their muskets were found loaded. The ringleaders were then tried by court-martial, five were hanged and three sentenced to imprisonment for life. Twenty-five had previously deserted. To the remainder, their arms, on their expression of contrition, were restored, and they behaved well in the field afterwards.'

According to the *Magnet* (*London*) on 27 April 1885, Macan went on to command 1st Brigade at the Siege, Assault and Capture of Kotah in March 1858. Permitted to resign his command at Nasirabad 1 October 1858, Macan took furlough to Europe for 18 months. Promoted Major-General on 5 March 1859, and General on 24 May 1877, he died in his 81st year on 20 April 1885.



A fine post-War 'Civil' O.B.E., Inter-War 'Military' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Allbones, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was decorated as an intelligence officer in Northern Ireland and was later recognised for his recruitment work with Northern Command

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. W. Allbones); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted court style for wear, *very fine* (7) *£300-£400*

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1952:

'Chief Recruiting Officer, Northern Command, York, War Office.'

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1924.

Frank William Allbones was born in Lincoln on 18 August 1892 and was educated at Heighington Endowed Elementary School from 1906 to 1909. Taking initial employment as a junior bank clerk, he was appointed to a commission in the Lincolnshire Regiment as Second Lieutenant on 10 December 1915. Posted to the 8th Battalion from 18 September 1916, he witnessed extensive service in France and Flanders, most notably at the Second Battle of the Scarpe from 23 to 24 April 1917 whilst under the command of Major D. Davies-Evans. Serving as part of 37th Division, the 8th Lincolnshire Regiment lost 2 officers and 20 other ranks killed, with 102 men wounded and 14 missing in action, whilst attempting to attack Greenland Hill and the Plouvain-Gavrelle Road ("The Black Line"). According to the 1928 *Gradation List of Officers of the British Army*, Allbones returned home following this engagement, almost certainly on account of wounds.

Mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* of 22 May 1917, he was raised Captain in the 8th Battalion on 24 September 1917 and was appointed Battalion Adjutant from September to October 1918. He survived the war and was later specially employed as Intelligence Officer in Northern Ireland from April 1923 to January 1924 - valuable work which was later recognised with the award of the Military M.B.E. in the King's Birthday Honours List. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, Allbones died at his home, White Gate, Washingborough, in February 1966.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. Certificate, framed and glazed bestowal document for M.B.E., and copied research.



Pair: Stephen Clifford, 12th Light Dragoons

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Egypt, Salamanca (S. Clifford, 12th Lt. Dgns.); Waterloo 1815 (Stephen Clifford, 12th Reg. Light Dragoons.) fitted with original steel clip and replacement flattened ring suspension, *minor marks but generally good very fine (2)* *£2,600-£3,000*

Stephen Clifford was born in the Parish of St Paul's, Dublin, and enlisted there for the 12th Light Dragoons on 12 December 1797, aged 18 years, for unlimited service. He was discharged at Canterbury on 16 February 1819, in consequence of a 'reduction in the Regiment & being old and worn out; conduct 'Good, served in Egypt, Peninsula & Waterloo' at which battle he served in Captain G. F. Erskine's Troop.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel William Hough, Judge Advocate General of the Bengal Column, Army of the Indus, and author of *A Narrative of the March and Operations of the Army of Indus in the Expedition to Afghanistan, 1838-1839*, and several other works on Military Law

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepal (Lieut. Wm. Hough, 8th Grenr. Battn.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming; Ghuznee 1839 (Major W. Hough, Dy. Judge Advte. Genl.) neatly engraved on the edge, original suspension, *good very fine* (2) *£1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1988.

William Hough was born in London in 1789 and obtained a Cadetship in the East India Company's Army in 1805. He arrived in India on 11 July 1806, and was posted to the Barasat Cadet College, near Calcutta. He was commissioned as an Ensign in the 24th Bengal Native Infantry on 7 August 1806, whilst still at Barasat, and promoted to Lieutenant in the same regiment in October 1808. In 1816, as a Lieutenant and holding the appointments of Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 8th Grenadier Battalion of the Bengal Army, he accompanied the expedition under Sir David Ochterlony into the Kingdom of Nepal to subdue the Nepalese who were making repeated raids into Indian territory, in spite of treaties of friendship with Britain and a sharp lesson taught them by the East India Company's Army the previous year. He was promoted to Captain in the 48th Bengal Native Infantry in 1826 and a year later obtained the extra-regimental employment of Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Cawnpore Division. For the rest of his working life he is associated with the legal branch of the Army, which was almost entirely occupied by the day to day Courts martial at various levels. As early as 1821 he had written the first of his many books on military law, one of which - *A case book of European and Native Courts Martial* - ran to some 900 pages.

In 1839 came the beginning of what was perhaps Hough's finest enterprise when he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General to no less than the Bengal portion of The Army of the Indus. This vast force, comprised of two of the East India Company's Presidency armies, joined together to march across the desert to Afghanistan. There, as has been succinctly stated, they were 'to persuade the Afghans to become a bulwark against Persia, and Russia by arranging for them to be conquered by their hated enemies, The Sikhs, it being optimistically supposed that they would be reconciled to this fate by the appearance of their former king, Shah Shoojah, whom most of them despised as a failure and whom all of them believed to have been born under an unlucky star.' Many books and diaries exist of this war, which ended in the total annihilation of the remnants of both armies three years later on their ignominious retreat from Kabul, but none cover the march into Afghanistan and the capture of Ghuznee in more detail than Major Hough's epic *The March and Operations of the Army of the Indus*, which was published nearly simultaneously in Calcutta and London in 1841.

In 1840 after the thus-far-victorious army had settled down in Kabul, Hough was recalled to Calcutta and placed on the Invalid Establishment List. He retired in February 1850 and returned to England. His busy pen produced several law books during the years after his return from Afghanistan. He also wrote anonymously the most comprehensive history of the Bengal Army ever to appear. Unfortunately it appeared in the *Englishman* newspaper in Calcutta, an instalment at a time over several years and was never republished in book form. He was promoted to Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 November 1854, and died in London on 3 January 1865, aged 75.

Sold with research including a most interesting article by A. G. Stone, Esq., O.B.E., giving a very detailed account of the military career of Lieutenant-Colonel William Hough, together with a first edition of his *Campaign in Afghanistan*.



The Nepal and Gwalior campaign pair awarded to Major P. L. Dore, 3rd Foot (The Buffs), late 24th Foot

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepal (Ensign P. L. Dore, 24th Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, fitted with engraved silver top brooch bar; Punniar Star 1843 (Captain P. L. Dore, H.M. 3rd Regt.) fitted with original brass hook and silver bar suspension with silver ribbon slide and top brooch bar, the pair contained in a contemporary *E & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth* fitted leather case, this with scuffs and some damage, *otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Peter Luke Dore was born in Middlesex on 15 May 1797, and was appointed Ensign in the 24th Foot on 8 April 1813, aged 15 years 11 months. He arrived in India in April 1814 and served with the regiment in the Nepal campaign in 1815 and 1816 under Generals Marlay and Wood, and in the Deccan campaign in 1817 and 1818 under Brigadier-General Toone (India Medal). He was promoted to Lieutenant, without purchase, on 19 August 1819, and returned to England upon reduction in the regiment on 25 February 1824. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 3rd Foot on 26 March 1826, and promoted to Captain on 29 August 1838. He returned to India in March 1839 and served with the 3rd Foot in the campaign against the Gwalior State in 1843 and 1844, and was present at the battle of Punniar on 29 December 1843 (Bronze Star). He exchanged to half-pay unattached on 13 February 1846, was appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Portsmouth on 16 July 1845, and was promoted to Major on 11 November 1851. Major Dore died at Southsea on 22 March 1855.

Sold with copied Statement of Services and extracts from regimental histories.



Four: Troop Sergeant-Major John Burton, 16th Lancers

Ghuznee 1839 (Serjeant John Burton 16th Queen's Lancers) naming engraved on edge and in reverse centre, fitted with replacement silver bar suspension in the usual style for regiment; Maharajpore Star 1843 (Troop Serjt. Major John Burton H.M. 16th Lancers) fitted with adapted silver bar suspension; Sulej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Troop Serjt Major John Burton 16th Lancers); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Troop Serjt. Major John Burton, 16th Lancers.) *the first three with contact marks, nearly very fine, the last with scratching in obverse field, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£1,800-£2,200*

John Burton was born in the Parish of Cromford, near Worksworth, Derbyshire, and was attested for the 16th Lancers at Manchester on 3 April 1829, aged 20, a hatter by trade. He was promoted to Corporal on 26 May 1834, to Sergeant on 1 September 1837, and to Troop Sergeant Major on 13 September 1842. He served a total of 24 years 77 days, including 15 years 9 months in the East Indies, and 'served in the campaign in Affghanistan in 1839 and at the Capture of Ghuznee, also in the action at Maharajpore in December 1843, and at Aliwal and Sobraon in 1846.' Burton was discharged at Dublin on 18 June 1853, aged 44 years 2 months. His M.S.M. was awarded on 13 June 1854, with an annuity of £15, but he appears to have died shortly afterwards and is not shown in the rolls from 1855.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.



Four: Private John Edmunds, 16th Lancers

Ghuznee 1839 (J. C. Edmunds. 16th Queen's Lancers) naming engraved in reverse centre, fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension; Maharajpore Star 1843 (Private John Edmonds H.M. 16th Lancers) note surname clumsily corrected from 'Edwards', fitted with adapted silver bar suspension with loss to upper point of star; Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (John Edmunds 16th Lancers); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (No. 646 John Edmunds Private 16th Lancers) together with a fine presentation silver snuff box, hallmarked Birmingham 1847, maker's mark 'F.C.' for Francis Clark, 85mm x 55mm x 18mm, the lid engraved 'Presented by the inhabitants of Cambridge to their fellow townsman John Edmunds, (16th Lancers) in appreciation of his services under Majr. Genl. Sir Harry Smith, Bart. G.C.B. at Aliwal, Jany. 28th 1846.', the base engraved with the arms of Cambridge, *the first three with contact pitting, these therefore fine, the L.S. & G.C. nearly very fine (5)* £1,800-£2,200

John Edmunds was born in December 1810 at Swaffham-Bulbeck, a small village between Newmarket and Cambridge. He attested for the 16th Lancers at Maidstone on 21 January 1831, aged 20 years 1 month, a servant by trade. Brought before a Regimental Court Martial in 23 May 1832, he was charged with gross insubordination and sentenced to 14 days' solitary confinement. He was released and restored to rank on 8 June 1832, embarked for India on 29 June, and took up duties there in December 1832. He fought with the regiment in the First Afghan War at the capture of Ghuznee, in the Gwalior campaign at the battle of Maharajpor, and in the Sutlej campaign at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. Following his return from India in August 1846, Edmunds went through a bit of a bad patch. In 1847 he went absent without leave in March, May and August, receiving imprisonment and defaulters' room, and forfeiting the good conduct pay he had accumulated in India in 1838, 1845 and 1846. In 1848 he went absent twice in July and again in February 1849. In May 1849 he received 48 hours' solitary confinement and 14 days' Marching Order Drill for quitting stables and breaking out of barracks to avoid riding school drill. This seems to have been the end of his troubles. His good conduct pay was restored in 1851, 1853 and 1855, and he received the 'silver medal for long & meritorious service.' Edmunds was discharged at Dublin on 7 June 1856.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Pair: Private Edward Buck, 2nd Queen's Regiment, who was severely wounded in the Fish River Bush in an engagement with the enemy in September 1851

Ghuznee 1839 (E. Buck 828 Queens) naming engraved in reverse centre, fitted with replacement silver ball and hinged bar suspension; South Africa 1834-53 (Edwd. Buck, 2nd Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine (2) £1,000-£1,400*

Edward Buck was born in the Parish of Itteringham, near Aylsham, Norfolk, and enlisted into the 2nd Regiment at Norwich on 14 September 1834, aged 20, a labourer by trade. He served in Scinde and Afghanistan for one year three months; in the East Indies for eight years nine months; and in the Cape of Good Hope for six months. His discharge was initiated at Fort Hare, British Kaffraria, on 10 February 1852, being unfit for further service in consequence of wounds received in action. The Surgeon's report stated: 'Severely wounded in the Fish River Bush on 9th Sept. 1851 in an engagement with the enemy. He received four wounds but the one which incapacitates him for further service is one that fractured the right shoulder joint and has impaired the motion of the joint. As he was put under my charge after being wounded I am unable to state whether the cure is imperfect arising from inattention on his part but should think not as I believe he bears the character of a willing and courageous soldier.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Three: Private Daniel Mackinson, 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry

Ghuznee 1839 (Pt. Danl. Mackinson XIII P.A.L.I.); Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Mural Crown (Pt. Danl. Mackinson XIII P.A.L.I.); Cabul 1842 (Pt. Danl. Mackinson XIII P.A.L.I.) all three with regimentally impressed naming and fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspensions, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine or better (3)* *£1,400-£1,800*

Daniel Makinson was born at Bolton, Lancashire, in May 1805. He was attested for the 13th Light Infantry at Dublin on 12 September 1825, aged 20, a clogger by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in August 1830 and to Sergeant in May 1833, but was convicted by Court Martial in July 1836, confined for one week, and reduced to Private. He rose to Corporal once more from January 1840 till February 1841, when he was reduced again to Private. 'He served with the Army of the Indus during the campaigns of 1838, 39, 40, 41 & 42. Was present at the storming of Ghuznee in July 1839, and the forts of Tootim, Dumah and Gulgah in the Kohistan in 1840. Was present in the several engagements in four of the passes from Cabool to Jellalabad in 1841 and in defence of the latter fortress in 1841 and present in the General action at Jellalabad, 7th April 1842. Ganduluck 8th September, Tazeen 13th September and the recapture of Cabul 15th September 1842.' Makinson served as a Private for the remainder of his army career, returning to England in July 1845 where he was discharged at Chatham in August 1846.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all three medals.



Pair: Surgeon Richard Phillipson, 16th Native Infantry

Ghuznee 1839 (R. Phillipson Surgeon 16th Regt. N.I.) naming engraved on edge, fitted with replacement scroll suspension and floreate ribbon buckle; Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (R. Phillipson Surgeon. 16th Regt. N.I.) naming engraved in upright capitals, fitted with replacement scroll suspension and floreate ribbon buckle, *very fine* (2) *£1,000-£1,400*

Richard Phillipson was born in September 1804 and was made M.R.C.S. in 1826. He served as Surgeon's Mate aboard the *Minerva* during 1829-30. He was made Assistant Surgeon on 7 May 1831; Surgeon on 15 January 1848; retired on 10 April 1855, and returned to his native Edinburgh. He is recorded as seeing service in 'Afghanistan 1839-42. Capture of Ghuznee: (Prize Rolls): Medal'.



Three: Sergeant William Blevins, 9th Foot

Cabul 1842 (*No. 1135 Sergt. William Blevins HM 9th Regt*) naming correctly engraved in the regimental style, original steel clip and straight bar suspension; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse, edge dated, impressed naming (William Blevins, Serjt. 9th Regiment Foot 1847) original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension; 9th Foot Regimental Medal, struck silver with applied figure of Britannia seated, the right hand extended holding a branch of laurel, the left arm supported by a shield holds a trident, the British lion crouches at her feet; beneath applied Roman numerals 'IX'; the reverse, within an engraved wreath the inscription 'Sergeant William Blevins Presented by the Sergeants H.M.s 9th Regt. as a token of esteem.' fitted with integral rings and rectangular bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare (3)* *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Cheylesmore Collection 1930; Tilling Collection.

William Blevins was born in the Parish of Kilmore, Co. Armagh, and originally attested for the 12th Foot on 23 May 1825, aged 17 years. During his service with the 12th Foot he served for 8 years 11 months at Gibraltar, being promoted to Corporal on 20 February 1833. He transferred to the 9th Foot on 28 May 1835, reverting to the rank of Private, the regiment preparing for overseas service in India. He landed there on 22 October 1835, was promoted to Corporal in January 1837 and to Sergeant in January 1840, whilst proceeding on service to Afghanistan. He applied for discharge at Meerut which became effective on 30 September 1846, and then proceeded on repatriation. His service terminated at Chatham on 8 June 1847, his L.S. & G.C. medal being awarded the same year.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Pair: Major J. C. Hay, 60th Bengal Native Infantry, Indian Army

Cabul 1842 (Ensign. J. C. Hay. 60 Beng: N.I.) contemporary engraved naming in small serif capitals, silver swivel suspender and straight bar, a later striking with 'frosted' head to Monarch; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Capt. J. C. Hay, 2nd. Bengal Fusrs.) fitted with matching silver straight bar riband suspensions, in fitted case of issue, the Cabul Medal likely an official replacement for a Medal lost in the Mutiny, *nearly extremely fine and better* (2) £800-£1,000

John Charles Hay was born on 5 September 1821, the eldest son of William Hay of Hopes, Haddington, a former Captain in the Honourable East India Company's Maritime Service and named entrant in the 5th Edition of *Burke's Landed Gentry* of 1871. Baptised at Haddington Episcopal Church on Michaelmas Day 1821, Hay was privately educated in East Lothian and later studied classics and mathematics at Edinburgh Academy. Commissioned Ensign in the 80th Regiment of Foot (Staffordshire Volunteers) on 4 October 1839, he sailed to India per *John Colvin* 4 November 1840 and was appointed Ensign in the Honourable East India Company 12 December 1840, upon recommendation from his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hay, in command H.E.I.C. Depot at Chatham. Posted to the 60th Native Infantry at Ferozepore, Hay arrived at Fort William on 11 April 1841.

Sent on active service to Afghanistan in 1842, the 60th Native Infantry earned the battle honour 'Cabool 1842' and Hay received the Cabul Medal. Raised Lieutenant on 5 February 1843, he led his men to Kernaul and thence to Benares and Barrackpore. Placed on furlough from 1848 to 1850, he rejoined the men at Cawnpore and became Senior Lieutenant at Umballa in 1854. Promoted Captain on 25 February 1855, Hay witnessed the outbreak of the Mutiny at Umballa and participated in the action at Delhi with the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers; furloughed once again to England, he retired as Brevet Major on 30 June 1859. Named in the Retired List from 1859, Hay died in London on 8 October 1874.

Sold with extensive research, including a detailed report on the family lineage of the Hay of Hopes, as derived in part from *Burke's Landed Gentry*; photographs of the family house ('Hopes') situated upon the right bank of Hopes or Gifford Water, nine miles to the south-east of Haddington; a copy of the Will of Major John Charles Hay; with extensive handwritten correspondence from the 1960s between a former custodian and other medal collectors/institutions.



Three: Colour-Sergeant John Jefferies, 40th Regiment

Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (Serjt. John Jeffries Her M's 40th Regt.) naming engraved in running script, fitted with steel clip and replacement silver bar suspension; Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Serjt. John Jefferies H.M. 40th Regt.) fitted with adapted silver bar suspension with engraved decoration and inscribed 'J. Jefferies'; Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., dated '1847' on edge (Color Serjt John Jefferies 40th Regt. 1847) *the last with obverse brooch marks, naming detail weak in parts on the first and last, pitting overall, therefore good fine (3)* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1956; Ian McInnes Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

Only 107 M.S.M.s of the first issue were awarded with the edge dated 1847, this one being unique to the 40th Foot.

John Jefferies (often Jeffries) was born at Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1806, and was attested for the 40th Foot at Colchester on 15 November 1825, aged 19 years. He joined his regiment in Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land as it was then called, where he remained for almost two years before they were posted to Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency of India. Promoted to Corporal in 1833 and to Sergeant in 1834, Jefferies saw his first active service from 183 to 1843 in Baluchistan, Afghanistan, and lower and upper Scinde, culminating in the battle of Maharajpooor on 29 December 1843. He was promoted to Colour-Sergeant in 1844 and sailed for England in 1845. He was by now suffering from chronic hepatitis and rheumatism, which caused him to be discharged on 22 December 1846. His papers were signed by Lieutenant-Colonel George Hibbert, the last of the officers of the 40th who had fought at Waterloo, and it was he who recommended Jefferies for the M.S.M. in March 1847. Jefferies received his M.S.M. on 3 December of that year, together with an annuity of £10, and died circa 1875.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.



A particularly fine Kaffir War, Crimean War and Indian Mutiny campaign group of five awarded to Captain G. Robertson, who witnessed extensive conflict overseas with the 12th (East Suffolk) and 95th (Derbyshire) Regiments of Foot and was decorated by the Turkish authorities having endured considerable hardship in the trenches before Sebastopol

South Africa 1834-53 (Ensign G. Robertson, 12th. Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (G-Robertson- Lieut. 95th. Foot.) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Lieut. G. Robertson, 95th. Regt.); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, privately engraved to reverse 'Lieut. G. Robertson. 95th. Regt.', *minor red enamel loss to crescent suspension*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Lieut. G Robertson. 95th. Regt.) contemporary engraved naming, all five fitted with period unmarked silver top wearing pins, with matching contemporary miniature awards, these mounted from *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckles, all contained within an attractive two-drawer silk and velvet lined fitted case with brass lock and key, named to top lid in gilt lettering 'Captain Robertson, 95th Derbyshire Regiment', *contact marks to first and second, these good fine, the remainder very fine and better* (5) £1,600-£2,000

George Robertson was born in Montreal, Canada, on 30 September 1831, and attested for the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot as Ensign by purchase on 17 June 1851, aged 19 years and 8 months. Posted to South Africa, he served during the Eighth Kaffir War from 1851 to 1853 in operations against Xhosa and Khoikhoi forces. The campaign later became regarded as one of the most bitter and brutal in the series of Xhosa wars, the tide turned by the successful deployment of British reinforcements via Cape Town, including drafts of the 12th Foot.

Exchanged into the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment of Foot 5 November 1854, Robertson was promoted Lieutenant (without purchase) on 9 February 1855, and joined the Regiment before Sebastopol from 26 January 1855 to 8 September 1855. His experiences during this time were later detailed in 1929 by Colonel H. C. Wylly, C.B., in *Extracts from the History of the Sherwood Foresters, Notts & Derby. 95th Regiment, Volume 2*:

'Another officer of the 95th whose siege diary is available for reference, was Lieut. Robertson, who joined the Service Companies in January, 1855, and he gives the following figures: "The admissions for disease to hospital in December, 1854, amounted to 48 per cent of the strength present; in January, 1855, to 57 per cent, and the deaths exceed 8 per cent; in February, to 39 per cent; and in March to 37 per cent, and the deaths to 19 per cent of the strength present. This is accounted for by the men being, in the fullest sense of the word, 'worn out' by numerous and continuous hardships previously endured."

Robertson was later keen to point out the attachment of officers to other regiments for trench duty, such was the impact of disease and state of exhaustion in the British Army. On 23 February 1855, *The Times* published a letter from a Captain of the 95th, written on the second of that month, in which he adds: 'The weather has been very severe and the Regiment has, I am sorry to say, suffered greatly; on some days we buried as many as five out of our thinned ranks. In fact we are now very nearly *hors de combat*... Another fortnight will, I fear, reduce us altogether.'

Briefly returned home to England on 18 June 1856, just a couple of months before his 25th birthday, Robertson landed in India with his Regiment on 1 November 1857. He served with the 95th Foot throughout the Mutiny, including the Siege and Capture of Kotah under Major-General Roberts, C.B., on 30 March 1858; early that morning three columns, each of 500 men, attempted to breach the town's walls, the lead assault being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Raimes of the 95th Foot. The victory came via a clever flanking movement which resulted in the capture of 70 guns of various calibres and a gallant charge by the 8th Hussars. Major-General Roberts, in thanking the Brigade, was keen to note that he had been in field fights, he had been in storming parties, but he had never seen men go steady: 'It was more like men upon a parade, or on a field day, than men who were facing death.'

Advanced Captain by purchase on 16 December 1859, Robertson returned home and exchanged to the 2nd Battalion, 25th (King's Own Scottish Borderers) Regiment of Foot by purchase on 18 May 1860. Confirmed upon the recipient's Army Service Record as awarded the Turkish Order of Medjidie, he left the Army a short while later and does not appear in *Hart's Army List of 1865*.

Sold with copied Service Record and a small contemporary envelope containing original silk ribands for the full-size awards.



Three: Corporal J. Howe, 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot

South Africa 1834-53 (John How [sic]. 43rd. Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (Corpl. John How [sic], 43rd. Lt. infy.); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (1959 John Howe, 43rd. Foot.) *edge bruising and contact marks to first, this good fine, the remainder very fine (3)* £1,000-£1,400

John Howe, a shoemaker by trade, was born in the Parish of Leamore, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, on 3 November 1825. He enlisted in the 43rd Regiment as an under-age Private soldier on his 17th birthday, 3 November 1842, and witnessed two years and three months of active service in South Africa in operations against Chief Sandilli who was blockading Fort Cox in Kaffraria. Following intermittent but severe fighting, the rebel Kaffirs were driven into the mountains until they sued for peace under Chief Moshesh and Chief Mocomo on 20 December 1852. Peace was proclaimed on 12 March 1853; 592 Medals were awarded to the Regiment.

Transferred to India as Corporal for the following ten years, Howe witnessed his Regiment being heavily engaged in the suppression of the Mutiny. Sent to New Zealand from December 1863 to March 1866, his Army Service Record notes a lapse in conduct and character when arrested for being drunk on duty; imprisoned and Court Martialed, he was reduced from Sergeant to Private on 12 October 1863. Sent back to England, Howe was discharged at Portsmouth at his own request 'free' and with pension for 22 years' service. He subsequently returned home to Ireland.

Sold with copied service record and medal roll extract.

Pair: Private J. Habershon, 45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot

South Africa 1834-53 (J. Habershon. 45th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1225. J. Habershon. 45th. Regt.) *edge bruising to first, nearly very fine and better (2)* £300-£400

John Habershon was born in Sheffield in June 1814 and attested for the 45th Regiment of Foot in his home city on 5 October 1837. A scissors' smith by trade, he was posted to Gibraltar, Montevideo and the Cape of Good Hope, a period of overseas service with the Sherwood Foresters spanning over 15 years. In possession of the Kaffir War Medal for 1846-47 and 1853, Habershon was discharged unfit for further duty at Chatham on 20 June 1859 in consequence of chronic rheumatism and 'being 'worn out from long service and climate.'

Sold with copied service record.

68 *Pair: Colour Sergeant E. A. Tempest, 90th Regiment of Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), later Kent Volunteer Rifles, who was recognised as a fine drill instructor*

South Africa 1834-53 (E. A. Tempest. 90th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (No. 1616 Color Serjt. Edward Alfred Tempest.) *contact marks and polishing to first, this good fine, the second nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

Edward Alfred Tempest was born in the Parish of St. Mary's, Hull, on 16 December 1822. A labourer by trade, he attested for the 90th Regiment of Foot at London on 16 November 1839, whilst underage. Posted to Ceylon, Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, he witnessed one year and nine months of active service during the Kaffir Wars and was raised Colour Sergeant on 15 June 1852. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal with £15 gratuity on 18 March 1859, he was discharged from the 90th Foot at Canterbury after 22 years with the Colours on 11 January 1862, his conduct stated as 'very good'.

Keen to serve his local community, Tempest joined the Kent Volunteer Rifles and caught the attention of the *Kentish Chronicle* on 24 May 1862: 'Presentation of a Testimonial to Sergeant-Major Tempest, Drill Instructor to the 5th Corps, K.V.R. - On Tuesday last, those members of the Kent Rifle Volunteers who have joined this last winter met at Sergeant Norman's, for the purpose of presenting their drill instructor, Mr. Tempest, with a testimonial. Mr. Thomas Southee presided and read the following address:- "This testimonial was presented, together with a gold breast pin, to Sergeant-Major Edward Alfred Tempest of the 4th Battalion of the Kent Volunteer Rifles, by the under mentioned members of the 5th corps, as a mark of their esteem and satisfaction for his kindness and unceasing attention in perfecting them in their drill during the winter of 1861 and 1862."'

Released from service on 15 July 1876, Tempest's Army Service Record later lists a number of minor indiscretions, notably drunken & dissipated in Canterbury on 3 July 1879. Admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 1 February 1887, Tempest died on 8 April 1889.

Sold with copied service record.

69 *Pair: Private J. Weeding, 90th Light Infantry (Perthshire Volunteers)*

South Africa 1834-53 (J. Weeding. 90th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (1210 Pt. Joseph. Weeding. 90. L.I.) depot impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

Joseph Weeding, a labourer by trade, attested at Hitchin for the 90th Light Infantry on 20 January 1836, aged 19 years. Posted overseas to Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, he fought in the second campaign of 1846-47 against the uprising of the Gaika Kaffirs under Chief Sandilli. Remaining as Private and the recipient of four good conduct badges, Weeding was discharged from the Colours at Chatham on 13 January 1857 after almost 21 years of military service. His Army Service Record, adds: 'chronic rheumatism & general debility through long service and exposure in the service.'

Sold with copied service record which notes his intended place of residence as South Hill, Biggleswade.

70 *Three: Sergeant F. Oliver, 20th Regiment of Foot (Lancashire Fusiliers)*

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Sejt. Frdk. Oliver. 20th. Regt.) contemporary engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (Sergeant Frederick Oliver 1851.) engraved naming, fitted with replacement silver bar suspension; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, all three mounted from contemporary wearing buckles, *generally good very fine (3)* £400-£500

Frederick Oliver, a labourer, was born in Witley, Surrey, on 1 January 1810, and attested at Portsmouth for the 20th Regiment of Foot on 5 July 1824. Advanced Corporal on 30 September 1826, and Sergeant on 8 December 1832, he witnessed extensive service overseas in the East Indies, Bermuda and North America. Posted to the Crimea for six months from 31 August 1854, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal with £15 gratuity and took his final discharge at Chatham in consequence of 'general failing health' on 31 July 1855.

Sold with copied service record.

71 *Pair: Chief Writer F. Salter, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885 (F. Salter. Writer. H.M.S. "Humber"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *top lugs clipped from Suakin 1885 clasp, pitting from Star, nearly very fine (2)* £200-£240

Frank Salter was born at Woodbury, Salterton, Devon, on 26 February 1856, and joined the Royal Navy as Domestic 3rd Class on 2 August 1874. Advanced Writer 3rd Class aboard *Cambridge* 20 June 1875, he served aboard *Royal Adelaide* and *Endymion* before joining *Humber* on 2 September 1878. Advanced Writer 2nd Class and Writer 1st Class aboard *Humber* during the Egyptian Campaign, he was dismissed from the service following a court martial in January 1893 and 12 months' imprisonment at Bodmin Civil Prison.

Sold with copied service record and private research.

72

Ten: Wing Commander A. J. Shimmons, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who was sent on a clandestine mission to North Africa in 1940 regarding a 'useless' aero engine developed by a local inventor in his garage

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (484 1st A.M. Shimmons A. J. R.F.C.) *renamed*; British War and Victory Medals (484. Sgt. A. J. Shimmons. R.F.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (484. F/Sgt. A. J. Shimmons. R.A.F.) mounted court-style for display; together with the related miniature awards (the 1914 Star a 1914-15 Star), these mounted as worn, *the Great War trio polished and worn, these fine, the remainder nearly very fine and better* (10) £200-£240

Archibald Joseph Shimmons was born in Dublin on 14 November 1894 and attested for the Royal Flying Corps on 14 November 1912. Posted to France with 19 Squadron as 2nd Class Air Mechanic on 12 August 1914, he was raised Sergeant on 1 September 1916 and served as a Fitter in the Motorised Transport. Transferred to the Royal Air Force, Shimmons qualified for a Private Pilot's Licence of the Federation Aeronautique in September 1918 and served in India from 1922 in charge of the Motorised Transport of 5 Squadron at Quetta.

Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal as Flight Sergeant on 14 November 1930, Shimmons was appointed to a commission as Flying Officer on 6 April 1938 whilst stationed at R.A.F. Finningley, and served as Wing Engineer Officer aboard H.M.S. *Dumana* from November 1939. Sent to Gibraltar in 1940, he was sent to Tangiers by the Colonial Secretary who was interested in work of a local engineer regarding the invention of an aero engine: 'It was arranged that I should proceed to Tangier, and for this purpose I was given credit and indefinite leave from the Royal Air Force to go there, assisted by arrangements made by an American dentist who practised in Gibraltar and had a flat in Tangier, by the name of Boswick. The dentist was supposed to be a friend of the inventor, and in fact he met me and assisted me through the Customs at Tangier. The visit was shrouded in a good deal of mystery. I stayed at a hotel when I was there, but spent most of the time at Mr. Boswick's flat, where I met Cavazzuti. No details of the invention were discussed until the third day of my stay, when I was taken by Boswick to see the engine, which had been erected on a test bed in a garage by Cavazzuti's house... He managed to run the engine up after a great deal of difficulty, and I quickly gained the impression that it would not be of any value to the British Government.'

Returned to Gibraltar, Shimmons prepared a report for the Officer Commanding 202 Group, Royal Air Force, where he condemned the engine 'unhesitatingly as useless'. From this point on his relationship with the American dentist deteriorated to a point where Shimmons was afraid of being blackmailed; his fears came true at Alexandria in 1941 when he was informed by the Air Ministry that he had been condemned to a year's imprisonment by a mixed tribunal at Tangier for having 'obtained an [engine] cylinder and plans dishonestly'. The sentence was later commuted to one month's imprisonment, although it remains unlikely that it was carried out: 'I did nothing more about the matter until after the war, when I learned through the Air Ministry that the Italian Consul in Tangier had been pressing the British Consul to take some action about the matter...'

Advanced Wing Commander on 1 July 1942, Shimmons took his retirement on 15 November 1949 and later attended the 60th Anniversary Dinner of Military Aviation in Whitehall on 2 June 1972.

Sold with an original typed document where the recipient describes his Tangier exploits; original International Aviator Certificate bearing a photograph of Shimmons in R.A.F. uniform, displaying the 1914 Star riband; small diary detailing his experiences in 1922; Second War passport bearing stamp(s) to confirm the visit to Tangier, valid until 7 March 1945; and private research.

73

Eight: Captain C. E. Pollitt, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Mid. C. E. Pollitt, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (S.Lt. C. E. Pollitt. R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) £120-£160

Cyril Edward Pollitt was born in London on 16 December 1897 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve as Temporary Midshipman on 23 April 1915. Posted to the battleship *Dreadnought* on 1 June 1915, he was stationed at Sheerness and served as part of a force of naval vessels intended to counter the threat of shore bombardment by German battlecruisers. During this time *Dreadnought* also fired her anti-aircraft guns at German aircraft that passed over her en route to London. Described as 'reliable and intelligent', Pollitt was demobilised on 14 May 1919.

He next joined the P. & O. Line as a Fourth Officer and rose to command the *Empire Bing* in 1944. Transferred to the liner *Mooltan* as Commander in 1949, he was appointed in Command of the liner *Strathmaver* in 1954 and engaged in numerous return voyages to Australia. According to the *Bognor Regis Observer* of 26 March 1959, Pollitt retired from the fleet as honorary Captain of the newly built *Iberia*. A short while later he decided to seek election to Bognor Urban Council for the Felpham Ward. Duly achieved, his time in public service was rather brief, the *Bognor Regis Observer* of 18 December 1959, adding: 'His sudden passing cut short what would have been a very successful term of office.'

74

Three: Captain W. C. Baddeley, Tank Corps, late 2nd Monmouthshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. W. C. Baddeley Monmouth R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. C. Baddeley); together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Private F. G. Farrendon, Royal Fusiliers

1914-15 Star (PS-6638 Pte. F. G. Farrendon. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (PS-6638 Pte. F. G. Farrendon. R. Fus.) *good very fine* (6) £140-£180

William Colwell Baddeley was born in Newport in 1886, the son of timber merchant Edgar O. Baddeley of 59, Risca Road, Newport, Monmouthshire. Listed in 1911 as a traveller in the timber trade, Baddeley served in France from 23 July 1915 with the 2nd Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment. Advanced Captain in the Tank Corps, he returned home to Monmouthshire and took appointment as a Company Secretary - likely in his father's business. He is later reported in the *Western Mail* as having died intestate on 5 April 1932.

Frederick George Farrendon served in France from 14 November 1915 with the 13th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Serving as part of 37th Division, the Battalion witnessed extensive action during the Battle of the Somme, particularly in operations around the Ancre Heights from October to November 1916. Farrendon later transferred to the 20th (Service) Battalion (3rd Public Schools), Royal Fusiliers.

75

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Geo. Salter.**) *brooch marks to obverse, suspension re-affixed, good fine*

£600-£800

Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1986.

George Salter is confirmed as a Landsman aboard the *Lion* at Java.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 4 clasps, 1 June 1794, 23rd June 1795, St. Domingo, Basque Roads 1809 (**Samuel Pummell**)
fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *good very fine* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Sotheby's, November 1910.

Confirmed on the rolls as an Able Seaman in *Russell* for 1 June 1794 and 23 June 1795, and as an Ordinary Seaman in *Donegal* for St Domingo and Basque Roads. Approximately 100 medals issued with four clasps.

Samuel Pummell was born in London and entered the service as a Landsman aboard the *Fox* on 15 March 1793. He then moved to the *Russell* as Landsman until 1 August 1793, and then as Able Seaman until 15 October 1796. From 16 October 1796, until April 1802, he is shown as an Able Seaman aboard the *Impetueux*. Pummell is next found aboard the *Donegal* where he is rated as Ordinary and Able Seaman from 11 September 1802 until 25 February 1811, and then from 26 February 1811 until 24 March 1813, as Able Seaman aboard the *Boyne*. From 25 March 1813 until 23 July 1814, he is shown as an Able Seaman aboard the *Ville de Paris*. The remainder of Pummell's service was spent aboard the *Prince* until he was discharged from the service on 10 August 1814.

Sold with copied research.



Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, silver-gilt, 48mm, Soho Mint, a magnificent example mounted in a contemporary frame with integral florally engraved rings for suspension from a large rectangular bar inscribed 'SERINGAPATAM', fitted with four pronged ornately engraved ribbon brooch buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Engraved illustration of this medal in Tancred's *Historical Record of Medals* (1891): 'Taken from a photograph of the Medal presented to Major Arthur Gibbings.'

Arthur Gibbings, Madras Establishment:

'This officer, after passing through the different gradations of military rank, attained that of Lieut.-Col. in the army, 10th Dec. 1800; and was appointed Lieut.-Col. 3d Native Infantry, 13th Jan. 1800. His services commenced in India, in the year 1777, and terminated after the Mysore campaign, in 1800, in which latter year he was compelled to return to Europe for the re-establishment of a constitution impaired to excess, the natural consequence of severe trials encountered during a period of thirteen years' service in the field, and various parts of India; and which finally obliged him, in May 1803, to retire from the service.' (*The East India Military Calendar* refers).

78 Waterloo 1815 (**John Richardson, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with original fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, note 'a' omitted in surname, *edge bruising and polished, otherwise good fine* £1,000-£1,400

John Richardson was born at Wigan, Lancashire, and was a weaver by trade when he joined the Royal Horse Artillery at the age of 16 in 1809. His countable time started on his attaining the age of 18 in September 1811 when he was a Driver in the Adjutant's Detachment of the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers. At Waterloo he was a Driver in Major Whinyate's Rocket Troop. He was discharged at Woolwich on 31 March 1816, in consequence of 'being affected with wounded thigh and thereby rendered unfit for further service is placed upon the List at Sixpence per day commencing from the 1st April 1816.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

79 Ghuznee 1839 (**Willm. Diggins, 17th Regt.**) named on edge in small block capitals, fitted with replacement silver straight bar suspension and silver slide ribbon bar, this surmounted by a crown and engraved on the reverse 'W. Diggins', *edge bruising and contact wear, good fine* £500-£700

William Diggins was born in the Parish of Chesterton, near Cambridge, and enlisted into the 17th Regiment at Leicester on 10 October 1836, aged 23, a tailor by trade. He served 10 years 21 days with the 17th before he transferred to the 78th Regiment on 1 November 1846, and served until his discharge at Colabah, Bombay, on 22 November 1851, 'His conduct and character have been very good - is in possession of one Good Conduct badge. Was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee and Khelat for which he wears a medal.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

80 Cabul 1842 (**Richd. McNeely, 31st Regt.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

Richard McNeely (spelt variously in his documents) was born in the Parish of St James, Armagh, in 1803, and was attested for the 31st Foot at Belfast on 13 April 1821, aged 18. He served 22 years 297 days, of which 18 years were in the East Indies. 'He served in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan and was present at Mazeena and Tezeen & received a slight wound in the action at Jugdulluck. He is entitled to a medal for his services in Afghanistan.' He was discharged at Chatham on 12 July 1844. His character was stated to be 'generally good and he was a dutiful and efficient soldier but from impetuosity of temper was frequently brought before Courts Martial.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The Cabul 1842 medal awarded to Lieutenant Edward Webb, 38th Native Infantry, who was one of the five officers who volunteered to remain at Cabul as hostage in December 1841; he became a Colonel and was made a C.S.I.

Cabul 1842, with 'Victoria Regina' obverse (Lieut. E. A. H. Webb. 38th N.I. Qr. Mr. S.I. Force.) fitted with replacement swivel-ring floreate suspension with integral bar inscribed 'CAUBUL', *good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Edward Arthur Harvey Webb was born in London on 15 April 1814, and was educated by 'Dr Hudson, Bath'. He was nominated a cadet for the Madras Infantry and passed E.I.C. Selection Committee on 4 April 1832. He then passed as Ensign on 13 December 1833; arrived at Madras on 11 July 1834; was made Lieutenant on 11 June 1838; and made Quartermaster and Interpreter to his corps, 38th Madras Native Infantry, on 11 June 1839. Webb's services were then placed, on 17 July 1840, at the disposal of the Government in India for employment in the service of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and he was subsequently appointed Quartermaster to Shah's 6th Light Infantry on 24 July. On 29 December 1841 he taken as one of the hostages at the insurrection at Cabul, but was released from imprisonment in Afghanistan on 21 September 1842. Afterwards, Webb followed the force under Major-General Sor John McCaskill to the Rohestan and was present at the capture of Istalif. When he got back to India in November 1842, he rejoined his regiment, 38th N.I.. Webb was promoted Captain on 13 December 1848; Major on 21 September 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel on 18 February 1861; was appointed C.S.I., in June 1869; granted furlough to Europe on 6 July 1871; and was placed on Colonel's allowance from 18 February 1873.

Lieutenant Webb took his beer tankard into captivity and put a notch in it for each day in captivity - 266 of them. This very tankard can be seen on display in the National Army Museum, London.

Sold with research and a photograph of his tankard.

82 Cabul 1842 (**Carsan Alexander Lieutt. 60th. Regt. B.N.I. 5th. April 1842**) contemporary engraved naming in serif capitals, fitted with replacement small ring and swivelling straight bar suspension, *better than very fine* £400-£500

Carsan Alexander was born on 4 December 1819, the fourth son of oculist Henry Alexander of Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, London. Baptised at the Church of St. James, Westminster, on 8 February 1820, he was privately educated by Dr. Granet of Chelsea and Mr. Amble of Shooters Hill. Appointed Ensign in the Army of the East India Company 31 December 1836, he was raised Lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, in 1838, and served during the First Anglo-Afghan War in operations against Dost Mohammad Khan. He is later recorded in the *Monthly Times* of 24 May 1848 as having died on passage to England, whilst aboard the sailing vessel *Ellenborough*.

83 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Thos. Wilkes. 40th. Regt.**) officially engraved in small upright serif capitals, fitted with replacement suspension, *edge bruising, polishing to high relief, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£700

Thomas Wilkes was born in Wolverhampton in 1821 and attested for the 40th Regiment of Foot at Coventry on 15 November 1839 for a bounty of £3. 17s. 6d., with a further 2/6d. upon attestation. A cabinet key maker by trade, he served abroad for 5 years, including 2 years and 276 days in the Lower and Upper Scinde, Belloochistan and Afghanistan, which saw active service during the First Afghan War. Granted the Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 Medal for the Afghan campaign, he was discharged at Chatham on 16 April 1846, unfit for further military service. His medical record upon discharge adds:

'This man has been long in hospital and is considered unfit for the service in consequence of impaired constitution and want of free motion in the right knee-joint. The disabilities under which he now labours have not been caused nor aggravated by intemperance or any vice.'

Wilkes was unable to attend the meeting of his discharge board: 'being at the invalid department at Chatham.'

Sold with copied service record.



Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842, with three unofficial clasps to riband, Cabul, Ghuznee, Candahar (**Edward King Elliot Lieut. 43rd. Regt. Bengl. Lt. Infy.**) contemporary engraved naming in serif capitals, fitted with with original steel clip and replacement swivelling straight bar suspension, with period top pin brooch, *very fine* £700-£900

Edward King Elliot served as Interpreter and Quartermaster in the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry. His obituary, published in the *Bombay Gazette* on 10 April 1865, states:

'Colonel Elliot

While announcing, with sincere regret, the death, at Nusseerabad, on the 27th instant, of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward King Elliot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General for the State of Rajpootana, we deem it best a duty to record our tribute to the memory of one in whose lamented demise the Government of India has lost a faithful servant.

The distinguished officer entered the army in 1829, and was posted to the late 43rd N.I. At the early age of nineteen he was appointed to the staff of his regiment, and served with it at the commencement of the Afghan war. He evinced talents and energy which soon attracted notice, and was nominated as Assistant to Sir Henry Rawlinson, in a political capacity, at Candahar.

On the conclusion of that memorable campaign Lieutenant Elliot was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, and served as such for many years under the late Sir William Sleeman, who regarded him as one of his most valuable officers. At the period referred to, the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were much under officered; incessant and laborious duties consequently devolved upon the commission. Privilege leave was considered out of the question, and then it was that Colonel Elliot contracted that fatal disease to which half his life-time he has been a martyr, and to which after a wearily painful illness, borne with fortitude and christian patience, he has at length succumbed.

From Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, he rose successively to become Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner of Nagpore, and, upon the amalgamation of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. During an incumbency of twenty years in these important appointments, it cannot be supposed that Colonel Elliot escaped the criticisms of the Press, but latterly many unfounded statements were made against him... The crowning fact of his promotion to the States of Rajpootana speaks volumes in his favour.

Colonel Elliot, after a life devoted to the service, has died a poor man. During his short sojourn in Rajpootana he, by kindness and consideration, has endeared himself to all with whom he was thrown in contact. They respected him as a public man, and could not but esteem him as a friend.'

The recipient's son later became Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Locke Elliot. He fought in the Second Afghan War and later served in Burma, Egypt, and in South Africa during the Boer War.

Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Gunner William Biggs 1st Troop Horse Brigade Bombay Arty.**) correctly engraved in fine running script, fitted with replacement German silver clip and straight bar suspension, *brooch marks to obverse and light rubbing to naming, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400

William Biggs was born in 1818, in Mitcham, Surrey, and enlisted in the Honourable East India Company Artillery in March 1838. He died on the line of march from Peshawar to Ferozepore on 14 December 1842, and was buried by an Artillery Officer at Mullyan.

Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Gunner John Dyke 1st Troop Horse Brigade Bombay Arty.**) correctly engraved in fine running script, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Wallis & Wallis, June 1970.

87



A rare Defence of Kelat-I-Ghilzie medal awarded to Gunner J. Martin, Bengal Artillery, who witnessed 'a constant state of fighting' for the old fort spanning weeks on end

Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842 (Gunner John Martin, 4th Compy. 2d. Battn. Arty.) naming officially engraved in running script, fitted with replacement small swivel ring and unmarked gold suspender bar, riband-brooch and top wearing pin, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

The Defence of Kelat-I-Ghilzie and the part played by the Gunners of the Bengal Artillery is carefully detailed in *The History of the Bengal Artillery*:

'Meanwhile the garrison at Kelat-I-Ghilzai had been holding out well. Captain J. Halket Craigie, with the 3rd Shah's Infantry, had been placed there in garrison in November, 1841. Lieutenant Walker, with half the 4th Company 2nd Battalion, after returning from Kalat with General Nott, was sent to the Ghilzai fort, and Lieut.-Colonel Maclaren, when returning on his uncompleted expedition to Kabul, left some 300 men of the 43rd N.I. with Captain Craigie. In all he had about 950 men.

The ruins of the old fort were repaired as well as could be done. Though not actually in contact with an enemy, the garrison could only communicate with Ghazni and Kandahar by paying messengers well. Tolerably well off for grain, sheep for the Europeans were only to be had by raiding for them. On two occasions the gunners were for some days on bread and water, but grumbling was not thought of. It was only a change of diet. In April their position was closely invested, and from this time till nearly the end of May a constant state of fighting was kept up. From shelter trenches and wherever cover could be found, they continued to annoy the garrison. On the 21st of May, hearing that Brigadier Wymer was on his way, a furious and determined assault was made to capture the place, if possible, before succour should arrive. The defence was a gallant one, and five days afterwards Wymer was safely under the defences that had been held so well.'

Sold with copied research.

88



China 1842 (**James Salter, H.M.S. Calliope.**) original suspension, with attractive *T. B. Bailey, Coventry* top silver riband bar, *good very fine* £500-£700

James Salter served as Captain's Steward aboard H.M.S. *Calliope*.



Meeanee 1843 (**Wm. Costello. 22nd. Regt.**) officially engraved naming, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *nearly very fine* £600-£800

Provenance: Colonel Murray Collection, Glendining's, May 1926.

William Costello was born in the town of Birr, Co. Offaly, Ireland, in March 1819. An illiterate labourer, he enlisted for the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot on 22 March 1838 for a bounty of £3. Posted to India and placed under the command of General Sir James Napier, G.C.B., Costello fought at the battle of Meeanee against the Baloch Army of the Talpurs of Sindh on 17 February 1843; a resounding victory for the Bombay Army of the East India Company, the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* later reported five thousand Balochs killed or wounded on the battlefield. A British journal said of the captive Sindhi Amirs:

'The Amirs as being the prisoners of the state are maintained in strict seclusion; they are described as broken-hearted and miserable men, maintaining much of the dignity of fallen greatness, and without any querulous or angry complainings at this unalleviable source of sorrow, refusing to be comforted.'

Awarded the battle honour 'Meeanee' the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment remained in India and later fought at Hyderabad - an action which resulted in the Amirs of that place being exiled to the Andaman Islands upon the conclusion of the conflict. Briefly consigned as prisoner from 7 to 19 April 1848, reason unknown, Costello was discharged at Karachi on 15 November 1849, unfit for further service. His Army Service Record notes 'impaired vision, deafness and general bad health' caused by climate and scrophulous diathesis not aggravated by vice or misconduct. Frequently in hospital in Bombay from November 1848, Costello returned to England and spent a further 34 days under army medical supervision at Chatham.

Sold with copied service record and private research.

90 Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (**Drumr. John Long, 22nd. Regt.**) officially engraved naming, fitted with a contemporary silver clip and straight bar suspension, *heavy edge bruising, very fine* £500-£700

John Long was born near Dublin in April 1813 and attested at Manchester for the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot on 23 April 1832. A shoemaker by trade, he initially served over a year as Private before being appointed Drummer on 1 October 1833. Repeatedly raised and disrated, his Army Service Record notes that he went absent without leave from 31 May 1839 to 24 June 1839; recorded prisoner from 25 June, he was Regimentally Court Martialled and spent six weeks in the cells.

Restored to Private, Long repeated his actions in 1840 and was incarcerated again; released 28 April 1840, he once more deserted on 4 May 1840 for three weeks. Released and restored to Private on 27 August 1840, Long was raised Drummer on 1 July 1841 and sent to India with his Regiment during the Scinde Campaign. Present at the Battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, he further served in the Campaign in Southern Mahratta from 1844-45. Four years later - on 13 June 1849 - Long appeared before a Garrison Court Martial for habitual drunkenness, but was released in the rank of Drummer on the following 27 July. This was his last collision with authority and his service remained 'good' until discharge at Rawul Pindi on 27 September 1852. Returned to military hospital at Chatham, his medical records note chronic rheumatism and general deterioration.

Sold with copied service record.

91 Baltic 1854-55 (**G. Matthews. H.M.S. Duke of Wellington. 131.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *very fine* £140-£180

George Matthews served as Admiral's Cook aboard H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, and signed for his medal on 16 May 1857.

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

92 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Inkermann (**Lieut. Henry Thorold. 33rd. Foot.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

Henry Thorold served in the Crimea with the 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot and is confirmed upon the roll as having been killed in action at the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854. The Regiment witnessed bitter fighting during the engagement, but managed to advance despite heavy losses and a strong defence by the Russians; casualties are recorded as 3 officers and 61 men. Thorold is further entitled to the Sebastopol clasp, although the medal appears entirely as issued.

Sold with copied medal roll entries.

- 93 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann [not entitled], Sebastopol (**J. Salter, 30th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £240-£280

Joseph Salter served in the Crimea with the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot and is confirmed upon the roll as having died on 26 September 1854. He is not entitled to the Inkermann clasp, although the medal appears entirely as issued.

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

- 94 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**240 Pte. T. Gilpin 1st. Bn. Suff. R.**) *minor edge bruise and polishing to high relief, good fine* £100-£140

Thomas Gilpin, a musician, was born in the Parish of St. George's, London, on 27 January 1868, and joined the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, at Fort Regent on the island of Jersey on 1 February 1882. Transferred to the 1st Battalion as Boy 10 December 1883, he served in the East Indies from 10 December 1883 to 23 March 1892, and is confirmed as present during the Hazara Campaign of 1888 engaged in operations against the Swati and Yousafzai tribes of the Black Mountains on the North-West Frontier. Raised Bandsman on 2 February 1887, he served in Malta and South Africa during the Boer War, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 1 May 1900. Gilpin was later discharged in the rank of Lance Corporal Bandsman at Colchester on 26 January 1903, his conduct and character stated to be 'exemplary'.

Sold with copied service record.

95



- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (**P. Austin, 32nd. LI.**) *good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Patrick Austin was an original defender of the garrison at Lucknow, and is listed on the roll as 'Killed 25 July 1857'. Interestingly, *The Defence of Lucknow: A Diary by a Staff Officer* [Captain Thomas Fourness Wilson] notes two men killed that day:

'Two men of the 32nd were shot this morning by the enemy's sharpshooters.'

- 96 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Delhi (**Qr. Mr. Sergt. John Salter, 3rd. Tp. 3rd. Bde. H. Art.**) mounted from ornate riband buckle with wearing pin, *good very fine* £240-£280

- 97 *Pair: Chief Constable W. B. Jones, Ramsgate Constabulary, late Grantham Constabulary*

Coronation 1911, County and Borough Police (W. B. Jones, Chief Constable. Ramsgate.); Grantham Constabulary, Diamond Jubilee Medal, V.R., silver (W. B. Jones, Chief Constable. 1897.) *good very fine and better (2)* £120-£160

William Benjamin Jones was born in Upper Llanvrechva, Monmouthshire, around 1867. The *Western Mail* of 23 January 1899, notes:

'Mr. W. B. Jones, who has recently been appointed Chief-Constable of Ramsgate, is a native of Monmouthshire, and at one time was engaged in journalistic work on behalf of the "Western Mail". Born in 1857 [sic], he was educated, primarily, at a well-known public school at his birthplace, and at the age of ten was fortunate enough to come under the tutelage of the Rev. D. Thomas, the principal master in classics and mathematics at the Baptist College. Developing a strong liking for police work, and a shorthand clerk being required in the Chief Constable's office in the city of York, Mr. Jones was selected to fill the vacancy. During his career in the ancient city, he occasionally assisted in the work of the detective department, and in October, 1897, he had the gratification of being one of the selected candidates for the office of Chief Constable of the city. After twelve months at York, he was appointed Sergeant and chief clerk in the Gravesend police force, and was quickly promoted to the rank of inspector. Upon leaving Gravesend to become the Chief Constable of Grantham he was the recipient of some valuable presents.'

Furnished with an impressive bronze clock, Jones was later named by the *East Kent Times and Mail* as the recipient of a silver medal 'for the services rendered by the Chief Constable and the police during the Diamond Jubilee festivities'. The following year, Jones was unanimously selected from amongst 80 applicants for the position of Chief Constable of the borough of Ramsgate at a rate of £250 per annum. He retired from the position in July 1916 and relocated with his wife to Paignton in Devon.

98

Pair: Special Constable H. Knight, Lincolnshire Police

Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 3 clasps, Long Service 1949, Long Service 1956, Long Service 1966 (Harold Knight) with named card box of issue '1,154 Lincolnshire. Harold Knight', mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service, 1948 (**Harold E. Sharpe**) in named card box of issue to '1762 Lincolnshire. Harold E. Sharpe', *extremely fine (3)* £70-£90

Sold with an original typed letter of notification from the Traffic Department of Lincolnshire Constabulary, awarding the Special Constabulary Long Service Medal to **H. Knight** on 26 April 1953.

Harold Ernest Sharpe was born in Little Bytham, Lincolnshire, in 1896, and attested at Lincoln for the 4th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment on 10 December 1915. A butcher by trade, he served in France from 24 February 1917 and was gassed on 5 November 1917; admitted to No. 6 British Red Cross Hospital at Etaples, he was evacuated to Woking for medical treatment before returning to the Western Front and was awarded the D.C.M. whilst serving as a Private in the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (*London Gazette* 30 October 1918). The official citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He covered his company's withdrawal with his Lewis gun team, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and holding them up. Next day, when his team became casualties and his gun was buried, he dug it out himself, and in a few minutes had it in action against the advancing enemy. During the remainder of the action he fought his gun with the greatest determination with only a small scratch team, inflicting serious losses on the enemy. He did fine work.'

Sold with the original typed letter of notification from the Traffic Department of Lincolnshire Police to 'Special Constable Harold E. Sharpe, DCM. Swayfield', dated 17 January 1949.

99



Arctic Medal 1818-55 (**J. Brown H.M. Ship. Rattlesnake.**) attractively engraved in running script, with silver top riband buckle, *repair to suspension claw, otherwise very fine* £1,000-£1,400

John Brown was born in London on 14 April 1814 and joined the Royal Navy at Portsmouth as Able Seaman on 4 August 1840. Posted to *Vanguard*, *Hydra* and *Excellent*, he was raised Gunner's Mate aboard *Pantaloon* on 4 July 1848, and returned to *Excellent* on 28 February 1842. Appointed to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* on 21 December 1852, Brown served as Quartermaster under the command of Captain Henry Trollope on the Arctic supply voyage of 1853-54. The *Chronological List of Expeditions and Historical Events*, adds:

'*Rattlesnake* was sent to Bering Strait with supplies for *Plover*. the two ships met at Port Clarence, Alaska; *Rattlesnake* wintered there, but *Plover* returned to winter at Point Barrow. 1854: *Rattlesnake* sailed for Point Barrow in June, but failed to meet *Plover*. She returned to Port Clarence, where *Plover* had already arrived. A few days later, *Enterprise* appeared after an absence of three years in the Arctic, and *Rattlesnake* left at once for San Francisco to forward her despatches.'

Returned home to *Excellent* on 8 January 1856, Brown transferred to *Cambridge* on 18 December 1856 and was raised Chief Gunner's Mate on 23 June 1857. In possession of three good conduct badges, he was appointed to pension after 20 years of service in the Royal Navy on 29 September 1860.

Sold with copied service record and extracts from *The Polar Record*, Volume 16, No. 101 (1972).



A particularly impressive and scarce Arctic Medal awarded to Sailmaker W. Greenfield, who witnessed his ship being crushed by ice for four agonising days and was ordered to blow holes in the pack using explosives in a desperate attempt to free her and preserve the lives of all 34 aboard

Arctic Medal 1875-76 (W. Greenfield. Sailr. Pandora.) *very fine*

£4,000-£5,000

The crew of the *Pandora* only qualified for the Arctic Medal for their second - not first - voyage to the North-West passage. This is made clear in the Statute, quoted in Tancred, in which the dates of qualification for the crew of *Pandora* are given as 3 June 1876 and 2 November 1876. The reason for this, presumably, is that whereas the first voyage was a purely private venture, on the second the ship was officially entrusted with commissions from the Admiralty, for the carrying out of which she had laid aside her own plans. This would mean that only 33 '*Pandora*' medals were issued (on application only) - unless one was sent to the Greenlander [Mr. Christian Anthone] who joined the crew at Godhavn and, of course, disembarked there on the return journey.

William Greenfield is confirmed as serving as Sailmaker on the second voyage of the *Pandora* in 1876. Powered by sail and single screw, the wooden *Pandora* was commissioned into the Royal Navy in March 1863 and was subsequently purchased in 1867 from the Admiralty and fitted out as an Arctic Yacht by Captain (later Sir) Allen Young of the Merchant Service; Messrs. Day and Summers of Southampton undertook the lengthy and expensive work involved and by the opening months of 1875 the ship was ready for the rigours of Arctic exploration.

The First voyage of 1875 under Captain Young entailed the search for the North-West passage and the related hope that further information might be found of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror* which were abandoned with tragedy in 1848. Discovering Peel Strait ice-blocked, the *Pandora* faced a desperate race against the weather and ice culminating in her ramming the floes to escape encirclement: 'hoping that *Pandora*'s hull was stronger than the ice. So, thankfully, it proved to be and the brave little ship was once again in the open sea.'

There being no hope to achieve the primary objective, Captain Young had to content himself with scientific research and exploration in the area of the Cary Islands before setting course for England on 11 September 1875.

The Second Voyage

A further attempt was already planned for the following year when, in October 1875, Captain Young received an official invitation from the Admiralty to act as communications ship between Littleton Island and Cape Isabella for the naval Expedition planned for the following year under Captain Nares. This welcome opportunity was given priority over Captain Young's North-West passage aspirations and in early 1876 another crew was assembled, including Greenfield: 'Applications well outnumbered vacancies and only the best were chosen.'

17 members of the 1875 crew were reengaged and 16 new men were taken on, making a total of 33. They included two officers of the British Navy, one each of the Dutch and Austrian Navies, a Surgeon, a Photographer [both civilians] and the First and Second Engineers. The men were mostly recruited from those who had previously served under Captain Young and whom he knew and trusted. The departure from Portsmouth on 23 May 1876 was a somewhat low key affair, and a particularly uncomfortable first stage bode ill to come as adverse winds, severe storms and mountainous seas dogged her path all the way to Greenland. Neither were spirits to be raised at Godhavn; here, the main harbour stores had just been destroyed in a serious fire and everyone ashore was worried and dispirited.

Enrolling Christian Anthone as dog driver, *Pandora* pursued her northward journey with all speed, only to find herself in the most hazardous situation of her life. Thick fog and the danger of grounding had made it advisable to anchor overnight to a floe south of Brown Island. As on the earlier voyage, floes were suddenly seen to be thickening and the wind rapidly increasing. But this time the process was too sudden and widespread to allow any hope of escape. The ship was therefore caught in the vice-like grip of the ice pack, the storm still raging. Sent out onto the ice, the crew attempted to blow holes in the pack using explosives in the desperate hope that the resultant cracks might relieve some pressure from the hull of the unfortunate *Pandora*, now in imminent danger of splitting to pieces. The rest of the crew, meanwhile, were hastily bringing as much as possible of the ship's stores on deck preparatory to abandoning ship when she broke up:

'The night of 24th July was one which no "*Pandora*" man was ever likely to forget. Again and again, when it seemed as if the ship could stand no more, the pack would ease slightly -only to renew, once again, its fierce pressure. Dawn brought some relief - at least the storm abated - but it was to be four agonising days before the pack loosened sufficiently to allow "*Pandora*" to force herself, yard by yard, to the open sea.'

Having escaped with the ship and their lives, the remainder of the expedition was dogged by foul weather and communication failures. The one Admiralty request that was successfully carried out involved the finding and recording of a good, sheltered anchorage on Littleton Island; this was named Pandora Harbour and was used repeatedly over the following weeks when the weather made the open sea an unhealthy place. Eventually, a dispirited Captain and crew prepared, reluctantly, to return home to England, having witnessed not a trace of the Naval ships that they were supposed to have been supporting. *Pandora* dropped anchor in Portsmouth Harbour amidst atrocious weather on 3 November 1876, Captain Young later noting in his dispatch to the Admiralty: 'My ship's company all conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction.' -No lightly-earned compliment given all that they had been through.

Sold with extensive private research.

101 The group of four miniature dress medals attributed to General F. A. E. Loch, Indian Army

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., 17mm., gold and enamel, straight-bar and loop suspension with gold riband buckle; Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India; Abyssinia 1867, mounted as worn with gold riband buckle, *the last with slightly bent swivel-suspension, light contact marks, generally very fine and better (4)* £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

Francis Adams Ellis Loch entered the Bombay Army in 1844 and was twice Mentioned in Despatches for services during the Punjab Campaign and in Abyssinia. Appointed Commandant of the Scinde Frontier Force, he was created C.B. in 1873 and later served as Political Resident at Aden from 1877 to 1882. Advanced General in the Bombay Staff Corps, he died at his residence in Richmond, Surrey, on 27 July 1891.

102 The group of four miniature dress medals attributed to Vice-Admiral C. S. Cardale, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55; Abyssinia 1867; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

Charles Searle Cardale was appointed Naval Cadet in October 1854 and served with the Baltic Fleet aboard the *James Watt* during the Russian War. Raised Lieutenant aboard *Satellite*, he witnessed operations against the Malay pirates and later fought with the Naval Brigade in the Abyssinian campaign, being senior lieutenant of the advance division which participated in the taking of Magdala. Twice Mentioned in Despatches, and promoted to Commander on 14 October 1868, he served as A.D.C. to Her Majesty Queen Victoria from 4 January 1891 to 5 April 1892, and retired as Vice-Admiral in March 1900.

103 A pair of miniature dress medals named to Captain J. M. Shipton, 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, edge engraved 'Ensign J. M. Shipton, 33rd. Regiment, 1857 & 8 & 9'; Abyssinia 1867, reverse engraved 'Captain J. M. Shipton, 33rd Regiment, 1868'; mounted from individual silver buckles, *very fine (2)* £160-£200

James Maurice Shipton was born in Gloucestershire on 17 September 1835 and served as Ensign without purchase in the 33rd Regiment of Foot from 14 October 1855. Raised Captain 30 October 1860, he took his retirement on 18 January 1870.

104 An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals

Baltic 1854-55; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Inkermann; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, mounted as worn from an unmarked silver buckle, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed mounted pair of miniature dress medals

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, mounted as worn from *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle, *very fine (5)* £120-£160

105 An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals

Military Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted pair of miniature dress medals

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *extremely fine*

Miniature Medals: Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R.; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, all of contemporary manufacture, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Sold with a bronze token of gratitude medallion, presented by Citizens of Lincoln, 30 August 1919, in fitted case of issue; a 1915 'On War Service' enamel and base metal oval badge, No. 70637; a small R.A.F. sweetheart brooch, marked 'silver' to reverse; 16th Lancers cap badge and shoulder title; 'In memoriam' black enamel cross with top loop, commemorating Captain R. F. Scott & Comrades, March 1912; miniature clasp to 1914 star; a copy Victoria Cross; and other ephemera.

106 A 'Boer War' period Vesta Case, silver, hallmarked London 1893, privately engraved to one side 'In memoriam C. Sitwell. Killed on Harts Hill 23rd. Feb. 1900.', and the other side 'C. D. Cooper. Boer War 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.', minor knock to top of lid, closes tightly, in generally good condition £30-£40

Claude George Henry Sitwell, D.S.O., was killed in action in the operations on the Upper Tugela on 23-24 February 1900 whilst serving as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Charles Duncan Cooper, C.B., served with distinction during the Boer War as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Described as a 'resolute, capable commander', he was made Colonel of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 13 March 1910. His medals were sold in these rooms in February 2023.

Sold with a booklet of original Victorian silk ribands.

107 Ethiopia, Empire, Distinguished Service Medal of Haile Selassie, with palm on riband, mounted from original Mappin & Webb top wearing pin; Coronation Medal of Haile Selassie I 1930, silver, very fine and better (2) £40-£50

108 Russia, Empire, Medal for the Pacification of Hungary and Transylvania, 1849, silver, 28mm (2), the first mounted from small ring suspension with original riband, generally good very fine (2) £100-£140



A Great War C.B.E., pre-War M.V.O. group of five awarded to Captain J. A. Webster, Royal Navy, who served as Director of Navigation, Hydrographic Department, during the Great War

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '615'; 1914-15 Star (Capt. J. A. Webster, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. A. Webster, R.N.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £500-£700

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

M.V.O. IV Class *London Gazette* 6 August 1908.

John Alexander Webster was born on 23 November 1874 and joined the Royal Navy on 15 July 1887. He was promoted Lieutenant on 14 October 1895, and Commander on 31 December 1907, and was appointed a Member IV Class of the Royal Victorian Order whilst serving in H. M.S. *Indomitable* on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit to Quebec. Promoted Captain on 31 December 1914, he served during the Great War as Captain of H.M.S. *Motagua* from 14 January 1915 to 27 July 1916, before being appointed Director of Navigation, Hydrographic Department, on 8 August 1916, holding this post for the rest of the War. Appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1919 Birthday Honours' List, he was placed on the Retired List at his own request on 19 May 1922, and died on 24 June 1924.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.



A Second War 'Civil Division' C.B.E., Great War 'Military Division' O.B.E. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Willmot, 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles (Uganda Rifles), who served during the inter-War years as Director of Public Works, Uganda

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck ribband, *suspension ring detached from crown but present*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. C. Willmot. Uganda T.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. C. Willmot); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (11)*

£700-£900

C.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1941: Captain Arthur Charles Willmot, O.B.E., Director of Public Works, Uganda.

O.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1920 (East Africa).

Arthur Charles Willmot was born on 21 July 1881 and was educated at Lancing College, Sussex, and Aspatia Agricultural College, Cumberland. He was appointed Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, in 1907, and District Engineer, Public Works Department, the following year. In 1913 he was appointed Engineer-in-Charge of the construction of the Kampala to Port Bell Railway. Following the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Uganda Transport Corps and served during the Great War in the East African campaign from 15 December 1914. Transferring to the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles (Uganda Rifles) on 26 May 1915, he was promoted temporary Captain on 1 November 1916, and was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles on 9 January 1917. For his services during the Great War was Mentioned in Despatches and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Relinquishing his commission on 28 April 1919, Willmot remained in Uganda and was appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in June 1923, being promoted to Director of Public Works ten years later. Awarded both the 1935 Jubilee Medal and the 1937 Coronation Medal for his services as Director of Public Works he was appointed a Commander in the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire in the 1941 New Year's Honours' List. He saw further service once more with the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, during the Second World War, serving as Controller of Works and Transport in Eritrea, and was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Settling in Kenya following the Second World War, he died in 1953.



A Boer War 'Defence of Natal 1901' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel B. P. Lefroy, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for his gallantry in the fierce close-quarter night fight with Botha's Commandos on the summit of Mount Itala, where he killed Commandant Potgieter, one of the ablest Boer Field Officers.

A mentor of the future Field Marshal B. L. Montgomery, Lefroy was mortally wounded leading the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment during their attack on the Hulluch Quarries and St. Elie on the first day of the Loos Offensive, 25 September 1915, and died two days later

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieut. B. P. Lefroy, D.S.O., Rl. Dub. Fus.) engraved naming; 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. B. P. Lefroy, R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. B. P. Lefroy); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *the Great War campaign medals later issues, minor enamel damage to the first, otherwise good very fine (6)* *£8,000-£12,000*



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2015.

D.S.O. London Gazette 11 October 1901:

'For gallantry in the defence of Forts Prospect and Itala.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 3 December 1901; 17 September 1914; 14 January 1915; and 31 May 1915.

Bertram Perceval Lefroy was born in South Kensington, London, on 18 May 1878, the second son of Thomas Charles Perceval and Isabella Napier Lefroy. His family, originally large landowners around Cambrai, had been driven out of France in 1569 and mostly settled in Ireland. Educated at Harrow (1892-96) and the R.M.C. Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 7 May 1898, and promoted Lieutenant on 10 May 1899.

Defence of Itala - 'Popping Off' with his Revolver and Killing Commandant Potgieter

Ordered to South Africa with the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lefroy was present at operations in Natal between December 1899 and June 1900, including the invasion of the Orange Free State, the Relief of Ladysmith, and the action at Laing's Nek (6 to 9 June). He joined 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry in August 1900. 5th MI was on operations in the Transvaal east of Pretoria until February 1901, when it was switched to the Zululand frontier of Natal.

The South African Military History Society Journal, Vol 2 No 1 - June 1971, *ITALA - MONUMENT TO VALOUR* refers: 'Twice in less than 23 years, Natal was saved from invasion by the gallant stands made by two small, vastly outnumbered detachments of British soldiers. The first was at Rorke's Drift in 1879 and the second at Mount Itala in 1901.'

Early in September 1901, Louis Botha, Commandant General of the Boer Republican Forces, started gathering the biggest raiding Commando of the guerilla war. Over 2,000 tough, fighting men set out across the cold, rain-swept springtime veld to begin the second Boer invasion of the Colony of Natal. Botha's ambitious plan was to enter Northern Natal, disrupt and degrade British control, then penetrate Cape Colony and ultimately join up with Smuts, who had already succeeded in getting into the Cape with his small force. British columns sent to catch the Commandos got bogged down in the quagmires that passed for roads. Botha, with no wheeled transport, could manoeuvre with ease. Using pack animals to carry his supplies, he averaged 10 miles a day, whilst the British could barely travel three.

By 24 September, Botha had reached the Transvaal frontier. From his look-out on Babanango Kop, the rolling green hills of Zululand stretched south to the horizon. To his right he could clearly see Isandhlwana, where nearly 1,500 British troops had been massacred by Cetewayo's impi 22 years earlier. To his front lay Mount Itala, a commanding height, eight miles to the South. The route he planned to take was guarded by two small British military garrisons, at Itala and Fort Prospect, 14 miles apart. Botha wanted stores, fresh horses and, above all, easy victories. His spies reported that the two outposts were weakly fortified and undermanned, so he prepared to attack.

For over a year, Natal had been peaceful. Six months earlier, a detachment of 400 men from the 5th Mounted Infantry had been posted to Nkandhla as a frontier guard. Their Commanding Officer was Major Chapman, also of the Dublin Fusiliers. At 38 he was Botha's junior by three months, campaign-hardened like his men, with nearly two years of arduous veld warfare experience. Unlike many of his fellow-officers of that period, Chapman was astute, wide awake and extremely capable.

Early in September, Chapman decided to move forward to a new post at the foot of Mount Itala, almost at the apex of the Transvaal's southern enclave. The treeless summit of Itala, over 4,800 feet high, slopes gently down to its base in the east, 1400 feet below, along a ridge over a mile in length. This ridge terminates in a narrow, steep spur at the bottom, vital ground which concealing the outpost site below from the summit. Initially it appeared to be a weak position, but in fact it was not, provided the defenders were well led and courageous.

On 23 September, Chapman had learnt that he was in the path of Botha's southern thrust, and his able corps of scouts kept him informed of the ever-increasing danger. He must fight if attacked, but only great skill and courage could save his small garrison of 300 at Itala. The men worked feverishly with spades and picks, digging mutually supporting trenches about 4.5 feet deep, skilfully sited in the trees at the wooded outpost site. On the north side, a natural rock wall put the defenders on a platform overlooking all approaches. The Achilles heel of the position, the rock spur above the camp, was sanged (stone-walled) right across, and a machine-gun set up to fire upwards to Itala summit. Fort Prospect nearby had 68 men manning trenches within barbed-wire protection.

At dusk on 25 September Major Chapman sent 80 men under Lieutenants Lefroy and Kane to the summit of Itala. In modern terms his concept was to establish a fighting patrol, positioned in ambush along the most likely route of enemy attack, to give warning to the main body and to disrupt the Boer assault. Their move to the top of the mountain was unnoticed by the Boers. Crouching cold and stiff amongst the rocks at the summit, the small British detachment watched and silently waited. Full moon was two nights away and the clear sky was moonlit from dusk to near dawn. Towards midnight sounds of approaching Boers could be heard. Soon a large body of men approaching could clearly be seen. At 100 yards the first British volley crashed out, catching and annihilating the leading group of attackers. After an exchange of fire, the surviving Boers pulled back to regroup.

An account of Lefroy's experiences that night appears in *After Pretoria: The Guerilla War*, by H. W. Wilson: 'The summit of Itala mountain was a mile from the camp, bare and flat, and by no means a good position. It was not fortified in any way, and the troops despatched to occupy it had no other shelter than that afforded by rocks and boulders ... As the night advanced the enemy arrived and made dispositions for the assault. To the west of Itala, Christian Botha and Commandant Scholtz with 800 men drew up; to the south-west Opperman with 500; to the north Potgieter with 600. Yet another detachment 200 strong seized the point on the Itala ridge, to the east of the fort ... the total strength of the Boers in the vicinity was 2,600, against 400 British.

The enemy, after a momentary repulse, came on in overwhelming force, and though the soldiers fought magnificently, they were speedily overborne by sheer weight of numbers. Lefroy shot Commandant Potgieter with his revolver in the desperate mêlée that ensued. 14 men succeeded in making their way through the Boers and escaped to the south side of the mountain. The greater part of the little detachment, however, was killed, wounded, or captured. About two a.m. a message reached the main body to the effect that the outpost had been rushed by 500 Boers and annihilated.'

The following is an extract from a letter to his family written by Lieutenant Lefroy while he was lying wounded after Itala (he had been wounded in four places, the stomach, arm, leg and chin. two of his injuries only just escaped being fatal): 'When we heard that we were going to be attacked at Itala, I was sent right up to the top of the Itala Hill with about 90 men, to try and hold it, and prevent the Boers from attacking the camp from that direction. At about 2 p.m., on 26 September, they attacked my post five or six hundred strong. It was fairly dark, and the ground was covered with little rocks, which made it very hard to distinguish people. We kept up a heavy fire on both sides. They worked right round our right, and then rushed the position. It was a very plucky rush, but as they were about five to one, we couldn't keep them out, and it ended in a sort of grand mêlée.

I have a vivid recollection of popping off my revolver with Boers all round me, and then I got too full of lead to continue the operation. They took about 37 prisoners and held the position all day. We people with bullets in us had to lie all day on our backs in the sun, and we didn't get down again till 3 a.m. next morning, when the people in the camp, finding the Boers had cleared out, sent for us. It was bitterly cold during the night and there was a damp mist. The camp held out splendidly all night and day, until the Boers didn't think it worthwhile losing any more men. There were about 1,500 Boers, and about 300 of us, so we didn't do so badly.'

The end of the affair

By first light (around 6 a.m.), all firing had died down and the attack seemed to have paused. Dr. Fielding, the British Medical Officer, decided that he must go to the summit to attend to the wounded up there. He, an orderly and two bearers left the sangars on the spur carrying a flag of truce. When he reached a wide hollow 600 yards up the ridge, he found a large body of Boers about to resume the attack. Dr Fielding was allowed to go on as soon as Commandant Opperman appeared. Fielding's work that day saved many lives, on both sides.

Almost immediately the Boer attack restarted. The machine gun on the spur was hopelessly jammed and the battle became Lee-Metford against Lee-Metford, for the Boers were nearly all equipped with captured rifles. The Burghers, with the edge on marksmanship, were at an advantage. The ground became covered with a shower of broken branches and chopped leaves, the screams and groans of stricken men and the unprotected horses filled the air; dust and earth flew in all directions. No cover could withstand this inferno, and men fell thick and fast, yet each attack melted away under the galling crossfire of the defenders.

Louis Botha, realising the importance of the sangared spur, ordered that it be taken at all costs. This was an almost impossible task, for 600 yards of open ground had to be crossed to reach it. The troops behind the sangars were no mean shots and disrupted each new attack before it got too far. By late afternoon, after 17 hours of heavy attack, both sides were exhausted. Major Chapman's force had taken a fearful toll on the attacking Commando, at a cost of nearly half his remaining men, including 81 killed and seriously wounded. The troops, bleary-eyed, with hands burned, shoulders raw and faces scorched, their ammunition nearly exhausted, could hardly withstand another concerted attack. Chapman himself, shot through the right leg, waited and listened as the Boer fire slackened and died away. After an hour he sent out scouts who returned with the news that Botha's men were withdrawing.

Chapman decided to fall back to Nkandhla. Leaving a small, unarmed party to assist with the wounded, he pulled out at 9pm and, completely exhausted, he and his men limped into Nkandhla at 4 am on 27 September. At Itala, the British losses were 22 killed and 59 wounded. Their artillery fired 63 shells, and the troops 70,040 rounds of rifle ammunition. The true fury of this fight can be gauged by comparison with the key battle of the Zulu war, where 2,000 British troops fired 66,400 rounds. 128 dead Boers were buried at Itala, and 21 others at the laager site at Gelykwater, making a total of 149 dead. These included two of Botha's best Commandants, Scholtz and Potgieter (shot by Lefroy's revolver). At Prospect, 40 Burghers were buried. There were estimated to be about 280 wounded.

The British defence was considered one of the most brilliant affairs in the war, the attacking force being about four times the number of the defenders, and the Boer loss larger in proportion than in almost any other action. Botha's advance had been checked, his casualties were severe and his ammunition almost exhausted. But he was not the type of man to lose heart and was able shortly afterwards to capture a convoy of 30 British supply wagons. He cleverly outwitted every single column and blockhouse line to get his men back to the Transvaal.

Lord Kitchener himself sent in Lieutenant Lefroy's name for the D.S.O. and for his promotion to Captain a year after his epic fight on 2 August 1902. However, the promotion involved a transfer to 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, which was disbanded due to post-war military cutbacks. This caused Captain Lefroy a serious loss of seniority.

The Royal Warwickshires - Montgomery of Alamein's Mentor

Having served in England, in Gibraltar and back in South Africa, Lefroy attended Staff College from 1911 to 1912. Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein - then a young subaltern in the Royal Warwickshires - later wrote: 'The Battalion returned to England in 1913 and an officer of our 2nd Battalion was posted to it who had just completed the two-year course at the Staff College at Camberley. His name was Captain Lefroy. He was a bachelor and I used to have long talks with him about the Army and what was wrong with it, and especially how one could get to real grips with the military art. He was interested at once, and helped me tremendously with advice about what books to read and how to study. I think it was Lefroy who first showed me the path to tread and encouraged my youthful ambition. He was killed later in the 1914-18 War and was a great loss to me and the Army.'

When Lefroy departed to take up a new post at the War Office in April 1914, he had sown the seeds of a deep and lasting ambition in his young protégé.

The Great War - Battalion C.O., mortally wounded at Loos

At the outbreak of the Great War, Lefroy went out to France in August 1914 on the staff of the First Division. After seven months, he returned to England to serve on the staff of the 26th Division at Warminster until July 1915, when he went out again to command the 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment. Lefroy was three times Mentioned in Despatches and received the Legion of Honour. He was made Brevet Major in the King's Birthday Honours List, 1915; Major on 8 August the same year; and Lieutenant Colonel on 1 September. At 37 years old, he was one of the youngest battalion commanders in the Army.

The regimental history states: 'On 25 September came the battle of Loos. The 2nd Battalion went over the top at 6.30 in the morning. In the face of terrific fire they reached the first line of trenches to find that the wire was not cut. Private Arthur Vickers on his own initiative and with the utmost bravery ran forward in front of his company, and standing up in broad daylight under heavy fire cut two gaps in the wire. His gallant action contributed largely to the success of the assault, and was justly rewarded with the Victoria Cross, the first that had been won by a soldier of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.'

Continuing to advance through the Quarries the Battalion carried the second line also without much difficulty, but on reaching St. Elie at 9.30 were checked. Nevertheless they held on till dusk, when owing to the retirement of the 9th Division on their right they were compelled to fall back. When the Battalion was mustered at midnight there were present no officers and only 140 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Lefroy and two of his officers had been mortally wounded, seven other officers were killed, seven were wounded and one was a prisoner. Of the men 64 were killed, 171 wounded and 273 missing.'

As confirmed in a letter of condolence sent to his mother by Captain Hyde, his Quartermaster, Lefroy personally led the attack at Loos. He was much beloved by his men. Captain Hyde wrote: 'General Landon told me a few days before that he was coming to take Command. To those who knew him, the news seemed too good to be true. Though we have lost him, his name will live in the Regimental records for all time, as the colonel who so gallantly led the Battalion into action on September 25 1915.'

Lefroy was mortally wounded that day and evacuated to a Field Ambulance where he died two days later on 27 September. The dying message he left for his men was made a Battalion Order: 'Tell them my last thoughts are with them. I pray that their bravery in the hour of severe testing may win them through to success. Would to God I had been spared to serve and lead them a little longer. But as it is I trust that the men of the Warwickshire Regiment will pull together, work together and uphold the credit, the good name and the traditions that the Regiment has so nobly won. May God's blessing rest on them in their hour of danger or peace, and may the heroic self-sacrifice of their officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have fallen inspire them to deeds of unfaltering and unflinching bravery.'

As stated in *Harrow Memorials of the Great War*, Lefroy managed to send his old school house a final message: 'Play up!' The Colonel was buried in Fouquieres Churchyard Extension, near Bethune, France. His obituarist noted that 54 members of his family were also serving, and that he was the fourth to be killed.

Sold with copied research, including the recipient's Medal Index Card that confirms that only one set of Great War campaign medals was ever issued in the recipient's name, an official late claim made by the family in 1941.



A fine Boer War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Major A. P. Frankland, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, later 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached Royal Flying Corps, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *lacking integral top riband bar*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *date clasp a tailor's copy* (Capt. H. P. Frankland, D.S.O. Lanc. Fusrs.) engraved naming; 1914 Star, with *copy clasp* (Captain A. P. Frankland. D.S.O. Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Major A. P. Frankland.) *minor red enamel damage to DSO, generally very fine* (5) £1,600-£2,000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 July 1901:

'In recognition of service during operations in South Africa.'

The original recommendation adds: 'For conduct of a convoy near Petrusberg. His good disposition, pluck and coolness saved the convoy.'

Arthur Pelham Frankland was born in Dover on 23 December 1874, the second son of Colonel Sir William Adolphus Frankland, 9th Baronet, of Heath House, Shropshire. Educated at Oxford and Sandhurst, he was appointed from the Royal Military College to a commission in the Suffolk Regiment in the *London Gazette* of 27 September 1895, and was awarded the D.S.O. whilst serving with the 1st Battalion in South Africa. Transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, he was slightly injured on 23 April 1901 at Roodeval; the casualty list published in *The Globe* on 27 April 1901 confirms the injury, adding: 'by a fall from his horse.'

Raised Captain, Frankland returned home with his Regiment and was decorated with the D.S.O. by His Majesty King Edward VII at an investiture held at Buckingham Palace in July 1901. Transferred to the Army Reserve as Captain, he had another equine-associated accident in 1904 when a butcher's cart 'driven at a furious rate' caused him to fall off his bicycle in Harpur-street, Bedford. The *Bedfordshire Mercury* noted: 'the witness [Frankland] cut his knee rather badly and was severely shaken'. Recovered from his injuries, Frankland later took employment as a land agent in the Channel Islands and for Prince Blucher at Crowcombe Court, Somerset, before settling down at Thirkley House in Ascot.

Transferred to Army Reserve as Captain, Frankland was recalled to the Colours upon the outbreak of the Great War and served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, from 19 September 1914. Raised Major, attached Royal Flying Corps (Anti-Aircraft Headquarters), he qualified 1st class interpreter in French and was employed in the formation of Group Headquarters at Birmingham from November to December 1917. Twice Mentioned in Despatches, he died in Hampshire in January 1948.



A Boer War D.S.O. group of three awarded to Major H. J. V. Phillips, 3rd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top ribbon bar adapted for mounting; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. H. J. V. Phillips. S. Wales. Bord.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Cpt. H. J. V. Phillips. D.S.O. S.W. Bdrs.) mounted 'Cavalry' style as worn and contained in a led leather *Spink & Son Ltd* fitted case, *extremely fine* (3) £2,000-£2,400

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901: 'In recognition of services during operations in South Africa.'

Henry Jacon Vaughan Phillips was born in 1868, son of Mr Cambridge Phillips, magistrates' clerk for the Defynoch Division of Breconshire, and author of the standard work on the birds of Breconshire. Henry was educated at Brecon College, joined the 3rd South Wales Borderers Militia in November 1886, and served until he was appointed superintendent water bailiff in May 1909. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902 as Acting Intelligence Officer. He also performed the duties of Transport Officer. Captain Jacob was present at the operations in the Orange Free State from April to May 1900; operations in Orange River Colony between May and 29 November 1900; operations in Cape Colony in 1900; operations in the Transvaal from May 1901 to January 1902; operations in the Orange River Colony from 30 November 1900 to March 1901; and operations in Cape Colony from April to May 1901, and January to February 1902. He was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901); received the Queen's Medal with three clasps; the King's Medal with two clasps, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. The Insignia were presented by the King on 2 June 1902. Major Phillips died on 6 May 1914, aged 46 years.



The extremely well-documented Great War 'Italian theatre' O.B.E., and Italian War Cross group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. 'Bob' Curling, Royal Horse Artillery, who was gassed in France in November 1917, before commanding the 103rd Brigade, 23rd Division during the Piave Offensive in Italy in October 1918

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914 Star (Capt: J. Curling, R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. Curling.); **Italy, Kingdom**, War Cross, bronze, unnamed as issued; together with the recipient's Italian Armata Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *lacquered, good very fine* (6) *£1,000-£1,400*



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

'For valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Italy.'

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

Italy, War Cross, *London Gazette* 20 May 1919.

Joseph 'Bob' Curling was born in Newfoundland, Canada, in August 1880, and was educated at Eton. He was the son of the Reverend Joseph James Curling, who had also held in commission in the Royal Engineers (and was educated at Harrow, rather than Eton). Curling was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery in January 1900. Curling advanced to Lieutenant in April 1901, and to Captain in April 1908. Curling served in South Africa from 1905 to 1907, before serving in Ceylon as A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Sir H. E. McCullum, G.C.M.G.

Curling returned to serve in South Africa between 1909 and 1911, before being posted to India prior to the Great War. He served with 'J' Battery, R.H.A. on the Western Front from 16 August 1914, and advanced to Major in October of the same year. Curling's Great War service is given in his Senior Officers' School Confidential Report of March 1921:

'August 1914 to January 1915 - Captain of 'J' Battery R.H.A. With Chetwode's Independent Cavalry Brigade. Fighting at Mons and throughout retreat. Cavalry action at Cerizy. The advance to the Aisne including the fighting on the Marne. Attached 4th Cavalry Brigade. Fighting on the Chemin des Dames. Belgium: the advance to the Lys. Withdrawal from the Lys at Warmeton. Fighting round Wytschaet and Messines. Attached 4th Divisional Artillery. Beginning of Trench Warfare in the Messines Sector.

February 1915 to May 1915 - IXth Division, trained A/52nd Brigade.

May 1915 to April 1916 - Attached 3C Reserve Brigade for training Officers.

May 1915 - Appointed Chief Gunnery Instructor No. 2 R.F.A. Cadet School.

October 1916 - Reorganised No. 2 R.F.A. Cadet School and appointed 2nd-in-Command.

April 1917 - Appointed Commandant No. 2 R.F.A. Cadet School.

September 1917 to France to command 'A' Battery 96th Army Brigade in XIVth Corps - Polkem Ridge; Langemarck.

Gassed in November.

December 1917 to Italy - Posted to 35th Howitzer Battery - Trench warfare on Montello and Asiago.

April 1918 - Posted to command 103rd Brigade, 23rd Division in Asiago. Austrian attack in June 1918. Piave Offensive in October 1918.'

Curling subsequently served as Superintendent, Remount Service Depot, and as Assistant Commandant, Remount Service Depot. He retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1920, and later was employed as Sales Manager for the Southampton motor car dealers Messrs. Munn and Underwood. Curling died of pneumonia in Gosport, Hampshire, in January 1937.

Note: The Armata Altipiani Medal 1918 was awarded for the Battle of the Piave, Asiago Plateau, on 15 June 1918. About 450 of these medals were awarded to British Officers. The medal is not official but was created by the Italian authorities on the initiative of General Montuori, commander of the Italian 6th Army, and awarded early in 1919 to Italian, British and French officers of the forces that had fought in the Battle of the Piave from 15 to 24 June 1918. The medal, when attributed, is scarce.

Sold with a particularly fine archive of original photographs of the recipient in uniform, and of several other generations of the family; also the original warrants for the O.B.E. and Italian War Cross; M.I.D. Certificate; Senior Officers' School Confidential Report, quoted from above; several letters home from Pretoria in 1907, and written whilst on active service in Italy in 1918; a copy of the *Life of Joseph James Curling, Soldier and Priest*, by Colonel R. J. Jelf, R.E.; a number of photographs relating to 'Bob' Curling's son - Lieutenant Colonel J. R. M. Curling, R.A., who was awarded the Military Cross and Mentioned three times in Despatches for his gallantry in Italy during the Second World War; with additional detailed copied research.



A Great War O.B.E. group of three awarded to Major F. R. Phipps, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. R. Phipps) *slight contact marks, very fine (3)* £240-£280

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 January 1920.

Frederick Reginald Phipps, from Basingstoke, Hampshire, was born in Bedford on 7 March 1875. He served in the ranks of the Volunteer Force with both the Gloucestershire Regiment and Worcestershire Regiment between 1894 and 1903, and was advanced Corporal. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 22 January 1917 for service during the Great War, he served on the Western Front as a Roads Officer. Advanced Temporary Major, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Roads on 20 October 1917, and was released with the rank of Major on 20 February 1919. Post-War he worked as a Senior Engineering Inspector with the Ministry of Transport and died suddenly, as a result of a heart attack, on 9 January 1927.

Sold together with his original 'blue book', copied service papers, copied Medal Index Card, detailed original correspondence and articles relating to his death, including one published in *The Times*, and copied research.



An inter-War O.B.E., Thai Order of the Crown group of ten attributed to Mr. H. J. King, Honorary Consul General for Siam at Gibraltar

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1931; Coronation 1937 (H. J. King. O.B.E., J.P.) contemporarily engraved naming; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Star with Swords, Fifth Class breast badge, silver and enamel; **Thailand, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, 1st issue, Third Class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, marked 'P' to reverse, with neck riband; Order of the Elephant, Fourth Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Rama VI Coronation Medal 1911, silver; Rama VII Coronation Medal 1926, silver; Rama IX Coronation Medal 1950; 25th Jubilee of Chakra Dynasty Medal, silver, mounted court-style and house in a contemporary *Spink, London*, case of issue, *minor blue enamel damage to Romanian award, generally good very fine (10)*

£400-£500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 25 November 1935.

Henry Joseph King was born on 13 October 1881, the son of John Charles King who later served as Assistant Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar. Educated at Ampleforth School, King became a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature and returned to Gibraltar in 1905 to forge a career in common law and jurisdiction. Appointed Honorary Consul for Siam at Gibraltar, King was repeatedly recognised by the Kings of Siam for his professional work. With the outbreak of the Great War, he also rendered valuable service as British Consul in the Balearics. This was furthered by a host of other roles including Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, Police Magistrate, Coroner, Official Trustee in Bankruptcy, Secretary and later President of the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce, and finally, Life Director of the latter.

Appointed by King George V as Consul for Romania in 1922, King was made a Chevalier of the Order of the Star of Romania in 1931. Awarded the O.B.E. in 1933, his work for Thailand at Gibraltar was further recognised by the King of Siam. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937 as per the Colonial Service List, King was evacuated in 1939 to Madeira, before making his way to London and taking up appointment with the Ministry of Food. Raised Consul General for Siam in 1951, he took a particularly active retirement in Gibraltar, including service as President of the R.S.P.C. A. and Vice-President of the Boy Scouts. He died of renal failure and a stroke on 26 June 1964, his funeral being held in the Cathedral of St. Mary the Crowned not long thereafter.

Sold with copied research.



A post-War O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Group Captain J. Lambie, Royal Air Force, late Indian Army and Royal Fusiliers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. Lambie.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lieut. J. Lambie, 67 Pjbs.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine and better* (8) £360-£440

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950.

James Lambie was born in Brixton, London, on 22 March 1897. An accountant by profession, he initially attested for the 26th (Bankers) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, but was later appointed to a commission with the 7th (Extra Reserve) Battalion on 26 March 1917. Sent to France, he served with the Battalion as Acting Captain and Adjutant before transfer to the 2/4th Rajputs, Indian Army, on 13 May 1918. Posted from the Western Front to India, Lambie later transferred to the 67th Punjabis and was involved in operations against the Tochi, Wana Wazirs and Mahsub tribes who had been steadily causing problems for British rule since the end of the Third Afghan War in 1919; in the 1921-24 operations in North and South Waziristan, the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, the 67th Punjabis were involved in garrison duties, road protection and guard picquets. Moving to Manzai, the troops spent many hours protecting the new road link between North and South Waziristan from marauding Mahsud and Bhattani tribesmen.

Possibly tired of ground operations in mountainous lands, Lambie transferred to the Royal Air Force on 7 December 1925 and was commissioned Flying Officer in the accountancy branch. Promoted Flight Lieutenant 1 August 1934, he was sent to North Weald on 18 January 1937 and was still there in 1939. As home to 56 and 151 Fighter Squadrons, North Weald soon attracted the attention of the Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain. The Airfield Museum offers a good insight as to those events:

'The first major raids on R.A.F. North Weald took place on the afternoon of 24th August [1940], when more than 200 bombs fell. At around 4.30pm German bombers and fighters, harassed by the defending R.A.F. Hurricanes, headed for the airfield at around 15,000 feet and proceeded to drop bombs "in a straight line through the western part of the village across the Epping to Ongar road" before hitting the airfield. The officer's mess, the officer's and airman's married quarters, a powerhouse and other facilities were damaged. In North Weald High Road, the old Post Office, a cottage opposite the King's Head and the Woolpack Pub was wrecked.'

Promoted Temporary Wing Commander September 1941, Lambie was posted to Burma and witnessed operations against the Japanese. Raised Wing Commander in 1947, he was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List of January 1950, before retirement as Group Captain on 1 July 1950.

Sold with copied research.

118 A Great War M.B.E. group of three awarded to Lieutenant J. Bradford, Hampshire Regiment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1931; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. J. Bradford.) *the MBE a later replacement, good very fine* (3) £160-£200

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

'For valuable services rendered in connection with the War.'

James Bradford was born in 1878 and baptised in Southampton. The son of a victualler, he served on the Western Front with the 14th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 May 1917). According to the recipient's Officer Service Record, further service was marred by ill health and a severely sprained ankle when he fell into a trench whilst on duty at La Clyde; granted sick leave in October 1917, Bradford returned home to Avenue House in Brockenhurst to recuperate. Posted briefly to the 63rd (R.N.) Division Command Depot at Perham Down, he saw out the War with the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, and was released from service on 19 November 1919.



The unique Second War M.B.E., Great War M.C., D.C.M., and M.M., and Second War B.E.M. group of ten awarded to Company Sergeant Major Charles Fraser, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, later Lieutenant, Glasgow City Police and Co-ordinating Officer for Civil Defence, Glasgow

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (437 Sjt. C. Fraser. 2/A: & S: Hdrs.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (437 Sjt. C. Fraser. 2/A: & S: Hdrs.); British Empire Medal (Civil), G.V.I.R. (Charles Fraser.); 1914 Star, with clasp (437 Pte. C. Fraser. 2/A. & S. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (437 W.O. Cl. 2 C. Fraser. A. & S. Highrs.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1937, mounted for display *nearly very fine or better* (10) £10,000-£14,000



Provenance: Matthew Taylor Collection, Christie's, November 1990.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946: 'Charles Fraser Esq., M.C., D.C.M., M.M. B.E.M., Co-ordinating Officer for Civil Defence, Glasgow.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 30 July 1919: 'Company Sergeant Major, D.C.M., M.M., 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.'

'During the operations near Neuville on October 10th and 11th, 1918, he displayed conspicuous coolness and courage. During the attack on the morning of the 11th, all the platoon commanders in his company became casualties. He rallied the men of the company and led them on to their objective under heavy point-blank fire from field guns. He subsequently collected stragglers, reorganised them, and brought them into line with the rest of the company. While consolidation was being carried out he went round the line and set a fine example in assisting the section commanders in their work.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916: 'Sergeant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.'

'For conspicuous gallantry. During a night advance two platoons of his company had got disconnected on a very broad front. Sergeant Fraser volunteered to search for them, found and reorganised them, and led them back through heavy fire.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Bazentin le Petit, 19-21st July 1916.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 July 1917: 'Sergeant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939: 'Lieutenant, Glasgow City Police Force. For services in connection with Air Raid Precautions.'

Charles Fraser was born in Duntocher in 1892 and joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1909. He served in France with the 2nd Battalion from 10 August 1914, and was discharged in the rank of Company Sergeant Major in 1921. He was later that year appointed Probationary Constable, City of Glasgow Police, was posted to 'A' Division, and later transferred to 'C' Division as a Detective Constable. He was made Sergeant in 1930; Inspector in 1933; Chief Drill Instructor of the Glasgow Police Training School from 1933 to 1937; and Lieutenant in 1936. Fraser was appointed Air Raid Precaution Officer and Chief Air Raid Warden for the City of Glasgow in 1937; seconded to the Corporation of Glasgow as Assistant to the city's A.R.P. Co-ordinating Officer in 1939; and resigned from the Glasgow City Police in 1942 to take up an appointment as Co-ordinating Officer for Civil Defence in the city.

Sold with copied research.

x 120

'Throughout the Falklands campaign, the members of the Fleet Clearance Diving Teams lived and worked in atrocious conditions. Performing most of their bomb disposal and repair work at night during lulls in the air raids, they slept in cramped spaces in odd nooks of ships or ashore in damp, makeshift shelters. Much of their diving was conducted in dark fetid compartments surrounded by jagged steel edges, explosive debris and freezing water contaminated by oil, battery acid and raw sewage ...'

The Naval Review, November 2007 (Vol. 95, No. 4), refers.



An outstanding Gulf of Suez mine disposal M.B.E., Falklands War bomb disposal D.S.C. group of ten awarded to Commander N. A. 'Bernie' Bruen, Royal Navy, who commanded a Fleet Clearance Diving Team in Operation 'Corporate'

In the immediate wake of the death of a fellow bomb disposal specialist in H.M.S. *Antelope*, he successfully disposed of a 1,000 lb. UXB which had crashed through R.F.A. *Sir Galahad's* port side and ended up in the battery room, wrapped in torn steel and surrounded by smashed carboys of acid: the device was carefully lowered on to a Gemini inflatable which was cushioned with boxes of cornflakes before being ditched at sea

He also assisted with another 1,000 lb. UXB in the R.F.A. *Sir Lancelot*, a nerve wracking 22-hour-long operation in which he cleared away asbestos from inside the bomb's fuse with a toothpick purloined from the ship's dental surgery

Nonetheless, as recounted in the pages of his autobiography, *'Keep Your Head Down'*, Bruen still found time to play his beloved violin and was nicknamed the 'Falklands Fiddle' for his performances during 'raids, funerals and parties.' He was, in fact, according to one of his old ratings, 'mad as a box of frogs but a good bloke'

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military), Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Service Cross, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated '1982' and additionally engraved 'Lt N. A. Bruen'; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Mine-Clearance-Gulf of Suez (Lt. N.A. Bruen, R.N.); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Lt. N.A. Bruen NP 1890); **Oman, Sultanate**, Distinguished Service Medal; Dhofar Peace Medal, with Action Crown, engraved 'Ra'ees N. A. Bruen RN - CO SNV I Mujahid 1980-82'; 10th Anniversary Medal, engraved 'Ra'ees N. A. Bruen RN - CO SNV Al Mujahid'; 20th Anniversary Medal; 25th Anniversary Medal; **United States of America**, Expeditionary Medal, for services rendered to U.S. Forces at Diego Garcia during the Iranian Hostage Crisis 1979-80, mounted court-style, *nearly extremely fine (10)* £70,000-£90,000





Bruen removing an unexploded bomb from Sir Galahad

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 June 1985: An award for mine clearance operations in the Gulf of Suez in 1984.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 8 October 1982:

'During the evening of 25 May 1982, R.F.A. *Sir Galahad* was struck by a 1,000lb. bomb which failed to explode. Lieutenant Bruen, Officer in Charge Fleet Clearance Diving Team 3, was tasked to effect its removal. The bomb was lodged in a difficult position, surrounded by broken batteries which had splashed acid around the compartment. The decision was taken to raise the bomb to the vehicle deck and dispose of it overboard. This difficult and dangerous task was successfully completed by the team in the early hours of the following day. During the operation, Lieutenant Bruen showed great personal courage and impeccable leadership.'

Nigel Arthur 'Bernie' Bruen was born in Haverfordwest, Dyfed, on 20 November 1946, the son of Commander John Martin Bruen, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. Educated at Wellington College and the Birmingham School of Dramatic Art, 'Bernie' worked as a stage manager and lighting engineer, 'a splendid period of my life that I still look upon with fondness and pride.'

At length, however, and perhaps motivated by his father's achievements in the Fleet Air Arm, he next applied to the Royal Navy for a short service commission as a helicopter pilot, passed his Admiralty Interview Board, and entered the R.N.C. Dartmouth in 1968.

Flying, as it transpired, was not for him, but he did qualify as a naval diver. Having then enjoyed several seagoing appointments in the interim, some of them as gunnery officer, Bruen finally won a place on the Long Clearance Diving Course at H.M.S. *Vernon*. As recounted in *Keep Your Head Down*, he was 'put through the mill in what is perhaps the most complete diving and mine warfare course in the world.' Duly qualified, he joined the mine clearance ship *Gavinton*. He was also accepted as a member of the Royal Navy's boxing squad:

'My finest hour came when I drove from Rosyth to Portsmouth in seven hours and twenty-three minutes, through freezing fog, to contest the Royal Navy Open Championship with Nickie Croombes, the then European and Commonwealth silver medallist and considered to be the most dangerous man on the circuit. He beat me, of course, but we had the crowd on its feet and cheering us all the way to the dressing-room. It was the finest night of my life and a cracking fight ...'

Bruen was next posted to Diego Garcia as First Lieutenant of the Naval Party and fought his last boxing bout against 'an American construction battalion steelworker who was eleven inches shorter, eleven pounds heavier and eleven years younger than I, and very handy.' Bruen won, 'but it was a very hard fight.' Then, shortly before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980, he was attached to the Sultan of Oman's Navy and given command of the patrol boat *Al Mujahid*, in which 'we patrolled endlessly the entrance to the Gulf and kept safe passage for all.'

His return to the U.K. in 1982 was short-lived, however, on account of Argentina's invasion of the Falklands. He was summoned to the Admiralty and ordered to hastily assemble a special group of divers and, as recounted in his autobiography, 'before long we found ourselves en route for Ascension Island in the noisy cold belly of an R.A.F. Hercules transport, with the minimum of gear and a great feeling of adventure.'

Falklands – UXB D.S.C.

Transferring to the R.F.A. *Sir Bedivere* at Ascension, Bruen and his diving team arrived in darkness in San Carlos Water on the night of the 23-24 May 1982, 'the only light being the burning H.M.S. *Antelope*.' The cause of *Antelope*'s death throes must have been of huge concern to the likes of Bruen: the detonation of a 1,000 lb. bomb which was being attended to by Warrant Officer John Phillips, R.E. and Staff Sergeant James Prescott, R. E., the latter being killed instantly.

That concern was no doubt heightened when the *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Lancelot* were likewise hit in another Argentinian raid on 25 May: two enemy 1,000 lb. bombs - one aboard the *Sir Galahad* and the other aboard the *Sir Lancelot*, had failed to explode. As commanding officer of Fleet Clearance Diving Team 3, he was ordered by his Senior Controller to deal with them.

The truly heroic feats that followed lasted for eight and a half hours and 22 hours, and resulted in the award of his D.S.C., not least for dealing with the *Sir Galahad* UXB which lay in an acid-strewn compartment. Bruen has since written at length about both incidents but by way of summary, the following extract has been taken from a special feature that appeared in the *Western Morning News* on 14 February 2004:

'*Sir Bedivere*'s sister ships, the *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Lancelot*, also suffered hits from bombs which did not explode and Bernie and his team were sent to remove the deadly devices, which they did by unconventional means.

"You treat these bombs like a sleeping baby and you do not want to wake them," he said. "Because the one in the *Galahad* had ended up in the battery charging room, we were splashed with acid and our clothes were falling off us. It took more than eight hours to complete the job because the bomb was live - you only had to jar it, nudge it or speak loudly to it and the thing would have gone off."

Using chain hoists, the bomb was gingerly transferred over the side of the ship into a waiting inflatable which Bernie had filled with boxes of cornflakes taken from the hold of *Sir Galahad*.

"We had to keep the thing at a certain angle so that it would not go off," he said. "The idea then was to sink the inflatable so that the bomb would go down with it, but once my boys let the air out of the boat, it refused to sink, so they had to roll the bomb over into the water instead."

The team then spent 22 hours removing a bomb on the *Sir Lancelot* and again Bernie used his ingenuity to complete the dangerous mission.

In a bid to find out if the device was armed, he needed to clear away asbestos from inside the fuse. His bayonet failed to do the job, so he improvised by breaking into the ship's dental surgery, removed a toothpick and uses it to complete his task while standing on his head for 45 minutes. "It was the only way for me to look at it properly," said Bernie.

As it transpired, Bruen would once again find himself aboard the *Sir Galahad*, when he and his team were first to reboard the stricken ship at Bluff Cove, together with her consort *Sir Tristram*. 'We put out the fires in *Sir Tristram* and explosively opened the stern loading door so that her cargo of much needed ammunition could be removed. We were not able to do a great deal on board *Galahad* as she was still exploding, but we managed to salvage some of her gear. So we did prove useful ...'

In the interim, he and his team had been put shore at the hospital area in Ajax Bay, 'where we were immediately bombed. We dealt with these devices too, and in daylight hours dived on the *Antelope* in order to reduce the height of the wreck.'

Then there was the case of the 'buoyant chemical-horn mine' which was swept by a mine clearance ship on 25 June 1982. The *Western Morning News* continues:

'During the operation he was faced with the deadly dilemma of not knowing which way to turn the detonator so that it could be freed. In the end he decided to treat it "Like a lightbulb" and twisted the device anti-clockwise. "Fortunately, it was the right way," he said.'

He was awarded the D.S.C.

Post-Falklands – mine disposal M.B.E.

Having taken up the post of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officer to the Flag Officer Portsmouth on his return home, in which role Bruen dealt in anything explosive, 'from Second World War sea mines to hand grenades found in back gardens and terrorist bombs,' Bruen returned to sea with command of his old ship, H.M.S. *Gavinton*.

It was in this capacity, when charged with clearing mines in the Gulf of Suez, that he was awarded the M.B.E. He takes up the story:

'For three months we hunted and at the end we could give a positive assurance that there were no mines in our area. We, the R.N., had found two and we, *Gavinton*, had been the ship responsible in both cases. One was a beautifully preserved and still lethal Second World War German magnetic mine, which we blew up with delight. The other was an unknown type of Russian ground mine, only the second known enemy mine to be found and defused since Korea. The man who defused it, Warrant Officer Diver Terry Seatle, received the Queen's Gallantry Medal.'

His tour in the Gulf of Suez over, Bruen was sent back to the Falklands to wind up the Fleet Clearance Diving operations. He then took up his final appointment - in the Naval Diving Branch - when he was invited to establish a special team of divers: 'so for the next year and a half I commanded the finest men that the Navy had to offer. From parachuting to attack swimming to bomb-disposal, we did the lot. Never was there such a highly qualified team. This was indeed the pinnacle of my career.'

Bruen subsequently applied for early retirement and landed himself a job as Ratings Training Officer in the Sultan of Oman's Navy in 1988, when he was given command of the sail training ship *Shabab Oman*. And he remained in the employ of the Sultan's Navy until 1996.

Sold with a signed copy of his autobiography, *Keep Your Head Down*; assorted newspapers and cuttings, mostly Falklands related; and a VHS tape of his 'News at Ten' interview with Brian Hanrahan and Michael Nicholson during the Falklands conflict, a 5-minute feature that was broadcast after hostilities were terminated.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's father, Commander J. A. 'Bill' Bruen; and the recipient's grandfather, see the following lot (Lot 121).





Family group:

A well-documented and interesting Great War ambulance driver's group of three awarded to Lieutenant A. T. Bruen, Royal Army Service Corps, late Ambulance Driver with the British Red Cross

1914-15 Star (A. T. Bruen. B.R.C. & St. J.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. T. Bruen.) *mounted as worn, extremely fine*

The outstanding Second World War naval ace's Operation 'Pedestal' D.S.O., Cape Matapan D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Commander (A.) J. M. 'Bill' Bruen, Fleet Air Arm. Lucky to have emerged unscathed from the severely damaged carrier *Indomitable* during 'Pedestal' and indeed from numerous air-to-air combats, he ended the war with a final score of 'four enemy aircraft destroyed, four shared destroyed, two damaged and two shared damaged'. One of a dozen or so Irishmen to gain ace status in the conflict, Bruen has been described as 'probably one of the best naval fighter leaders of the war'

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse of suspension bar officially dated '1942'; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1941', hallmarked London 1940, and additionally engraved, 'Lt. Cdr. J. M. Bruen RN, HMS Formidable'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1943-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, the last five all privately named, 'Cdr J. M. Bruen, DSO DSC RN', mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine (10)*

£2,000-£3,000



Arthur Thomas 'Shuwa' Bruen was born in Dublin on 23 November 1873 and, being above the age limit for military service, volunteered – at his own expense – to serve as an ambulance driver for the British Red Cross in France in April 1915.

As verified by accompanying documentation, he was for the next six months heavily engaged in transporting casualties, and his accompanying narrative – see below – makes for fascinating reading in this often neglected 'civilian chapter' from Great War history, as indeed does the related documentation, such as lists of the wounded conveyed, and their possessions, the whole immaculately recorded.

He was employed in No. 2 Motor Ambulance Convoy, which consisted of about 50 ambulances under the command of an R.A.M.C. captain, with three other medical officers. And their brief was to clear casualties from all the Field Ambulances in the 1st Army area to the three Casualty Clearing Stations in Merville, and thence to hospital trains and barges.

In January 1916, Bruen was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps, in which rank he remained actively employed on motor transport duties for the remainder of the war, latterly in an M.T. section attached to 36th Ulster Division. His narrative refers to his unit being enrolled to assist with the transportation of casualties from the Somme offensive in July 1916:

'The wounded began to arrive in Rouen in greater numbers than could be dealt with by the ambulance cars and our lorries were called on to move the sitting cases. It was reported that 10,000 wounded arrived in six hours at one time ...'

Bruen's section was generally employed in shifting artillery ammunition, in which role his section sometimes came under fire. However, at 9 p.m. on 10 November 1918, he happily noted: 'The news came through that the Armistice applied for by the Germans had been granted: great rejoicing, cheering, rockets, Verey lights, etc.'

Sold with a large leather-bound album containing a highly impressive archive of original documentation and his handwritten narrative (1915-19), the former including photographs, maps, field messages, patient delivery slips, tickets, passes, permits, transport orders, and postcards, and supplemented by uniform insignia, including a rare embroidered 'B.R.C.' shoulder flash, a stamped and numbered B.R.C.S. arm band, a 3-years-overseas service chevron and an original Haig Fund poppy.

Bruen's extensive narrative makes for interesting reading, as does the accompanying documentation, but worthy of special mention would be his British passport, dated 14 April 1915, with portrait photograph, and numerous French stamps; his 'Army Certificate of Identity for Civilians wearing the Red Cross Brassard', issued at Pall Mall, London on 16 April 1915, with portrait photograph; his British Red Cross 'Form of Declaration' to serve as a chauffeur 'in the British Isles and on the Continent', dated 14 April 1915; and his commission warrant for the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, Land Forces, dated 15 January 1916.

Commander (A) J. M. 'Bill' Bruen, Fleet Air Arm

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 10 November 1942: 'For bravery and resolution when an important convoy was fought through to Malta in the face of relentless attacks by day and night from enemy submarines, aircraft and surface forces.'

The original recommendation states:

'As Commanding Officer of No. 800 Squadron he had six weeks in which to re-equip his squadron with Hurricanes and bring them to a proper state of battle efficiency. In this he achieved conspicuous success, his squadron accounting for 14 enemy machines, shot down on 12th August. Of this number Lieutenant-Commander Bruen was responsible for the destruction of three. His courage and determination were an inspiration to all, and his ability as a pilot unexcelled.'

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 29 July 1941: 'For bravery and enterprise in the Battle of Cape Matapan.'

The original recommendation states:

'He was responsible, with his section, for the very well-timed attack on the screening destroyer during the second attack on the *Veneto*. This gave the aircraft a clear approach and contributed largely to their success. Later, during the bombing attack on the fleet, his section forced a number of the enemy to jettison their bombs before they had reached the fleet. He maintained his squadron in a high state of serviceability throughout the operations, enabling a continuous patrol to be kept up in spite of the limited number of aircraft available.'

John Martin 'Bill' Bruen was born in Dublin on 10 December 1910, son of Arthur Thomas 'Shuvva' Bruen, and entered the Royal Navy as a 13-year-old cadet in September 1924. Appointed a Midshipman in January 1929, and advanced to Sub. Lieutenant in May 1931 and to Lieutenant in April 1934, he held several seagoing appointments on the Atlantic, Mediterranean and East Indies stations.

Having also earlier obtained a flying certificate, he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm, then under the auspices of the Royal Air Force, and was posted as a fighter pilot to 802 Naval Air Squadron (N.A.S.) in the summer of 1936. The squadron was embarked for the Mediterranean in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glorious* in the same month, a tour of duty which ended with Bruen's return to the U.K. in August 1938.

Shortly afterwards, he transferred to 801 N.A.S. in the carrier *Courageous* and was likewise employed when the newly formed and independent Fleet Air Arm was established on the eve of hostilities. His subsequent wartime career was of an exceptional nature, encompassing as it did his claim to four enemy aircraft destroyed, four shared destroyed, two damaged and two shared damaged.

And that impressive tally of air-to-air successes commenced with his appointment to the command of 803 N.A.S. in the *Ark Royal* in the summer of 1940, when he and his fellow pilots took part in Operation 'Catapult', the attack launched against the French Fleet, near Oran, Algeria. Piloting Skua L2927, Bruen damaged a Hawk 75 and a Morane MS. 406 in combats over Mers-el-Kebir harbour, prior to leading his section to attack a Breguet Bizerte flying boat, which was shot down.

A few weeks later, on 31 August, he shared in a Cant Z. 501 flying boat in an action fought far to the west off the Balearic Islands. In his subsequent report, he stated:

'The section attacked from up-sun, the first burst starting a bad petrol leak in the starboard wing tank. During our attacks the enemy aircraft appeared to attempt to alight on the sea, but bounced and crashed. No survivors were observed. Flames and smoke from the burning enemy was even seen from the fleet 16 miles away!'

Bruen and his squadron transferred to the *Formidable* at the year's end, and it was during this period that he and his pilots converted to Fulmars. Tasked with the protection of Malta convoys, Bruen downed a Ju. 88 on 21 March 1941, and fought further combats in the battle of Cape Matapan later in the same month, when he also led a gallant attack on an enemy destroyer screening the *Veneto*. He was awarded the D.S.C.

Then in another convoy action in May – Operation 'Tiger' – his section mixed in with some He. 111s and he was credited with the destruction of Oberleutnant Max Voight's aircraft from 5/KG 26, thereby making him the Navy's latest ace. However, *Formidable* was herself damaged during the evacuation of Crete, when hit by two bombs that killed 12 men and wounded 10, one of the bombs passing through the starboard forward flight deck. She had to be withdrawn for repairs and Bruen and his squadron transferred to *Dekheila*, where they were re-equipped with Hurricanes. He stood down from his command in July 1941, was rested back in the U.K., and received his D.S.C. from the King at a Buckingham Palace investiture in November.

Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander in March 1942, Bruen took command of 800 N.A.S. in the carrier *Indomitable* in the same month, and it was in this capacity that he was awarded the D.S.O. for his gallant leadership during the epic Malta convoy Operation 'Pedestal'. On that occasion, piloting Sea Hurricanes, he fought some notable combats, not least on 12 August, when his squadron was scrambled to meet incoming raids: he shot down a Ju. 88, damaged another and shared in the destruction of an S. 79. *Indomitable*, however, was severely damaged by bombs which penetrated the unarmoured section of the flight deck and caused casualties of 46 killed and 70 wounded. Bruen remained in command of the squadron, which next transferred to the escort carrier *Biter* for the North Africa landings in November 1942, and he added a 'mention' to his accolades on the same occasion (*London Gazette* 6 May 1943, refers). This, no doubt, for his ongoing leadership and his final 'kill', a Vichy D. 520 downed over Le Senia on the opening day of the landings; the enemy pilot was seen to bale out.

Having stood down from his command and returned to the U.K. in December 1942, Bruen received his D.S.O. at a Buckingham Palace investiture and was advanced to the acting rank of Commander in August 1943. But he saw no further action, instead serving variously as a Chief Instructor, Executive Officer and Commanding Officer at U.K. air stations for the remainder of the war, latterly at *Shrike* at Maydown in Northern Ireland.

Placed on the Retired List in December 1955, he died in April 1967.

Sold with two original wartime F.A.A. pilot's wings (one lacking its anchor device), a studio portrait photograph, in uniform, taken in 1945, and a copy of *Flight* magazine, 20 May 1932, with an illustration of the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glorious*.

For the medals awarded to Commander N. A. 'Bernie' Bruen, Royal Navy, the son of Commander J. A. 'Bill' Bruen, see the previous lot (Lot 120)

Sold by Order of the Family

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'Perhaps the most gallant story was that of Lieutenant Gould, Royal Navy, and his audacious voyage right up to the East coast of Tunisia round Cape Bon and into the Bay of Tunis in broad daylight, wearing German colours until he had successfully deceived the enemy. This fruitful expedition caused panic and alarm all up that coast, but the cost was heavy as Gould was mortally wounded.'

Extract from R.U.S.I. lecture, "The Navy's part in the North African campaign," 22 March 1944



A Second War Coastal Forces D.S.C. and Second Award Bar group of five attributed to Lieutenant P. F. S. Gould, Royal Navy, the legendary Motor Gun Boat skipper who was decorated for his actions in the English Channel in M.G.B. 43, including the daylight 'Channel Dash' attacks on the German ships *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* in February 1942; his final action in April 1943 off Cap Bon in the Mediterranean was thought worthy of a V.C. but resulted in the award of a Posthumous 'mention'

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated 1941, hallmarks for London 1940, and additionally engraved 'Lt. P. F. S. Gould', the reverse of the Bar officially dated 1942; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, with small M.I.D. oak leaf, these unnamed and mounted for display, *extremely fine (5)* £1,400-£1,800



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 21 October 1941: 'M.G.B. 43 - For an attack on an enemy convoy in the Channel on 8 September 1941' (Seedie's *Coastal Forces List* refers).

D.S.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 31 March 1942: 'M.G.B. 43 - For daylight attacks on the German ships SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU and PRINZ EUGEN in the Dover Strait on 12 February 1942' (Seedie's *Coastal Forces List* refers).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 July 1940: 'M.T.B. 16 - For good service off the Dutch Coast' (Seedie's *Coastal Forces List* refers).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 January 1942: 'M.G.B. 43 - For an attack on an enemy convoy in the Dover Strait on 3 November 1941' (Seedie's *Coastal Forces List* refers).

M.I.D. Posthumous *London Gazette* 11 January 1944: '32nd M.T.B. Flotilla - For an action off Kelibia and Cap Bon on 28 April 1943' (Seedie's *Coastal Forces List* refers). Accompanying Admiralty letter states: 'For his distinguished services in a daylight sweep against an escorted Enemy Convoy in the Mediterranean in April 1943. Lieutenant Gould was Senior Officer of the 32nd Motor Torpedo Boat Flotilla and showed outstanding gallantry in deliberately drawing on to his own light craft the fire of a much more heavily armed ship and so enabling the rest of his Flotilla to carry out a successful Torpedo attack on the Enemy. In the course of this gallant action Lieutenant Gould was killed.'

Philip Francis Stewart Gould was born on 29 May 1916 at Eastbourne, Sussex, eldest son of Colonel Philip Gould, D.S.O. He entered the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, in January 1930; passed as a Cadet in September 1933; and went afloat for the training cruise in the *Frobisher*; and from May 1934 was a midshipman in the *Neptune*, Home Fleet. On completion of his courses for Lieutenant, in 1937 he was appointed to the minesweeper *Hazard*, but in July 1938 was selected for service with motor torpedo boats. In command of M.T.B. 16 he was Mentioned in Despatches for services off the Dutch Coast when he was the last boat to leave the Hook of Holland as the Germans invaded, and did good work during the evacuation from Dunkirk. Gould later took part in the blocking of Zeebrugge and Ostend, taking off the crews of the blockships under fire. Following the loss of M.T.B. 16 to a mine in the Thames Estuary on 31 October 1940, he transferred to Motor Gun Boats and took command of M.G.B. 43.

Of the action fought on the night of 8-9 September 1941, in the Straits of Dover off Blanc Nez, when M.G.B. 43 operated alongside M.G.B. 52, and a flotilla of M.T.Bs, Bryan Cooper in his history *The Battle of the Torpedo Boats*, states:

'Fifteen miles away, the gunfire was seen by Lieutenant Stewart Gould from the bridge of M.G.B. 43. Together with M.G.B. 52, commanded by Lieutenant Barry Leith, R.N.V.R., this boat was racing towards the interception, having received a bearing from Dover Command headquarters. The boats altered course slightly to head directly for the lights flashing over the distant horizon ... As Gould headed for the distant gunfire, he too was wondering if now, at last, they were to have their chance. It would be galling for the M.T.Bs to have it all their own way; at this time there existed a friendly rivalry between the crews serving in the two types of craft ... The first to actually sight the convoy was Gould, in M.G.B. 43. He signalled the information to Dover Command and also to Pumphrey [Flotilla C.O. of the M.T.Bs].

As far as Gould could make out, there was one merchant ship and about six escorts, two of them armed trawlers and the remainder E boats. He decided to shadow the convoy until the M.T.Bs had time to close for their attack, and took station on the port quarter, about three-quarters of a mile behind. But the minutes passed and there was still no sign that the M.T.Bs had seen the convoy. All Gould knew was that they were several miles to the west. At 01.40, he decided to make a depth charge attack with the dual purpose of inflicting as much damage to the enemy as he could and also guiding the M.T.Bs to the area. Just at that moment, however, he saw small craft coming up astern of the convoy at high speed. It wasn't where he expected to see the M.T.Bs, but they could have changed their position.

"Thinking they might be our M.T.Bs," Gould later reported, "I challenged. This was answered by heavy and accurate fire from shell-firing machine-guns. I then saw they were German S boats, four of them, in line abreast."

Both of Gould's Lewis gunners, Able Seamen S. J. Beckett and E. Fletcher, were severely wounded by fragments of cannon shell, so that they were unable to take any further part in the action. M.G.B. 52 following, increased speed to 30 knots and engaged the enemy S-boats with full armament. Turning north, he then raced across the bows of the leading German boat and dropped a depth charge, set to go off at 100 feet. There was a dull explosion and no more was seen of the S-boat. Meanwhile, the other German boats were being repeatedly hit with Oerlikon and Lewis gun fire, and after a couple of minutes they broke off the action and turned away to the south at high speed. Gould then set about the rest of the convoy, closing to within 600 yards and engaging with gunfire. The enemy were so demoralised by now that they were firing wildly in all directions, and at one point, as Gould later recalled, the trawlers were firing at their own S-boats ... the M.G.Bs broke off the engagement at 02.55 and set course for home ... On the way home, a Dornier 17 shadowed the two craft for about twenty minutes at a height of 500 feet. The plane was finally driven off by 43's gunner, Able Seaman Lanfear. M.G.B. 43 finally arrived at Ramsgate at 09.20, after [the damaged] M.G.B. 52 had been taken in tow by a destroyer.' Lanfear won a well deserved C.G.M.

Gould won a bar to his D.S.C. for an extraordinarily gallant attempt to penetrate the enemy's defensive screen during the famous "Channel Dash" of February 1942 - in the end, under a terrible fire, he engaged an enemy destroyer at 1000 yards range.

From 23 November 1942, he was the commanding officer of the motor torpedo boat *H.M.S. St Christopher*, transferring in April 1943 to M.T.B. 639 as Senior Officer commanding the 32nd M.T.B. Flotilla equipped with Fairmile D 'Dog boats' as they became known. It was assumed, rightly as it turned out, that the German forces were unfamiliar with the Dog boats and they could be mistaken for E-Boats.

On one occasion in the Mediterranean, off the coast between Bizerta and Tunis, Gould found his boat was alone between two enemy convoys, accompanied by several German E-boats. He calmly decided that his best protection was to throw in his lot with one of the convoys. The E-boats, mistaking his identity in the darkness, took up their positions beside him. The convoy steamed on with his boat blithely in the middle of it, until he decided that the moment had come to strike. A torpedo attack sank one merchant ship and damaged another before Gould made his getaway.

As the battle for Tunisia was nearing its final phase in April 1943, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, Admiral Cunningham, ordered units of the 32nd Flotilla to 'carry out a slow inshore patrol of the Cape Bon peninsula in broad daylight' to bring back essential information for Allied Powers to ascertain whether Rommel was planning a last desperate Dunkirk type operation to get the Afrika Korps out of North Africa. As well as gathering vital intelligence, the small force was given the directive to 'clear the sea lanes', causing as much mayhem and confusion as possible. It was a mission ideally matched to Gould's aggressive spirit. German swastika flags were hastily made for three boats, M.T.Bs 639 (with Gould embarked), 633 and 637, the three boats quietly slipping out of harbour on the evening of 27 April 1943.

The story is taken up by a reporter working for the United Press, George Palmer, who had spent 15 months covering the Malta convoys, commando raids on Tobruk, naval actions against the Italian Fleet and had himself been torpedoed:

'The three tiny ships slipped out of harbour at sunset and arrived off the German shore line at daybreak. Just half a mile away, the lookout saw a powerful coastal battery but the Germans on the beach only waved. The boats cruised slowly on, charting exact positions of all camouflaged gun emplacements and enemy forces. Still the Nazis waved from the beaches. They reached Kelibia Pier from which the Axis were expected to concentrate the evacuation. Soldiers, not more than a few hundred feet away, continued to work on the pier. The M.T.B. observers recorded everything. Around the point, the M.T.Bs arrived at the principal German anchorage and Gould and his officers recorded positions of gun emplacements, radar, storage depots, ammunition dumps and troop concentrations.

Amazingly and inexplicably, the Germans still failed to recognise the true identity of the boats. Repeatedly German fighter aircraft passed low overhead, but there was a general disbelief that any such insignificant enemy vessels would dare to come right into such heavily defended harbours in broad daylight.



After an hour and a half, Gould and his team had gleaned all possible intelligence information. Two Italian minesweepers and a convoy escort ship were spotted. Gould ordered his boats into action. The swastikas came down and battle ensigns hoisted. At 300 yards and for 20 minutes the M.T.Bs raked the enemy with two-pounders, pom-poms and machine guns. The shells which missed the enemy ships went into a factory directly behind. Total surprise was achieved. The Italian crews were too shocked to man their guns and return fire; many jumped overboard. Both sweepers were sunk and the support vessel was ablaze, bow to stern. Gould's boats reversed course, shooting at anything which looked interesting. (In fact, later historical records suggest that five ships - two minesweepers, two important supply ships and an R-boat - were destroyed.) A large number of German transport aircraft were also destroyed on an adjacent landing strip and several aircraft were shot out of the skies. The German command thought that they were being attacked by a large scale force and ordered troops to defensive positions and scrambled all available fighter aircraft but in most cases it was too late. Almost out of ammunition, but with vital intelligence and leaving a trail of destruction behind him, Gould could have withdrawn at speed and with great honour, but a sizeable merchant ship and two destroyers were spotted a mile offshore. Gould launched one of the most brazen attacks in naval history. M.T.B. 639 with Gould onboard had already expended its torpedoes and therefore headed for the destroyers to draw their fire whilst the other two boats manoeuvred into position to attack with torpedoes. Hits were observed and it seems likely that the merchant ship was destroyed. However, the M.T.Bs were now taking serious fire both from the destroyer escorts and waves of fighter aircraft. 639 took the brunt. The CO, Lieutenant G. L. Russell, was killed and Gould seriously wounded. 639 was sinking. 633 and 637 came alongside to take off survivors, a tricky and dangerous operation whilst all boats were under fierce attack. The rescue was achieved but Gould died of his wounds shortly after. 637 and 633 were able to get back to Souse and deliver the vital intelligence. In spite of the losses, both in terms of casualties and a boat, it had been an extraordinarily successful and daring operation. The one enduring question, which will now never be satisfactorily answered, is why Stuart Gould was not awarded a posthumous V.C. but in the fog of war and, of course, with the senior officer dead, it took time for the details of the actions to emerge.' At that time only the V.C. and a mention in despatches could be awarded posthumously, Gould being granted the latter, but, in piecing together the accounts of survivors, the renowned writer Len Reynolds in his book *Dog Boats at War* is clear that this was one of the most daring and successful actions of the Coastal Forces war in the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant P. F. S. Gould was buried in the Enfidaville War Cemetery, near Souse, Tunisia; he was aged 26 years.

Sold with the following documents and artefacts:

- i) Admiralty letter addressed to Mrs. M. Gould enclosing M.I.D. Certificate and describing action for which awarded - see above (Certificate not present).
- ii) A rather battered silver cigarette box inscribed 'To Lieut P. F. S. Gould, D.S.C., R.N. from the Officers of the 3rd M.G.B. Flotilla and C.F. Base 1941.'
- iii) Nine letters written by Gould to his wife 1941-43, the last dated 20/4/43 received after he had been killed in action.
- iv) Letter of congratulations from Rear Admiral, Coastal Forces, Portland on award of D.S.C., and others offering commiseration from crew members and contemporaries.
- v) Approximately 12 various photographs of Lieutenant Gould, including his wedding, group photographs of his Dartmouth Term (all identified), crew of M.T.B. 639, two more of M.T.Bs, and others of his grave marker and funeral service with coffin draped with flags.
- vi) The recipient's Royal Naval Officer's Full Dress Sword, the blade etched with the Royal Arms and G.V.R. cypher, the top gilt brass panel of the black leather scabbard engraved 'P.F.S.G'.
- vii) R.N. Ensign and Union flag returned to his widow after being used to drape his coffin
- viii) *Blackwood's Magazine* for August 1943 containing detailed article by Ian Scott, 'Coastal Forces Memories' with numerous mentions of Gould and other notable officers and their services; R.U.S.I. journal for August 1944 with mention of Gould's death given in a lecture; and a copy of Lt. Cdr. Peter Scott's epic *The Battle of the Narrow Seas* with photograph of Gould and detailed accounts of his actions.

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.



A very fine Second War 1945 Operation 'Dropkick' D.S.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Commander M. H. Collar, Royal Navy, who was twice decorated and four times Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Second World War, including in the North Sea, where he served in H.M.S. *Windsor* during the evacuation of the Dutch Government in May 1940; in the Mediterranean in H.M.S. *Glengyle* during the Commando Raid on Bardia, and as a Beachmaster during the Invasion of Sicily in Operation *Husky*; with the Atlantic and Arctic Convoys in H.M.S. *Milne*, where she sank the enemy submarine *U-289*; and finally as Flotilla Navigating Officer in H.M.S. *Ready*, successfully minesweeping the Dutch and North German coasts in Operations *Calendar* and *Dropkick*

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, silver (hallmarks for London 1947); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Minesweeping 1945-51 (Lieut. M. H. Collar. D.S.C. R.N.) *surname partially officially corrected, Netherlands, Kingdom*, Order of Orange Nassau, Military Division, Chevalier's breast badge, with swords, silver and enamel, *lacking reverse central medallion and with significant white enamel damage to motto around central medallion*, mounted court-style by *v. Wielik b.v., Den Haag* as worn, *very fine and better* (8) £1,600-£2,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 4 September 1945: Lieutenant (N) Thomas Michael Henry [*sic*] Collar, Royal Navy:

'For courage, resolution, and skill in minesweeping operations clearing a channel from the Humber to Heligoland and thence along the North German Coast to Cuxhaven, Hamburg, and Bremerhaven during May 1945.'

The Recommendation, dated 26 June 1945, states: 'As Flotilla Navigating Officer he showed high skill, endurance, and cheerful devotion to duty during exceptionally long hours of minesweeping during Operation *Dropkick*.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 July 1942: Lieutenant Michael Harvey Collar, Royal Navy:

'For good services.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1943: Lieutenant Michael Harvey Collar, Royal Navy:

'For gallant and distinguished services and untiring devotion to duty in operations which led to the capture of Sicily by Allied forces.'

The Recommendation, dated 20 July 1943, states: 'This officer recently suffered seriously from diphtheria, but by his keenness and enthusiasm he avoided a lengthy convalescence and took part in the operation. His leadership, energy, and enthusiasm, and his unflinching cheerfulness were an inspiration to all, and these factors were undoubtedly largely responsible for the success of his difficult beach.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 May 1944: Lieutenant Michael Henry [*sic*] Collar, Royal Navy:

'For outstanding courage, determination, and devotion to duty in H.M. Ships... *Milne*... in successfully escorting convoys to North Russia in the face of attacks from enemy submarines and aircraft.'

The Recommendation, dated 19 April 1944, states: 'For rapid appreciation and cool judgement in confirming the approach of torpedoes thereby allowing avoiding action to be taken which saved the ship from being struck and perhaps lost.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 April 1945: Lieutenant (N) Michael Henry [*sic*] Collar, Royal Navy:

'For great gallantry and endurance in clearing the estuary of the Scheldt of mines during the period of October to November 1944.'

The Recommendation, dated 1 January 1945, states: 'Lieutenant Collar joined H.M.S. *Ready* as Flotilla Navigating Officer of the 18th Minesweeping Flotilla, with no previous experience of minesweeping, in the middle of a period of intensive and difficult operations which still continues. He has carried out his duties most admirably and whereas I fully expected him to be a liability to begin with, he has been a tower of strength ever since the day of his appointment (16th October 1944). I feel that his skill and devotion to duty make him well worthy of some recognition.'

Dutch Order of Orange Nassau, Chevalier, *London Gazette* 12 May 1942

Michael Harvey Collar was born on 30 November 1919, and joined the Royal Navy in 1933. He was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 16 April 1939, and served during the Second World War in the Destroyer H.M.S. *Windsor* from February to October 1940, during which time *Windsor* evacuated the Dutch Government and Royal Family from the Hook of Holland on 13 May 1940. He was subsequently involved in Operation *Dynamo*, rescuing 3,660 men from Dunkirk and another 600 men from Boulogne.

In February 1941 Collar was posted to the Assault Ship H.M.S. *Glengyle*, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 March 1941. For his services during the withdrawal of the troops from Bardia, following a commando raid in North Africa carried out by No. 7 Commando on 19-20 April 1941 (for which the *Glengyle* served as the transporting ship), he was awarded the first of his Mentions in Despatches, 'for good services' in the Mediterranean, and later took part in the evacuation of Greece. He next served in H.M.S. *Nile* from October to December 1941, and then in H.M. S. *Carlisle* from April to August 1942.

After a period of illness in early 1943, Collar was appointed Beachmaster for the Sicily Landings, Operation *Husky*, for which he received a second Mention in Despatches. His next posting was to the Destroyer H.M.S. *Milne*, in which ship he was employed on the Atlantic Convoys, and for his services during Operation 'F.X.', the defence of the North Russian Convoys J.W. and R.A.57, between February and March 1944, he was reportedly recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross, although the award he was subsequently gazetted was a third Mention in Despatches. The following day he had a further success when H.M.S. *Milne* sank the enemy submarine *U-289* with depth-charges off Jan Mayen Island in the Arctic Ocean.

In June 1944 Collar undertook a Navigation Course, and was subsequently appointed Flotilla Navigating Officer in Fleet Minesweeper H.M.S. *Ready* on 16 October 1944. For his services on minesweeping duty in the North Sea off the Dutch coast in Operation *Calendar* he was Mentioned in Despatches for a fourth time, and finally, for his work minesweeping the approaches to the Elbe, during Operation *Dropkick*, he was awarded a richly-deserved D.S.C.

Promoted Lieutenant-Commander on 1 March 1949, Collar retired from the Royal Navy on 2 June 1958, and died on 10 November 1997.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Captain C. G. Leatham, Royal West Surrey Regiment, late 21st (Yeoman Rifles) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps and Yorkshire Dragoon Guards

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. G. Leatham) *good very fine and better (3)* *£1,400-£1,800*

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

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

Claude Guy Leatham was born in the small village of Wentbridge on 4 November 1886, the son of Claude Leatham, Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Educated at Hazelwood School and Charterhouse School in Godalming from 1900 to 1905, he was subsequently admitted to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he read mathematics. On 12 June 1911, Leatham passed his final examinations in law at Pontefract and took pre-War employment as a solicitor's articled clerk in Kensington, London. He later returned home to Yorkshire to work for his father's firm, Claude Leatham & Co., at offices in Wakefield and Castleford.

Appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Dragoon Guards (Queen's Own) Imperial Yeomanry in 1907, Leatham is recorded in the *Hazelwood School Roll of Honour* as serving from December 1914 as Commandant of the Pontefract Athlete's Volunteer Training Force. Gazetted Temporary Second Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the *London Gazette* of 22 November 1915, he crossed to France with the 21st Battalion per S.S. *Marguerite* on 4 May 1916. Concentrated between Hazebrouck and Bailleul, the Battalion was soon in action at the Battle of Flers-Courcelette and Battle of Transloy Ridge on the Somme. The following year, the 21st fought at Messines, Pilckem Ridge and along the Menin Road, and were later engaged in extensive operations along the Flanders coast.

Awarded the Military Cross in the King's Birthday Honours list of 1917, Leatham was present at the disbandment of his Battalion in March 1918; according to the *Surrey Regimental Rolls and Recruitment Register, 1908-47*, he was posted from the 21st K.R.R.C. to the 10th Battalion, Queen's Regiment (Royal West Surrey) on 16 March 1918, joining the staff of 124th Infantry Brigade on the same day. Awarded a Second Award Bar to the Military Cross, Leatham was admitted to hospital in September 1918. A medical board convened at the Norfolk War Hospital, Norwich, on 14 October 1918, adds:

'This officer was on short leave from France and was admitted here on 24.9.18 owing to inflammation of connective tissue in groin and legs, possibly originating from [an] incompletely healed wound. He is recommended for 3 weeks' leave and is ordered to join the 3rd West Surrey's at Sittingbourne on 4.11.18. Rail warrant issued.'

Appointed A.D.C. to the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Officer of XIII Corps, Leatham witnessed the cessation of hostilities in northern France and was demobilised at Folkestone on 1 March 1919. Returning to the family business in Yorkshire, he devoted his free time to the Badsworth Hunt and served on their committee. A prolific point-to-point winner, his life was cut short after being thrown from a horse in 1933; having been found lying unconscious upon frozen ground, he was beset with illness and never truly recovered. He died at St Thomas's Nursing Home in London in 1936.

Sold with a group photographic image.

125 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant W. Crampton, Royal Field Artillery, who died on 17 February 1919

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. Crampton); Memorial Plaque 'William Crampton', *extensive glue residue to reverse of plaque, very fine and better (4)* £600-£800

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Where his battery was firing with open sights on the advancing infantry he took charge of the gun, which was under most intense machine-gun fire, and took his place in the detachment until the enemy fire had abated. Subsequently, he sent back valuable information from the front line during enemy attacks. He set a most excellent example to all under him.'

William Crampton was born in Barnsley in 1893, the eldest son of James and Mary Ann Crampton of 77, King Edward Road, Thorne, Yorkshire. A mercantile clerk by profession, he witnessed initial service at home with the 2/1st Yorkshire Dragoons before being appointed to a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 10 June 1917. Posted to France as Second Lieutenant, he died whilst serving with "A" Battery, 94th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery and is buried at Etaples Military Cemetery in the Pas-de-Calais, France.

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A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of ten awarded to Major R. C. Kirkpatrick, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Major R. C. Kirkpatrick.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1939, bronze, *very fine (10)* £500-£700



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

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

French Croix de Guerre unconfirmed.

Robert Closeburn Kirkpatrick was born in Brussels on 31 July 1890, the son of William Parkinson Kirkpatrick and grandson of General James Cadogan Baillie. Returned to England at the outbreak of hostilities, he served in France from 9 March 1916 as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Promoted Captain in August 1916 and Major in May 1917, he later became Officer Commanding 61st Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, and for his services during the Great War was awarded the Military Cross.

Returning home to Brussels at the end of the Great War Kirkpatrick practised as an engineer. He later married Miss Yvonne Liebrecht, the daughter of the Governor of Belgian Congo and together they raised three sons, one of whom, Pilot Officer James Charles Kirkpatrick, 235 Squadron, Royal Air Force, was killed in action piloting a Blenheim on 9 October 1940 in the vicinity of Thorney Island, West Sussex. Possibly spurred on by this loss, Kirkpatrick was reappointed Major in the Royal Artillery on 6 December 1940. He survived the Second World War and is believed to have returned home to Etterbeek in Belgium, where he took up his former civilian employment as an engineer. He died on 1 November 1970.

Sold with the recipient's original named commission certificate, dated 19 January 1915; and a photograph of the recipient.

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A Great War M.C. awarded to Captain G. Fairbairn, Royal Engineers

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'George Fairbairn. Captain, Royal Engineers, December 1917', in case of issue, *extremely fine*
 £500-£700

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 December 1917.

George Fairbairn was born in Edinburgh on 22 April 1880 and trained as a Mining Engineer. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers, he was advanced Captain and was awarded the Military Cross. He saw further served in home defence during the Second World War, and died in London in December 1946.

Sold with the recipient's Military Identity Card; two photographs of the recipient; and other ephemera.

x 128



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant E. E. Elliott, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued in its case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. E. Elliott.) *extremely fine*
 (3) £600-£800

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 June 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during three days' operations. He carried out a valuable reconnaissance under direct machine-gun fire. Though twice wounded he refused to withdraw, but remained with his men and continued to render valuable service until the battalion was relieved. His coolness under fire was a splendid example to his men.'

Ernest Edward Elliott served in France with the 10th Battalion, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment from 24 August 1916. He was attached to the 6th Battalion at the time of winning his M.C. in the fighting around Hamil and Aveluy Wood, 25-27 March 1918, on which occasion he was wounded.

Sold with copied research including gazette notice, Medal Index Card and War Diary extracts.

Note: Another group to a Second Lieutenant E. E. Elliott was sold in these rooms in September 2001 but also containing a 1914-15 Star (8179 Pte., R. Fus.). This officer was Ernest Edgar Elliott, Lancashire Fusiliers but there is no trace of his winning a Military Cross.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant N. R. Hitchon, West Yorkshire Regiment attached West Riding Regiment, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was decorated for gallantry in action to the north-east of Cambrai on 11 October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Lieut. N. R. Hitchon. Oct. 4th. 1918.', with replacement suspension; 1914-15 Star (2490 Pte. N. Hitchon. L.N. Lan. R.) minor official corrections to number and name; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut N. R. Hitchon); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Chief Insp. Norman Hitchon) the Great War awards polished and worn, with some edge bruising, therefore good fine, the last good very fine (5) £600-£800



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

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations on 11 October 1918, east of Naves, in command of his platoon, which he led with great courage and determination under heavy shell fire until wounded. While lying helpless on the ground, he continued to give orders to his platoon. He showed a fine disregard for danger.'

Norman Relton Hitchon was born in Bolton on 15 December 1892, and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at the outbreak of the Great War, served as a Private on the Western Front from 12 February 1915. Appointed to a commission in the Yorkshire Regiment on 30 October 1917, he was later attached to the 1/7th Battalion, West Riding Regiment and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry.

Repatriated via Dover on 14 October 1918, it is believed that he was admitted to the Hammerton Hospital in Sunderland the following day. Hitchon claimed his medals in 1923, his address at that time recorded as 34 Gilnow Road, Bolton; his ties to the town are further reinforced in 1939 where he is listed as a master butcher and special constable residing at Inverlael Avenue in Bolton.



A scarce Great War 'Warrant Officers' M.C. group of eight awarded to Captain (Quartermaster) H. J. Anderson, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches in the early months of the Great War, and was one of the very first 99 Officers and Warrant Officers to be awarded the Military Cross in the first *London Gazette* of 1 January 1915

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (10434 Cpl. H. J. Anderson. R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (10434 Corpl: H. J. Anderson. R.A.M.C.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (10434 S. Mjr. H. J. Anderson. R.A.M. C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. H. J. Anderson.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Q.M. & Capt. H. J. Anderson.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (10434 S. Sjt: H. J. Anderson. R.A.M.C.) mounted court-style for display, *contact marks to the Boer War pair, these nearly very fine; the rest good very fine (8)* £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1915: Serjeant-Major H. J. Anderson, Royal Army Medical Corps.

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 19 October 1914 (Field Marshal Sir John French's Despatch of 8 October 1914) and 17 February 1915 (Field Marshal Sir John French's Despatch of 20 November 1914) .

Henry John Anderson was born on 18 October 1879 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Boy soldier in March 1895. Promoted Corporal, he served with the R.A.M.C. in South Africa throughout the Boer War, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal in March 1913. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1914 (entitlement to the clasp to his 1914 Star confirmed), and within the space of five months on the Western Front had been twice Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross. Advanced Warrant Officer Class I in January 1915, he was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) on 9 May 1915, and was promoted Captain on 9 May 1918. Appointed temporary Major on 20 February 1919, he finally relinquished his commission on 25 June 1919.

Sold with a Royal Army Medical Corps silver and enamel lapel badge; and copied research.



A Great War 'Mesopotamian operations' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain J. A. G. Burton, Royal Army Medical Corps, late British Red Cross Society, who served with 41 Field Ambulance at Gallipoli, and was reputedly, as Medical Officer in the rearguard, 'the last person to leave Suvla Bay'

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star (J. A. G. Burton. B.R.C.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (Major J. A. G. Burton.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt. J. A. G. Burton. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn; together with a Corps Football medal, silver, the obverse engraved 'G.B.', the reverse engraved 'R.A.M.C. 41st. F.A. F.C. 1915.', in case of issue, *good very fine (6)* *£1,000-£1,400*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 August 1918 (Mesopotamia)

John Adam Gibson Burton was born in 1888 and was educated at Glasgow High School and the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He served as a Medical Officer with the Scottish Unit of the British Red Cross Society during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 October 1914. Commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 29 January 1915, he served with 41 Field Ambulance, 40th Brigade, 13th Division in Gallipoli, and his obituary claimed that 'As Medical Officer in the rearguard he was the last person to leave Suvla Bay.' Whilst this is a matter of conjecture, he was indeed the Medical Officer detailed to the rearguard, and is confirmed in the War diaries as having embarked upon the very last lighter to depart Suvla.

Burton saw further service with the 41st Field Ambulance in Mesopotamia, as part of the force being assembled for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut. Mentioned in Alec Glen's book *In the Front Line: A Doctor in War and Peace*, he was described as 'quite a character who had many very good qualities as a soldier, but did not approve much of Army way, and had his own idea of discipline.'

Promoted Captain, for his services in Mesopotamia Burton was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross. Post-War he saw further service on the North West Frontier, and was promoted Major on 21 April 1920.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Egyptian theatre' M.C. group of four awarded to Major L. Gall, 1st City of London Yeomanry and 25th Cavalry Frontier Force, Indian Army

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. Gall. 25-Cavalry.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major L. Gall.) *minor patch of staining to obverse of VM, generally very fine (4)* £600-£800

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

Lawrence Gall was born on 10 September 1884 and educated at Cheltenham College. Appointed to a commission on 21 January 1903, he is listed as a newly promoted Captain in the *Cheltenham Looker-on* of 6 April 1912 and witnessed initial service at home upon the outbreak of the Great War as Captain in the 1st County of London Yeomanry. Transferred to the 25th Cavalry Frontier Force, Indian Army, he served in Egypt from 28 April 1915 and was advanced Major. Composed of four distinct squadrons of Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabi Muslims and Hindustani Muslims/Pathans, the 25th Cavalry were later posted to East Africa and saw fighting at Nahungo and Chingwea. Involved in the pursuit of General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck to the Portuguese African border, their impressive campaign against the *Schutztruppe* finally ground to a halt in consequence of illness transmitted by the bites of tsetse flies.

Gall later applied for his medals - which were issued by the India Office mint - on 17 February 1922, his address at that time given as 90 Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.2.



A Great War 'Mesopotamia Operations' M.C. group of eight awarded to Colonel C. H. N. Baker, Indian Medical Service

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Captain C. H. N. Baker. I.M.S.'; 1914 Star (Lt. C. H. N. Baker, I.M.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. H. N. Baker.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Maj. C. H. N. Baker, I.M.S.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Lt-Col. C. H. N. Baker. I.M.S.); Jubilee 1935, privately engraved 'Lt. Col. C. H. N. Baker.'; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *generally good very fine (8)* *£700-£900*

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

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

Charles Henry Neil Baker was born in Dinapore on 18 June 1887 and educated at the University of Edinburgh. Upon completion of his medical education at the Royal Army Medical College (Aldershot) in September 1914, he was admitted to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant on probation and was sent with the 1st Indian Expeditionary Force to France, initially as Medical Officer to the 59th Scinde Rifles. Proceeding to Mesopotamia and awarded the Military Cross, his valuable contribution treating the sick and wounded was further recognised in April 1917 in the Despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Maude.

Returned home to India, Baker married Miss Beatrice Alice Nowell at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, in 1924, and was later appointed Commanding Officer of the Indian Military Hospital at Risalpur. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, Baker was named in *The Civil & Military Gazette (Lahore)* on 2 February 1934 as President of the Committee of Adjustment at the Indian Military Hospital in Lahore. In 1938, the same newspaper recorded him as Health Officer for the Ferozepore Cantonment; during this appointment he proved particularly forthright in his criticism of hygiene associated with the beef and mutton markets. Appointed Colonel in 1936, Baker retired to Sandown on the Isle of Wight and died on 1 February 1956.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate and group photographic image.



An outstanding Second War glider-towing operations D.F.C., 1940 operations D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader R. E. Charlton, Royal Air Force, a three tour Navigator whose operational record included many sorties with No. 138 (S.O.E.) Squadron, in addition to transporting troops and supplies on D-Day, at Arnhem, and during the Rhine Crossing - among the latter an S.A.S. team as part of Operation Wallace

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (580858 Sgt. R. E. Charlton, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1939, bronze, with gilt star on riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (7) £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003 and July 2010.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the D.F.M. in November 1940, Flight Lieutenant Charlton has had an almost continuous record of operational and transport flying. He completed a full tour of operations with No. 3 Group on S.O.E. duties, 12 months with No. 24 and No. 512 Squadrons and over 12 months with this Squadron [No. 575] during which time as the Squadron Commander's Navigator he has led flights on D-Day, Arnhem and the Rhine Crossing, in all completing 6 Airborne operational sorties apart from numerous sub-operational flights to the Continent. Since September 1939 he has completed over 1600 hours flying as Navigator. His work has been consistently conscientious and he is an outstanding Navigator. On the recent Rhine crossing operation his accurate and detailed commentary was invaluable and resulted in the Glider Captain being brought in sight of the Landing Zone under conditions of extreme low visibility during considerable harassing flak.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 17 January 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. Air Observer has now completed 27 operational sorties and has been to an O.T.U. as an instructor and to rest. He has had a number of very trying experiences which included returning from Bremen on one engine, being severely shot up and the petrol tanks holed. Throughout all his trips he has shown unflinching cheerfulness and his happy smile has given encouragement and confidence to others in the crew when things were not going well. His work as a Navigator and Bomb Aimer has been consistent and good, and an example to his brother Observers in the Squadron [No. 77].'

French Croix de Guerre Order General No. 65, Paris 5 June 1946.

The original recommendation states: 'Prior to D-Day Flight Lieutenant Charlton had flown on 54 sorties as a Bomber Navigator, involving about 400 hours of operational flying. The exceptional skill and experience possessed by this Officer enabled him to guide his pilot, by night, to the exact position occupied by some of the first paratroops to be dropped in the invasion operation. Later in the day of the invasion, he was Navigator of an aircraft detailed, with a glider load, on a similar mission. Flight Lieutenant Charlton has also made a number of flights by night for the purpose of dropping leaflets and delivering urgent stores. In addition, he has been engaged in the transport of casualties of the Allied forces. He is a brave Officer and has set a fine example.'

Ronald Edmund Charlton, who was born in September 1915, enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an Aircraftman 2nd Class on the outbreak of hostilities, and commenced his operational career as a Navigator and Bomb Aimer with No. 77 Squadron, a Whitley unit operating out of Driffild, at the end of 1939.

Going on to complete a tour of 27 sorties, Charlton undoubtedly experienced some hair-raising moments, not least during the raid on Bremen referred to in his D.F.M. recommendation. Not specifically mentioned, but undoubtedly of a similar nature, was the sortie flown by him to Poland in mid-March 1940, in Whitley "L-Love", captained by Flight Lieutenant Tomlin. *Bomber Command Squadrons* takes up the story: 'It was during the operation to Warsaw - Bomber Command's second visit to Poland but No. 77's first - on the night of 15-16 March 1940, that one of the Squadron's crews performed a feat which probably remained unparalleled for the rest of the War. Having dropped their Nickels on Warsaw they returned safely across Germany and then, because the weather was bad, put down as soon as possible after the crossing - as they thought - the Franco-German frontier. A few words with the local peasantry quickly disillusioned them, but by that time German troops were approaching on cycles. The quick-witted crew promptly dashed back into the aircraft, took off under rifle fire, and landed safely, but rather shaken, at a French airfield.'

Charlton ended his tour with No. 77 in September 1940 and was gazetted for the D.F.M. in January 1941. Then, following service as an Instructor at No. 13 O.T.U., he commenced a second tour of operations with No. 138 Squadron, the S.O.E. support unit based at Newmarket /Tempsford, in late January 1942. The reasons behind Charlton's transferral to No. 138's clandestine world is part and parcel of the "Bunny" Rymills story. Both men had apparently upset the C.O. of No. 13 O.T.U., Group Captain Jarman, a formidable New Zealander, Rymills by smashing his aircraft into another on the ground, and Charlton, somewhat unfairly, for his much earlier navigational error on the Warsaw sortie outlined above. In company with another "undesirable", Sergeant Stokes, they were threatened with a posting to Singapore, on the eve of Percival's surrender to the Japanese, but in the event this transpired to be a cover for their actual transferral to No. 138. Rymill's later commented of his new partners in crime, "They were superb operational types: cool, calm, and efficient under fire and masters of their respective trades. I could not have had better men to fly with."

The bland nature of the information contained in No. 138's records makes it difficult to ascertain the exact content of Charlton's operational sorties, but in addition to flying in Rymills' crew it seems likely that he teamed up with Pilot Officer T. R. Russell in November 1942, when the Rymills transferred to the Lysander Flight. Russell, who had also joined No. 138 in January 1942, was posted with Charlton to No. 24 Squadron, Transport Command in early 1943, the pair of them flying together in the latter unit until the end of that year. By means of using Rymills and Russell as pilot guidelines, it is clear that Charlton participated in some classic S.O.E. operations, probable among them Operation *Eel* on the night of 29-30 May 1942, when assorted "passengers" parachuted out of a Halifax piloted by Rymills at 600 feet, somewhere in the vicinity of the Saone Valley. Norway, too, was part of the squadron's brief, and another successful trip, part of Operation *Castor/Coronna*, was carried out there by Rymills on the night of 18-19 October 1942. Two nights later, similar success was achieved in Operation *Plane II* to France. Full details from 138's records are included with the Lot, including numerous entries for Rymills and Russell, added to which frequent mention of both pilots maybe found in K. A. Merrick's definitive history *Flights of the Forgotten*.

Commissioned as a Pilot Officer in January 1943, at the end of his tour with No. 138, Charlton was next posted to Transport Command, joining No. 24 Squadron, a Dakota unit, that March. Thus ensued a series of return flights to Gibraltar with assorted passengers and supplies. His subsequent posting to No. 512 Squadron in August of the same year resulted in similar activity, including duties relating to the Churchill / Roosevelt/Stalin conference at Teheran in November 1943. Other V.I.P. flights with No. 512 included such passengers as Air Marshal Sir Charles Burnett and the Lords Sherwood and Wimborne. In March 1944, on being appointed to No. 575 Squadron, another Dakota unit of Transport Command, Charlton returned to more active duty, participating in at least six glider-towing missions, D-Day, Arnhem and the Rhine crossing among them.

During Operation *Mallard*, on the eve of D-Day on the night of 5-6 June 1944, operating out of Broadwell, Charlton and No. 575 were detailed to drop paratroops and equipment of the 3rd Paratroop Brigade on Drop Zone 'N', located on the east side of the River Orne between the villages of Ranville, Amfreville and Le Mariquet, a task which was successfully accomplished at the cost of flak damage to five of the 21 Dakotas engaged. On the following day they returned to the same D.Z., towing 19 Horsas of 'F' Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment, laden with men and equipment from the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles and 195th Air Landing Ambulance, the whole arriving at the correct time and place, before going on to capture Longueval. Thereafter regularly engaged in supply and casualty evacuation flights to Normandy, Charlton's aircraft on one occasion was ordered to embark 'one special bag of private mail for General Montgomery', and, on the night of 19-20 August 1944, assisted in conveying jeeps and men of the S.A.S. to Rennes as part of Operation *Wallace*.

During Operation *Market Garden*, on the first day of operation on 17 September 1944, once more operating out of Broadwell, Charlton and No. 575 towed 24 Horsas of 'G' Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment, laden with men and equipment from the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment (1st Airborne Division), to Landing Zone 'S', an area situated to the N.W. of Arnhem, between the Arnhem-Utrecht railway and Arnhem-Ede road. The Squadron went on to tow another 25 Horsas on the second airlift, in addition to completing 38 re-supply sorties. On one of the latter, on 24 September, with Wing Commander Jefferson at the controls, Charlton's Dakota actually landed on a temporary airstrip in the Arnhem battle area.

And it was for just such work that the aircrew of Transport Command won the admiration of all concerned, the sight of their all too slow Dakotas entering the German barrage, where they were often hit but continued to circle and throw out their supplies, before plummeting earthwards, becoming for some, one of the most poignant memories of the entire Arnhem battle. As one soldier would later recall: 'The cold-blooded pluck of the pilots was quite incredible ... The ack-ack was such as I have only heard during the worst raids on London but concentrated on one small area. The German gunners were firing at point-blank range, and the supply planes were more or less sitting targets ... It made you feel terribly small, frightened and insignificant ... One could do nothing but stare awe-inspired at the inferno above ...'

During Operation *Varsity*, the crossing of the Rhine on 24 March 1945, Charlton and the aircrew of No. 575, now operating out of Gosfield, towed over a number of Horsas laden with men and equipment from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles. It was during this operation, while again acting as the Squadron C.O.'s Navigator, that Charlton's 'detailed and accurate commentary' was responsible for bringing their Horsa to within sight of the L.Z. 'under conditions of extreme low visibility and during considerable harassing flak.'

Charlton was recommended for the D.F.C. a few days after Operation *Varsity*, and received his Croix de Guerre at an investiture held at the Institut Francais on 15 July 1947. He retired in November 1957, having attained the rank of Squadron Leader.

Sold with comprehensive copied research, including extensive Operational Record Book entries bound in four volumes.



A Second War Bomber Command D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant James McCubbin, R.A.F.V.R., 9 Squadron, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1943, in its *Royal Mint* fitted case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last four in named Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 'F/Lt. James McCubbin' at Motherwell, Scotland, *extremely fine* (5) £1,800-£2,200



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 28 September 1943:

'This officer has completed very many sorties and has invariably displayed great persistence to achieve success. On more than one occasion his aircraft has been attacked by fighters but Pilot Officer McCubbin has displayed great skill to outmanoeuvre the enemy aircraft and return safely to base. He has displayed inspiring leadership and great courage.'

James McCubbin flew on anti-submarine operations with the 10 Operational Training Unit Detachment at St. Eval from October 1942 to January 1943. The Detachment augmented Coastal Command squadrons in the Bay of Biscay and Western approaches. He was the pilot of a Whitley V bomber from No. 10 OTU Detachment on 28-29 October 1942, engaged on an anti-sub sweep when, as recorded in his log book 'oil leak port engine at 11:00 hrs - switched off 16:00 - oil leak starb. engine, danger of seizing - ditched 17:15. Adrift in dinghy 84 hrs - rescued by A.S.R. & R.N. HMS "Cutty Sark" 03:39hrs 2/11/42.' Membership of the Goldfish Club followed, as did the adoption of "Cutty Sark" nose art for McCubbin's regular Lancaster bomber, following a period at Wigsley 1654 Conversion Unit and transfer to No. 9 Squadron at R.A.F. Waddington in March 1943. The squadron moved to R.A.F. Bardney in April 1943, from where operations were carried out against targets in Germany, Italy, Spain, Czecho-Slovakia and North Africa. Log book entries include:

'3 April - Ops Essen - holed by flak.

4 April - Ops Kiel - engaged ME 109.

4 May - Ops Dortmund - first prang since April '41.

12 May - Ops Duisburg - over 2,000 tons on target.

20 June - Ops Friedrichshaven - landed Blida North Africa.

23 June - Ops Spezia - return from North Africa

25 June - Ops Gelsenkirchen - P.F.F. u/s.

5 Sept - Ops Mannheim - attacked by N/F - 5 attacks - got him! - a/c badly damaged - end of tour.'

The consequent combat report concluded 'The E/A had fired long bursts at the Lancaster in each attack and the Lancaster's rear gunner also fired long bursts during each attack. During the final attack E/A burst into flames as shots from the rear turret hit him, he dived beneath the strbd wing obviously on fire, this was confirmed by the flight engineer and air bomber. This E/A is claimed as destroyed... The Lancaster suffered considerable damage, the bullet holes being too numerous to count.'

After completing his second operational tour, McCubbin was engaged largely as a Flying Instructor and left the R.A.F. in 1947, later becoming a roller in a Scottish steel factory.

Sold with the recipient's R.C.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book for the period September 1941 to January 1947; Postagram message of congratulations for D.F.C., signed by 'Bomber' Harris; P.F.F. brass wings; original Goldfish Club membership card, cloth patch and small enamelled lapel pin; a quantity of original photographs including crew and their regular Lancaster 'W' ED654 'Cutty Sark'; and various other educational and flying related paperwork and certificates.

136 A Great War 1917 'Home Service' A.R.R.C. awarded to Sister Miss Violet Reindorp, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in damaged *Garrard & Co. Ltd*, case of issue; together with a Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, silver, *good very fine (2)*

£120-£160

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 23 February 1917.

Miss Violet Reindorp, of University College, London, joined the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, on 14 April 1917. She was decorated with the A.R.R.C. by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 23 May 1917. She did not serve overseas and is not entitled to any campaign medals.

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of training from Nottingham Children's Hospital, dated 12 March 1907; Certificate as Probationer at University College Hospital, London; War Office letters regarding the Investiture of her award; and copied research, including service file.



The superb 'Heavy Brigade' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. R. Aslett, 1st Royal Dragoons, who lost an arm to cannon shot during the famous charge at Balaklava on 25 October 1854

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (James R. Aslett. 1st Rl. Drags.) officially impressed naming; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Pvte. Jas. R. Aslett 1st. RL. Drs.) *Hunt & Roskell* engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with small ring for suspension, mounted for wear, all with contemporary silver top riband buckles, *minor edge bruising overall, otherwise very fine or better (3)* *£8,000-£10,000*

Provenance: Spink, June 1987, (Lot 353 £1950) as part of a collection of Crimea medals which included the Light Brigade D.C.M. group to S/Maj G. Loy Smith, 11th Hrs, (Lot 354 £2900) which sold in these rooms in April 2006 for £45,000; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2016.

D.C.M. recommendation dated 1 January 1855.

James Richard Aslett was born in Farnham, Surrey, and attested for the 1st Royal Dragoons at Westminster on 20 October 1853. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854. He was severely wounded during the charge, and was 'disabled by amputation of right shoulder joint after cannon shot wound received at Balaklava' (*Service Papers* refer). The field surgery that he underwent was further recorded in *Medical and Surgical History of British Army in Turkey and Crimea during the Russian War, 1858*, 'James Aslett, aged 19, had his right humerus smashed by a round shot, it became necessary to remove the arm from the shoulder-joint, the amputation was done immediately after the injury. He was sent to Scutari, where the stump soon united without a bad symptom.'

The D.C.M. awarded to Aslett was initially sent out to the Crimea in March 1855, only to have to be returned for presentation to the U.K. on 14 May. Aslett had preceded its return and was discharged 'Medically Unfit' on 2 May 1855.

One of eight D.C.M.s awarded to the Regiment for the Crimean Campaign, only two of which were awarded to recipients who were wounded at Balaklava and therefore unquestionably confirmed as 'chargers'.



The outstanding 'Dargai Heights' V.C. action D.C.M. group of four awarded to Colour Sergeant J. Keeling, Derbyshire Regiment, for his conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Chagru Kotal on 20 October 1897, when he was severely wounded as part of the storming party led by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Pennel - charging out 'of cover and across a heap of dead and wounded men into a perfect hail of bullets'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Cr. Sgt. J. Keeling, Derbys: R.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (579 Pte. J. Keeling 2nd. Bn. Derby: R.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (579 Color Sergt. J. Keeling 2d. Bn. Derby: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (579 C.Sjt: J. Keeling. Notts: & Derby Regt.) *light contact marks and minor edge bruising overall, otherwise very fine or better (4)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Glendinging's, June 1988; Dix Noonan Webb, July 2018.

D.C.M. submitted to the Queen, 9 July 1898, and announced under Army Order 135 of 1898.

Joseph Keeling was born in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and attested for service with the Derbyshire Regiment (having previously served with the 5th (Militia) Battalion) at Derby in July 1883. Initially posted to the 1st Battalion, he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, in December 1885, and served with them in India from that date, apart from 4 months in 1893, until September 1898.

Keeling was present in the action at the Dargai Heights, and was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry during the storming of the Chagru Kotal on 20 October 1897. The Regiment received three gallantry awards for the action (including the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant H. S. Pennell), the recommendations for which were made by Brigadier-General Hart, V.C., Royal Engineers to the Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, on 7 December 1897:

'Sir, I have the honour to request you will forward, for the favourable consideration of the General Officer Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, the attached documents which I have collected regarding the gallant conduct of the following soldiers at the storming of Dargai on 20 October 1897:

Captain W. E. G. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (killed); Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment; No. 579 Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded); No. 4755 Private George John Dunn, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (killed); No. 2732 Private Richard Ponberth, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (mortally wounded); No. 1701 Private J. Anthony, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded); No. 3392 Private J. Spick, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded).

On 20 October 1897, Captain W. E. G. Smith's company of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, was ordered to attack the heights at Dargai. The 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles and 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment had already been unsuccessful in their attack, and were under cover blocking the way to the hundred yards of open space that had to be crossed.

Captain Smith ordered his company to charge, and started forward before his men could get through the companies in front of them. Lieutenant Pennell, Colour-Sergeant Keeling, Privates Spick, Dunn and Ponberth, forced their way through the men in front, and followed the gallant leading of their Captain who fell dead after he had gone about sixty yards. Immediately afterwards, Private Dunn was killed, Private Ponberth mortally wounded, Colour-Sergeant Keeling and Private Spick severely wounded, and Private Anthony was lying close by severely wounded.

There were officers, not engaged, who witnessed what happened, and describe the enemy's fire as extremely heavy, but Lieutenant Pennell ran to the assistance of Captain Smith, and made two distinct attempts to carry and drag him back to cover, and only left his comrade when he found that he was apparently dead. Lieutenant Pennell then ran back to his company which was under cover. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I consider it my duty to bring forward the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, and of Private J. Spick, both of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, as deserving of being recommended for the Victoria Cross; and, had he lived, Captain Smith's gallant leading should not have passed unrewarded. It is also apparent that Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling, Privates Dunn, Ponberth and Anthony, are the names of very brave men deserving of the most honourable mention. I would therefore recommend the two survivors, Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling and Private J. Anthony, for the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, in recognition of the gallant support they gave their officers in following them out of cover and across a heap of dead and wounded men into a perfect hail of bullets.

It may be that Privates Booth, Hunt and Wilson of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment are deserving of special mention, but I am unable to obtain sufficient evidence to justify me in recommending them for the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant'

Pennell was awarded the Victoria Cross, whilst Keeling and Spick were awarded the D.C.M. This was despite a second submission that was made on behalf of Private Spick, by Lieutenant Pennell, on 5 December stating: 'Private Spick and Sergeant Keeling went on until they were hit, but Sergeant Keeling was hit almost immediately he left cover and therefore did not gain the same chance of proving his willingness to advance as Private Spick, who had covered, I should think, about 60 yards straight towards the position before he was hit.'

Having advanced to Colour Sergeant, Keeling subsequently served with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment. He was discharged to 'Pension' on 17 October 1907, having served 24 years and 97 days with the Colours (L.S. & G.C. awarded in 1908).

Sold with copied research.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private T. Aldridge, 19th Hussars, later Sergeant-Major, South African Constabulary

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Pte. T. Aldridge. 19th. Hussars.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3801. Pte: T. Aldridge. 19/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (813 T. Sjt. Mjr. T. Aldridge. S.A.C.) *contact marks and heavy edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £1,400-£1,800

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

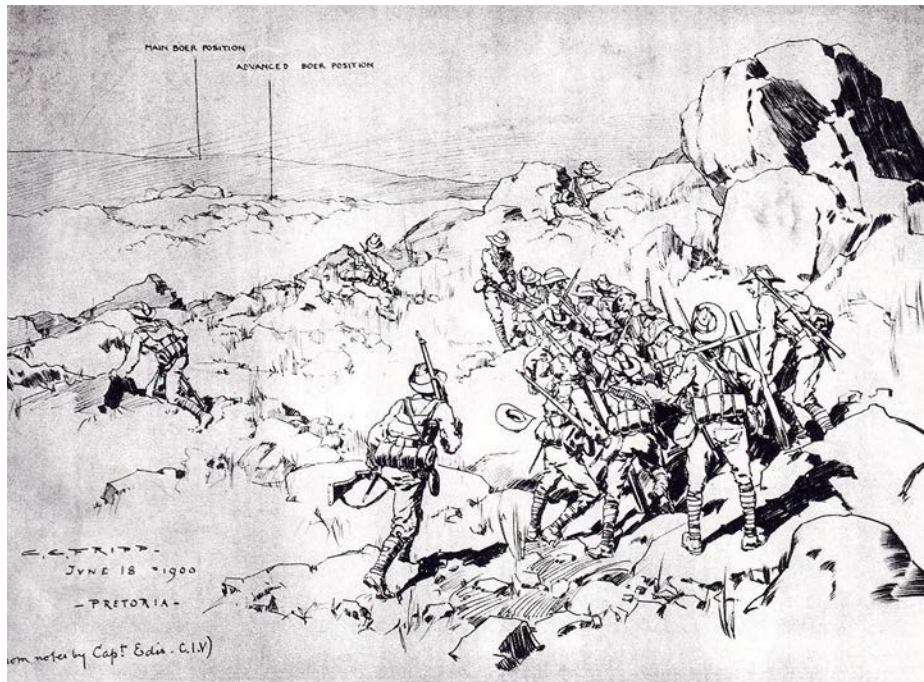
Thomas Aldridge was born in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, in 1873, and attested for the 19th Hussars in London on 11 January 1892, aged 18 years 1 month, a carman by trade. He served with the Regiment in India from September 1895 until October 1899, and then in South Africa throughout the Boer War. He transferred to the Army Reserve in South Africa on 22 September 1902, and was discharged on attaining the rank of Sergeant in the South African Constabulary on 30 April 1903, after 11 years and 110 days' service, and subsequently rose to the rank of Sergeant Major.

Sold with copied record of service.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. J. Park, 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade and City of London Imperial Volunteers, Maxim Gun Section

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (888 Serjt. W. J. Park. C.I.V.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, Diamond Hill (888 Sgt. W. J. Park, C.I.V.); British War and Victory Medals (019822 Pte. W. J. Park. A. O.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (4) £1,800-£2,200



'The City's Own in action near Pretoria: how a detachment of the C.I.V. brought its Maxim into play at Diamond Hill'. Sketch by C. E. Fripp. National Army Museum

Provenance: A. A. Upfill-Brown Collection, December 1991; Jack Webb Collection, August 2020.

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

One of only 14 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to the City Imperial Volunteers during the Boer War.

William John Park was born at St. George in the East, London, on 10 December 1877. A leather cutter by occupation, he enlisted into the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles in 1896 and served with their detachment in South Africa during the Boer War as the senior volunteer N.C.O. - under Sergeant Stevens, Royal Artillery - in the Maxim Gun Section of the Mounted Infantry, City Imperial Volunteers. For his services during the Boer War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901) and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Park later saw service in the Army Ordnance Corps during the Great War.

The above sketch was reproduced in the *Daily Graphic* on 26 July 1900 and was drawn from notes provided by Captain Edis who had been present at the action. The British occupied Pretoria on 5 June 1900, and the sketch shows the C.I.V.s bringing their Maxim into use at Diamond Hill on 18 June. Fripp wrote, 'They brought their Maxim over the roughest ground - almost carrying it - and managed to keep it in action for about a quarter of an hour, to the great discomfort of the enemy, notwithstanding a cross fire of "pom poms" and field guns. As usual the Boers got into a nest of rocks, but in spite of the impregnable position which they held, the discretion of valour compelled them to retire with a couple of wagon loads of dead.'



The Unique and Impressive 'Southern Nigeria' D.C.M. group of nine awarded to Trenchard protégé Captain F. W. Angus, Seaforth Highlanders, South Nigeria Regiment and Royal Flying Corps; after fighting in major battles in the Sudan against Dervishes at Atbara and Omdurman, Angus was seconded to Nigeria, where he won his D.C.M. for 'Special Gallantry in the Field and Resource in Commanding Men in Difficult Situations' during Major Hugh Trenchard's Expedition to punish Igbo tribesmen who had killed and eaten a British Medical Officer.

Commissioned from the ranks during the Great War, Angus subsequently followed the now Major-General Trenchard, the 'Father of the R.A.F.', into the Royal Flying Corps in France

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjt. F. W. Angus. Seaforth Highrs.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4795 Lce. Corpl. F. Angus 1/Sea. Hrs.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 5 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1902-03, S. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1904, S. Nigeria 1905-06 (Clr. Serjt. F. W. Angus S.N. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. W. Angus R.A.F.); Territorial Force War Medal (Capt. F. W. Angus R.F.C.); Defence Medal (Capt. F. W. Angus 1st Stirling H.G.) privately impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (4795 Sjt. F. W. Angus Seaforth Hdrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4795 Lce. Corpl. F. Angus 1st Sea. Highrs.) Regimentally engraved naming, *light contact marks, generally very fine and better, the TFWM extremely rare to an Officer in the R.F.C. (9)* £8,000-£12,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 September 1906:

'In recognition of his gallant conduct during the operations in the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland, Southern Nigeria.'

Angus is Mentioned in the Despatch of Lt. Col. H. C. Moorhouse, Commanding S. N. Regt., published in the same Gazette:

'Sergeant Angus, Seaforth Highlanders, deserves special mention for special gallantry in the field, and his resource in commanding men in difficult situations.'

Frederick William Angus was born 4 March 1875. In his army attestation papers he claimed to have been born in Ayton, Yorkshire, but his birth certificate states Bermondsey, London. He attended North End School, Fulham. He enlisted on 2 January 1894 as 4795 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, giving a slightly younger age of 18 years 7 months. He gave his trade as Waiter and was stated to be 5' 8" high, with black hair, brown eyes and a scar on his right eyebrow. At the time, his regiment was stationed at Tipperary.

Angus was soon awarded Good Conduct pay and was appointed Lance-Corporal on 28 November 1896. In 1897 he was first posted abroad, initially to Malta and then to the British Occupation Force in Crete. He then spent nearly five years in Egypt and the Sudan, where he participated in the Nile Expedition and the great battles of Atbara and Omdurman, finding time to gain a second-class certificate of education in May 1899. Angus was promoted to Corporal on 5 July 1899, Lance-Sergeant on 11 May 1901 (soon after finishing a Mounted Infantry course), and full Sergeant on 23 December 1901. In 1902 he extended his engagement from 7 years to 12 years (and extended it again to 21 years in 1906).

In Southern Nigeria with the future 'Father of the RAF'

On 6 December 1902 Angus was attached as a Sergeant to the Southern Nigerian Regiment, for service with the West African Frontier Force, whose mission was to quell inter-tribal violence and bring the Nigerian hinterland under settled British rule. Angus served in a total of five significant campaigns that established the foundation for British colonial rule and the establishment of a centrally administered Nigeria. He became one of about 30 British Officers and non-commissioned Officers who participated in the Anglo-Aro war and its immediate aftermath. The Aro Confederacy's territory was due east of Britain's Lagos Protectorate and formed the hinterland of the coastal settlements in the Bight of Biafra that supplied the bulk of the ethnic Igbos who fell victim to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade during the 17th, 18th, and much of the 19th centuries - Old Calabar, Bonny and Brass. Even as the transatlantic trade died away due to international pressure and abolition throughout the Americas, slavery was still rife across the inland Aro territories.

The British High Commissioner for the Nigerian Coastal Protectorate summarised the British war aims: 'To put a stop to slave dealing and the slave trade generally with a view to the Slave Dealing Proclamation No. 5 of 1901 being enforced throughout the entire territories as from first of January next; to abolish the Jju hierarchy of the Aro tribe, which by superstition and fraud causes much injustice among the coast tribes generally and is opposed to the establishment of Government. The power of the priesthood is also employed in obtaining natives for sale as slaves and it is essential to finally break it; to open up the country of the entire Aro to civilization; to induce the natives to engage in legitimate trade; to introduce a currency in lieu of slaves, brass rods, and other forms of native currency and to facilitate trade transactions; to eventually establish a labour market as a substitute to the present system of slavery.'

British forces won the Anglo-Aro war, with Angus arriving at its tail-end. Although the major battles were over by March 1902, the Aro fought an enduring guerilla campaign against British control. After Aro, Angus fought in Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Montanaro's smaller expedition in Southern Nigeria until June 1903 (Montanaro was Commandant of the Southern Nigeria Regiment).

In December 1903, Angus's future was greatly impacted by the arrival of Brevet Major Hugh Trenchard (later Marshal of the Royal Air Force 'Boom' Trenchard), newly appointed as Deputy Commandant of Angus's regiment. In London, the Acting Brigadier Commanding the West Africa Frontier Force had promised Trenchard the right to lead all Southern Nigeria Regiment expeditions. Trenchard disembarked at the port of Bonny

and travelled by coastal steamer to Calabar, where he reported to the Commandant of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Montanaro was preparing yet another expedition to quell inter-tribal violence in the interior, with Angus as one of its 12 N.C.O.s. On the day before the expedition was due to depart, Montanaro told Trenchard that he would not be accompanying it, as he believed that Trenchard, who was not yet acclimatised, would become a liability.

After a few days, Trenchard succeeded in getting the Governor of Southern Nigeria to issue instructions to replace Montanaro by Trenchard as leader of the expedition. Trenchard caught up with the expedition several days' march from Itu. After a brief exchange, Trenchard handed Montanaro the text of the Governor's telegram, which he accepted. After dealing with discontent from some of the Southern Nigeria Regiment's officers, Trenchard led the expedition to the disturbed area. Several days later, the expedition saw evidence of ritual killings and was ambushed by Igbo tribesmen. After defeating their attackers, Trenchard's men occupied the local village overnight. Next morning, the local tribal chief and his warriors handed in their arms. Trenchard then set about bringing those responsible for the ritual killings to justice and fighting bellicose Igbo tribesmen. By December 1903, six more chiefs with a little under 10,000 men surrendered their arms to Trenchard's expedition of around 250 men, and Trenchard had come to recognise and appreciate the merits of Sergeant Angus.

Angus served in a series of expeditions in the same region between January and June 1904. In March 1904, Trenchard headed to the upper Cross River as the tribal revolt in the neighbouring German Cameroons colony was spilling over into Nigerian territory. Trenchard put down the revolt in Aparabong and thousands of men surrendered firearms to his troops.

Trenchard was then involved in bringing all Igboland under British control. Initially many of the inhabitants refused to surrender weaponry to the British. Trenchard's political advisor, R. M. Heron, arranged for the destruction of the houses of tribesmen who retained their weapons. Many guns and other arms were surrendered to Trenchard's soldiers at Nkwo Nnewi, where they were destroyed. During this time the Igbo nicknamed Trenchard 'Nwangwele', meaning young lizard in Igbo, on account of his slim figure.

From mid-1904 to late summer 1905, Trenchard was Acting Commandant of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. During his time in command, Trenchard set about bringing firm discipline to what he considered to be an unruly auxiliary unit. Gambling was banned, drunkenness and laziness were punished, and action was taken against any soldiers caught with local women. Angus fully supported and enforced Trenchard's rules.

Recovering the Bones of Dr Stewart

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Moorhouse was appointed Commandant of the Southern Nigeria Regiment in mid-1905. Trenchard presented his plans for bringing the uncharted region 200 miles north-west of Calabar under British control. This region between the Cross and Niger Rivers was around 1,200 square miles in area from Bende in the south to Onitsha to the west. It was effectively unknown, unmapped and closed country, in which slave trading and human sacrifices were prevalent. Trenchard led the main column of 13 officers, three British N.C.O.s, 325 other ranks with three Maxim machine-guns and two light field guns. Captain Mair led a sub-column of seven officers, two British N.C.O.s, 200 other ranks and two Maxims. The total force was the largest British expedition in Nigeria since the Aro Expedition in 1901-02.

During the early stages of the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland Expedition, Trenchard had to adapt his plan because of the murder of Dr. Stewart, a Government Medical Officer. Stewart was new to Nigeria and on 16 November 1905 he was travelling on his bicycle alone through the bush when he lost his way. Accounts vary as to what happened. Some say Stewart was murdered as he slept, others that he was captured, trussed up naked and carried alive from village to village with parts of his body being cut off as 'juju', until he was finally decapitated and eaten. All agree that his body was cut up into small pieces and distributed for consumption, with those locals who ate a piece of Dr. Stewart apparently being henceforth released from the domination of white men, and protected from the harm inflicted by Europeans.

The South Nigeria Government announced punitive sanctions, reprisals and enforcement action. The whole Owerri district rose in armed revolt. The two Southern Nigeria Regiment columns (Trenchard and Mair's) joined forces on 30 November 1905 and a base camp to support punitive measures was established on the Imo River. Trenchard again split up his force (which was now 800 strong) and worked the country with three and sometimes four small columns. The southern area, at or adjacent to the scene of Dr Stewart's murder, was the first to be dealt with.

They met with severe resistance, trenches and stockades being found everywhere. Heavy fighting ensued with the Igbo tribesmen, and several pitched battles ended with Trenchard's Maxim guns mowing down the attackers. Many villages were pacified, the submission of their chiefs obtained, and all the important people who took part in the murder of Dr Stewart were either killed in action, handed over or captured, summarily tried and hanged. Nonetheless, it was necessary to keep troops in the district until the close of the operation on 15 April 1906. Dr. Stewart's skull and bones, except for the hands and left leg, were eventually surrendered and sent to Calabar for burial. 571 Snider rifles and 2,187 other guns were seized and the sacred Igbo Awka Oracle was destroyed. Thousands of Igbo men were pressed into service as labourers, constructing roads through the jungle. Trenchard and Mair were both awarded the D.S.O. for this expedition, whilst Angus, now 31, received the only D.C.M., one of a handful conferred for the multiple Southern Nigeria campaigns, for his special gallantry in the field and his command skills.

Trenchard contracted blackwater fever and was sent back to England on sick leave. On his return to Nigeria, he completely redeveloped the Southern Nigeria Regiment's barracks and depot in Lagos. From November 1907 to spring 1908 he led his last expedition, consisting of only 4 officers, an interpreter, 25 men and 3 machine guns. During the expedition, Trenchard made contact with the Munshi tribe, sending gifts to their chiefs. Subsequently, roads were built and trade links established with the tribe. In 1908 he was made Commandant of the Southern Nigeria Regiment, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Angus was promoted to Colour Sergeant on 8 June 1908 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. He accumulated hardship qualifications to enhance his pension by continuing in Nigeria, and finally left his Nigeria posting in July 1909. After 16 years of army service, at the age of 35, on 27 May 1910, he was discharged to pension with a Character of 'Exemplary'. He settled in Stirling, Scotland, and worked as a Clerk, eventually marrying. His mother relocated from London and moved to Stirling. Trenchard also finally left Nigeria in mid-1910, having been seriously ill for months. He had developed a liver abscess, which was treated in England.

On 25 June 1913, aged 38, Angus joined the Territorial Army as a Sergeant in the 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Territorial Force). His unit was embodied for service on 5 August 1914. Angus was promoted Colour Sergeant on 3 December 1914. Initially he was employed as Orderly Room Colour Sergeant, and then as Brigade Clerk. His diligence must have made an impression, as he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 9th (The Dumbartonshire) Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on 29 June 1915. Within ten weeks Angus was appointed Adjutant and Temporary Captain and promoted substantive Lieutenant on 1 June 1916.

On 16 October 1917 Angus transferred to France as Temporary Captain, Royal Flying Corps, and was posted to H.Q. R.F.C. France, where he was appointed Camp Commandant. Hugh Trenchard, his old commanding officer in Nigeria, had learned to fly in 1912 and in 1917 was a Major-General and the Officer Commanding the Royal Flying Corps in France. The two men may have had some limited contact that led to Angus's transfer to the R.F.C. On 18 January 1918 Trenchard started work at the Air Ministry in London as the first Chief of the Air Staff. By the time the R.A.F. was established in April 1918, Angus was also serving in England, as a Staff Officer (3rd Class) in Area Headquarters.

Angus was discharged from full time R.A.F. service on 11 January 1920. He became a Secretary and Confidential Clerk and found his way back to the Territorial Army, where he served as a Captain in the 8th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Defence Force) from 9 April 1921 to 13 July 1921. Angus was finally retired due to age limit (he was 46), retaining the rank of Captain, in May 1921.

The indomitable Angus re-engaged for service as a Captain in the 1st Stirling Home Guard during the Second World War, at which time he would have been in his late sixties. He died on 17 April 1955, aged 80, and was buried in Stirlingshire. His gravestone lists his rank, service in the Seaforth Highlanders and the Royal Flying Corps, and his D.C.M.



A remarkable Second War D.C.M. group of five awarded to Lieutenant W. R. James, 2nd Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, who was five times recommended for a decoration before finally gaining the D.C.M., the extended citation describing gallantry at the defence of Monts des Cats in May 1940, to inspiring observation work in the Western Desert, via the evacuation of Greece: 'I wish to press very strongly indeed for this W.O. to receive recognition. I request that very special consideration may please be given to the award of the D.C.M. I wish this award to take first priority in this Regiment'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (85381 W.O. Cl. II W. R. James, R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2014.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1943. The original recommendation states:

'This W.O. has got six and a half years regular service in L/N Battery, 2nd Regiment, R.H.A. At the outbreak of War he was promoted from Lance-Bombardier to Lance-Sergeant and went out to France in this Regiment. He fought then in Belgium and in France. He was recommended for an immediate award for his gallant action as Troop B.S.M. in a sharp engagement at Mont des Cats, when his conduct won him the high opinions of all ranks as follows:

'A' Brigade of the 44 Division had rallied during the night at the Mont des Cats. L/N Battery was the only Artillery present. It was impossible to get a covered position as the roads were blocked by abandoned vehicles. The guns were got into action and succeeded in silencing the fire of some 8 mortars. A German battery then started to fire at our guns. They were engaged by the remaining two guns until these were finally knocked out by direct hits. B.S.M. James showed the greatest courage and ability throughout this action, finally going on to a gun himself after the whole detachment had been wounded.'

He remained B.S.M. to L Troop L/N Battery during the operations in Greece where his ability, coolness under fire and high example to all caused his name again to be forwarded by the Formation Commander for an immediate award of the D.C.M. Once again his conduct was unrecogised.

On return from Greece this W.O. became Battery Sergeant-Major and served with his battery on the Libyan Frontier. On 14 September 1941, the enemy carried out a reconnaissance in force with 200 tanks. L Troop advanced, the better to be able to reach the enemy with their fire. Their subsequent withdrawal at the last minute in the face of a heavy attack was due largely to the coolness and ability of B.S.M. James; for this he was again put in for an award and again failed to get one.

Throughout the operations from 18 November 1941 to March 1942, the actions of the Battery have been marked by the distinguished conduct of this W.O. at all times. He carried out the duties of Troop Gun Position Officer for long periods, after casualties had been received. He carried the duties of Troop O.P. Officer in support of armour with conspicuous success. He earned the very high opinion of of the Tank Battalion Commanders, whom he supported, and his conduct was noted by the Brigade Commander and also by the Divisional Commander, on several occasions during this period. During this campaign he surpassed all others in his splendid enthusiasm, his fighting spirit and tactical ability, and without question was deserving of an award before any in the Regiment. Again he was given first priority for an immediate award and failed to have one granted.

He was then put up for a periodical on the recommendation of higher authority. His case was cited at length. This list has now been published and his name is once more absent.

He has since been made a Lieutenant on an emergency commission. I wish to press very strongly indeed for this W.O. to receive recognition. I request that very special consideration may please be given to the award of the D.C.M. I wish this award to take first priority in this Regiment.'

William Rowland James, a native of Ashton-under-Lyne, was serving in L/N Battery, 2nd Regiment, R.H.A., throughout all of the above cited actions, and was also Mentioned in Despatches in the same period (*London Gazette* 15 December 1942 refers). Having then been commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in May 1942, he was mentioned a second time for further acts of gallantry in North Africa (*London Gazette* 24 June 1943 refers).

For further details regarding the action at Mont de Cats in May 1940, and indeed much evidence of further gunnery of the 'open sight' variety in the Western Desert, see the catalogue entry for Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Tirrell, M.C., D.C.M., whose remarkable wartime career mirrored much of James' own active service experiences (Dix Noonan Webb, 11 December 2013 - Lot 1581).

Sold with copied recommendation and extracts from the regimental history.



A Great War 'Minesweeping' C.G.M. awarded to Stoker 1st Class J. Davies, Royal Navy, for his gallantry in attempting to rescue crewmates after H.M.S. *Carnation* struck a mine off Kirkwall, Orkney, on 31 March 1917

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, G.V.R. (301312. J. Davies, Sto. 1 Cl. H.M.S. *Carnation*. Minesweeping 31. Mch. 1917.) *lacquered, very fine* *£3,000-£4,000*

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 12 May 1917:

'For very gallant rescue work performed when the ship in which he was serving struck a mine.'

James Davies was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in March 1884. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in September 1902, and advanced to Stoker 1st Class in July 1908. Davies served with H.M.S. *Antrim* from August 1912 to May 1915, and with H.M.S. *Carnation* from 29 October 1915 to 2 April 1917. The latter was a sloop, employed as part of the First Minesweeper Flotilla. Davies distinguished himself, when the *Carnation* hit a mine on 31 March 1917.

On the night of 28 March 1917, UC-42, under the command of Kptlt. Otto Heinrich Tornow, laid two mine lines south of Auskerry.

Three days later the *Carnation* left Scapa Flow, with ships of the First & Second Minesweeper Flotillas, to conduct mine sweeping off Kirkwall. The sweep had been ordered following the loss by mines of the S.S. *Ruby* (29 March), and the Norwegian barque *Urania* similarly sunk the day before (as it turned out the latter had in fact been torpedoed by UC-42).

At 07.55 on 31 March a sweep was passed to H.M.S. *Lupin* and the flotilla swept up passed Auskerry and the east side of Stronsay close to Brough Head. The wind was NNW 5 and the log from H.M.S. *Carnation* reports heavy snow squalls.

At 09.55 the sweep was dropped and the ships proceeded south single line ahead, H.M.S. *Gentian* leading with H.M.S. *Carnation* sixth or seventh in line. At 10.45am the *Carnation* struck a mine. The position in the logbook is given as 59 01N 02 31W. The bow was badly damaged, with five of the crew being killed, and eight wounded.

At midday H.M.S. *Godetia* went alongside the damaged *Carnation*, made fast and then proceeded to tow the ship back to Kirkwall, passing through the gate at 18.30, and tied to pier at 19.00. The following additional detail is provided by W. H. D. Boyle in *Gallant Deeds*:

'The Minelayer *Carnation* struck a mine with her stern. The fore part of the ship was immediately flooded, the upper deck slightly blown up abreast No 1 stokehold. Five ratings lost their lives and eight were injured as a result of the explosion. The Commanding Officer in reporting this mishap to his ship drew special attention to the behaviour of Stoker James Davies who, as he expressed it, "brought Stoker Samuels from a position right forward in the eyes of the ship, the forecastle being liable to drop off any minute". Stoker Davies again did good rescue work in extricating a badly injured man from the wreckage of the bow. For his gallant conduct and bearing, Stoker Davies was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.'

Davies advanced to Acting Leading Stoker in August 1918 and was shore demobilised in May 1919, transferring to the Royal Fleet Reserve.



A Second War 'Italian Campaign' G.M. group of six awarded to Gunner J. Heaney, Royal Artillery, who entered a German minefield to save the life of a severely wounded Indian soldier; recognising the importance of haste, he repeatedly swam across a fast-flowing river, enabling his charge to receive hospital treatment in time to save his life

George Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (930511 Gnr. John Heaney, R.A.) *officially re-impressed naming in small capitals*, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) *£1,000-£1,400*

G.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1945:

'In recognition of conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original recommendation states: 'On the 7th November 1944 on the bank of the River Savio, close to Cesena, an Indian other rank walked into a minefield and was blown up on a mine. Gunner Heaney saw the accident from the opposite bank, and as there was no bridge, and although the river was flowing very fast at this point, without hesitation he plunged in and swam across. He picked his way through the minefields, applied dressings to the wounds and swam back across the river, where both were pulled out in an exhausted condition by means of a rope. The river at this point was 150 feet wide and swift running. Gunner Heaney showed great endurance and superb disregard for his personal safety and by his action undoubtedly saved the life of the wounded man.'

John Heaney was born in Anfield, Liverpool, on 14 December 1913. A livestock transport motor-driver, he attested at Birkenhead for the Royal Artillery on 11 December 1939 and was posted to the 11th Field Training Regiment soon thereafter. Transferred to the 22nd Field Regiment 20 June 1940 and briefly attached to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 24 February 1941, he married Miss Winifred Knight at Hambleton, Hampshire, before being sent to North Africa on 11 March 1943 with the 22nd Field Company, Royal Engineers. Joining the First Army in Tunisia, Heaney was appointed Driver in Charge on 13 April 1943 and was present during Operation Vulcan when a final ground attack effectively ended the campaign against the Axis Forces with the surrender of nearly 250,000 German and Italian soldiers; at around the time of the capture of Djebel Bou Aoukaz, the Germans were down to just 69 operational tanks, including 4 Tiger Tanks, in the entire Tunisian beachhead.

Admitted to No. 72 General Hospital at Souk Ahras from 26 June to 3 July 1943, reason unknown, Heaney was later admitted for a short time to No. 69 General Hospital at La Reunion, before being transferred to the 8th Convalescent Depot on 1 November 1943. Returned to the 22nd Field Regiment on 29 March 1944, Heaney was posted to Italy midway through the Allied attacks upon Monte Cassino and the Gustav Defences. Here the Germans made excellent use of the mountainous topography and fast-flowing rivers, and successfully held back the British XIII Corps for months on end; it fell to the ingenuity of the Sappers at Amazon Bridge on the night of 12-13 May 1944 to finally make the decisive breakthrough, a scene later immortalised by the artist Terence Cuneo in his painting *Crossing the Rapido*.

Advancing up the Adriatic Coast, the Allies captured Ravenna on 5 November 1944, but faced still opposition from troops of the German 10th Army, established upon the raised banks of the River Senio. In support of 4th Infantry Division, it was at this time that Heaney determined to save the life of an Indian soldier, his troubles likely made worse by extremely cold water and the onset of early winter conditions. Severe fighting along the spine of Italy would continue until the Gothic Line was finally breached in April 1945, barely one week before the formal German surrender on 8 May 1945 which ended the war in Europe. Admitted to hospital in Athens from 21 March to 7 April 1945, Heaney was struck off strength, Central Mediterranean Force, on 16 November 1945, and likely returned home to his wife in Hambleton. He remained in the Royal Artillery Reserve, but his health finally got the better of him in April 1952 when he was discharged medically unfit for further service.

Sold with copied research.

145 A Second War 'Burma operations' immediate I.D.S.M. awarded to Acting Subadar Nawab Khan, 5/9th Jat Regiment

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Jemdr A-Subdr Nawab Khan, 5-9 Jat R.) *abrasively cleaned, otherwise good very fine* £800-£1,000

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 February 1944. The recommendation for an Immediate award of the Indian Order of Merit (2nd Class) states:

'At Mangan (Burma) on 29th Nov 1943 when in command of a platoon post this VCO received information that a patrol of 50 Japanese troops were in the vicinity and it seemed likely that they contemplated attacking his post. Making a true appreciation of the situation Subadar Nawab Khan decided to anticipate an attack on his post by laying an ambush on the most likely line of approach for an attacking force. With 16 I.O.R's he laid an ambush and inflicting casualties on the enemy - fifty strong - who walked into the ambush, he proved once more that offence is the best form of defence. By his leadership, initiative and offensive spirit he undoubtedly countered an enemy attack on his Post.'

Subadar Nawab Khan came from Shajahanian, in the Gujrat District. He enlisted on 7 April 1931 and was promoted to Jemadar on 16 October 1941. The 5/9th Jat Regiment formed part of 26th Indian Division, commanded by Major-General Cyril Lomax, in late November 1943, which had held the rain-sodden frontline in northern Arakan since the disastrous end of the First Arakan campaign. Following the end of the monsoon, the 5/9th Jats - the divisional reconnaissance battalion - was occupying small outlying defensive positions and actively patrolling in the distant Kaladan Valley pending the arrival of fresh troops. The platoon commanded by Acting Subadar Nawab Khan was occupying the village of Mangsan, south of Daletme, when news of approaching enemy troops prompted him to anticipate their attack by mounting a devastating ambush.

x 146 A Great War 1917 'North Sea' D.S.M. awarded to Engineman F. J. Cappleman, Royal Naval Reserve, for service with trawlers

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (E.S.1223. F. J. Cappleman. Eng. R.N.R. North Sea. 9 Mar. 1917.) *good very fine* £500-£700

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 May 1917.

Francis James Cappleman was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, in September 1882. He enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve (Trawler Section) in November 1914, and served as Engineman in the trawlers *Westward Ho; Dove* and *Thalia* operating out of Hull during the Great War.

147 A Great War 'Submarine service' D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman H. J. McCreedy, Royal Navy, who served in H.M. Submarines F3 and H24 in 1918

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (238018 H. J. Mc Creedy, A.B. H.M. Submarines. 1918.) *contact wear and pitting, otherwise good fine and better* £600-£800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 October 1918: 'For services in submarines.'

The recommendation states: 'Served in H.M. Submarine F3 from 6 February 1918 and in H.M. Submarine H24 26 April 1918 to 23 April 1919.'

Herbert John McCreedy was born at Battle, Sussex, on 22 August 1891, and was a Greenwich School Boy when he joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 10 January 1907. He was rated Able Seaman from June 1910 and during the War served aboard H.M. Ships *Cormorant, Blenheim, Adamant, Egmont* and *Queen*, before joining the submarine service in about January 1916. He was pensioned as a Petty Officer on 21 August 1931.

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**A Second War D.S.M. group of six awarded to Sick Berth Attendant E. Barber, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (S.B.A. E. Barber. P/MX.67448.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 copy clasp, France & Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (6)* £700-£900

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945.

Eric Barber was decorated for his work aboard Landing Ship (Tank) 363, which was launched on 26 October 1942 and took part in the landings at Salerno, Anzio, and Normandy.



A Great War 'German Spring Offensive' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal W. Ready, Northumberland Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (13-5947 Pte. W. Ready. 9/North'd Fus.); 1914-15 Star (5947 Pte. W. Ready. North'd Fus.) *unofficially re-engraved*; British War and Victory Medals (5947 Pte. W. Ready. North'd Fus.) *edge bruise and light contact marks to MM, nearly very fine and better (4)* *£500-£700*

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

The Fusiliers Museum of Northumberland, adds: 'For gallantry in the field on 21/22 March 1918 in operations near St. Ledger.'

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

Walter Ready was born in Newcastle on 11 June 1892 and worked as a builder's labourer in Blaydon, Tyne and Wear. Posted to the 13th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, he proceeded to France on 9 September 1915 and joined the British assault at the Battle of Loos, notably the action of 26 September 1915 at Chalk Pit Wood. Sometime transferred to the 9th Battalion, Ready was present in the trenches on the morning of 21 March 1918 when the Germans launched a devastating artillery bombardment followed by an infantry assault over a ridge known as the Hog's Back. The Battalion War Diary confirms heavy engagement, the scene being temporarily stabilised via a counter-barrage by the Royal Field Artillery. Further attacks continued into the early hours of the next morning and it soon became clear that the positions of the 9th Battalion were untenable; Brigade orders were therefore issued at 8.15pm for a retirement west towards the village of Hamelincourt. The Battalion War Diary lists Ready alongside 18 comrades as awarded the Military Medal for this action.

Relocated from Hamelincourt to Armentieres, the Battalion survivors spent April 1918 engaging in defensive measures, most likely the reinforcement of strong points, maintenance of the trench network and wire, and camouflaging of positions to prevent aerial attack. On 9 April 1918 the enemy launched a dawn barrage on the Northumberland's positions using gas shells; advancing a midday, the storm troopers soon captured Bois Grenier and the ground around Nieppe and Armentieres; this included street fighting in the village of Neuve Eglise where every cellar was bitterly fought over using grenades and small arms. On 16 April 1918 the 9th Battalion launched a successful counterattack, followed by a successful holding action the next day which drove off lines of fast moving enemy infantry; Ready is listed once more in the Battalion War Diary alongside men who 'distinguished themselves in the fighting' and had done 'exceptionally well'.

Awarded a Second Award Bar to the M.M., Ready remained in the trenches and is noted by the Fusiliers Museum as having been wounded in May 1918. This is confirmed in the *St. George's Gazette* of 31 May 1918. Returned home, he was discharged from the Army Reserve in 1919 and later worked as a miner in the Stargate colliery.

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



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant A. E. Morley, 1/5th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, who was twice decorated for gallantry in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (200106 Sjt. A. E. Morley. 1/5 L'Pool: R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1399 Pte. A. E. Morley. L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (1399 C.Sjt. A. E. Morley. L'Pool R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200106 C.Q.M. Sjt. A. E. Morley. M.M. 5-The King's R.) *very fine (7)* £700-£900

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

Alfred Edward Morley was born on 9 October 1891 and lived at 23 Upper High Street, Liverpool, prior to attesting for the 5th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, on 26 February 1912. A married labourer, he mobilised at St. Anne Street on 4 August 1914 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. McMaster and went to war stations guarding the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. Transferred with the rest of the Liverpool Brigade to Canterbury, Morley volunteered for service overseas in mid-August 1914 and served in France from 21 February 1915 as part of the reinforcements being hastily sent to the Western Front. Landing at Le Havre, the men of the 1/5th King's Liverpool Regiment were posted to 6th Brigade, 2nd Division, and were soon employed in reserve at the Battle of Festubert providing carrying parties for the assaulting troops.

Remaining in France and Flanders, the Battalion went on to witness all the major engagements of the Great War including the Battle of the Somme, Third Battle of Ypres, Battle of Cambrai and the Battle of the Lys; at the latter, the 1/5th King's Liverpool Regiment was the left-hand battalion of the Division when the Germans broke through the neighbouring Portuguese troops on 9 April 1918. Forced to retreat to the 'Old British Line' and then to the 'Line of Resistance', the Liverpool's dug in and held their positions against waves of determined enemy infantry. Awarded a Bar to his M.M., Morley later witnessed the Hundred Day's Offensive, including his Battalion's capture of the Givenchy Craters on 24 August 1918, the capture of Canteleux Trench on 17 September 1918, and the final pursuit to Mons from 2 October 1918 to 11 November 1918. Raised Company Quartermaster Sergeant, he survived the War and attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery (Lancashire) at Liverpool on 15 April 1924. He served a further four years before returning to civilian life and his home at Ambrose Street, Everton.

Sold with copied research including the recipient's Army Service Record.

151 A scarce Great War 1917 'Passchendaele' M.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman A. R. Morris, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for his bravery as a Company Runner during fighting near 'Irish Farm' in October 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (WZ-155 A.B. A. R. Morris. Howe Bn: R.N.V.R.); 1914-15 Star (WZ.155, A. R. Morris, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (W.Z.155 A. R. Morris. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine and scarce to a member of the Wales Division, R.N.V.R. (4)* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: John Chidzey Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

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

Arthur Reginald Morris, a native of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, was born on 27 January 1892 and enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 25 January 1915. Rated Ordinary Seaman and given the number "Wales Z/155", he was appointed Able Seaman on 16 April of that year, and was posted to the Nelson Battalion in the Dardanelles in August 1915, before being evacuated to Mudros with dysentery in September. He was evacuated to the U.K. classed as "Sick. Severe" for further treatment at Plymouth Hospital at the end of October.

Remaining in the U.K. until September 1916, he was embarked for active service in France with Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, at the end of that month, was once more hospitalised in February and March 1917, and was awarded his Military Medal for his 'fine example of fearlessness as a Company Runner' that October, during an action at Irish Farm, near Reigersburg'. Morris saw further action as a member of Anson Battalion, attached 1st Royal Marine Battalion, before the War's end, and was demobilised on 4 February 1919.

Morris' Military Medal was received at the Royal Naval Division Depot at Blandford from Medal Office at Woolwich on 13 February 1918, and was sent to his home address on 4 December 1918.

18 M.M.'s (including 3 Second Award Bars) were awarded to Wales Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

152 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant W. A. Parsons, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13471 Sjt. W. A. Parsons. D.77/Bde: R.F.A.) *extremely fine* £180-£220

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



A fine Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant E. S. Voice, Royal Field Artillery, who repeatedly tackled burning shell dumps under heavy enemy fire

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8492 Cpl. E. S. Voice. D.64/A.Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (8492 Gnr: E. Voice. R.F.A.) *number officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (8492 Cpl. E. Voice. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (8492 Sjt: E. S. Voice. D.64/A.Bde: R.F.A.) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (5)* £400-£500

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

The official citation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty and consistently setting a fine example to his comrades under the most dangerous and adverse circumstances. Has extinguished burning shell dumps under heavy fire on more than one occasion.'

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

Ernest Sydney Voice was born in Burgess Hill in 1894 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1915 and was awarded the Military Medal. Further recognised with the award of the M.S.M. for devotion to duty, he returned home to Sussex and married Alice Ada Furlonger at Godstone in 1925; widowed just three years later, Voice took employment as a gardener and died in Surrey in 1969.

Sold with the recipient's original Military Medal award certificate from the Officer Commanding 64th (Army) Brigade, R.F.A., the ink citation faded and reapplied by hand at a later date.

154 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Gunner T. Crowther, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (165297 Gnr; T. Crowther. 238/Sge: By: R.G.A.) *retaining rod loose, good very fine* £200-£240

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

x155 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal W. C. Rowland, 23rd (Tyneside Scottish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (40778 Pte.-L. Cpl. W. C. Rowland. 23/North'd Fus); British War and Victory Medals (26140 Pte. W. C. Rowland. York. R.) *good very fine (3)* £300-£400

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

William Coverdale Rowland, who hailed from Middlesbrough, also served with the 11th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment and the 24th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (GS/93166).

Sold with copied gazette notice and Medal Index Card, together with 'Tyneside Scottish' Glengarry badge fitted with two reverse lugs.



A Great War 1916 'Battle of the Somme' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant P. Harrod, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (924 Sjt. P. Harrod. 1/R. War. R.); 1914 Star, with clasp (924 Pnr. Sjt. P. Harrod. R. War. R.) *official correction to rank*; British War and Victory Medals (924 Sjt. P. Harrod. R. War. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5094087 Sjt. P. Harrod. R. War. R.) *light contact marks, generally very fine and better (5)* £360-£440

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

Percy Harrod was born in Essex in 1889, the son of John Harrod, a former soldier of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Educated locally, he joined the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in India, and then returned home and served with the Regiment in France as Pioneer Sergeant from 22 August 1914. Traditionally responsible for carpentry, joinery and related work, the role of a Pioneer Sergeant soon encompassed field defences, obstacles, explosives and demolitions, water supply and general engineering tasks. Surviving the Battles of Le Cateau and Marne, Harrod fought at the Second Battle of Ypres and caught the attention of the *Essex Newsmen* on 30 December 1916 whilst stationed in front-line trenches to the east of the village of Lesboeuvs on the Somme:

'Sergt. Percy Harrod, 1st Warwicks, awarded the Military Medal, is the son of Mr. John Harrod, of Mitchell Avenue, Halstead, and formerly a carpenter at Halstead Factory.'

Surviving the War, Harrod remained in the service of the Army and is listed in 1921 as a Pioneer Sergeant living with his wife Muriel at the Lower Barracks in Chatham. The couple later took residence at 31 Chart Road, Folkestone, and it was here that Harrod died following a short illness in January 1935. According to *The Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate & Cheriton Herald* of 12 January 1935: 'The late Mr. Harrod had many friends and was held in great respect, especially in the Morehill district.'



A scarce 'North Russia' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Elliott, Yorkshire Regiment, late Labour Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (34069 Pte. J. Elliott. 13/York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (26548 Pte. J. Elliott. Labour Corps.) court mounted for display, *edge digs, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette*, 22 January 1920.

James Elliott, a Junior Clerk from Newcastle upon Tyne, was born around April 1899. He attested into the Durham Light Infantry on 3 March 1917, for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 45th Company, Labour Corps, from 13 March 1917. He saw later service with the 7th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment before transferring into the 13th Battalion, with whom he served in North Russia from 28 November 1918. Awarded the Military Medal, he was discharged 'Class Z' on 26 November 1919.

Sold with a copied photographic image of the recipient, cap badge, shoulder titles, and copied research.

158 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. E. Mincher, 17th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, late Liverpool Regiment, for his gallantry as a Company Runner during the attack west of Courtrai on 14 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (62953 Pte. J. E. Mincher. 17/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8866 Pte. J. E. Mincher. L'pool R.)
light pitting to MM, otherwise good very fine (3) £260-£300

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

The original Recommendation, dated 18 October 1918, states: 'For gallantry and devotion to duty as Company Runner prior to and during the attack west of Courtrai on 14 October 1918. Throughout the attack he displayed utter disregard of personal safety. Despite the thick mist which made it impossible to see more than a few yards, he went continually forward and to the flanks, keeping touch between sections and platoons, often under very heavy hostile machine gun fire. The example of courage he set inspired his comrades, and contributed in a large measure to the success of the operations.'

Joseph Edward Mincher was born in Birmingham in 1880 and attested for the Liverpool Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, and was admitted to the 4th Stationary Hospital on 17 May 1915. Transferring to the Lancashire Fusiliers, he was subsequently awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 17th Battalion. He died in Edgbaston, Birmingham, on 6 April 1961.

Sold with the original hand-written Recommendation for the M.M. (Army Form W.3121); and copied research.

159 A Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant W. Lomas, Army Cyclist Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6176 Sjt: W. Lomas. VII C.C. Bn: A.C.C.) *good very fine* £240-£280

Provenance: Bill and Angela Strong Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011.

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.

William Lomas attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served with them in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 6 August 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 February 1919.

160 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. Mitchell, 16th Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (553903 Pte. A. Mitchell. 16/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7546 Pte. A. Mitchell. 16-Lond. R.)
very fine (3) £240-£280

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

Alfred Mitchell was born in 1889 and lived in Bermondsey prior to being called up for service with the 16th London Regiment on 16 November 1916. A fish fryer by trade, he was sent to Buckingham Gate for training as a Lewis gunner, and posted overseas to Salonika with the 2/16th Battalion on 2 February 1917. Disembarked 19 February 1917, he later served in Egypt from 21 June 1917 to 17 June 1918, and France from 18 June 1918 to 4 November 1918; wounded at duty on 14 September 1918 and again, two months later, with an injury to his finger, he crossed the Channel to England and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 18 March 1919. His Army Service Record confirms his home address at the time as 98 Long Lane, London, S.E.1.

161 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private C. H. Clarke, 20th (County of London) Battalion (Blackheath and Woolwich), London Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5914 Pte. C. H. Clarke. 1/20 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5914 Pte. C. H. Clarke. 20-Lond. R.) *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

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

Charles H. Clarke attested for the 20th (County of London) Battalion (Blackheath and Woolwich), London Regiment on 8 December 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He was discharged on account of wounds on 25 November 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. B51339.

162 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant A. H. Grimmitt, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (58330 Cpl. A. H. Grimmitt. 142/F.A. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (58330, Cpl. A. A. [sic] Grimmett [sic], R.A.M. C.); British War and Victory Medals (58330 A.Sjt. A. H. Grimmitt. R.A.M.C.) *light contact marks, generally very fine (4)* £240-£280

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

Albert Harry Grimmitt was born in Beckford, Gloucestershire, around 1886, and is recorded in 1911 as an unmarried policeman living and working in Middlesbrough. Appointed to the 142nd Field Ambulance during the Great War, his unit served on the Western Front from 24 August 1915 as part of 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, and was heavily engaged as a mobile front line medical unit at the Battle of Loos. Transferred to the Somme, Grimmitt was awarded the Military Medal in June 1916 and was likely present on 1 July 1916 when thousands of Allied soldiers made their way along the casualty evacuation chain from Regimental Aid Posts to the heavily over stretched Field Ambulances.

Raised Acting Sergeant, Grimmitt survived the war and returned home to the Midlands. He died on 17 June 1930 at the North Ormesby Hospital in Middlesbrough.

163

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant H. B. Hollyer, Royal Army Medical Corps, who displayed conspicuous gallantry whilst working at a Field Ambulance station in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (41896 Pte. -A. Sjt:- H. B. Hollyer. 15/F.A. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (41896. Pte. H. B. Hollyer. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (41896 Sjt. H. Hollyer. R.A.M.C.) *minor edge bruise and light contact marks to MM, otherwise very fine and better (4)* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 November 1918.

The original recommendation from General Sir Richard C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding XI Corps, states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action.'

Henry Berkeley Hollyer was born in Droitwich in 1890 and is recorded in 1911 as Assistant to the Secretary of Trustees at Hill Court Manor House, Dodderhill, Worcestershire. Despite an early interest in the study of law, he attested for the R.A.M.C. at the outbreak of hostilities and served in France from 13 January 1915. Raised Acting Sergeant, he was awarded the Military Medal for service during the Hundred Days Offensive and returned home to Droitwich to take up appointment as Assistant Manager at a private estate. Admitted to Wyche Lodge on 14 January 1919, he served locally as a Freemason for many years before relocating with his wife to Torquay, where he worked as Publicity Officer for the local council. He died on 13 June 1982 in London.

Sold with original signed Military Medal notification card from General Haking.

164



A scarce Great War 1918 'immediate' M.M. group of three awarded to Balloon Winch Operator, Corporal Mechanic F. Ludlow, No. 37 Balloon Section, Royal Air Force, who was originally recommended for the D.C.M. as a result of his gallantry during heavy shelling on his winch position near Vis-En-Artois on 5 September 1918. Despite being wounded, he 'remained at his post and let up the balloon to a sufficient height to enable the Observers to parachute, thereby saving their lives'

Military Medal, G.V.R. (18387 Cpl Mech: F. Ludlow. R.A.F.); British War and Victory Medals (18387. Cpl. F. Ludlow. R.A.F.) *mounted on card for display, generally good very fine (3)* £1,800-£2,200

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 November 1918. The original recommendation (for the award of a D.C.M.) states:

'1st Balloon Wing, No. 37 Balloon Section.

On the 5th September 1918, when the winch of No. 37 Balloon Section was under heavy shell fire East of Vis-en-Artois, this N.C.O. although wounded in the leg, remained at his post and let up the balloon to a sufficient height to enable the Observers to parachute, thereby saving their lives. He then assisted in removing the wounded under heavy shell fire.'

Approximately 92 M.M.s awarded to the R.A.F. for the Great War.

Frederick Ludlow was born in Bethnal Green, London, in December 1888. Having been employed as a Machine Winder, Ludlow enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps as a Winch Operator in January 1916. He initially served with No. 8 Balloon Section in France from May 1916, prior to transferring to No. 37 Balloon Section. Ludlow advanced to Corporal in May 1917, and transferred as Corporal Mechanic to the Royal Air Force in April 1918.

Ludlow distinguished himself on 5 September 1918, during which action his Balloon Section suffered casualties of seven killed. He suffered gun shot wounds to the knee during the attack, and was hospitalised until 25 October 1918. Ludlow remained in France until returning to the U.K. in March 1919. He was discharged to the Reserve the following month.

Sold with copied service papers.

×165 A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Lee, 15th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (83851 Gnr: E. Lee. 15/By: Can: F.A.); 1914-15 Star (83851 Gnr: E. Lee. Can: Fd: Art.); British War and Victory Medals (83851 Sjt. E. Lee. C.F.A.) *tarnished, very fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Railway Embankment near Vimy, on May 13th 1916. When his battery was being heavily shelled, both entrances to the deep dugout were blown in by enemy shells, with delay action fuzes. There were five men in the dugout at the time, which had not been connected up between the two entrances. Gunners Lee and Crocker seeing the situation and knowing that the men could not last long in the small dugout, despite the hostile shelling dug an opening into the dugout, and liberated the imprisoned men. The men relieved were in a very exhausted condition, and it was due to the great courage and resourcefulness displayed by those two men that the lives of the five men in the dugout were saved.'

Edgar Lee was born in March 1891. He enlisted in the 15th Battery, 4th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery at Toronto, Ontario, in December 1914. Lee served with the Battery in the French theatre of War and was demobilised in May 1919.

166 A Great War 'Battle of the Scarpe' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal S. C. Wright, 85th Battalion (Nova Scotia Highlanders), Canadian Expeditionary Force, who survived the action of 2 September 1918 when his Battalion suffered over a third of its fighting strength in casualties

Military Medal, G.V.R. (488831 Cpl. C. Wright. 85/N.Scotia R.); British War and Victory Medals (488831 Cpl. S. C. Wright. 85-Can. Inf.) *traces of adhesive to reverses, good very fine and better (3)* £400-£500

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

The original recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry during the Scarpe Operations, while acting as company runner. Although wounded at the jump off, he carried on carrying messages across the area swept by machine gun fire and never once failed to report to his Company Commander all through the advance. On one occasion he cleared a dugout of 30 Huns and sent them back practically single handed. Later, he was again wounded but still refused to be evacuated and remained on duty during the whole operation.'

Stanley Carl Wright was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, on 25 July 1899, and attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Halifax on 14 December 1915. Taken on strength in England 15 March 1916, he trained at East Sandling with the 17th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., but was soon sent to No. 4 General Hospital in London suffering from appendicitis. This set him back for many months, and it was not until July 1917 that he proceeded from Bramshott to the Western Front with the 85th Battalion.

Operations on the Scarpe in the early autumn of 1918 are carefully detailed in Chapter XIII of *The Eighty-Fifth Canadian Infantry Battalion, Nova Scotia Highlanders in France and Flanders* by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hayes, D.S.O., Canadian Army Medical Corps. Designed to build upon previous Canadian success at Vimy and Amiens, the Battalion rose from the trenches at 04.20am on 2 September 1918 and attempted to take the first 3 trenches of the Drocourt-Queant system, before 'leap frogging' further enemy resistance and making good the sunken road leading towards the windmill at Mt. Dury:

'The Battalion jumped off and met, as had been expected, with very serious resistance from the enemy line of machine gun emplacements immediately in front of "C" Company's advance posts. Very severe hand-to-hand fighting was encountered and some 30 heavy M.G.'s captured before the line laid down for the original jump off was reached. The Hun machine-gunners were all picked men and exhibited courage of the highest order. They persisted in working their guns to the end, and could only be silenced by a bullet or bayonet. Almost every captured M.G. had a dead Heinie hanging on to the trigger.'

In the face of withering machine-gun and artillery fire, the final wave of the 85th succeeded in crossing the summit of Mt. Dury, but further progress proved fruitless amidst a 'rain of bullets'. The attack proved to be the breaking of the much-vaulted and formerly (viewed as) 'impregnable' Hindenburg Line, the final organised barrier of German defences; but the decimation of the attacking waves of the 85th proved that the German Army was a long way from beaten.

Wright's name and the above citation is carefully detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes alongside a host of brave deeds carried out by the 85th in September 1918. Recorded as wounded in action in his Canadian Army Service Record on 4 September 1918, Wright nevertheless remained on duty and continued the vital work of maintaining communications; his gallantry was later recognised with the award of the Military Medal and promotion to Corporal on 27 September 1918. Evacuated home per S.S. *Adriatic* 8 June 1919, Wright was discharged on 15 June 1919.



A fine Second War 'Western Desert - Siege of Tobruk' M.M. awarded to Bombardier C. W. Lowe, Royal Horse Artillery, who was originally recommended for the D.C.M., after he engaged enemy tanks with a Boys Anti-Tank Rifle in open ground. He was killed in action during the Second Battle of El Alamein on 25 October 1942

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5246917 Bmbr. C, W. Lowe. R.A.) mounted on original investiture pin, *extremely fine* £1,400-£1,800



M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1941. The recommendation states:

'I wish to bring to your notice and to recommend for the D.C.M. No. 5246197 Bdr Charles William Lowe, A/E Bty, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery.

Early on the morning of 14th April, A/E Bty was heavily attacked by enemy tanks who had broken through the outer defences of TOBRUK.

He was in opposition with a Boyes [sic] rifle on the exposed flank of the troop, and had been ordered into a new position when the attack began. He immediately got his rifle into action, and lying in the open in an exposed position, he fired until all his ammunition was expended. He scored direct hits, and caused one tank to withdraw, as it was endeavouring to outflank the guns.

His coolness and courage was a fine example to all ranks in the Bty.'

Charles William Lowe was the husband of Mrs E. Lowe, and resided in Coventry. He served during the Second War as a Bombardier with the Royal Horse Artillery, as part of the 20th Australian Infantry Brigade, 9th Australian Division, Western Desert Force. After his gallant exploits during the siege of Tobruk between April and November 1941, he went on to serve with the 76th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery during the Second Battle of El Alamein, and was killed on 25 October 1942. He is buried in the El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt, and commemorated at Christchurch, Great Malvern and St. Andrews Church, Poolbrook.

Sold with a portrait photograph of recipient in uniform wearing M.M. ribbon, together with contemporary copied letter of congratulations from Australian Imperial Force H.Q, Tobruk Fortress, on award of M.M., date 2 June 1941; and a similar message from Eighth Army Commander for 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, dated 28 December 1941 - 'Whole EIGHTH ARMY admires beyond description the wonderful display of courage and fighting qualities shown by your Regiment throughout the whole of the siege of TOBRUK. It will live in the annals of history of the Royal Regiment, and adds to the glory of your unit tradition as right of the line of a British Army. Well done, indeed.'

'To: Bdr. C. W. Lowe. M.M.

The above message from the Army Commander is passed to you for your information and retention. It is doubtful whether an Army Commander, even Wellington after Waterloo, has ever singled out an individual Regiment for higher praise, and you, Bombardier Lowe are one of those who has personally contributed so much, and so well earned it.'



A Second War 'Anzio beachhead' Immediate M.M. awarded to Sergeant R. W. Hetherington, 156th (Lanarkshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (843253 Sgt. R. W. Hetherington. R.A.) mounted on original investiture pin, *very fine*

£600-£800

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

The recommendation for the grant of an Immediate M.M. (originally for a D.C.M.) states: 'Sergeant Reuben William Hetherington, 156th (Lanarkshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment R.A., was in charge of a Battery line Maintenance party in the Anzio beachhead during the period 25-30 March 1944, and was responsible for the maintenance of the line to his Battery Commander who was with the Battalion Commander. The line crossed an open piece of ground which was under enemy observation and where the slightest movement brought shell and mortar fire and also machine gun fire so much so that movement across it by day had been forbidden.

On the afternoon of 28 March 1944 activity in the forward company areas indicated that an enemy attack might be developing and it was considered advisable in view of this to restore line communication which had been broken by enemy shelling earlier in the day. The Battery Commander therefore obtained permission from the Battalion Commander and at 1500 hrs by W/T to the maintenance post ordered Sergeant Hetherington and his party to attempt to repair the line forthwith instead of waiting for nightfall which was the normal procedure. This N.C.O. and his party proceeded along the line but their appearance in the open was the signal for enemy shell and mortar fire to open up. In spite of this the N.C.O. continued along the line with his party mending breaks as they went until the fire became so intense that they were forced to take cover. When the fire slackened Sergeant Hetherington left the two men of the party under cover and carried on down the line alone. The shelling continued but in spite of it this N.C.O. carried on with his task. Eventually however the fire became so intense that he was forced to take cover in a culvert under a road, the enemy obtaining two direct hits on it during his occupation. After some 20 minutes the shelling once more abated and Sgt the fire became so intense that they were forced to take cover again left his cover to carry on with his task. He eventually reached his Battery Commander at 1630 hrs having successfully completed his task of repairing the line and restoring communications by that means.

In carrying out this hazardous task, the risks involved being only too obvious, this N.C.O. showed a complete disregard for his personal safety and a devotion to duty worthy of the highest praise.'

Reuben William Hetherington was born in 1921 and spent his childhood living in Workington on the west coast of Cumbria. Awarded the M.M. for gallantry during the Second World War, he returned home and took employment as a plumber's mate in the local area. He died in Workington on 12 September 1984.



A fine Second War 'North Africa - Sidi Rezegh' M.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class II R. H. Little, Scots Guards, who was decorated for his courage in the famous Sidi Rezegh action of December 1941, and was killed in action near Monte Cassino, Italy, in November 1943

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2695982 L. Cpl. R. H. Little, S. Gds.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (6) £2,000-£2,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 February 1942. The original recommendation states:

'At Sidi Rezegh on 5 December 1941, the German Army was in retreat under constant shell fire. The Platoon to which Lance-Corporal Little belongs was ordered to the O.P. area for possible mopping up operations. A large body of Infantry was seen marching away towards Italian defended positions - these were eventually identified as captured New Zealanders under escort. A party which included Lance-Corporal Little went out after them, routed the escort, and bought back some 200-300 New Zealanders on foot and in trucks. There were several seriously wounded still to be collected. It was late afternoon, there was little daylight left, and there was much enemy M.T. movement in the area. Lance-Corporal Little volunteered to go with his truck. He went off and with another vehicle, was away for 1½ hours, returning with eight wounded men. The party had been subjected to heavy M.G. fire, and had had to lie low while enemy M.T. passed close to them. An officer has said that "throughout the enterprise Lance-Corporal Little's example was magnificent - his determination to save the wounded men and his disregard for his personal safety were beyond praise."

Robert Herbert Little was born in Carlisle, Cumberland, in December 1918 and enlisted in the Scots Guards in April 1938. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was embarked for Egypt in November 1938, where he was still serving on the outbreak of hostilities. Subsequently decorated for his gallant deeds at Sidi Rezegh in early December 1941, he served in Syria from September 1942 until February 1943, and landed with his Battalion - as a Company Sergeant-Major in 'G' Company - at Salerno, Italy, in mid-September 1943. He was killed while directing a burial party on 12 November 1943. The son of Stephen and Elizabeth Little of Crosby, Isle of Man, he was 24 years of age and is buried Cassino War Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'Defence of Singapore' M.M. group of four awarded to Private C. D. Frost, 5th Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5773091 Pte. C. D. Frost. R. Norf. R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine and rare (4)* *£2,800-£3,200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 December 1945: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya in 1942'.

The original Recommendation states: 'On the evening of 14 February 1942 in Braddell Road area, the enemy threw two grenades into a weapon pit occupied by a section of "A" Company. With great coolness and bravery Private Frost picked them up and threw them out of the pit. They burst in mid-air. By this prompt action he undoubtedly saved the lives of his section.'

Charles David Frost attested for the Royal Norfolk Regiment at North Elmham, Norfolk, and served with the 5th Battalion during the Second World War in Malaya and Singapore. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942, and was held in captivity for the remainder of the War.



A fine Second War 'Battle of Kohima' M.M. awarded to Private K. G. Williams, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (7517259 Pte. K. G. Williams, R.A.M.C.), in its named card box of issue and forwarding box, and named Buckingham Palace forwarding letter, *extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'Whilst at Kohima on 5 May 1944, Private Williams went forward with Staff Sergeant Davies on F.S.D. [Field Supply Depot] Ridge under heavy automatic weapon and mortar fire and succeeded in getting back a wounded N.C.O., Lance-Corporal Harris of the 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers.

On the same day, when it was impossible to evacuate casualties from the Advanced Dressing Station (A.D.S.), owing to small arms fire, on his own initiative he went alone down Hospital Hill and contacted a tank, which he brought back to the A.D.S. to give cover to the stretcher bearers while carrying down the hill.

Note: Private Williams was recommended for a Mention in Despatches for services in the Arakan Campaign on 20 May 1943; this recommendation, however, was not approved by higher authority.'

Kenneth George Williams, who was born in December 1917, enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Nursing Orderly in September 1939. By the time of the above cited deeds at Kohima in May 1944, he was serving in 6 (British) Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., a component of 6th Brigade, 2nd Division, 33 (Indian) Corps.

The Second Battle of Kohima, May-June 1944

With the lifting of the siege of Kohima in mid-April 1944, another major battle for that famous ridge commenced, only on this occasion the British and Indian forces found themselves on the offensive against an enemy who excelled in defensive warfare. Defending every bunker with extraordinary determination, the surviving elements of Sato's 31st Division reaped heavy casualties on the men of 4th, 5th and 6th Brigades who had been allotted the unenviable task of taking the Allied advance forward.

In scenes reminiscent of the famous siege, fierce hand-to-hand fighting, sniping, grenade/phosphorous bomb attacks and bayonet charges were all part of everyday life, with Williams' 6th Brigade being given the task of clearing the area of the District Commissioner's bungalow, the scene of so much bloody fighting in the original siege. Unsurprisingly, the men of the R.A.M.C. found themselves working round the clock, often in great danger and always in atrocious conditions. Of earlier exploits by the Medics on this very ridge, one historian described such courageous deeds being carried out amidst 'horrible scenes of carnage ... in a welter of severed limbs, blood, excrement and scattered entrails', facts no doubt well known to Private Williams.

The 5th May found 6th Brigade embroiled in fierce fighting on the Field Supply Depot ridge, its component Infantry in the form of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, Royal Berkshires and Durham Light Infantry taking terrible casualties - it was on this day that Williams rescued a Lance-Corporal of the former Regiment, in addition to laying on protection for the gradual evacuation of the Advanced Dressing Station. But, as summed up in *Kohima*, by A. Swinson, worse was to come:

'7 May and the three days that followed were probably the bitterest time in the whole battle of Kohima. After thirty-four days and nights of close and bloody fighting, after hunger, thirst, discomfort, after appalling casualties, the enemy still held the main bastions of their position. No bombs, shells, mortars, flame-throwers, or grenades could seem to shift them. The 3.7 howitzers which could have reached many of their positions were silent through lack of ammunition; no amount of railing, correspondence, argument or anything else, could produce any. The Japs had lost thousands upon thousands of men, and reports kept saying they were weak and diseased and running short of ammunition. But all the British, Gurkhas and Indians knew was that as soon as they got near a bunker, the fire poured out of it as mercilessly as ever. The British Battalions were now reduced to three or four hundred men; some had less ... It would be untrue to say that the Division had faltered; but in these days, Officers and men would sometimes look at the great ring of mountains encircling them, and wonder how on earth it could be taken, how flesh and blood could possibly stand much more!'

It would not be until early June that General Sato and his 31st Division were finally put to flight.

Williams was discharged at Hereford in February 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original Soldier's Release Book, Class 'A', together with a letter of reference from Major R. E. Johnson, R.A.M.C., dated 1 September 1944, in which he refers to Williams' gallantry in the Imphal and Kohima actions.



An outstanding Second War '1942' Wellington and Lancaster navigator's D.F.M. awarded to Flying Officer J. W. Oldham, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 43 operational sorties, with 142 and 97 (Strait Settlements) Squadrons, including the first Thousand Bomber Raids to Cologne and Essen.

Oldham was involved in a remarkable act of valour, whilst on a raid to Bizerta, Tunisia, when his Wellington was forced to cruise over the target for 20 minutes whilst he and two others used an axe to release a 4,000lb. bomb which had become fixed by icing - 'Oldham then got an axe and made a hole in the bottom of the fuselage, big enough for him to put his head and shoulders through. With Johnson holding his legs, Oldham then hung through the fuselage and chipped away at the ice until he was tired, when Johnson took his place. Flight Sergt C. E. Dlaney, of Quebec City, the rear gunner, also had a turn, and eventually the ice was cleared. Fairly heavy flak was coming up all the time the airmen were chipping away.

Once the bomb was free of the ice, Johnson went back to his bomb sight and, at the right moment, shouted to the other two to let it go. Both airmen then gave a lusty push with their feet, and another 4,000 pounder crashed into an Axis target.'

Oldham was killed in action whilst on a raid on targets in the Normandy Battle Zone on 30 July 1944

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1053632. F/Sgt. J. W. Oldham. R.A.F.) mounted on investiture pin, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *toned, extremely fine* *£2,000-£2,400*



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 January 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'F/Sgt. Oldham has successfully completed twenty operational sorties over enemy territory. By his keenness, courage and determination this N.C.O. has set a fine example to the rest of the crew and is largely responsible for the high number of successful trips they have completed in the face of the heaviest enemy defences. On the ground his keenness and devotion to his job have been a splendid example to the other Navigators in the Squadron and has done much to raise the standard throughout the Squadron.

One night near the end of August the machine of which he was Navigator was very roughly handled by the enemy defences over the Ruhr and was forced well to the south of the intended track. By his high degree of skill this Observer was successful in navigating his damaged machine safely back to an aerodrome in this country. His coolness and cheerful confidence on this occasion were a fine example to the rest of his crew.

Remarks by Station Commander: F/Sgt. Oldham is an extremely steady and competent observer who can always be relied upon to produce the best results. Under his quiet manner he possesses great courage and determination. He is a great asset to a very good squadron.'

James Wolstenholme Oldham was born in December 1921, and was a native of Bebington, Cheshire. He served operationally as a navigator with 142 Squadron (Wellingtons), Grimsby, from May 1942, and flew a tour with them including: St. Nazaire; the Thousand Bomber Raid to Cologne, 30-31 May 1942; Essen (4), including The Thousand Bomber Raid, 1-2 June 1942; Duisberg (2); Hamburg; Dusseldorf; Flensburg; Frankfurt; Kassel; Saarbrücken; and Krefeld.

Oldham moved with a detachment of the Squadron to North Africa in December 1942, and operated with them from Blida in Algeria. He flew a number of sorties, including an extraordinary attack on Bizerta:

'This is the story of the crew of a Wellington bomber which used an axe to release a 4,000lb. bomb which became fixed by icing when the bomber was raiding Bizerta, and the machine, flying at 11,000ft, met with severe icing conditions, causing the release mechanism to fail.

The Wellington cruised over the target for about 20 minutes whilst the front and rear gunners hacked away the ice which had formed on the couplings. All three members had to lean perilously while they hacked away, and when finally they succeeded in getting most of the ice away they pushed it into space with their feet and watched it burst with a terrific flash smack in the target area.

"I had just got the target beautifully into my bomb sight," said Sergt. A. S. Johnson, of Seaham, Durham, the front gunner and bomb aimer, "when I found the release gear had packed up. I tried three times to get the bomb away, but it wouldn't drop. When I went to the bomb bay I found that the couplings underneath the bomb had iced up."

Johnson and the Navigator Flight Sergt. J. W. Oldham, of Bebington, Cheshire, tried to unscrew the couplings, but the ice was too thick.

Oldham then got an axe and made a hole in the bottom of the fuselage, big enough for him to put his head and shoulders through. With Johnson holding his legs, Oldham then hung through the fuselage and chipped away at the ice until he was tired, when Johnson took his place.

Flight Sergeant C. E. Dlaney, of Quebec City, the rear gunner, also had a turn, and eventually the ice was cleared. Fairly heavy flak was coming up all the time the airmen were chipping away.

Once the bomb was free of the ice, Johnson went back to his bomb sight and, at the right moment, shouted to the other two to let it go.

Both airmen then gave a lusty push with their feet, and another 4,000 pounder crashed into an Axis target.' (Newspaper cutting included with the lot refers)

Remarkably Oldham's gallantry was not recognised in this instance, and he subsequently transferred to 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron (Lancasters) at Coningsby in June 1944. His commanding officer, Wing Commander A. W. Heward, wrote the following to Oldham's widow, 30 July 1944:

'I deeply regret to confirm that your husband, Flying Officer J. W. Oldham, failed to return from operations this morning, 30th July, 1944, and I wish to express the sympathy of the whole Squadron with you in your anxiety.

Flying Officer Oldham was taking part in an attack on a target near Cahagnes, France, as navigator in the aircraft, of which no news has since been received... Your husband came to this Squadron early in June with a record of thirty-five operational sorties to his credit, and was completing his eighth with us, the majority of the latter being against objectives on the Normandy front. He was most enthusiastic in his duties and proved himself to be most efficient and reliable navigator whose loss will be deeply felt by us all..'

Oldham was later confirmed as killed in action on 30 July 1944, after his Lancaster piloted by Flight Lieutenant H. A. B. Baker 'T/O 054 [from] Coningsby to attack enemy strong points in the Normandy battle zone. Set on fire in the port inner engine, the blaze soon spreading to engulf the entire wing. The order to bale out was given and at around 0800 the Lancaster crashed SE of St-Lô in the Department of Manche.' (*Royal Air Force Bomber Command Losses of the Second World War* by W. R. Chorely refers)

Three members of the crew survived, and were taken Prisoner of War. Flying Officer Oldham is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

Sold with the following related items and documents: Observer's Brevet; recipient's Briarwood Pipe; riband bar for first two awards; R.A.F. Identity Card; R.A.F. Navigator's Certificate Second Class, dated 17 September 1942; Air Ministry correspondence with recipient's widow with regard to his death, and a letter to her from his commanding officer Wing Commander A. W. Heward, dated 30 July 1944; a number of photographs of recipient in uniform - including one smoking his pipe; and a number of newspaper cuttings.



A rare '1957' Malaya operations Valetta navigator's D.F.M group of five awarded to Master Navigator E. E. Roshier, 52 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who amassed a remarkable 9,432 flying hours, over a 25 year service career, during which he took part in the Berlin Airlift and Operation *Grapple* - the British nuclear weapon tests

Distinguished Flying Medal, E.II.R. (1604153. F. Sgt. E. E. Roshier. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (1604153 F. Sgt. E. E. Roshier. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (M. Nav. E. E. Roshier (1604153). R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *good very fine* (5) £3,600-£4,400

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1957 (originally *gazetted* to recipient as 'Rossiter', corrected to 'Roshier' in *London Gazette* 28 June 1957):
'In recognition of distinguished service in Malaya.'

Eric Edward Roshier was born in May 1923, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in February 1942. He carried out training as a Navigator at various units including No. 33 A.N.S. and No. 6 (O) A.F.U., before being awarded his Flying Badge in February 1944. Roshier subsequently served at No. 20 O.T.U. and No. 1667 Conversion Unit, prior to being posted to 100 Squadron at Elsham Wolds at the end of May 1945. He was posted to No. 1 Ferrying Unit, R.A.F. Pershore in December 1945, and then served with No. 16 F.U. flying in a large variety of aircraft, including Lancasters, Wellingtons, Dakotas, Beaufighters and Mosquitos. Roshier returned to No. 1 F.U., served with No. 1332 H.T.C.U. and then was posted as a Navigator to 511 Squadron (Yorks) in the Far East in March 1948.

The Squadron returned to the UK, and played a vital role with their York aircraft during Operation *Plain Fare* - the Berlin Airlift, June 1948 - May 1949. Roshier flew in approximately 500 trips as a Navigator during this early Cold War crisis. He returned to the Far East with the Squadron and converted to Hastings aircraft, before being posted as an instructor in Valetta and Varsity aircraft to No. 1 A.N.S. in April 1952. Roshier was posted to 52 Squadron (Valettas), R.A.F. Changi in April 1954. He flew with a number of pilots, including Flight Lieutenant K. J. Robinson (whose D.F.C. group was sold in these rooms in October 2023), in particular during July 1956. They were employed 'up-country' on many supply dropping missions. Their Valetta was employed dropping S.A.S. parachutists on operations, 8 and 18 July 1956. Many aircraft and crews were lost on these supply dropping flights and statistics show that the casualty rate for R.A.F. personnel was three times that of the infantry and S.A.S. troops that they were assisting.

Roshier returned to the UK in May 1957, and was posted to 511 Squadron flying Hastings. He was presented with his D.F.M. by Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace, 29 October 1957. Roshier served with the Squadron as part of Operation *Grapple* - the British nuclear weapons tests, making numerous flights to and from Christmas Island, between November 1957 - January 1958. He was posted to 36 Squadron in August 1958, and continued to serve with the Squadron until September 1960 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in August 1960). Subsequent postings included with 70 Squadron, October 1960 - March 1963, and with No. 242 O.C.U. for the next three years. Roshier served with the Metropolitan Communication Squadron at Northolt, February 1967 - April 1968. He retired the following month, having served for 25 years and 270 days, and having amassed a remarkable 9,432.55 flying hours.

Sold with the following original related documentation: R.A.F. Certificate of Service (which states that he received the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief's Commendation); 4 R.A.F. Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Look Books (5 October 1943 - 30 November 1962) and 2 R.A.F. Aircrew Flying Log Books (4 December 1962 - 8 April 1968); named Central Chancery Investiture paperwork, and a photographic image of recipient in uniform.



An unusual Great War 1918 'Anti-submarine patrol' A.F.M. group of three awarded to Short 184 Seaplane Wireless Observer, Sergeant Mechanic H. A. M. Balls, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force

Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (232626 Sergt. Obs. Balls, H. A. M., R.A.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (F.32626 H. A. M. Balls. B.M. R.N. A.S.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (232626. Sgt. H. A. M. Balls. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *remnants of lacquer, very fine (3)*

£1,800-£2,200

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. Observer has put in approximately 250 hours in flying time on Anti-Submarine Patrols, and has done useful work in locating mines, etc and is specially recommended for the Air Force Medal.'

Approximately 102 A.F.M.'s awarded for the Great War.

The recipient may have considered himself slightly unfortunate not to have been recommended for the Distinguished Flying Medal. The services for which he is cited were surely in action against the enemy. Certainly, a number of ex-RNAS officers doing identical work on anti-submarine patrols were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Thus making the awarded above somewhat unusual.

Hector Archibald Macdonald Balls was born in Colchester, Essex, in February 1900. He enlisted as a Boy Mechanic in the Royal Naval Air Service on 2 July 1917, transferring to the R.A.F. upon its formation in April 1918. Balls served as a wireless observer on seaplanes operating out of Dover, and then Dunkirk. The following, from *R.N. Aircraft Serials and Units 1911-1919* by Sturtivant and Page, provides an insight into the challenges of flying a Short 184 Seaplane:

'Short 184 Seaplane (N2968) 407 Flt, Dover, 29 July 1918. Engine failure on take-off, sideslipped and crashed 1.5 miles SW of Dover Harbour, on tow and sank under tow. Crew: Lt. L. A. Westcott and 3 A.M. H. A. M. Balls rescued unhurt.

Short 184 Seaplane (N2806) 233 Sqn, Dover, 14 November 1918. Caught fire on take off returning from Calais. Crew: Lt. I. D. Richardson and Sgt. Mech. H. A. M. Balls.'

Balls advanced to Sergeant Mechanic in October 1918, and was discharged in April 1920.

Sold with copied or original recommendation, and research.



A rare and highly unusual 'Cold War' surveillance A.F.M. group of four awarded to Master Signaller and 'Special Operator', later Flight Lieutenant, J. J. Coucher, Royal Air Force, who served with 192 Squadron - a 'spook' electronic counter measures/surveillance unit, who flew Canberras and Washingtons on secret surveillance missions over Soviet territory during the 1950s. A practice that was brought to public attention and featured in the BBC *Timewatch* programme - *Spies in the Sky* in February 1994

Air Force Medal, E.I.I.R. (1382398. F. Sgt. J. J. Coucher. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Fg. Off. J. J. Coucher. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, very fine (4) £3,000-£4,000

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1954.

J. J. Coucher was born in 1921, and advanced to Master Signaller whilst serving with the Royal Air Force. He served with 192 Squadron in the 1950s during the Cold War. The Squadron was a 'spook' electronic counter measure/surveillance unit based at Watton. Coucher was rather guarded about his work with the Squadron:

'I seem to have been rather camera shy during my RAF career. However, to expand the award of the A.F.M., I was a 'Special Operator' on 192 Sqn operating out of R.A.F. Watton on intelligence missions and I enclose a copy of a letter for your retention that you may find interesting...' (Letter included with lot refers)

The above letter to which the recipient refers was sent to him by the Production Company - Brook Associates - asking him to take part in the research process and be interviewed for the BBC *Timewatch* programme *Spies in the Sky*.

'For the first time, with the end of the Cold War, the story can be told from all sides. Thus, the programme will be looking at the air intelligence operations from the British, US and Soviet viewpoints. One of our producers has recently returned from the US, where he interviewed many former USAF crew members of this period. A Russian speaking colleague is currently in Moscow, speaking to former officers of the PVO. We have also spoken to many former R.A.F. officers.

One part of the programme will cover R.A.F. missions flown in the 1950s. We have been in contact with members of 192 Squadron from this period, including Ben Burton [presumably Roalnd 'Monty' Burton, A.F.C. and Bar] and Ron Dubock [O.B.E., A.F.C.] and understand that you flew with the squadron at this time. I would therefore be most grateful if I could arrange to speak to you at your earliest convenience.'

Needless to say, Coucher declined to be involved, and indeed large elements of what occurred are still subject to the Official Secrets Act. However, flying Canberra and Washington aircraft, the Squadron flew radar and communications surveillance over Soviet territory. Selected R.A.F. aircrew flew U.S.A.F. planes - a gamble taken by Churchill to help the Americans, when for political reasons in that country they had to pull back from its direct probing of Soviet air space. Units such as 192 Squadron penetrated Soviet defences, gathering information to be subsequently deciphered by Government Communications Headquarters.

During the air intelligence gathering missions of the early 1950s, some 40 NATO spy planes were shot down by Soviet aircraft and anti-aircraft fire. The above mentioned *Timewatch* programme features the actual Soviet aircraft camera footage of the shooting down of a U.S.A.F. C.130 which had 'strayed' over their borders.

Aircrew decorated for these reconnaissance missions were invariably awarded A.F.C.s and A.F.M.s. In 'peacetime' these awards were given for operations that would probably have earned the D.F.C. in wartime. The A.F.C. and the A.F.M. required no citation, and during the Cold War era were deemed the correct awards for aircrew who flew such operations.

Coucher was commissioned Flying Officer in February 1957, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in February 1960. He retired in October 1968, and in later life resided in Ripon, North Yorkshire.

Sold with the following original related documents: Letter of congratulation addressed to the recipient as 'Master Signaller J. J. Coucher, A.F.M., 192 Squadron, R.A.F. Watton, Thetford, Norfolk', on the occasion of his award of the A.F.M. from Air Vice-Marshal W. E. Theak, C.B. C.B.E., Headquarters No. 90 Group', dated 1 January 1954; Letter from the Production Company - Brook Associates - to recipient in relation to asking him to take part in the research process/be interviewed BBC *Timewatch* programme *Spies in the Sky*, dated 13 October 1993; a VHS recording of that programme when it appeared on BBC 2 in February 1994; copied correspondence between the recipient and the then purchaser of the medals in March 1994.

- 176** **A fine 'Home Service' 1940 B.E.M. awarded to Private J. T. Doran, South Lancashire Regiment, late Royal Navy**
British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (No. D/29808 Pte. John Thomas Doran, S. Lan. R.) *nearly extremely fine*
£200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1941:

'For gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original recommendation states: 'On the night of the 28th/29th August, 1940, a soldier in Private Doran's Company ran amok and was firing his rifle indiscriminately. Without any regard for his own personal safety, Private Doran was of invaluable assistance to his Company Commander in disarming the man. His action was most commendable.'

John Thomas Doran was born in Birkenhead on 15 June 1899 and served during the Great War as Boy 1st Class aboard the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Indomitable* from 15 February 1916. Present at the Battle of Jutland, he witnessed *Indomitable* land three strikes on *Derfflinger* and a further hit on the *Seydlitz*, before watching the magazines of her sister ship *Invincible* explode, killing 1026 officers and men. Transferred to *Valiant* and *Highflyer*, Doran was discharged from the Royal Navy in July 1920, his conduct and character described as 'fair' following a number of later misdemeanours.

Taking employment as a general labourer, Doran later worked as a bricklayer's labourer before serving with the 6th South Lancashire Regiment on Home Defence duties during the Second World War, protecting vulnerable sites in the area of the Mersey Estuary. It was at around this time that he carried out the brave deed which greatly assisted Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Morriss, D.S.O., and resulted in the award of the B.E.M.

Sold with copied research.

- 177** **A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Miss Cicely Davenport, Chief Supervisor, Telephone Section, Great Western Railway Company**
British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Miss Cicely Davenport) on lady's bow riband, *good very fine*
£180-£220

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946: Miss Cicely Davenport, Chief Supervisor, Telephone Section (Paddington), Great Western Railway Company.

- 178** **A post-War 'Hong Kong' B.E.M. awarded to Staff Sergeant G. C. Thornycroft, Royal Army Service Corps**
British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (7878481 S/Sgt. George C. Thornycroft, R.A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine*
£200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1950.

The original Recommendation states: 'Staff Sergeant George Charles Thornycroft joined HQ 40 Infantry Division when it formed at Colchester at the latter end of June 1949. He was immediately ordered to proceed overseas with a number of officers, clerks and other ranks being flown to Hong Kong to set up a skeleton divisional headquarters to deal with the situation there until the arrival of the main Divisional Headquarters in mid-September.

On arrival in Hong Kong it was found necessary to form immediately a divisional headquarters from the small party flown out which would be capable of carrying out the operational functions expected of a full headquarters, including the organisation of the clerical staff, and the putting up and equipping of the various offices. This allocation and supervision of the work fell on the shoulders of Staff Sergeant Thornycroft who alone had the experience required to accomplish this task.

The planning for the defence of the Colony was now set in train. This involved much clerical work of a highly secret nature which would be carried out by Staff Sergeant Thornycroft alone. This he performed single-handed in addition to supervising the routine work among all branches of the headquarters, solving their difficulties, and ensuring the setting up of a sound and efficient clerical system.

The strain of heavy work and long hours inevitable under these conditions on clerks unused to the climate would have undoubtedly brought about a break-down in their health. Owing to the very few clerks present with the headquarters at this time such a break-down would have exercised a very serious effect on the work. Staff Sergeant Thornycroft found time in addition to his other duties to proffer sound advice, organised recreational activities, reliefs and rest amongst the clerks under his charge. By his foresight he undoubtedly prevented a break-down of the clerical organisation and was responsible for maintaining his high standard of health, morale, and conduct so noticeable amongst the young soldiers comprising the headquarters staff at this time.

In no case did Staff Sergeant Thornycroft spare himself. Though unable himself for long periods to leave the office and obliged to work late at nights and even sleep in the office, he ensured that other clerks were not so confined. No task was too great and under his leadership all work was carried out cheerfully with exactitude and promptness. His outstanding example exercised notable effect upon the whole headquarters staff inspiring officers and other ranks to the accomplishment of tasks beyond what was to be expected of them. His devotion to duty, sound cheerful common sense, and exceptional efforts have contributed greatly to the organisation on sound and efficient lines of the headquarters staff of the 40th Infantry Division and to the successful accomplishment of the planning in time for the defence of the Colony against the contingency of invasion by the Chinese Communist Army.

Staff Sergeant Thornycroft's conduct is most worth of recognition, not only on the account of his own exceptional performance during this period before the arrival of the main divisional headquarters, but also as an acknowledgement of the work carried out by the small clerical staff led by him under conditions of considerable discomfort and hardship, both then and subsequently.



A post-War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Captain N. Priestley, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (10596505 A/W.O. Cl.2. Norman Priestley, R.A.O.C.); War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (10596505 W.O. Cl.2. N. Priestley. R.A.O.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (Capt. N. Priestley. B.E.M. RAOC.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar; and the related miniature awards for the first three medals, these similarly mounted, *good very fine (4)* £300-£400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1955.

The original Recommendation, dated 7 July 1954, states: 'At the end of 1953, expansion of the Ammunition Repair Factory's activities caused a progressive increase in the production of repaired ammunition to the extent that the Repair Factory was no longer self-sufficient in the supply of serviceable packages. It became necessary to set up a separate organisation to satisfy this requirement and it was decided that a "Package Renovation Centre" should be created at a depot road transit area. Speed and efficiency of improvisation were essential pending the study and implementation of Works Services in order to maintain production. Early in 1954, a non commissioned officer was available to undertake the task of creating this special department, Warrant Officer Priestley being detailed to carry out the work under broad terms of reference, and in addition to his normal duties as an Ammunition Examiner.

The task was formidable. The predicted delays in making provision for and obtaining equipment, and in planning and organising work and documentation procedures, foretold various interruption in the flow of serviceable ammunition. This was prevented, however, by the capable and energetic way in which Warrant Officer Priestley tackled the problem. He displayed admirable efficiency and with much determination, ingenuity, and pride of achievement, he brought about the start of production sufficiently early to alleviate a bottleneck in the flow of serviceable ammunition from the Repair Factory. Today the "Package Renovation Centre" is a smoothly-working and self-accounting sub-department. Works Services are not yet completed, but improvisation and self-help under the continued supervision of Warrant Officer Priestley have ensured continuity in the interim. It is anticipated that the "Package Renovation Centre" will supply all the needs of the Repair Factory, thus releasing the present Repair Factory packages facilities and labour for repair of ammunition.'

Norman Priestley was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 31 August 1964. He was promoted Lieutenant on 21 July 1966, and Captain on 31 August 1966, and retired on 31 March 1972.

Sold with the original named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M.; and three letters of congratulations on the award, from General Sir Ouvry L. Roberts; Major-General W. W. Richards; and Major-General G. A. N. Swiney.



A military division '1966' B.E.M., M.S.M. combination group of four awarded to Warrant Officer B. G. Day, Royal Air Force

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (J1928537 Sgt. Brian G. Day. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (1928537 Act. Cpl. B. G. Day. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R. (WO B G Day (J1928537) RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (J1928537 Sgt B G Day RAF) mounted as originally worn, *very fine (4)* £360-£440

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1966.

Brian Gilders Day served with the Royal Air Force, and advanced to Warrant Officer in September 1984 (awarded the M.S.M. with effect from June 1985).

181 A post-War B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Mr. W. H. Sparey, South Eastern Gas Board, and St. John Ambulance Brigade

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (William Henry Sparey); The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with Five Additional Award Bars (42271. Pte. W. H. Sparey. no. 1. Dist. S.J.A.B. 1949) mounted court-style as worn, *minor enamel damage to second, with suspension ring somewhat bent, generally very fine (8)* £240-£280

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1972: William Henry Sparey, Gas Fitter, Epsom, South Eastern Gas Board.

Order of St. John, Serving Brother *London Gazette* 20 June 1969.

182 A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Mr. J. Loenhardt, an Electrician with the War Office's Bomb Disposal Unit

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Julius Loenhardt.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1963: 'Julius Loenhardt, Electrician, Bomb Disposal Unit, War Office. (Horsham, Sussex.)'

Sold with the original Buckingham Palace letter of award, this sometime trimmed for mounting.

Single Orders and Decorations

x 183



illustrated full size

Victoria Cross, a rare original unnamed and unissued award, with original blackened finish, *good very fine*

£8,000-£12,000



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross, set of insignia comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamels, hallmarked London 1894, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold, silver-gilt and enamels, with gold retaining pin, complete with full dress sash in its Garrard & Co., London, fitted case of issue with old label '2' affixed to base, some minor chipping to green and red enamel wreaths, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a fine late Victorian set (2)

£3,000-£4,000

- 185** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £220-£260
-
- 186** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., a late Victorian Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising large type neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels and breast star, silver, gold appliqué, and enamels, with gold retaining pin, complete with full neck cravat and silver-gilt retaining clasp in its *Garrard & Co., London*, fitted case of issue, *some chips to mounted figure of St George, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £2,000-£2,400
-
- 187** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £400-£500
-
- 188** The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered 'C747', complete with full neck cravat, *good very fine* £280-£340
-
- 189** The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '702', *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 190** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, G.B.E. (Civil) Dame Grand Cross, 1st type, Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £300-£400

x 191



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil) Knight Commander's 1st type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full neck riband; Star, silver, gilt, and enamel, *gilding slightly rubbed, good very fine (2)* £700-£900

192 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, *several chips and flakes to blue enamel, otherwise good very fine* £240-£280

193 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., Commander's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamels, *extremely fine* £240-£280

194 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1929, *gilding somewhat rubbed, nearly very fine* £80-£100

x 195



Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £300-£400

x 196 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, reverse officially dated 1943, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £300-£400

x 197 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), E.II.R., silver-gilt and enamel, undated, on lady's bow riband, in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £300-£400

198 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), E.II.R., silver-gilt and enamel, undated, on lady's bow riband, *good very fine* £140-£180

x 199 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £100-£140

x 200 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 2nd issue, silver and enamel, reverse officially dated 1953, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £100-£140

x 201 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), E.II.R., silver and enamel, undated, on lady's bow riband, housed in an *incorrect* modern R.C. (1st Class) case, *extremely fine* £80-£100

202 **A Great War M.C. attributed to Captain J. A. M. Pringle, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *good very fine* £500-£700

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He attended to the many casualties of two battalions, working in the open under heavy fire for thirty-six hours without rest. During ten days' hard fighting he was untiring in his efforts, and it was very largely due to his excellent organisation in one locality that the wounded of five battalions were successfully evacuated. He set a splendid example.'

Sold with an original newspaper cutting that attributes the M.C. to Captain J. A. M. Pringle, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, the son of the late Mr. George Pringle, chemist, Pathhead, Kirkcaldy.

203



Kaisar-I-Hind, G.V.R., 1st class, 2nd 'solid' type, gold, with integral top riband bar, in *Calcutta Mint* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

204 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (Brother's) neck badge, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts in angles, with neck riband, in *Spink, London*, embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

205 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (3), Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts in angles, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue; Serving Brother's breast badge, post-1984 issue, silver, heraldic beasts in angles, hallmarks for London 1998, in *Spink, London*, case of issue; Serving Sister's shoulder badge, 1974-84 issue, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts flush with background, on lady's bow riband; together with a gilt and enamel lapel badge, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £100-£140

×206 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's) lady's shoulder badge, silvered and enamel, on lady's bow riband; together with a small badge lacking suspension; Serving Brother's breast badge (2), silver and enamel, one lacking ring suspension; Service Medal of the Order of St John (2) (28061. Pte. A. E. Rogers. No. 8 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1943; 46138. N/M. M. E. Henderson. N'umberland. S.J.A.B. 1951.); together with four St. John Ambulance Brigade Re-examination Crosses, all bronze; three miniature St. John Ambulance Brigade Re-examination Crosses, two silver and one bronze; and other ephemera, *some enamel damage, nearly very fine* £80-£100



The exceptional Peninsula War group of three to Sergeant Jacob Cove, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), together with a fragment of the 2nd Battalion Regimental Colour

Military General Service 1793-1814, 11 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (J. Cove, Serjt. 88th Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (Jacob Cooe, Serjeant 88th Regiment Foot. 1836) official correction to one letter of surname, fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension; 88th Foot Order of Merit, 2nd Class for 11 actions, these as for M.G.S. (Jacob Cooe) fitted with original 'shell' claw and bar suspension inscribed 'Peninsula', together with an embroidered silk fragment of the 2nd Battalion Regimental Colour cut up in 1816, *the Order of Merit very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare (3)* £9,000-£12,000

Provenance: Tombs Collection 1918, Phillips Collection 1925, and Jourdain 1934 Collection.

Jacob Cove (also variously spelt Covy, Cov, and Cooe) was born at Hastings, Sussex, and enlisted as a Boy on 4 July 1805, aged 11. His brother Isaac enlisted at the same time and both boys were employed as Bandsmen. He was appointed Drummer on 15 April 1809, and proceeded with the Regiment to Portugal, serving throughout the war in the Peninsula and Southern France until early in 1814, when he accompanied the regiment to North America. He returned to France in June 1815 and served with the Army of Occupation until May 1817, when the regiment returned to Edinburgh, remaining there until June 1819.

He was appointed Private on 24 February 1820 and remained stationed in England until June 1821, when the regiment removed to Ireland. Appointed Corporal on 24 April 1825, and to Sergeant on 21 August 1826, he accompanied the regiment to Corfu and remained there until February 1832. Back in England, stationed at Chatham and then Dover, he fell sick in February 1835 and was sent to the Regimental Hospital at Charles Fort, Kinsale. In June 1836 he proceeded to the Invalid Depot at Buttevant and was discharged at Dublin on 29 June 1836, suffering from 'impaired health'. He entered Kilmainham as a pensioner the following month, 13 July, at which time he had total service of 24 years, which did not include seven years under age. He was then aged 42 and his conduct was described as 'most exemplary'. He died at Galway on 1 October 1858.

Both the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 88th fought in the Peninsula with great distinction. The 2nd Battalion returned home after the capture of Badajoz, its effectives being transferred to the 1st Battalion, and continued as a home battalion until disbanded at Clare Castle in January 1816. The colours were lodged with the Agent of the regiment acting on behalf of the Colonel, Lord Beresford. 'Ultimately,' it is recorded in the regimental history, 'it would appear - between 1820 and 1830 - the Colours of the 2nd Battalion, 88th, were cut up and distributed among officers of the regiment. A large piece is now in the possession of a descendant of one of the officers then serving in the Connaught Rangers, General W. H. Eden, C.B., who joined the 88th as a captain from half-pay of the 6th Foot in August 1826, and served with the regiment until August 1839... Two other fragments of the 2nd Battalion Colours are in Lieut.-Colonel Jourdain's possession.'



The M.G.S. and Waterloo pair awarded to Lieutenant William Crawley Yonge, 52nd Foot, related by marriage to Sir John Colborne (later 1st Baron Seaton) and father of Charlotte Mary Yonge, the noted Victorian novelist

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (W. C. Yonge, Lieut. 52nd Foot); Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. W. Crawley Yonge, 1st Batt. 52nd Reg. Foot.) third letter of Crawley corrected from 'o', fitted with replacement silver bar suspension, both medals fitted with silver ribbon buckles, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (2)* £5,000-£7,000



Provenance: Sotheby's, June 1971, with other family medals.

William Crawley Yonge was born on 26 June 1795, the eighth of nine children of the Reverend Duke Yonge and Catherine (née Crawley) of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire. He grew up in Cornwood, Devon, on the edge of Dartmoor, where his father was the rector from 1793 to 1823, and was educated at Ottery St Mary, where the head was George Coleridge, of the poet's family, and then on to Eton College. He was gazetted by purchase as an ensign in the 52nd Regiment in May 1812 and joined the regiment outside San Sebastian in September the following year, having been promoted to Lieutenant the previous April. He was present at the crossing of the Bidassoa and at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse and Waterloo. William was placed on half pay for an Ensign following the reduction of the regiment after its return from France early in 1818. Although he rejoined the 52nd on full pay in the following November, it was marriage that led him to resign his active commission in February 1823, having served for a time with the 17th Regiment in Ireland.

William married Fanny Bargus on 25 October 1822, at Otterbourne Old Church, Hampshire. Fanny was a stepsister of Sir John Colborne, and William was the brother of Sir John's brother-in-law the Reverend Duke Yonge. John Colborne and Sophia Leeke, sister of Ensign Leeke of the 52nd, were witnesses. William was father to Charlotte Mary Yonge, born in August 1823 and destined to become a famous and successful novelist who dedicated her talents as a writer to the service of the church. In her autobiography she makes many mentions of her father and several interesting comments on his military service:

'He joined in the midst of the siege of St Sebastian and his first experience of war was crossing a bridge on which the enemy's guns were firing. He hesitated to bend his head below the shelter of the parapet and old soldiers had to advise him not to expose himself to danger unnecessarily. He kept a journal [since lost] dutifully at that time but in dreadful schoolboy writing and with wonderfully little in it, though the sight of it served in after life to assist his recollections.'

Charlotte also recounts what happened to William in the hours and days following the battle of Waterloo:

'That night of victory was spent in the open field, in the clothes the officers and men had fought in, all the officer's luggage was plundered by the Belgium's during the battle. The only thing ever recovered was William Yonge's box empty of all save his bible and prayer book, which was found in a loft in Brussels. His friend Mr Griffith's found a pony tied to a post, with a saddle bag containing two coarse women's shifts and this was the only change of linen anyone had as they marched straight on for Paris. In preparation for entering the City they halted at St Cloud and there all the officers got into one pond and passed the single razor in their possession from chin to chin.'

In his account of Lord Seaton and the 52nd, William Leeke, a junior ensign and nephew of Mr Bargus, gives the following account:

'Our servants made a bed of straw on the wet ploughed field and all four of us. Yonge and I lay down, and being covered in our boat cloaks tried to go to sleep. It was very hot and there was heavy rain I think it was a little after four, we were ordered to fall in again. We piled arms and remained for the night... My friend Yonge shared my boat cloak and straw with me and we consequently both of us got very wet.'

Many commentators at the time and subsequently have written about the retreat of the French Guard and what caused it, but it is instructive to see what one junior officer who was there felt. In his privately published *Memoir of the Services of Field Marshal Lord Seaton*, William Yonge wrote:

'Then too, was invented the story of "Up Guards and at them." It was a piece of gossip picked up in the Camp by Sir Walter Scott, on his visit to Paris, first appearing in his "*Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk*" and from then adopted by Alison as a historical fact, in truth they never came in contact at all with the Imperial Guards, and were in no way instrumental in their repulse.'

Leeke quotes from a letter written by William Yonge to Colonel Bentham in November 1853:

'He [Colborne, later 1st Baron Seaton] kept watching the heavy column advancing saw no attempt at preparation to meet it. He said there is nothing else to do but to endeavour to stop them by a flank attack and that if something of sort not done our line would be penetrated. How is it possible that this fanfaronade of Guards charging the head of this column can have the smallest foundation in truth. As to Lord Seaton I think there was never a man so ill used.'

William's daughter Charlotte also wrote of this issue in her autobiography:

'He [Colborne] thought the final exchange would have been fully explained and the honour awarded to the 52nd... Gossip has picked up and invented "up Guards and at them"... But the crisis of Waterloo has become a vexed question.'

Of this injustice William wrote many letters to the Secretary of War. In one letter he wrote:

'While the ensigns of the Guards were made lieutenants on the pretence of the 1st Guards having repulsed the Imperial Guard, the lieutenants of the regiment that actually did the work were made ensigns.' This, of course, had a financial consequence for William, for an ensign's pay was lower than that of a lieutenant's.

Retiring to the Hampshire village of Otterborne, he was a J.P. for many years and a Cornet in the North Hants Yeomanry from 1836 to 1840. On the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, William was among an elite group of old Waterloo veterans who were in the funeral procession, as was also his son Julian, who was in the Rifles. He clearly remained vexed by Waterloo and the injustice to the 52nd and to Lord Seaton himself. William Crawley Yonge died at Otterborne on 26 February 1854; among those attending his funeral was Lord Seaton.

His daughter Charlotte was also clearly influenced by her father's interest in matters military. In March 1896, 81 years after Waterloo and 41 years after her father died, she wrote to an American admirer: 'My father fought at Waterloo and I grew up with many army traditions from him and his colonel Lord Seaton.' In her novel *Clever Woman of the Family*, published in 1865, perhaps reflecting her father's attitude to life, she wrote: 'It is the discipline and Constant Duty that make the soldier and are far more valuable than exceptional doings.'

From the beginning to the end of her life, Waterloo remained a topic of key importance for Charlotte. It figured in her very first book published in 1839, *Le Chateau de Melville*. Several other of her books also had a military theme.

With acknowledgement to Ian Yonge and his excellent biographical work available online: <https://yongefamily.info/184806876/184806900>



Pair: Major Robert Marsh, 24th Foot, who was wounded at Nivelles in November 1813; he afterwards served in the Nepaul campaign of 1815-16 and the Mahratta war of 1817-18

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes (R. Marsh, Ensn. 24th Foot); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepaul (Lieut. R. Marsh, 24th Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, both with original ribbons but the latter rather frayed and distressed, *attractively toned, extremely fine (2)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Morton & Eden, November 2017.

Robert Marsh was born on 15 September 1795, at Hoveton St. John, Norfolk. He joined the British Army at the age of 16, being commissioned as an Ensign in the 24th Foot on 31 October 1811. Taking part in the fighting in Spain and France during the latter stages of the Peninsula War, he saw action at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, at Echalar, at Nivelles, where he was slightly wounded on 10 November 1813, and at Orthes. For his wound he appears not to have received any allowance, for reasons unknown. He continued to serve in the Nepaul during the campaign of 1815-16, being present at Harriapore on 1 March 1816. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 13 February 1817, having also taken part in the Mahratta War of 1817-18, and was latterly promoted to Captain on 14 April 1829. Serving in Canada, he was present during a trial of rebels' in Montreal on 21 November 1838, and was later promoted to Major on 3 April 1846. Living into old age, he retired to Erpingham, Norfolk, and was recorded as being amongst the very last survivors of the Battle of Vittoria on 27 June 1883, on the occasion of the battle's 70th anniversary.



Four: Private T. Cooke, 13th Regiment of Foot

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (T. Cooke, 13th. Foot.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming; Ghuznee 1839, reverse engraved in serif capitals 'Thos. Cooke 13th. P.A.L.I.', with original silver straight bar suspension; Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Mural Crown, reverse engraved in serif capitals 'Thos. Cooke 13th. P.A.L.I.', with original silver clip and straight bar suspension; 13th Foot Regimental Medal of Merit for 14 Years Good Conduct, silver, reverse engraved in running script 'Lt. Col. Robt. H. Sale to Pvt Thomas Cooke', *good very fine (4)* £1,800-£2,200

Thomas Cooke was born in the Parish of Stanton, Leicestershire, in 1798, and attested for the 17th Regiment of Foot on 17 September 1817. Posted to the East Indies on 17 July 1818, he volunteered for the 13th Foot on 19 November 1822 and served during the Burmese Campaigns of 1824, 1825, and 1826 (one of two men of this name from the 13th Foot on the Army of India Roll for the clasp Ava), and later with the Army of the Indus during the Campaigns of 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842. Present at the Storming of Ghuznee from 21 to 23 July 1839, Cooke witnessed the capture of the Fort and the restoration of the Shah of Afghanistan to his throne. He saw further action at the capture of the Forts of Tootim, Dumah and Gulgah in the Kohistan in 1840, and was present in several engagements in forcing the passes from Cabool to Jellalabad in 1841; and in the successful defence of the latter Fortress in 1841 and 1842 - which went a little way to restore the British reputation devastated by the Battles of Kabul and Gandamak.

Placed under the command of Captain Vigirs, Cooke fought in the engagement at Jellalabad on 7 April 1842 - which cost the lives of three Privates of the 13th Foot. He spent a further two years attempting to contain the Afghans and Ghilzai tribesmen before setting sail for Gravesend on 30 September 1843, after 27 years of service in Calcutta, Ava, Berhampore, Dinapore, Kermaul, Agra and Afghanistan. Cook was finally discharged at Chatham 'unfit for further service' on 13 August 1844.

Sold with copied service record and other research.



Pair: Sergeant-Major Edward Tiernan, 1st Bengal European Regiment

Ghuznee 1839 (Serjt. Edward Tiernan H.C. 1st European Regt.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and bar suspension; Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., H.E.I.C. issue (Sergt. Major E. Tiernan. Eur: Invalid Battn. 10th July 1862) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare (2)* £1,800-£2,200

Refer *British Battles and Medals* (2006) for a similarly named Ghuznee medal to this regiment.

212



Five: Carpenter's Crew W. Moorey, Royal Navy, later Divisional Carpenter, H.M. Coast Guard

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Wm. Moorey.); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Wm. Moorey.) privately engraved naming; St. Jean d'Acres 1840, bronze, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *heavy edge bruising, light contact marks, very fine (5)*

£1,000-£1,400

William Moorey was born in Exmouth, Devon, on 5 May 1819 and first served as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Malabar* from 13 March 1838 to 31 January 1839. He served as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Implacable* from 1 February 1839 to 31 January 1842, and saw active service during the operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840. Volunteering for Continuous Service on 15 February 1854, he served as Carpenter's Crew in H.M.S. *Dauntless* from 17 January 1854 to 13 March 1857, and then in the same rate in H.M.S. *Impregnable* from 14 March to 1 April 1857. Transferring to the Coast Guard on 2 April 1857, he served as a Divisional Carpenter from that date until finally retiring on 10 July 1869. He is listed as a Greenwich Pensioner in the 1871 Census, and in the 1881 Census is recorded as a Naval pensioner at Sidmouth.

Sold with copied research.

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Pair: Colonel J. M. Cripps, 26th Regiment Light Infantry

Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Lieut: J: M: Cripps 26th Regt L:!) *very fine (2)*

£1,000-£1,400

The 26th Bengal Native Infantry was designated Light Infantry for its services in Afghanistan under General Pollock. The regiment mutinied at Meean Meer on 30 July 1857.

John Matthew Cripps was appointed Ensign on 11 December 1839; Lieutenant on 16 July 1842; Captain on 1 September 1850; Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on 18 February 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel on 11 December 1865; and Brevet Colonel on 11 December 1870.

Lieutenant Cripps served throughout the campaign in Afghanistan with the Army under General Pollock (Medal); and also that on the Sutlej, including the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, and Sobraon (Medal and Clasps). He was afterwards Deputy Commissioner 1st Class in the Punjab, Jullundur Division.



Four: Private William Gray, 9th Lancers

Punniar Star 1843 (Private William Gray H.M. 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers) fitted with adapted bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (Wm Gray 9th Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (W. Gray, 9th Lancers.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Wm. Gray, 9th Lancers) mounted court-style for display, *contact pitting from star, otherwise very fine and scarce (4)* £2,600-£3,000

William Gray was born in Glasgow and attested for the 7th Hussars at Liverpool on 14 December 1841, aged 19 years 7 months, a baker by trade. He transferred to the 9th Lancers on 1 April 1842 and served with the regiment in India for 15 years 7 months. He was discharged in the rank of Corporal at Chatham on 13 August 1861, suffering from 'bronchitis and chronic rheumatism; disability traceable altogether to climate and exposure during the campaigns in India and he is no longer capable of performing the active duties of a dragoon.' He 'served in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-4 and was present at the Battle of Punniar 29 Decr. 1843 and in the Sutledge Campaign and was present at the Battle of Sobraon 10 Feb 1846, also in the Punjab Campaign in 1848-9 and was present at the passage of the Chenab 4 Dec 1848 and at the Battles of Chilianwala 13 Jany 1849 and Goojerat 21 Feby 1849, and in the Suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1858-9 and was present at the Passage of the Gogra 25 Nov and affairs at Muchlegaon 6 Dec 1858 and Kumbdakote 4 Jany 1859.' 'In possession of Bronze Star for Punniar, Medal for Sobraon, also for Punjab Campn with clasps for Chilianwala and Goojerat, Medal for Indian Mutiny.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

215 Three: Corporal J. Dawson, 98th Regiment of Foot, later 81st Regiment of Foot

Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (John Dawson, 98th. Foot.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (2585, J. Dawson H.M.s. 98th. Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (3221 Corpl. J. Dawson. H.M.s. 81st. Regt.) *contact marks, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (3)* £500-£700

John Dawson was born in Corby, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, and attested for the 98th Regiment of Foot at Wisbeach on 31 May 1845. Serving with the Regiment in India, he was promoted Corporal on 1 April 1850, before transferring to the 81st Regiment of Foot on 1 February 1855. He was finally discharged on 1 May 1866, after 20 years and 335 days' service, of which 18 years and 201 days had been spent soldiering in India. He died in Colne, Lancashire, on 14 April 1899, aged 73.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and death certificate.

216



Four: Private George Bale, 43rd Light Infantry, a confirmed participant of the action at the Gate Pah in New Zealand

South Africa 1834-53 (Geo. Bale, 43rd Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (Geo Bale, 43rd Lt. Infy.); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (3150. G. Bale 43rd Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3150 Geo. Ball. 43rd Foot) note spelling of surname on last, *suspension on first a little distorted, the first two with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, otherwise toned, better than very fine (4)* £2,400-£2,800

George Bale was born in the Parish of Redmarley, near Ledbury, Worcestershire, and originally enlisted into the 12th Foot on 23 December 1845, aged 18 years 7 months, a labourer by trade. He transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry on 1 October 1853, while stationed in the Cape of Good Hope where both regiments were serving during the third Kaffir War (Medal). He served during the Indian Mutiny with the Sakas Column (Medal), and in New Zealand from 9 January 1864. He is confirmed as being engaged in the action at Gate Pah, 28 April 1864 (Medal). Bale was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal in 1866 and was discharged to full pension on 19 February 1867.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a copy of Gordon Everson's *Gate Pah and the 43rd* with full roll of those present in the action.

217



Three: Able Seaman H. Merrifield, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55 (J. Merrifield, Coxn. Barge, H.M.S. Cressy.) privately impressed naming; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Merrifield, A.B., H.M.S. Arethusa.) privately impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced as issued with ring suspension, *edge bruising, light contact marks, generally very fine (3)* £300-£400



A rare 'Light Brigade' French Medaille Militaire group of three awarded to Honorary Captain P. R. Teevan, 11th Hussars, who was wounded during the charge at Balaklava while serving as a Troop Sergeant-Major

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Serjeant Major P. R. Teevan, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars), contemporary engraved naming in an accepted regimental style; **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (1159 Qr. Mr. Serjt. Rourke Teevan, XI P.A.O. Hussars), regimentally impressed naming, with ring suspension, *the second sometime refurbished but the enamel work now largely lacking, contact wear and edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* *£6,000-£8,000*

Patrick Rourke Teevan was born in Co. Carlow in July 1834 and enlisted in the 11th Hussars at Dublin in July 1843, aged 19 years. Advanced to Corporal in June 1848, to Sergeant in September 1851 and to Troop Sergeant-Major in August 1854, he landed in the Crimea in the following month.

Teevan was subsequently 'present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, the siege of Sebastopol, the surprise of McKenzie's Farm, and other engagements', and was awarded the French Medaille Militaire 'for conspicuous gallantry in leading the left troop of the right squadron into, and bringing it out of action at the charge of Balaklava, in which he was wounded' (*The Times* obituary, 14 February 1902, refers).

Having recovered from his wound, which Lummis states to have been to his right hand, and participated in the actions listed above, Teevan was briefly attached to the Land Transport Corps from March to April 1856, and returned home with the 11th Hussars in July of the same year.

As a result of the usual 'reduction of the establishment' at the end of the Crimea War, Teevan reverted to the rank of Sergeant, but in April 1858, he was advanced to Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant. Further promotion followed when he was commissioned as a Quarter-Master in November 1865, and in July of the following year he was embarked with the regiment for India. Here he remained until June 1869, when he returned home on sick leave, but in March 1870 he rejoined the regiment at Muttra. He was finally placed on the Retired List with the rank of Honorary Captain in March 1876.

Teevan, who became a member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society in 1879, attended the Officers' Balaklava Dinners in 1892 and 1893. According to Lummis, he was 'a very popular officer in the regiment', and died in London on 23 January 1902, and was interred in Islington cemetery. His gravestone survives to this day, and bears the simple epitaph, 'One of the Six Hundred'.

Sold with original *Times* obituary cutting; a somewhat worn bullion/cloth uniform badge of the 11th Hussars; and a copied portrait photograph.

219 Four: Sergeant W. Thomas, Royal Horse Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (W. Thomas. Gr. Rl. Horse Arty.) officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (G-nner Wm Thomas, F. Tp. R. H. Arty.) *slight excess solder to suspension claw*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Sergt. W Thomas B Bde. RHA); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, the three campaign medals all fitted with contemporary foliate suspension pins, *edge bruising, polished and worn, generally fine, the LS&GC good very fine (4)* £700-£900



William Thomas was born in the Parish of Mounton, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1832. A day labourer, he attested at Kidderminster for the Royal Artillery on 19 May 1852, receiving instruction with the 7th Battalion soon thereafter. Arriving in the Crimea in June 1855 with 'A' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, he witnessed service attached to the Cavalry Division under the command of Lieutenant General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett. This almost certainly involved reconnaissance and patrols aimed at cutting off the food supplies and reinforcements to the Russian forces at Sebastopol.

Present at the Battle of Tchernaya, 'A' Troop witnessed the fall of the Sardinian outposts and the successful French counter-attack against the Russians at the point of the bayonet. Retreating across the river in confusion, the Troop fired a few rounds at the enemy but achieved little at long range. The Crimean Campaign cost 'A' Troop 40 men killed or dead from disease and 20 wounded or sick. Returned home briefly, Thomas transferred to 'F' Troop and arrived in Bengal on 9 November 1857, just in time for the Action at Sekundra on 22 January 1858. A few weeks later, Thomas took part in the Attack on Dhowrara, where 'F' Troop opened up at 200 yards on the fort; the fugitive garrison were soon cut down by the cavalry as they attempted to flee.

Further engaged at Doadpore and the skirmish at Kandu River, 'F' Troop were later present at the Capture of Amithi, the Siege of Shunkerpore, the Capture of Rehora and Koeli, and the skirmish on the banks of the Gumti. At the latter, four guns intercepted a group of Beni Madho's followers on their way to the Gumti and drove them across the river in great disorder. Further actions followed at Burgeediah, Banki, and the capture of the fort of Musjeediah on 27 December 1858. The Medal roll shows that 213 men of 'F' Troop were entitled to the Mutiny Medal with clasp Lucknow; as one of the 53 men who did not qualify, it seems possible that one gun was detached. The unit suffered 37 dead, 5 wounded and 8 invalided back to England. Returned to Woolwich on 28 April 1862, Thomas was discharged at Coventry from B/B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery on 18 June 1873. His Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded without gratuity in December, his name appearing nine times in the Regimental Defaulters Book, with one Court Martial.

Sold with an original *carte de visite* of the recipient wearing his full entitlement; and copied research.

220 Pair: Gunner W. Blackman, Royal Horse Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (--- Blackman 6 C 2B. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2958 Gunner W. Blackman D. Bde. R.H.A.) *the first with edge bruising and contact marks, fine, the second good very fine (2)*

£160-£200

William Blackman was born at Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Reading on 25 May 1854, aged 18. He served overseas in the Crimea for one year and seven months, and at Gibraltar for one year and four months. He was finally discharged after 22 years' service on 31 October 1876.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm both awards and entitlement to Turkish Crimea in addition.



Three: Gunner J. Andrews, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Gunnr. Josh. Andrews Rl. Arty.) officially impressed naming; New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (272 Gunnr. Josph. Andrews, C Batty. 4th. Brigde. R.A.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *edge bruising and light contact marks to first and second, nearly very fine and better (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Joseph Andrews attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Coventry on 29 June 1853 and served with No. 8 Battery in the Crimea from 22 March 1854. Confirmed upon the recipient's Army Service Record as present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol, he transferred to 4 Brigade as Gunner 1 May 1859 and served in New Zealand from 4 March 1861 to 29 October 1866. It was here that he became 'injuriously affected' by exposure whilst on active service, the hardships in the field and inclement weather resulting in disease of the heart valve; discharged at Aldershot on 24 November 1871, having been found unfit for further service, it appears that Andrews returned home to Warwickshire and took employment as a labourer.

Sold with copied service record and other research.



Four: Private G. A. Illingworth, 40th Regiment of Foot, late 20th Regiment of Foot, who served overseas in the Crimea, North America, India and during the New Zealand Wars, but whose chequered military service was terminated upon the infection of his right leg and its subsequent amputation

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Geor-- Ainsley Illingworth) contemporarily engraved naming, clasp carriage showing signs of restoration, with horizontal buckle claw affixed to top lugs of Sebastopol clasp; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (G. Illingworth, 1st. Bn. 20th. Regt.); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 (661 G Illingworth, 40th. Regt.) with contemporary silver riband buckle; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with adapted small loop suspension affixed to buckle, this lacking reverse pin, heavy contact marks and wear to first, this fair to fine, the rest nearly very fine and better (4) £800-£1,000

George A. Illingworth was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1830 and attested for the 20th Regiment of Foot in 1851. A tailor by trade, he served with the Regiment during the Crimean Campaign and subsequently in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, taking part in the final operations leading to the surrender of Lucknow and the clearing of the surrounding areas from November 1857 to March 1858; as part of General Frank's Division, the 20th Foot successfully attacked and captured the Kaiser Bagh before advancing towards a large, square, loopholed building called the 'engine house'. Surrounded by the two leading companies of the 20th Foot, some 300 rebels were killed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Returned home to Yorkshire, Illingworth married Miss Harriet Pitts at Calverley on 4 September 1859. On 6 October 1860 he transferred as Private to the 40th Regiment of Foot, serving for five years and one month in New Zealand during the Waikato Wars; the Regiment fought at Rangiriri, Paterangi and Orakau during this period, suffering substantial losses against Maori forces. After reinforcing the 18th Regiment and Forest Rangers, the 40th Regiment remained in Waikato as a garrison before departing New Zealand for Portsmouth in the summer of 1866.

Posted to County Meath, Ireland, Illingworth's military career came to a premature end in March 1871 when he suffered the amputation of his right thigh in consequence of an accident which had occurred the previous summer: 'Says he fell amongst some stones in the Barrack Square at Navan when crossing to his room from roll-call. A sharp stone penetrated the joint, which caused so much disorganisation that the limb had to be removed... The thigh was removed in the middle third. He will be able to contribute very little towards earning a livelihood. It has not been caused or aggravated by the use of intoxicating liquor or indulgence in other habits or vices.'

Discharged at Curragh Camp on 10 June 1871, Illingworth's Army Service Record notes that he was entered 26 times in the Regimental Defaulter Book and twice tried by Court Martial; just over a year later his pension was suspended for one month when imprisoned for exposing his person whilst back home in Halifax.

Sold with copied service record and research.

223 *Family Group:***Three: Gunner S. Dixon, Royal Artillery, late 50th Foot**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Seth Dickson. [sic] 50th. Queens) engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V. R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**130. Gunner. S. Dixon. R.M.A.**); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, illegible engraved naming, pierced with ring suspension, *brooch marks to reverse, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Sergeant W. Dixon, Royal Fusiliers

British War and Victory Medals (L-12503 Sgt. W. Dixon. R. Fus.) these both somewhat later issues, *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Four: Attributed to Flight Lieutenant E. S. Dixon, Royal Air Force, Accountant Branch

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, unnamed as issued, *some staining, nearly very fine (9)* *£280-£340*

Seth Dixon attested into the 50th Foot and served in the Crimea. After his discharge, he later attested Royal Artillery on 2 March 1860, aged 26 years. Serving in England, Gibraltar, Halifax, Nova Scotia and Bermuda, he was discharged on 19 December 1882 with very good character. His service papers refer to his earlier service with the 50th Foot with confirmation of the award of a Crimea pair.

William Dixon, believed to be the grandson of Seth, attested into the Royal Fusiliers on 23 November 1900 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 4th Battalion from 21 September 1914. Appointed Sergeant, he was discharged as a consequence of his wounds on 18 July 1918 and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. 429,468. The award of a clasp to his 1914 Star is confirmed and his Great War pair were returned and later reissued on 6 October 1940.

Eric Seth Dixon, believed to be the son of William, was commissioned into the Royal Air Force for service during the Second War and served with the Accountant Branch. For his services during the Second World War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1945).

Sold together with copied service papers and copied research.

224 *Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Brown, 63rd Regiment of Foot, later 8th Regiment of Foot*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (... Bradford Brown, Lieut. 63rd. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (C. B. Brown, Lt. & Adj. 8th. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming, fitted with an IGFS-style suspension, *heavy contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£240-£280*

Charles Bradford Brown was commissioned Ensign in the 63rd Regiment of Foot on 15 March 1855, and was promoted Lieutenant on 26 February 1856. He served in the Crimea in 1855, and took part in the expedition to Kinbourn (Medal and clasp). Transferring to the 8th Regiment of Foot, he was appointed Adjutant on 16 July 1858, and was promoted Captain on 15 June 1866. He was appointed Adjutant of the 8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps on 14 June 1873, and was appointed Major on 13 April 1879, and retired on 1 September 1880 with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

225 *Four: Colour Sergeant J. Budge, 71st Highland Light Infantry*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 2508 Corpl. James Budge 71 H.L.I.) contemporarily engraved in 'Gothic Style' as sometime encountered to the Regiment; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Corpl. Jas. Budge, 71st. Highd. L.I.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (2508. Cr. Sergt. J. Budge. H.Ms.. 71st. Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, the first three mounted with contemporary top silver brooch bars, these all now lacking pins, the last mounted with a contemporary top silver ribband buckle, *heavy contact marks to first, this fair to fine; the rest better (4)* *£600-£800*

James Budge was born in the Parish of Ardersier, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and enlisted in the 71st Highland Light Infantry at Glasgow on 1 October 1846. A tailor by trade, he served overseas in the Crimea, Canada, Malta and India, taking his discharge at Fermoy as Colour Sergeant on 3 March 1868.



Pair: **Colonel F. H. McLeod, Royal (late Bengal Horse) Artillery**

India General Service 1854-94, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Lieut. F. H. McLeod, C By 19th Bde R.A.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (1st Lieut. F. A. McLeod 2nd Tp 3rd Bde Bl. H. Art.) *very fine or better (2)*

£1,800-£2,200

Francis Hastings McLeod was made 2nd Lieutenant on 8 December 1848; 1st Lieutenant on 7 July 1853; 2nd Captain on 27 August 1858; Major on 5 July 1872; Local Lieutenant-Colonel on 8 December 1874; Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on 16 January 1875; and Colonel on 31 December 1878. He retired on 24 January 1880, and died at Jersey on 26 June 1889.

McLeod served with Field Force under Sir Sidney Cotton against the Hill Tribes at Boree, Peshawur Valley, in 1853-54 (Medal and Clasp). He also served throughout the siege and capture of Delhi including actions of Budlee-ke-Serai and Nuzzufghur; with Column under Brigadier Greathed from Delhi; at actions of Bolundshuhur, Allyghur and Agra, with Force under Lord Clyde, throughout whole of actions and operations tending to Relief of Lucknow and actions at Cawnpore and subsequently at Futtyghur, throughout siege and capture of Lucknow, with Field Force in Oudh under Sir Hope Grant, at actions of Baree (thanked by Commander-in-Chief), Simree and Nawabgunge and Fyzabad. (Medal and three Clasps, mentioned in despatches G.G.O. No. 150 of 1858).



Three: **Colour-Sergeant Joseph Northam, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Josh. Northam, 1st Bn. 23rd R.W. Fusrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (5023. Cr. Sergt. J. Northam, 1-23rd Foot); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (C: Sgt. J. Northam, R. Welsh Fus.) *the first two with light contact marks, very fine, the last extremely fine (3)*

£1,000-£1,400

Joseph Northam was born at Bridgetown, Barbados, West Indies, and enlisted into the 1/23rd Foot at Weedon on 28 June 1855, aged 13 years. He served as a Drummer from 13 March 1856 to 15 July 1858, when he reverted to Private for the remainder of his under-age service until 2 July 1860. He was promoted to Corporal on 21 October 1861, to Sergeant on 6 May 1868, and to Colour-Sergeant on 7 August 1869. He was discharged on completion of his second period of service on 4 July 1881. Northam had served in India from September 1857 to November 1869, and was, when discharged, in possession of the 'Indian Mutiny medal and 2 Clasps for Lucknow and Relief of Lucknow and good conduct medal.' Stating his intended place of residence to be Whaley Bridge, Derby, Northam was appointed as Sergeant Instructor (Pensioner) to the 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment on 9 August 1881, where he served until 8 August 1896. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and Annuity of £10 on 4 May 1896, and died on 17 April the following year.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Pair: Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant R. Mullen, Royal Horse Artillery, late Madras Artillery, Indian Army

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Serjt. Robt. Mullen, D Tp. He. Bde. Madras Arty.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (464, Qr. Mr. Serjt. R. Mullen, D. Bde. R.H.A.) *very fine* (2) £400-£500

Robert Mullen was born in the Parish of Annis, Dublin, Ireland, in March 1827. A clerk, he attested at Dublin for the Honourable East India Company, serving as Gunner with the Madras Artillery from 5 January 1847 to 27 June 1848. Transferred to the Horse Brigade on 28 November 1848, Mullen was promoted Corporal on 24 January 1855, Drill Sergeant on 3 October 1855, and Sergeant on 20 August 1856. Re-engaged for a period of 12 years at Secunderabad on 5 March 1860, he volunteered for the British Army on 15 May 1861 and served as Battery Quartermaster Sergeant with 'D' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from 14 April 1863. His Army Service Record notes forfeiture of pay and awaiting trial in April 1866, reason unclear, before final discharge on 27 July 1875.

Sold with four sporting medals: white metal fob, engraved to obverse 'S. J. C. Tennis Singles 1923'; hallmarked silver medal, engraved 'S.J.C.' to obverse, and 'C. Mullen. Batting Average 1923' to reverse; white metal medallion with small ring suspension, 'Presented to H. F Shaboodeen Army Contractor 1925'; large white metal medallion with small ring suspension, 'Spencer Hockey Cup 1925'; and copied research.

Family Group:

Pair: Skilled Chief Carpenter's Mate W. H. Algar, Royal Navy

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (W. H. Algar. Car. Mate. H.M.S. Amethyst. 73-74); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. H. Algar, Chf. Car's Mte. Skd. H.M.S. Reindeer.) impressed naming, *good very fine and better*

Four: Warrant Writer F. Algar, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Lion* at the Battle of Heligoland Bight

1914-15 Star (Ch. Wtr. F. Algar, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Wt. Wr. F. Algar. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (340062 Frank Algar, Ch. Writer. H.M.S. Pomone.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'RN 36304', *minor verdigris to VM, otherwise good very fine* (6) £400-£500

William Henry Algar was born in Stoke, Devon, on 19 April 1845. A painter by trade, he joined the Royal Navy on 18 August 1868 and was posted to *Indus* as Caulker's Mate on 1 January 1873. Advanced Skilled Carpenter's Mate on 27 August 1878, and promoted Skilled Chief Carpenter's Mate on 10 January 1884, he transferred to the composite screw gunvessel H.M.S. *Reindeer* on 4 December 1884 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 March 1887.

Frank Algar was born in Stoke, Devon, around 1876, and joined the Royal Navy on 22 March 1894. Initially sent to the Seamanship, Signalling and Telegraphy School at Devonport as Boy Writer, he was raised 2nd Class Writer aboard *Magnificent* and 1st Class Writer aboard *Britannia* on 12 March 1905. Further advanced Chief Writer aboard the sloop *Espiegle*, Algar witnessed early service during the Great War from 6 December 1913 to 16 June 1915 aboard the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Lion*, as flagship of the battlecruiser force under the command of Admiral Beatty, it fell to *Lion* to deliver the *coup de grace* to the crippled German light cruiser *Coln* during the Battle of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914. Transferred to *Impregnable* 20 October 1915, Algar was later promoted to Acting Warrant Writer on 13 September 1918.

Sold with a fine hallmarked silver medal from the Sloan-Duployan Shorthand Society, engraved to reverse 'Awarded to Frank Algar, June 1905'; another of similar design, hallmarked silver with gold embellishment to obverse, engraved 'Awarded to Frank Algar. Speed 100 W.P.M. 1918'.

Pair: Shipwright A. Chapman, Royal Navy

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp ("Himalaya" A. Chapman. Shipwrt. H.M.S.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (A. Chapman. Shipwright H.M.S. Himalaya.) possible small official correction to ship on the last, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £500-£700



A fine Second Afghan War group of seven to Sergeant-Major John Roughan, 9th Lancers, who was afterwards a long-serving Yeoman who became Sergeant-Major of the King's Body Guard

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (704 T. Sergt. Maj. J. Roughan, 9th Lancers); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (704 Troop Sergt. Major J. Roughan, 9th Lancers); Jubilee 1897, bronze (J. Roughan, Yeoman of H.M.R.B. Guard); Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (704 Tp. Sgt. Maj. J. Roughan, 9th Lancers); Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R. (John Roughan) *nearly very fine or better* (7) £2,000-£2,600



Provenance: Gordon Everson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002; Paul Denny Collection of Medals to Yeomen of the Guard, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2019.

John Roughan was born at Ennis, Co. Clare, and enlisted for the 9th Lancers at Ennis on 14 March 1863. He was promoted to Corporal in November 1863, to Sergeant in February 1871, and to Troop Sergeant Major in November 1874. Having completed 21 years' service, he re-enlisted on 16 November 1874, and sailed for India the following January. He returned home in 1877 and married Elizabeth May Duffy on 6 October 1877. Returning to India in December 1878, he took part in the Afghan campaigns of 1878-80, earning the medal with two clasps and the Kabul to Kandahar Star. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 14 December 1881, returned to England in May 1882, and was discharged in March 1884.

Roughan obtained a position in the Royal Parks Department, serving for a further 24 years and rising to Inspector. Upon his retirement as 'Inspector of Park Keepers under His Majesty's Office of Works' he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal (*London Gazette* 22 June 1909). On 17 December 1893 he was sworn in as a Yeoman of Ordinary of Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, eventually becoming Sergeant-Major of the King's Body Guard. He died at Ashford, Staines, on 12 December 1932, aged 87.

Sold with a good number of original photographs, post cards and news cuttings, and the silk rosettes from his yeoman's ceremonial shoes; together with numerous copied photographs, copied discharge papers and other research.

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- 232** *Pair: Private J. Sinclair, 92nd Highlanders, who was wounded at Majuba Hill during the last major engagement of the First Boer War on 27 February 1881*
 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1165. Pte. J. Sinclair. 92nd. Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, unnamed, *heavy pitting to first, this good fine; the Star better (2)* £400-£500
- J. Sinclair** was wounded in the action at Majuba Hill on 27 February 1881, the final and decisive battle of the First Boer War, that resulted in a resounding victory for the Boers. Having occupied Majuba Hill on the night of 26-27 February, Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley's force of some 405 men - comprising 171 men of the 58th Regiment of Foot, 141 men of the 92nd Highlanders, as well as a small naval brigade from H.M.S. *Dido* - were not properly dug in, and were unable to withstand the three Boer storming parties the following morning. Colley himself was killed by a Boer marksman, and total British casualties were 92 killed, 134 wounded, and 59 captured. The 92nd Highlanders suffered 34 all ranks killed in action, with 12 subsequently dying of wounds, and 52 all ranks wounded.
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- 233** *Three: Commissioned Boatman G. Shaw, Royal Navy*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (G. Shaw. Ord: H.M.S. "Thalia."); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (George Shaw, Comd. Boatn., H.M. Coast Guard.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting and contact marks, fine and better (3)* £180-£220
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- 234** *Pair: Leading Seaman R. Lee, Royal Navy*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. Lee. Lg. Sean. H.M.S. "Agincourt"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from Star, otherwise generally very fine or better (2)* £100-£140
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- 235** *Pair: Private D. Sinclair, Royal Highlanders*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (...3 Pvt D. Sinclair, H. Coy 1st R.H...) *renamed, worn*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *generally good fine or better (2)* £60-£80
-
- 236** *Pair: Carpenter's Mate G. C. Holding, Royal Navy*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (G. C. Holding, Shipwt., H.M.S. Rambler.); China 1900, no clasp (G. C. Holding Car. Mte., H.M.S. Pigmy.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £200-£240
-
- 237** *Pair: Private F. Povey, 5th Lancers*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (2620. Pte. F. Povey. 5th. Lancers.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting from Star, nearly very fine (2)* £160-£200
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- 238** *Pair: Private C. Timberlake, Royal Highlanders*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (728, Pte. C. Timberlake, 1/RI. Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting and contact marks, suspension slightly loose on first, nearly very fine (2)* £180-£220
-
- 239** *Pair: Private J. Powell, Royal Highlanders*
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (776. Pte. J. Powell. 1/RI. Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £180-£220
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Three: Major G. B. Dyson, Essex Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (335. Corp: G. Dyson. 2/Essex. R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. & Q. Mr. G. B. Dyson, Essex Rgt.) engraved naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *heaving pitting from Star to first, these two good fine; the QSA good very fine* (3) £400-£500

Only 20 officers and men from the Essex Regiment were awarded both the Egypt and Sudan Medal with clasp 'The Nile 1884-85' and the Queen's South Africa Medal. Dyson's combination of awards is unique as the only other rank present on the Nile Expedition to be awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal as a commissioned officer with the Essex Regiment.

George Berry Dyson was born in Swansea on 7 February 1863 and attested for the Essex Regiment at Chesterfield on 7 February 1882. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was promoted Corporal on 1 January 1885, and served with the River Column during the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884-85. Promoted Sergeant on 2 September 1886, and Colour Sergeant on 15 January 1888, he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on 24 September 1894, before being promoted Sergeant Major on 9 June 1897.

A member of the 2nd Battalion team which won the Army Rifle Association Queen Victoria's Cup in 1901, Dyson was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) of the 2nd Battalion on 15 January 1902, and served with the battalion throughout its time in South Africa during the latter stages of the Boer War from December 1901 to October 1902. Transferring as Quartermaster to the 1st Battalion in 1908, he proceeded with the battalion to India, and was promoted Captain (Quartermaster) on 15 January 1912. Retiring on 18 April 1913, he re-joined the following year, and served throughout the Great War at home as Quartermaster of the 2/6th Battalion, being promoted Major on 1 August 1917. He resigning his commission on grounds of ill health on 21 February 1918, and died in London on 2 February 1921.

Sold with a Pompadours (West Essex Regiment) Rifle Club Silver Medal by J. S. & A. B. Wyon, 48mm, 58.20g, the obverse depicting a shield and castle with motto 'Monte Insignia Calpe', 'Pompadours West Essex Regiment' around, the reverse inscribed 'Pompadour Rifle Club' within wreath, the edge impressed '1898 Sergeant Major G. B. Dyson, Score 150 Points'; and a large and impressive Army Rifle Association Queen's Cup Silver Winners Medal, 54mm, 109.07g, the reverse engraved '2nd. Bn. The Essex Regt. Sergt. Major G. B. Dyson'.

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

241 Four: Company Sergeant Major W. Smith, Essex Regiment, who was Recommended for a Mention in Despatches for his services during the Boer War

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1433. Sergt. W. Smith. 2/Essex. R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *lacking rivets between OFS and T clasps* (1433 Clr:- Serjt: W. Smith Essex R.) *officially re-impressed naming, with plug mark on rim at 2 o'clock, and with suspension claw re-affixed*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1433 Cr: Sgt, W. Smith. Essex R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting from Star that has partially obscured unit on both first and third, minor edge bruising, good fine and better and a scarce combination to the Regiment* (4) £300-£400

Only 20 officers and men from the Essex Regiment were awarded both the Egypt and Sudan Medal with clasp 'The Nile 1884-85' and the Queen's South Africa Medal.

Walter Smith was born in Thaxted in 1860 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 21 June 1880. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was promoted Corporal on 1 July 1882, and Sergeant on 18 June 1884. He served with the River Column during the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884-85. Transferring to the 4th Battalion on 30 November 1890, he was promoted Colour Sergeant on 30 March 1892, before transferring to the Permanent Staff of the 1st Volunteer Battalion on 1 November 1895, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1898.

Smith saw further service as a Colour Sergeant of the 2nd Volunteer Special Service Company in South Africa during the Boer War, and was recommended for, although did not receive, a Mention in Despatches, the recommendation stating: 'At Honing Spruit June 1901 was out with patrol of about 15 men at night. Some Boers tried to cross the line with some wagons and the patrol after heavy firing drove them back. Has done excellent work as Colour Sergeant of the SSC the whole time he has discharged duties with great zeal and excellence'. He returned from South Africa on 20 May 1902 and was posted to the Permanent Staff of the 4th (Militia) Battalion, before being discharged to pension on 5 December 1908.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Smith re-attested on 10 September 1914, at the age of 54. Posted to the 11th Battalion, he was appointed Brigade Sergeant Major on 26 October 1914. He held various home appointments during the Great War, and was finally discharged on 2 December 1919 having served a total of more than 33 years with the Colours.

Sold with various photographic images of the recipient; and copied research.

242 *Pair: Private G. Smallman, Durham Light Infantry*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (1612 Pte. G. Smallman. Durh. L.I.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *first with significant contact marks that has partially obscured naming, this good fine; the Star better (2)* £120-£160

George Smallman was born in Birmingham and attested there for the Durham Light Infantry on 4 November 1884, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He served in Egypt and the Sudan from 3 December 1885 to 10 January 1887 and was present with the Nile Expeditionary Force at Halfa, 1885-86. He was discharged on 3 November 1896, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers.

243 *Family Group:*

Three: Rear-Admiral H. N. Dudding, Royal Navy, who served with the East Soudan Field Force in 1891 and later witnessed the engagement of the Spanish Pacific Squadron by Commodore George Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898

Jubilee 1897, silver (Capt. H. N. Dudding R.N.) contemporarily engraved naming; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Third Class neck badge, silver, gold and enamel, with court stamp to reverse, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued; together with a very small miniature of the Order of the Medjidieh; and a gold and enamel miniature riband bar, the reverse engraved 'H. N. Dudding', *some red enamel damage to the Medjidieh, otherwise good very fine*

Four: Major H. N. N. Dudding, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut. H. N. N. Dudding, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. N. N. Dudding.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (Major H. N. N. Dudding, R.A.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine*

Pair: Nurse Winifred Dudding, British Red Cross and Order of St John of Jerusalem

Voluntary Medical Service Medal (Edith W. Dudding.); British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-1918, unnamed, with integral top brooch bar; together with the recipient's British Red Cross Society Proficiency in Nursing badge '04978 W. Dudding'; British Red Cross Society Proficiency in First Aid badge '08404 W. Dudding'; B.R.C.S. Service and 10 Year's Service badges; and St John Ambulance Association re-examination small bronze medallion, the reverse engraved '178905 Winifred Dudding', *generally very fine (9)* £700-£900

Horatio Nelson Dudding was born in 1849, the eldest son of the Reverend Horatio Nelson Dudding, Vicar of St. Peter's Church in St Albans. He entered the Royal Navy in 1862 and obtained an Admiralty Scholarship of £100 for general proficiency. As Commander of H.M.S. *Dolphin* he was granted the Order of Medjidie Third Class in 1892 and the Khedive's Bronze Star by the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of distinguished services at the Battle of Tokar; only two ships were engaged in operations at Tokar on 19 February 1891, *Dolphin* and *Sandfly*, with 109 men entitled to Medal and clasp. As Commander of *Dolphin*, Dudding further received the thanks of the Brazilian Government for rescuing the whole crew of the Brazilian corvette *Almirante Barrozo* when she was wrecked upon a reef in the Red Sea in May 1893. Transferred to Port Arthur during the crisis of 1898, Dudding was present that same year at the capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey. Raised Rear-Admiral in 1905, Dudding retired a short while later to Ashley Mead, St Albans. He died in 1917.

Horatio Nelson Nugent Dudding was born on 8 February 1888, the eldest son of Rear-Admiral H. N. Dudding. Educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from 1905 to 1907, Dudding was appointed to a commission in the Royal Field Artillery on 23 July 1907. Advanced Lieutenant 23 July 1910, he served with the B.E.F. in France from 6 September 1914 and was promoted Captain on 30 October 1914. Advanced Major on 7 August 1917, he took Special Employment at the War Office from 6 April to 29 September 1918 and was placed on the Staff of Scottish and Eastern Command until 14 November 1919. Sent on a Staff Gunnery Officer's Course, he later became a specialist in anti-aircraft and coastal defence, serving as Senior Instructor at the Military College of Science from October 1929. Taking his retirement in 1935, Dudding returned to service during the Second World War at the War Office in the role of Military Secretary; he is still recorded on the Retired List of officers in February 1967.

Miss Winifred Dudding served during the Great War as a Nurse with No. 24 (Cumberland) Voluntary Aid Detachment from 25 March 1915 to 30 April 1919. She worked at Dalston Hall Auxiliary Hospital in Carlisle and Englethwaite Auxiliary Hospital which was located in the somewhat grand surroundings of Englethwaite Hall in the Eden Valley, Cumbria.

Sold with copied research.

244 *Pair: Private W. Wright, Hampshire Regiment*

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1889-92, Burma 1887-89, *clasps mounted in this order, with top lugs removed* (1207 Pte. W. Wright 1st. Bn. Hamps.R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (1207 Pte. W. Wright. 2nd. Hampshire Regt.) mounted court-style, *minor contact marks and polishing to first, very fine and better (2)* £300-£400

William Wright was born in Salisbury in 1865 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester on 1 November 1883. A groom by trade, he served one year and 170 days in Malta before joining operations in Burma from 9 January 1886 to 21 April 1891. Transferred to Army Reserve after 12 years with the Colours, he returned to service during the Boer War and was present in central Transvaal at the Battle of Diamond Hill on 11-12 June 1900 which was later described by Sir Ian Hamilton as the 'turning point' in the South African campaign.

Sold with copied service record.



Four: Private H. Fulcher, King's Royal Rifle Corps

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1891, Samana 1891 (5329 Pte. H. Fulcher 1st. Bn. K.R. Rif.C.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5329. Pte. H. Fulcher 1st. Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5329 Pte. H. Fulcher, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5329 Pte. H. Fulcher. K.R.R.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £400-£500

Henry Fulcher was born in Marylebone, London, around 1870, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 20 July 1889. A sawyer by trade, he served in India from 25 November 1890 to 31 January 1897; departing Aldershot with the 1st Battalion in H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Fulcher served in operations against the Bunerwal tribe in the spring of 1891, joining his Regiment on the long march from Rawalpindi to Durband as part of the Hazara Field Force. Placed under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart, the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps then joined No. 1 Column from their base at Hangu and participated in the Miranzai Expedition of 1891. Here they participated in the storming and capture of the fortified villages of Tsalai and Sangar, followed by five more small settlements; moving from village to village, the riflemen and Gurkhas killed over 300 tribesmen, set fire to the defensive stockades and spoiled any crops.

Attached to the Isazai Expedition of September 1892 and part of the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, the Battalion later highly distinguished itself at the storming of the Malakand Pass on 3 April 1895 against 12,000 local tribesmen. This was repeated in the action at Khar the following day. Returned home to England and placed in Army Reserve, Fulcher was recalled to the Colours in November 1899 and served in South Africa from 13 December 1899; posted to the 1st Battalion from 1 March 1900, he took part in the Relief of Ladysmith and was present at the Battle of Bergandal from 21 to 27 August 1900 which breached the Boer lines of defence and facilitated Buller's march on Machadodorp. Witnessing the next phase of guerilla warfare, Fulcher finally departed for England on 15 July 1902 upon the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging, being discharged a short while later.

Sold with copied service record.

246 Six: Captain H. L. Reynolds, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, late India Miscellaneous List, Indian Army, and 18th Royal Hussars

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Sergt. H. L. Reynolds Bl. Unattd. List.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. & Asst Comsy H. L. Reynolds. I.M.L.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. H. L. Reynolds.); Army L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (Condr. H. L. Reynolds India Misc List); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Capt H. L. Reynolds Nilgiri Vol Rfls) *minor contact marks, generally good very fine (6)* £600-£800

Harry Lewis Reynolds was born in Laxton, Nottinghamshire, on 17 December 1865. A clerk, he attested for the 18th Hussars at Manchester on 31 January 1890, transferring as Lance Corporal to the Bengal Unattached List whilst in India on 20 October 1894. Raised Sergeant at Simla, Reynolds was allocated to the administration of the local Volunteer Rifles and served during the Relief of Chitral with the Bengal Unattached List. Likely present in the actions at the Malakand Pass and at Khar, Reynolds was mentioned in the supplementary list and promoted Sub Conductor 27 July 1896.

Raised Conductor on 15 February 1905, Reynolds soon proved himself a talented shot, winning four Punjab Provincial shooting medals awarded for best shot among the Volunteers. It was around this time that Lord Kitchener's reforms of the Indian Army began to come to fruition, the four original armies of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, being transformed into a Northern and Southern Army. In consequence, Reynolds was posted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division in the Southern Army, and sent to Ootacamund as Head Clerk in the Divisional Staff Office. Commissioned Assistant Commissary (Honorary Lieutenant) 1 April 1913, and Captain in the Nilgiri Volunteers 1 January 1914, he was awarded the Volunteer Force LSGC Medal under Indian Army Order 485 of 7 September 1914.

Sent to Mesopotamia on 23 April 1915, Reynolds was fortunate to not fall into enemy hands at the surrender of Kut on 29 September 1916. Serving with Force D, he was Mentioned in the Despatch of Sir Percy Lake from Basrah, dated 24 August 1916. An earlier despatch, dated 12 August 1916, noted: 'I wish to record my appreciation of the valuable work performed by the Officers of General Headquarters and my personal Staff, to whom I am much indebted for their loyal assistance on all occasions'.

Sold with four Provincial 'Best Shot' silver medals, the first with Punjab suspension: '1906-07 Won by Sergeant H. L. Reynolds Simla Volunteer Rifles'; the second to fourth with Madras, Mysore & Hyderabad suspensions: '1908-09 Won by Sergt. H. L. Reynolds Nilgiri Volr. Rifles', '1910-11 Won by Sergeant H. L. Reynolds Nilgiri Rifle Volunteers 63 Points', and '1912-13 Won by Cr. Sergt. H. L. Reynolds Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles 42 Points.', these in nearly extremely fine condition and most attractive; and copied research.



Three: **Private G. C. Thomas, Devonshire Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (4155 Pte. G. E. [sic] Thomas. 1st. Bn. Devon: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4155 Pte. G. C. Thomas, Devon: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4155 Pte. G. C. Thomas. Devon: Regt.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) £600-£800

G. C. Thomas attested into the Devonshire Regiment and served in India with the 1st Battalion during the Punjab Frontier campaign of 1897-98. He further served in South Africa during the Boer War and was later discharged to the Army Reserve.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement, excluding the award of the Tirah 1897-98 clasp, which is not confirmed and sold accordingly.

248 *Family Group:*

Four: **Private W. F. Harwood, Northumberland Fusiliers**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4748 Pte. W. Harwood 1/Northd. Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4748 Pte. W. Harwood. North'd Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4748 Pte. W. F. Harwood. North'd Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4748. Pte. W. Harwood. 5th. Fusrs.) *contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn in the incorrect order, heavy contact marks, therefore about fine*

Pair: **Private W. F. Harwood, 11th Battalion (Finsbury Rifles), London Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (453265 Pte. W. F. Harwood. 11-Lond. R.) *mounted as worn, very fine* (6) £550-£750

Sold with the recipient's riband bar and an *empty* South Africa 1900 Christmas tin.

x 249 *Pair: Private W. Simmons, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3604, P'te. W. Simmons. 1/R.War. R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (3604. Private. W. E. Simmins. [sic] 1st Roy. Warwickshire. Regt.) *re-impressed naming done by an hand punch, with numerous double strikings, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) £240-£280

250 *Six: Warrant Officer Class II W. Williamson, Seaforth Highlanders*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (5554. Lce. Corpl. W. Williamson. 1/Sea Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasp block loose on riband* (5554 Q.M.S. W. Williamson. Sea: Highrs: M.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (5554 Sergt. W. Williamson 1st. Bn. Sea. Highrs) *surname partially officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (5554 W.O. Cl.2. W. Williamson. Seaforth.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara, unnamed as issued; together with a Seaforth Highlanders Regimental Medal, silver, unnamed, with South Africa 1901 clasp; and an Army Temperance Association India 1 Year Medal, silver, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (8) £500-£700

William Williamson was born in Wick, Caithness, and attested there for the Seaforth Highlanders on 10 April 1896, having previously served in the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Sudan; with the 18th Mounted Infantry Company in South Africa during the Boer War; and again with the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier of India.

Sold with a copy of a published drawing showing the Seaforth Highlanders storming the Zavera at the Battle of the Atbara; and copied research.

251 *Pair: Piper H. Munro, Seaforth Highlanders*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4949. Piper H. Munro. 1/Sea. Hrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising to first, this good fine, the latter better, scarce to rank (2)* £260-£300

One of only 6 Queen's Sudan Medals awarded to the Seaforth Highlanders with the rank of Piper (1 x Sergeant Piper, and 5 x Piper). The only other British Regiment to service in the Sudan that had Pipers was the Cameron Highlanders.

Hugh Munro, a native of Easter-Logie, Ross and Cromarty, was born on 23 April 1872, and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Glasgow on 16 April 1894. Appointed a Piper on 24 September 1895, he served overseas in Malta from 26 January to 21 March 1897; in Crete from 22 March to 29 August 1897, during the period of the Crete Rebellion; in Malta from 30 August 1897 to 4 January 1898; and then in Egypt and the Sudan from 5 January 1898 to 26 October 1902. He was discharged on 15 March 1910, and died in Inverness on 17 December 1943.

Sold with copied research.

252 *Four: Corporal R. McKenzie, Cameron Highlanders*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3683 L/Cpl. R. Mc.Kenzie 1/Cam: Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3683 Corl. R. McKenzie. 1: Cam'n: H'drs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3683 Serjt: R. Mc.Kenzie. Cameron Highrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (3683 Cpl. Mc.Kenzie 1 Cam. Highrs.) contemporarily engraved naming, *light contact marks throughout, nearly very fine and better (4)* £500-£700

Roderick McKenzie was born in Dingwall in the Scottish Highlands in 1873, and attested for the 1st Cameron Highlanders at Inverness on 17 May 1895. A sawmiller by trade, he served overseas in Gibraltar, Cyprus and Egypt, and is confirmed upon his Army Service Record as present at the Nile Expedition of 1898 and the Battle of the Atbara where Anglo-Egyptian forces defeated 15,000 Mahdists on the banks of the River Atbara. The 1st Cameron Highlanders suffered 44 casualties, including 3 officers killed and 1 wounded, with the engagement proving to be a turning point in the re-conquest of Sudan by the British and Egyptian coalition. Posted to South Africa from 25 April 1900 to 9 October 1902, McKenzie was discharged on 16 May 1907, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

x 253 *Pair: To a soldier of the Sudanese Army*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98, edge inscribed in Arabic script; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 6 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Sudan 1899, Gedid, edge inscribed in Arabic script, clasps mounted in this order, *top clasp with lugs removed and pierced, very fine (2)* £220-£260

254 *Pair: Sergeant G. A. Goddard, Royal Horse Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (78532 Corl. G. A. Goddard, J.B. R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (78532 Serjt: G. A. Goddard. R.H.A.) *traces of lacquer, minor edge bruise, good very fine (2)* £140-£180

George Arnold Goddard was born in Queenstown, Cork, Ireland, in 1875 and attested for for the Royal Horse Artillery as a Boy soldier on 21 April 1890, aged 14 years and 7 months. He served with 'J' Battery overseas in India from 14 October 1897 to 10 January 1900; in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 January 1900 to 1 October 1902; and then again in India from 2 October 1902 to 19 January 1905. Promoted Corporal on 8 February 1900, and Sergeant on 18 July 1902, he was discharged, medically unfit, on 14 September 1905, after 15 years and 147 days' service.

Sold with a postcard photograph depicting 'J' Battery at the King's Birthday Review at Aldershot in 1913; and copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

255 *Pair: Bombardier A. S. Swaine, Royal Horse Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (89682 Bomb: A. S. Swaine, R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (89682 Bomb: A. S. Swaine. R.H.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180

x 256 *Pair: Gunner G. S. Strachan, Royal Garrison Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (22125 Gnr: G. S. Strachan, 36th S.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (22125 Gnr: G. S. Strachan. R.G.A.) *heavy contact marks that have partially obscured naming, polished and worn, fair to fine (2)* £120-£160

257 **Three: Corporal H. Johnson, Royal Engineers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2385 Sapr. H. Johnson R.E.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2385 Sapr: H. Johnson. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2385 Cpl. H. Johnson. R.E.) *suspension claw loose on QSA, light contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine (3)* £240-£280

Henry Johnson was born in Byker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1878 and attested for the Royal Engineers at Newcastle on 11 October 1898. He served in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 October 1899 to 21 October 1901, and again from 9 April 1902 to 15 April 1905. Promoted Corporal on 1 April 1915, he saw further service during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 May to 15 October 1915, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity on 1 October 1918. He was finally discharged on 22 April 1920, after 21 years and 195 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

258 **Pair: Private O. C. Hedge, Scots Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, Belfast (6989 Pte. O. C. Hedge, Scots G..) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (6989 Pte. O. Hedge, Scots Guards) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks that has partially obscured naming, therefore fine (2)* £140-£180

Owen Charles Hedge was born in Benger, Hertford. A Groom by occupation, he attested for the Scots Guards at London on 6 November 1885, aged 19 years, 7 months. With the Guards, he served in South Africa from March 1900 to October 1902, and was discharged on 5 November 1906, after 21 years' service. As an 'Army Pensioner' he died on 7 January 1949.

Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extracts, and death certificate.

259



Pair: Private W. Moyses, Scots Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Belfast (8851 Pte. W. Moyses, Scots Guards); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8851 Pte. W. Moyses, Scots Guards.) *contact marks, edge bruise, nearly very fine (2)* £220-£260

William Moyses attested into the Scots Guards and served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement.



Three: Captain I. G. Sewell, Northern Nigeria Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers, who was four times Mentioned in Despatches; his promising military career was cut short when he died at Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, of malarial fever and cardiac failure on 28 June 1913

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieut. I. G. Sewell. 2/Rl. Fus.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. I. G. Sewell. Rl. Fusrs.) engraved naming; Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903-04, N. Nigeria 1904 (Lieut. I. G. Sewell. Rl. Fus.) *light contact marks, very fine and better (3)* £800-£1,000

Ivon Govett Sewell was born in Kensington on 16 January 1879, the only son of Frederick John Sewell of The Manor House, Thornborough, Buckinghamshire. Appointed from the Militia as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers 24 January 1899, he witnessed extensive service in South Africa during the Boer War; present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso, he later joined operations on the Tugela Heights from 14 to 27 February 1900 and the action at Pieter's Hill which forced the Boers under General Botha back across the Tugela River. Detailed to further operations in Natal from March to June 1900, Sewell was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 8 February 1901 and 10 September 1901), the latter occasion relating to a recommendation from Colonel R. Kekewich of the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire): 'Was my transport officer for some months. A very reliable and hard working officer who always carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction.'

Transferred to West Africa, attached Northern Nigeria Regiment, Sewell took part in operations from 1903-04 in the Bassa Province against the Okpotos. In 1904 he commanded the expedition against the Kilba Tribe north of Yola, receiving the Africa General Service Medal with two clasps and being twice more Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 5 September 1904 and 24 April 1905). Engaged in further operations in Northern Nigeria in 1906, including the Munshi Affair, Sewell was advanced Captain 4 May 1907 and seconded for service under the Colonial Office on 20 August 1910. Returned to the West Africa Field Force, he died of disease in 1913, his loss 'deeply deplored by all who knew him'. Aged 34 years, his name is commemorated upon a brass tablet in St. Paul's Church, Hounslow, London, which was erected by his brother officers.

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

261 *Pair: Sergeant T. McNamara, Welsh Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (5101 Corl. N. McNamara, Welsh Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5101 Serjt: T. McNamara. Welsh Regt.) *suspension slack, edge digs, top clasp on KSA slightly misshapen, nearly very fine (2)* £220-£260

T. McNamara attested into the Welsh Regiment and served as a Sergeant in South Africa during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement.

262 *Family Group:*

Pair: Sergeant Major Taylor A. Craigie, Dorsetshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, *second clasp loose on riband* (5926. S. Mr: Tlr: A. Craigie. Dorset Rgt.) engraved naming, *rank officially corrected*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (5926 Sjt: Tlr: A. Craigie. Dorset Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Alexander C. Craigie**) *very fine (3)* £160-£200

263 *Pair: Private J. McLaren, Seaforth Highlanders*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (1659 Pte. J. Mc'Laren. 2: Sea; Highrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1659 Pte. J. McLaren. Seaforth Highrs:) *contact marks, very fine (2)* £160-£200

James McLaren attested into the Seaforth Highlanders and served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement. The recipient is additionally entitled to an Indian General Service Medal 1854-95 with clasp 'Hazara 1891'.

× 264 **Pair: Private J. Sullivan, Royal Munster Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (2811 Pte. J. Sullivan, Munster Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2811 Pte. J. Sullivan. Rl: Munster Fus.) *edge bruise to KSA, contact marks, very fine (2)* £160-£200

265 **Five: Captain H. Westlake, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late Rifle Brigade**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (1688. Cr. Serjt. H. Westlake. Rif. Bde.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (1149 Q.M. Sjt. H. Westlake. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1149 W.O. C.II. H. Westlake. W. York: R.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (7688 Q.M. Sjt. H. Westlake. Rifle Bde:) *light contact marks to first and last, nearly very fine and better (5)* £240-£280

Harry Westlake was born in Exeter on 23 August 1869 and served in the Rifle Brigade from 9 September 1885 to 8 September 1906, including overseas service as Colour Sergeant during the South African campaign from 28 October 1899 to 23 May 1900, and later on the island of Malta. Discharged to pension, he rejoined the Colours at York on 1 May 1911 and served with the 5th West Yorkshire Regiment as Quartermaster Sergeant from 1 April 1915. Posted to France 13 April 1915, he returned home and was granted a commission in the 3/4th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 23 August 1915, being promoted Lieutenant on 1 September 1916 and Captain on 6 October 1916. He resigned his commission on 9 February 1921.

Sold with copied service record.

266 **Pair: Private A. Marshall, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (9415 Pte. A. Marshall. R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9415 Pte. A. Marshall. R.A.M.C.) *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine (2)* £120-£160

× 267 **Four: Corporal G. W. Hayford, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Volunteer Medical Staff Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (523 Pte G. W. Hayford, Vol: M.S.C.) clasp loose on riband as issued, *top lugs removed*; 1914 Star (1694 Pte G. W. Hayford. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1694 Cpl. G. W. Hayford. R.A. M.C.) *generally very fine or better (4)* £140-£180

George W. Hayford served during the Second Boer War with the Woolwich Company, Volunteer Medical Staff Corps at the Rhodesian Field Force Hospital. He re-engaged for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps and served on the Western Front from 15 November 1914. Hayford was discharged on 10 March 1917.

268



Pair: Private E. W. Thomson, Cape Mounted Rifles

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (3414 Pte. Pte. F. W. Thomson. Cape M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3414 Pte. Pte. F. W. Thomson. Cape M.R.) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £500-£700

F. W. Thomson attested into the Cape Mounted Rifles and served during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement.

269 Five: Regimental Sergeant Major H. E. Mantell, 4th Regiment, South African Mounted Rifles, late South African Constabulary

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (821 3rd Cl: Tpr: H. E. Mantell. S.A.C.); 1914-15 Star (R.S.M. H. E. Mantell 4th S.A.M.R.); British War 1914-20 (1st C/W.O. H. E. Mantell. 1st S.A.I. Bgde); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (1st C/W.O. H. E. Mantell. 4th S.A.M.R.); Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Rgtl. Sgt. Maj. H. E. Mantell. 4th Rgt. (S.A.M.R.)) *generally very fine* (5) £300-£400

270**Six: Chief Petty Officer G. J. Coleman, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (G. J. Colman [*sic*], A.B. H.M.S. Marathon.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (161448 G. J. Colman [*sic*], P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Philomel.); 1914-15 Star (161448, G. J. Coleman, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (161448 G. J. Coleman. C.P.O.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (6) £500-£700

George John Coleman was born in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, on 7 February 1876. A tin worker, Coleman joined the Royal Navy on 4 July 1891, serving initially aboard the drill ship *Tricomalee* at Southampton Water, before being sent to the training ship *St. Vincent* at Portsmouth. Transferred to the iron screw corvette *Boadicea*, Coleman was raised Able Seaman and served during the Boxer Rebellion aboard the cruiser *Marathon*. Despite a sentence of 42 days' hard labour for drunkenness, Coleman witnessed promotion to Petty Officer 2nd Class aboard *Forte* on 22 January 1904. Raised Petty Officer 1st Class, he was present aboard the cruiser *Philomel* when she was urgently dispatched to Italy on 31 December 1908 with medical staff and supplies for the victims of the massive earthquake at Messina. Three weeks later *Philomel* went to Africa and was engaged in the blockade of the Somali coast from Aden to Mombassa.

Coleman remained in service during the Great War, spending much of his time aboard the destroyers *Archer* and *Penn*. The latter enjoyed an eventful war as part of the screen for the 1st Battle Squadron, charged with protecting the dreadnoughts from enemy submarines. On 19 August 1916, she was despatched to pick up survivors from the light cruiser *Nottingham* which had been sunk by a torpedo launched by the *U-52*. A short while later, *Penn* was engaged in fending off attacks by Zeppelin airships against the fleet. Raised Chief Petty Officer on 1 May 1917, Coleman was shore demobilised on 27 February 1919.

271 Pair: Chief Petty Officer R. McKenzie, Royal Navy

China 1900, no clasps (R. McKenzie, P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Orlando.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (146656 Richard McKenzie, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Excellent.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £160-£200

Richard McKenzie was born in Cockmuir, Elgin, in November 1872. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1888, and advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in May 1899. His service included with H.M.S. *Orlando* from February 1899 to April 1903. McKenzie advanced to Acting Chief Petty Officer in November 1911, and was shore pensioned shortly afterwards. He was mobilised as Chief Petty Officer in August 1914, and served at H.M.S. *Excellent* and H.M.S. *President III* during the Great War.



A scarce 'double issue' India General Service group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Smith, 2/151st Native Infantry, late 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) and 5th Punjab Infantry, Indian Army, who was wounded at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915, and was later Mentioned in Despatches

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (Lieutt. A. A. Smith 5th. Pjb Infy); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Capt. A. A. Smith - 58th. Rifles.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. A. A. Smith, 58/Rfls. F.F.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. A. Smith.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (Lt. Col. A. A. Smith 2-151 Infy.) *last officially re-impressed, mounted for wear, generally very fine and better* (6) £700-£900

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 January 1919.

Alfred Aquila Smith was born on 2 January 1877, the eldest son of Dublin-born civil servant Vincent Arthur Smith, C.I.E, Indian Civil Service, in Allahabad, Bengal. Educated at Cheltenham College, he was commissioned in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Cheshire Regiment in February 1896 and transferred to a Regular Army in December 1897, being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment. Posted to the 2nd Battalion then serving in India, he was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps in February 1901 and attached to the 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry. He was subsequently appointed to 5th Punjab Infantry on 18 October 1901.

At the time Smith joined the regiment it was engaged in a series of punitive expeditions against the Darwesh Khel Wazirs and Mahsuds of Waziristan which lasted up to February 1902, for which the clasp 'Waziristan 1901-2' was awarded. The following year the 5th Punjab Infantry became 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Promoted Captain on 1 December 1906, Smith took part in the punitive operations in Mohmand country in 1908 and was present at the engagement at Kargha.

In 1914 the 58th Rifles was stationed at Chaman on the border of Afghanistan, which served as an important trade point in the Baluchistan region. The Regiment was mobilised in August 1914 and Captain Smith was appointed to command the depot, along with Lieutenant J. O. Nicholls, which was then temporarily based at Chaman with the plan to move the depot to Multan shortly afterwards.

He was sent to France to rejoin his unit in December 1914. There Smith witnessed the Indian Corps in action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle; in misty conditions on 12 March 1915, the Germans launched a half-hearted assault which was easily repulsed at a cost of 70 Prisoners of War. According to the *History of the 5th Battalion* Smith was wounded during the engagement, alongside 11 Indian ranks killed. Marched back to billets in Paradis, the survivors later fought at Aubers Ridge before transferring to Egypt and then Palestine. Promoted Major, Smith subsequently rejoined the battalion on 6 December 1917:

'The 58th Rifles, now, on December 10th, received orders to join the 232nd Brigade then at Jimsu, where it arrived the same day after a march across a roadless, rain-sodden country, and on the 11th the 75th Division advanced its front to the line Midieh - Kh. Hamid - Budrus - Sheik Obeid Rahil in the XX1st Corps area, meeting with slight opposition in the process. On this day "C" Company under major A. A. Smith - who had only rejoined a few days previously from command of the regimental depot at Multan - supported a company of the 4th Devons in the capture of the Khurbat Zebdah Ridge, then passing through and taking Khurbat Hamid, after a short fight in which one man was killed and two wounded... On December 15th the Regiment was on the left of the Brigade in the storming of the very steep Khurbat Ibanneh position, taking prisoner 2 officers and 11 men; the casualties in the 58th from the 1st to 31st were 4 men killed and 18 wounded, whilst the captures totalled 3 officers, 25 men and one machine gun (*ibid*).'

Smith was promoted acting Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1918 and left the regiment to take over command of the 2nd Battalion, 151st Infantry, a newly raised infantry battalion. On 10 June, the 2nd Battalion, 151st Infantry joined the 29th Brigade, 10th (Irish) Division and remained with the division for the rest of the Sinai and Palestine Campaign, taking part in the Battle of Nablus (19-21 September 1918).

Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the advance of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Smith returned with his unit to India in early February 1919; there they were mobilised for service in the the Third Afghan War, forming part of the Thal Relief Column.

Smith relinquished command on 10 June 1919 and the battalion was disbanded on 31 July 1920. He retired from the Indian Army on 3 June 1921 and died on in Chiswick, Middlesex, on 14 July 1930.

Sold with extensive copied research.

273 *Pair: Chief Petty Officer W. Lee, Royal Navy*

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. Lee, Act. C.P.O. H.M.S. Highflyer.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII. R. (Walter Lee, C.P.O. H.M.S. Boscawen.) *contact marks, very fine* (2) £240-£280

Walter Lee was born in Southleigh, Devon, on 4 October 1871 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class on 1 October 1887. Advanced Chief Petty Officer on 15 May 1903, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Highflyer* during operations off the coast of British Somaliland, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 October 1904, and was shore pensioned on 3 October 1911.

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Pair: **Stoker Petty Officer F. A. Newcomb, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (296211 F. A. Newcomb, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (296211. F. A. Newcomb. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*.) *very fine (2)* £280-£340

Frederick Alfred Newcomb was born in Chatham, Kent, in October 1882. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in November 1900, and advanced to Stoker Petty Officer in June 1908. His service included with H.M.S. *Hyacinth* from 30 March 1909 to 25 April 1911. On the latter date he was 'discharged dead' in Port Said, due to typhoid.

Sold with two cabinet photographs of recipient in uniform, and letter of condolence written by H.M.S. *Hyacinth's* Chaplain (Francis T. Robinson) informing the recipient's wife of his death due to illness, dated 25 April 1911.

275



Six: **Sergeant A. Brown, Seaforth Highlanders, who was wounded on the Western Front in 1914, was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches for services with the Waziristan Field Force**

India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1908, Waziristan 1919-21 (8427. Corporal A. Brown 1st. Bn. Seaforth Highlanders); 1914 Star, with clasp (8427 Pte. A. Brown. 1/Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (8427 Pte. A. Brown. Seaforth.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (8427 Pte. -A.Sjt.- A. Brown 2-Seaforth.); **Romania, Kingdom**, Cross for Good Service, Second Class, silver, unnamed as issued, *very fine and better, the last scarce (6)* £600-£800

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1921:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with operations of the Waziristan Force.'

Romanian Cross for Good Service Second Class *London Gazette* 29 September 1922:

'For distinguished service during the war of 1914-19.'

Alexander Brown was born in Perth, Scotland, on 28 March 1883. A dyer by trade, he attested for the Seaforth Highlanders on 12 September 1900 and served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt from 5 February 1901. Transferred to Nasirabadin, Wazirabad and Nowshera on the North West Frontier of India, Brown was raised Corporal on 7 December 1907, and joined the Zakha Khel expedition. As one of the most powerful sections of the Afridi tribe, the Zakha Khel were famed for their attacks in the Khyber and Bara Valleys during the 1897 Tirah Campaign. By the autumn of 1907, they had branched out into wholesale armed robbery and were proving a menace to any unfortunate who happened to stumble onto their lands.

As autumn turned to winter, British forces began making their way through the Khyber to Ali Masjid, via a series of very bad tracks. Taken by surprise, the Zakha Khel were unable to unite into a large force and reverted to long-range sniping; small skirmishes occurred, but the experienced Highlanders and men of the 45th and 54th Sikhs gave them rough handling, the enemy very soon realising the futility of resistance. Returned to Jamrod in heavy rain, the troops barely had time to wash and replenish their supplies when reports came in of signs of unrest in Mohmand country to the north west of Peshawar. On 22-23 April 1908, the tribesmen made a determined attack on the posts at Matta and Garhi Sadar, causing 62 British casualties. In retaliation, the Seaforth Highlanders marched up the Bohai Dag valley and engaged with the enemy all day on 18 May 1908, causing significant casualties. On 28 May 1908, they pressed on against the Baizais and destroyed villages and towns as far as the border, the Seaforth Highlanders losing seven men killed in action.

Promoted Sergeant on 25 February 1912, Brown left Agra on 21 September 1914 and landed in Marseilles for service in France as part of the Dehra Dun Brigade (19th Indian Brigade) of the 7th (Meerut) Division. Remaining with the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, he was heavily engaged on the Western Front before receiving a gunshot wound to the hip that necessitated evacuation to Boulogne and on to Fort George, near Inverness, on 14 November 1914. A series of garrison postings followed at Cromarty, before Brown returned to India for service in Waziristan. Placed on detachment with the Command and Staff of the 2nd Battalion, working on lines of communication, Brown was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in 1921. His work was further recognised by two 'mentions', the first by General Sir. C. C. Munro on 10 June 1921: 'for distinguished service during operations in Waziristan 1919-20'; the second on 1 June 1923 by General Lord Rawlinson of Trent: 'for distinguished service during operations in Waziristan 1920-21'.

Sold with copied research.

276 *Four: Seaman H. Henderson, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Reserve, who was taken Prisoner of War by the Germans after the defence of Antwerp in October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (B.3775. H. Henderson, Sea. R.N.R. Hawke Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (3775B. H. Henderson. Smn. R.N.R.) BWM erased; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (32330. H. Henderson. Smn. R.N.R.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (4)* £260-£300

Henry Henderson resided in Aberdeen, Scotland, and joined the Royal Naval Reserve in October 1905. He transferred to the Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, on 16 September 1914, and was taken Prisoner of War after the defence of Antwerp the following month. Henderson was interned at Doebnitz in Germany for the duration of the War, was repatriated in January 1919, and discharged in April of the same year.

277 *Three: Private L. Levy, Royal Fusiliers, later Gloucestershire Regiment, who was awarded two Wound Stripes*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (L-9655 Pte. L. Levy. 1/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9655 Pte. L. Levy. R. Fus.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140

Lewis Levy was born in 1884 and attested for the Royal Fusiliers in London in August 1902. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 September 1914, before transferring to the 3rd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment on 1 September 1916. Awarded two Wound Stripes, he was discharged on 30 November 1918, after having served 7 years and 118 days with the Colours, and 8 years and 362 days with the Reserve, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. B.56976.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Discharge and Character Certificate; named War Badge enclosure; named War Office letter confirming the award of the 1914 Star and clasp; the recipient's Wound Stripe; an *empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin; and an unnamed silver shooting medal.

278 *Four: Private J. Holder, Middlesex Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp (L-14042 Pte. J. Holder, 4/Midd'x. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-14042 Pte. J. Holder. Midd'x.R.) mounted as worn; Defence Medal, unnamed, also mounted as worn, *some edge bruising, fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Private Joseph Holder, 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, entered the French/Flanders theatre of War on 14 August 1914.

Sold with cap badge added for display purposes and with copied Medal Index Card.

279 *Nine: Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Boileau, Royal Army Service Corps*

1914 Star, with clasp (2.Lieut: D. W. Boileau. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. W. Boileau.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (Capt. D. W. Boileau.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (9)* £200-£240

Digby Whicher Boileau was born in Blackheath in 1893 and educated at Cranbrook School and the Royal Military College Sandhurst. Appointed to a commission in the Army Service Corps in September 1912, he served at Woolwich and Aldershot under training. Posted to France on 16 August 1914, Boileau initially acted as Requisitioning Officer to No. 5 Brigade and was present at the Retreat from Mons and supply and transport duties on the Aisne, Ypres Salient, Neuve Chapelle and La Basse until January 1915.

Transferred to Egypt in April 1915, he witnessed brief service on the Gallipoli Peninsula as officer commanding a mule transport company tasked with supplying ammunition to the Royal Naval Division. Returned to Egypt a few days later, he was invalided to England with enteric fever in November 1915 and later crossed the border to Scotland as officer commanding A.S.C. Forth Defences at Edinburgh. In 1917, Boileau joined the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force as Adjutant and officer commanding a draft of 650 A.S.C. motorised transport recruits; sent to Amara and Basrah, he later transferred to Persia as part of 'Dunsterforce', charged with maintaining lines of communication and anti-Bolshevik resistance. This work involved feeding 80,000 Jelu refugees from the Lake Van District and protecting minority groups from persecution at the hands of the Kurds.

Placed in command of a mule transport company of the Indian Army Service Corps until February 1921, Boileau took the opportunity to qualify in Urdu and colloquial Persian; he likely used these languages whilst commanding his company in Baghdad and defending the Baquba railhead as Chief Supply and Transport Officer. Engaged in 'mopping up' operations at Hillah on the Euphrates, he faced fairly stiff resistance from the Shia tribesmen, most notably at the capture of Diwaniyeh - an important strategic town 60 kilometres downstream.

Returned to Aldershot, Northern Ireland, York and Edinburgh between 1921 and 1931, Boileau later acted as Commandant of the Indian and Burmese Contingents Camp at Hampton Court at the time of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. Raised Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1939, he crossed to France in September 1939 in command of a motorised transport company of 250 vehicles tasked with maintaining GHQ artillery units under 2 Corps with ammunition, petrol and rations. Moved south following the German Blitzkrieg, he departed Marseilles for Gibraltar on 19 June 1940 and sailed around the Cape for India in the winter of 1941-42; appointed Deputy Director of Transport at Delhi, Boileau spent the remainder of the campaign concerned with the supply of 14th Army, including everything from jeeps to tank transporters, ponies and donkeys for pack transport, camel and bullock cart companies, and the elephant company in Burma. Returned home to England as ADST Eastern Command in February 1945, he was named upon the retired list in April 1948 and spent the next few years compiling *The official history of Supplies & Transport in the British Army, 1939-45*. Relocating to Stoke Abbott in Dorset, Boileau died in 1976.

Sold with extensive copied research.

- 280** *Pair: Private R. G. Lucas, 9th Lancers*
1914 Star (5117 Pte. R. G. Lucas. 9/Lrs.) with copy clasp to which he is not entitled; British War Medal 1914-18 (9L-5117 Pte. R. G. Lucas. 9-Lrs.) *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private R. De Gruchy, Gloucestershire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (52512 Pte. R. De Gruchy. Glouc. R.) *good very fine*
Victory Medal 1914-19 (**L-2063 Pte. J. W. Tranmere. 9-Lrs.**) *extremely fine (5)* £140-£180

Richard G. Lucas served in France and Flanders from 27 August 1914 and was discharged unfit for military service on 19 July 1915. Sold with copied photograph and copied Medal Index Card.

Raymond De Gruchy was born at Woodlands, Trinity, Jersey, on 6 July 1889. Sold with copied Medal Index Card together with copied Jersey Identity Card and Registration Form (1940) which states that Raymond De Gruchy was a baker and had also served in the Jersey Militia.

John W. Tranmere served in France and Flanders from 15 August 1914, and is entitled to the 1914 Star. Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

- 281** *Three: Gunner J. Whitfield, Royal Field Artillery*
1914 Star (26517 Gnr. J. Whitfield. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (26517 Gnr. J. Whitfield. R.A.) *light contact marks, very fine*
- Three: Private F. E. Davis, Army Service Corps*
1914 Star (CMT-2762 Pte. F. E. Davis. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (CMT-2762 Pte. F. E. Davis. A.S.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* £100-£140

James Whitfield attested into the Royal Field Artillery and served during the Great War with the 40th Brigade on the Western Front from 19 August 1914. The brigade saw action with the 3rd Division at Mons, the subsequent retreat, at Le Cateau, the Marne and other early battles. He was discharged time expired on 15 September 1915.

Frank Ernest Davis, a motor driver with Rolls Royce in Derby, was born in Nottinghamshire on 7 November 1889. He joined Rolls Royce around 1910 and later attested into the Army Service Corps as a 'Category C' Reservist at Derby on 30 April 1914. Mobilised on 6 August 1914, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, possibly working in one of the 18 Rolls Royce Armoured Cars. He was discharged upon the termination of his engagement on 11 May 1916.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards and copied research.

- 282** *Five: Lance-Corporal W. A. Wilson, East Surrey Regiment*
1914 Star (L-9865 L. Cpl. W. A. Wilson. E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9865 Pte. W. A. Wilson. E. Surr. R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.L.R., 1st issue (William Albert Wilson) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, with crosses swords, bronze, unnamed, with case of issue; together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '482797', *good very fine (5)* £300-£400

William Albert Wilson, a native of Balham, south London, attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 October 1914. Subsequently transferring to the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and then the 22nd Battalion, London Regiment, he was promoted Sergeant and was awarded the French Medal of Honour whilst serving on attachment with the 7th (Indian) Divisional Signal Company (*London Gazette* 16 January 1920). In civilian life he served as a Cableroom Telegraphist with the External Telecommunications Executive, General Post Office, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1954 (*London Gazette* 24 September 1954).

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the French Medal of Honour; a small silver and enamel Regimental prize fob, the obverse engraved '2nd. XI. R.A.T.A. Football Competition', the reverse engraved '2/East Surrey Regt. Runners-up 1914 9865 L/Cpl J. [sic] Wilson.'; an East Surrey Regiment cap badge; and copied research.

- 283** *Family Group:*
- Three: Private O. Monger, Hampshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 1 July 1915*
1914 Star (9212 Pte. O. Monger. 1/Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9212 Pte. O. Monger. Hamps. R.); Memorial Plaque (Osmond Monger) *very fine*
- Pair: Private C. Monger, Worcestershire Regiment, later King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 4 April 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (52388 Pte. C. Monger. Worc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Monger) *very fine (7)* £300-£400

Osmond Monger was born at Ibworth, Hampshire, and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Basingstoke. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, and was killed in action on 1 July 1915. He is buried in Talana Farm Cemetery, Belgium.

Charles Monger was born at Ramsdale, Hampshire, and attested for the Worcestershire Regiment at Basingstoke, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front. Transferring to the 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, he died of wounds on 4 April 1918, and is buried in Denain Communal Cemetery, France.

Three: Second Lieutenant J. R. Speeding, Royal West Surrey Regiment, late 14th (County of London) Battalion (London Scottish), London Regiment, who fought in the gallant 'Halloween' charge at Messines on 31 October 1914, and survived the First Day of the Battle of the Somme when the London Scottish suffered nearly 600 casualties

1914 Star (1623 Pte. J. R. Speeding. 14/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. R. Speeding) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

Jack Rowland Speeding was born in Leytonstone on 24 February 1893, the son of Lagos (West Africa) Harbour Master William Clementenville Speeding. Educated at The High School for Boys, Croydon, Speeding took pre-War employment as a bank clerk for the County of Westminster Bank and lived in an apartment on The Prince of Wales Road, Battersea Park. He subsequently attested for the 14th Battalion, London Regiment, at Buckingham Gate on 4 March 1912 and embarked for France with the 1/14th per S.S. *Winnifredia* on 15 September 1914 as part of a fairly exclusive club; his compatriots were entirely composed of white-collar London professionals headed by private school boys and university-educated men, who had paid a subscription to join and had proven themselves Scottish by birth or parentage.

Initially sent to St. Omer, the men spent their first few weeks overseas employed as labour and prisoner escorts. Transferred to lines of communication duties, their role soon changed in October 1914 as the British line began to fragment along a ridge of high ground running south from Ypres known as the Wyttschaete-Messines Ridge. Considered strategically vital, if the Germans managed to occupy and hold this position then they could dominate the ground to the west and endanger the British force holding Ypres.

The Stand of the London Scottish at Messines

Described as a 'baptism of fire' on 31 October 1914, the repulsion of four separate German bayonet attacks by men of the 14th London Regiment is perhaps the most significant action in the storied history of the Regiment, later immortalised in a famous artwork by Richard Caton-Woodville. Commencing around 9pm, waves of enemy charged at the British lines and were driven back by rifle fire and a series of counter-attacks. Forced to 'single feed' rounds one at a time into the newly-issued Mark 1 rifles, the London Scottish immediately compensated for weak springs and incorrect front stop clips through steady shooting and the experience of training; proud of their marksmanship at Bisley, they proved highly efficient in administering the 'mad minute' of 15 aimed shots in 60 seconds.

Despite desperate resistance, enemy forces of the 6th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Division attempted to make their way around the Battalion flank; with isolated pockets of wounded and exhausted men forced to surrender, Speeding succeeded in withdrawing to the west, one of 416 men who successfully made their way to Wulveringhem to regroup and take stock. Praise for the London Scottish, the first Territorial Force troops to see action, was as fulsome as it was generous; within hours of the engagement, Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces, sent a telegram to Colonel Malcolm:

'I wish you and your splendid regiment to accept my warmest congratulations and thanks for the fine work you did yesterday at Messines. You have given glorious lead and example to all Territorial troops who are fighting in France.'

The London Scottish were destined to spend the next month undertaking primitive trench duties in and around Hazebrouck, the casualties from sniping being unrelenting. Posted to Neuve Chapelle and Loos, Speeding and his comrades returned to the line on 25 July 1915, and on 5 August became the subject of a German barrage when their pipers played 'God Save the King' to mark the commencement of the second year of the War. Serving as part of 'Green's Force', the London Scottish faced bitter fighting around the Loos Chalk Pit before making their way to the Fosse Way trench system near Le Rutoire. A contemporary account notes: 'We were shelled and gassed out of these trenches several times that day... and in the evening it was raining so hard that we got out of the trench to save ourselves from swimming... everyone looked wrecked. Muddy and covered with dirt, many had lost their bonnets and no shave since the 21st. We were wrecks.'

Returned to England on 6 January 1916 - likely exhausted - Speeding was attached for duty at the Administrative Centre at Buckingham Gate on 22 January 1916. He returned to France four months later, and was marked Category 'A' by a medical board assessment held at Rouen on 22 April 1916. He rejoined the 1/14th Battalion on 14 May 1916 and was soon back in the front line in front of Hebuterne on 1 June 1916 in the build up to the Battle of the Somme. Located on the line of the Hubuterne-Puisieux Road, the London Scottish emerged from their front line trenches and pushed forward into a smoke cloud on 1 July 1916; amidst hand-to-hand fighting and a scramble for the ground around the mine crater at La Boiselle, the men advanced with bomb and bayonet into a landscape which had been so decimated by the Allied artillery bombardment that it was practically impossible to distinguish the German trenches. Despite early success, the scene deteriorated in the afternoon - made worse by the enemy retaining the higher ground and the London Scottish suffering from a lack of ammunition. Facing a retaliation of gas shells, Speeding and his comrades were forced to retreat back to the British lines; of the 856 all ranks who had gone into action that morning, just 9 officers and 257 other ranks stood ready to fight the following day. According to *The London Scottish in the Great War*: 'No one could have done more that day than the London Scottish, a fact recognised by the General Officer Commanding in his Divisional Order published the next morning:

'I want to express to all ranks of the London Scottish my sincere thanks for the glorious example of dash and heroism which they set to all arms of the service who were in action with you yesterday.'

Remaining on the Somme Battlefield, the London Scottish relieved the 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment at Leuze Wood on 5 September 1916 and carried out a bombing fight with the Germans around the Quadrilateral. Admitted to No. 14 General Hospital at Wimereux on 28 October 1916 suffering from trench fever, Speeding was evacuated to England per H.S. St. David; he transferred under medical category 'A3' to the Reserve of the 14th London Regiment at Seaford on 10 July 1917 for further recuperation.

Sent to No. 6 Officer Cadet Battalion at Oxford on 29 October 1917, Speeding was discharged from the 14th London Regiment on appointment to a commission in the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, on 26 March 1918. His Officer Cadet Confidential Report was positive: 'A very nice, steady cadet. Has worked hard and done well. He will make a thoroughly trustworthy officer and one who will command respect from all'. Arriving at Battalion Depot at Étapes on 18 June 1918, Speeding's Officer Service Record notes that he was admitted to hospital at Camiers on 26 June 1918. Transferred to the 6th Battalion, he was wounded on 23 August 1918. Speeding survived the Great War - one of a small band of 'originals' who fought at Messines - and relinquished his commission on 4 December 1920.

Sold with copied research, including a group shot of the 'Croydon High School "Old Boy" Territorials', the recipient identified below.

285 *Four: Commander R. C. A. Littleton, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. R. C. A. Littleton, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. R. C. A. Littleton. R.N.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Richard C. A. Littleton) *edge bruising to last, good very fine (4)* £80-£100

Richard Charles Arthur Littleton was born at Warwick Square, Pimlico, on 1 February 1888. He joined the Royal Navy as Naval Cadet on 15 January 1905, serving initially aboard the battleship *Venerable*. Raised Midshipman 15 March 1905, he transferred from *Bacchante* to the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* on 1 March 1910. Sent to the 5th Destroyer Flotilla, Littleton served aboard *Renard* on mine laying operations in the Dardanelles, before being appointed to the command of *Usk* on 3 September 1915. Engaged on the Smyrna patrol and operating out of Port Iero on the Island of Mytelene, *Usk* had a busy time of it enforcing the Turkish blockade.

On 25 April 1917, Littleton transferred to the G-Class 'three stacker' *Rattlesnake*. Raised Lieutenant Commander on 31 August 1918 aboard *Pylades*, Littleton survived the War and transferred to the Portsmouth Training Establishment *Fisgard* in July 1924. He remained in the service of the destroyer fleet a further five years, taking his retirement as Commander in 1929. Littleton died at Luesdon, Blackheath, on 21 November 1945.

286 *Three: Fleet Paymaster J. H. Griffiths, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (Fl. Payr. J. H. Griffiths, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Ft. Payr. J. H. Griiffiths. R.N.) with *flattened* named card boxes of issue, *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**F.16149 J. T. Lewis. A.M.1 R.N.A.S.**) with *flattened* named card box of issue, *good very fine (6)* £80-£100

James Henry Griffiths was born on 16 January 1874. He attested into the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk on 15 July 1890 and was Advanced Clerk on 15 July 1891, Assistant Paymaster on 16 January 1895, and Fleet Paymaster on 31 December 1909. He was discharged medically unfit on 2 February 1917.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extract.

John Thomas Lewis, a chauffeur from Norfolk, was born on 19 September 1884. He attested into the Royal Naval Air Service on 10 June 1916 and served at home in various establishments. Transferring into the Royal Air Force upon its formation on 1 April 1918, he appears to have served as a Fitter Engineer.

Sold with copied R.N.A.S. service papers and copied medal roll extract confirming his sole entitlement to a British War Medal.

287 *Four: Chief Petty Officer H. F. Frost, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J.20054, H. F. Frost, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.20054 H. F. Frost. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (20054 H. F. Frost. P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *nearly very fine and better*

Pair: Ordinary Seaman R. Collette, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J.83779 R. Collette. Ord. R.N.) *good fine (6)* £100-£140

Herbert Frank Frost was born in Sudbury on 24 September 1895 and joined the Royal Navy at Chatham as Boy 2nd Class on 23 September 1912. Raised Able Seaman aboard the pre-dreadnought battleship *Hibernia* 29 September 1914, he transferred to the auxiliary minelayer *Biarritz* on 27 August 1915 and was raised Leading Seaman aboard her on 25 February 1918. Serving under the command of Captain Edgar R. Morant in the Mediterranean, the *Biarritz* was criticised as 'too small for a large minelayer and too slow for a small one...' Another serious disadvantage was that her 125 mines were carried on the upper deck.

Transferred to a variety of ships and shore establishments, Frost was awarded with his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 December 1928. Posted to *Wanderer* and *Versatile* between 1930 and 1934, he was shore pensioned on 23 September 1935 but returned as Chief Petty Officer for home service at *Pembroke* during the Second World War. He died at Sheppey in Kent in 1973.

Ralph Collette was born on the island of Guernsey on 6 November 1900, the third son of photographic artist Benjamin Collette. He joined the Royal Navy on 15 June 1918 and served aboard the training ship *Powerful* and the battleship *Emperor of India*. Invalided from service 10 September 1919, he later worked as a hotel maintenance man in Hampstead and died on 23 November 1989.

288 *Six: Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class E. Amis, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Euryalus during the Messina Earthquake Rescue Operations in December 1908*

1914-15 Star (271805 E. Amis. E.R.A.3., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (271805 E. Amis. Act. C.E.R.A.2. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (271805 E. Amis. C.E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Egmont.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Bravery, Fourth Class, unnamed, *an unofficial later striking in lemon-gilt*; **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *generally very fine (6)* £400-£500

Ernest Amis was born in Cromer, Norfolk, on 31 July 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Artificer on 8 August 1904. He served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from 18 August 1908 to 31 May 1909, and was present in her during the rescue operations following the Messina Earthquake in December 1908. Advanced Engine Room Artificer Third Class on 19 June 1912, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Kent* from 3 October 1915 to 10 June 1918, and saw further service in various shore-based establishments. Promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 October 1919, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 October 1921, and was shore pensioned on 11 October 1932. Recalled for War Service on 31 July 1939, he was shore invalided, 'Permanently Unfit for Naval Service' the following day.

Sold with four original Messina Earthquake postcards; copied service papers; and other research. The award of the Russian Medal is unconfirmed, but a large number of these awards were unGazetted.



A League of Neutral Countries Life Saving Medal group of four awarded to Leading Telegraphist G. Lea, Royal Navy, for his assistance in rescuing the crews of six Dutch merchantmen attacked and sunk by a German submarine off the Isles of Scilly on 22 February 1917

1914-15 Star (J.23187, G. Lea. Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.23187 G. Lea. L.Tel. R.N.) unit to BWM officially corrected; League of Neutral Countries Life Saving Medal, bronze, 60mm., the reverse inscribed 'The Netherland Section of the League of Neutral Countries to George Lea in grateful commemoration of the services tendered by the English Sailors who rescued with peril of life the crews of seven unarmed Dutch Merchantmen surreptitiously attacked and recklessly destroyed by a German Submarine, February 22nd 1917.', *good very fine, the last scarce* (4) £500-£700

George Lea was born in Birkenhead on 26 March 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 10 February 1913. He entered training aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* at Devonport and was soon selected for the Telegraphist Branch on 22 November of that year, being posted aboard the battlecruiser *Lion*, the flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty, from 25 May 1914. Present at the Battle of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914, Battle of Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915, and Battle of Jutland from 31 May to 1 June 1916, *Lion* was struck during the latter engagement by fourteen shells which killed 99 sailors and wounded 51, many being stationed in 'Q' turret which was largely destroyed. Advanced Leading Telegraphist on 16 September 1916, Lea remained aboard *Lion* on patrol duties until 9 February 1917, when she was given orders to leave Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands and steam to Rosyth for maintenance work; given a period of leave, Lea travelled to Cornwall.

The events of 22 February 1917 remain largely contentious to this day. Following the German announcement of 1 February regarding the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, the Western Approaches once again became a graveyard to merchant shipping; on 4 February the *UC-47* sank the Dunkirk schooner *Marthe* using explosive charges and the American SS *Japanese Prince* using a single torpedo. At around the same time, the *U-21* under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Hersing was heading home from the Mediterranean after a long operational tour, unaware that he was heading straight towards a neutral Dutch convoy which had been granted 'safe passage' by the German authorities. *The Isles of Scilly in the Great War* by Richard Larn, O.B.E., takes up the story:

'On 22 February Scilly experienced its worst maritime disaster when U.21 put paid to a convoy of eight neutral Dutch ships, sinking six of them in one day. According to 'official sources', the Dutch ships left Amsterdam for the United States putting into Falmouth on passage. On the morning of 21 February, they sailed for the Western Approaches, their destination New York and Philadelphia. It was a beautiful sunny day without a breath of wind, the surface of the sea like a mill pond when, some 30 miles north-west of the Bishop Rock three of the ships were torpedoed in a matter of minutes. Three others had scuttling charges placed on board, whilst two managed to escape, one being the SS *Menado*, which was towed back to Falmouth by a trawler. The combined crews of the six ships, since no lives were lost, filled twenty-eight boats, and made a spectacular entry into St. Mary's, led by the St. Agnes lifeboat *Charles Deere James*.'

The events of that morning created a major diplomatic incident which resulted in Germany transferring to Holland six German steamers that were anchored in the Dutch East Indies as compensation. The Netherlands Section of the League of Neutral Countries awarded a special medal to each lifeboat crew member, as well as the crews of the Royal Naval Patrol Service trawlers and other volunteers involved in the rescue, including Lea; these were later presented by Mrs. Dorrien-Smith on St. Mary's. With over 500 survivors landed on the quayside, the next few days were spent distributing clothing on the pavement opposite the Bishop and Wolf Inn before the crews were transferred to Penzance per *Lyonnesse*.

Returned to *Lion*, Lea witnessed the surrender of the German Fleet and took his discharge from the Royal Navy on 31 March 1920. He later took up appointment in the Royal Indian Marine as a Wireless Operator with the rank of Warrant Officer.

x 290 **Three: Leading Stoker B. Love, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (366348. B. Love, Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (366348 B. Love. L. Sto. R.N.) *light spotting to Star and VM, minor edge bruising, very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**LZ5965 H. E. Harrison. A.B. R.N.V.R.**); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**J. A. Hudson.**); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**233866 H. W. Skipper. A.B. H.M.S. Columbine**) *suspension slightly slack on first and this cleaned; contact marks to last, nearly very fine (6)* £120-£160

Benjamin Love was born in Bridport, Dorset, on 27 October 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 13 November 1907. Advanced Acting Leading Stoker on 9 October 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Dido*, and was confirmed in that rate on 10 April 1915. He was shore invalided on 6 February 1919.

Hubert Watson Skipper was born in Colkirk, Norfolk, on 19 June 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 12 April 1905. Advanced Able Seaman on 21 October 1908, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 June 1922. Shore pensioned on 16 June 1929, he was recalled for service on 25 September 1939, and saw further service during the Second World War, predominately in H.M.S. *Wildfire* and H.M.S. *Pembroke*.

291 **Four: Stoker First Class J. Tinsley, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (SS.116683. J. Tinsley, Sto., 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.116683. J. Tinsley. Sto.1. R.N.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *good very fine (4)* £70-£90

Joseph Tinsley was born in Sunderland on 13 March 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 28 January 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* from 19 April 1915 to 3 August 1918, and was promoted Stoker First Class on 25 November 1915. He was shore pensioned on 25 January 1920, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 29 January 1920.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace Certificate for the Coronation Medal; and a letter of congratulations on the award to Mr. J. Tinsley, S.S. *Corminster*, from the Steamers Department, Wm. Cory & Son Ltd, London.

292 **Three: Seaman O. Jones, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine**

1914-15 Star (8205A. O. Jones, Smn., R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Owen Jones); Victory Medal 1914-19 (8205A. O. Jones. Smn. R.N.R.) *very fine*

Pair: Able Seaman T. E. Arnold, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J.49306 T. E. Arnold. A.B. R.N.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**4428DA J. Trevor. 2. HD. R.N.R.**) *nearly very fine (6)* £80-£100

Sold with a crossed flags cap badge.

x 293 **Three: Petty Officer Mechanic F. J. Smith, Royal Naval Air Service**

1914-15 Star (F.6035 F. J. Smith. A.M.2, R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (F.6035 F. J. Smith P.O.M. R.N.A.S.) *minor traces of verdigris to both Star and VM, nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90

Frederick John Smith was born in Kensington, London, on 20 June 1891 and joined the Royal Naval Air Service for hostilities only on 28 June 1915. Serving at H.M.S. *President II*, he was advanced Petty Officer Mechanic on 1 November 1917, before transferring as a founder member to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918.



Seven: Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Longfield, Royal Engineers and Egyptian Army, who served as Chief Railway Engineer, Alexandria, and Deputy General Manager, Sudan Railways, and was instrumental in the surveying, construction, and supervision of the Suakin-Berbewr-Atbara Railway; thrice honoured by the Egyptian government, he was also three times Mentioned in Despatches

1914-15 Star (Capt: W. E. Longfield. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. E. Longfield.) all with crushed named lids of card boxes of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (William E. Longfield) with crushed lid of named card box of issue, this additionally named 'Glos'; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, Third Class neck badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *Star and Crescent suspension detached but present*, with short section of riband for display purposes; Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class neck badge, silver-gilt, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark to reverse, with short section of riband for display purposes; **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Third Class neck badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *lacking reverse central backplate*, with short section of riband for display purposes, *minor green enamel damage to Osmanieh, otherwise good very fine (7)* £1,200-£1,600



Order of Medjidieh *London Gazette* 27 April 1906.

Order of Osmanieh awarded 1912.

Order of the Nile *London Gazette* 1 August 1922.

William Erlington Longfield was born on 4 June 1874, the sixth son of the Reverend Richard Longfield, of Curraglass, Co. Cork, and was educated at Clifton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, passing out third in his class. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 25 July 1893, and was promoted Lieutenant on 25 July 1896. Attached to the Egyptian Army from December 1899, in 1901 and 1902 he conducted a difficult and complicated survey for the proposed Suakin-Berber-Atbara railway line; as a result of the survey's success, the project proceeded with Longfield being substantially involved in the construction and supervision of the line. Promoted Captain on 1 April 1904, he was appointed to the Order of the Medjidieh in 1906, and was appointed Deputy General Manager of the Sudan Railways. He transferred to the Retired List on 2 December 1909 in order to become Assistant Director of Works in the civil employment of the Sudan Government, and in 1912 was appointed to the Order of Osmanieh.

Recalled upon the outbreak of the Great War, Longfield served as Chief Railway Engineer, Alexandria, as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and was promoted Major in 1916. For his services during the Great War he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 6 July 1917; 16 January 1918; and 5 June 1919).

Following the cessation of hostilities Longfield reverted to the post of Deputy Manager of the Sudan Railways, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1920. He retired in 1922, being awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile on his retirement. Settling in Gloucestershire, he served in the Special Constabulary, was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and wrote a history of the Sudan Railways (published in 1936); he is also mentioned several times in *The Royal Engineers in Egypt and the Sudan* by E. W. C. Sandes. He died on 17 October 1942.

Sold with a French Railways silver Presentation Plaque, the reverse engraved 'Le President Stephane Derville au Capitaine Longfield en Souvenir du Voyage au Soudan Janvier 1908', in red leather case, the lid embossed 'Capitaine Longfield'; an original officer's bronze Royal Engineers cap badge; the crushed named lid of the card box of issue for the recipient's wife's Great War medals 'M. Longfield, B.R.C.S. & O.S.J.J.'; various photographic images of the recipient; and extensive copied research.

295 *Four: Captain F. E. Jones, Royal Engineers*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. E. Jones. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. E. Jones.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* £70-£90

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

296 *Three: Private T. Reed, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 7 June 1917 on the first day of the Battle of Messines*

1914-15 Star (7255 Pte. T. Reed. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7255 Pte. T. Reed. North'd Fus.); Memorial Plaque 'Thomas Reed', *good very fine and better*

Memorial Plaque (**Cyril Henry Leney**) *minor staining to obverse, very fine (5)* £140-£180

Thomas Reed, a native of Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1892 and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 August 1915, and was killed in action whilst serving with VII Platoon, "B" Company, on 7 June 1917, on the first day of the Battle of Messines. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Cyril Henry Leney was born in West Hoathly in 1900 and attested for the Army Service Corps Motorised Transport at Devides on 26 October 1916. Subsequently transferring to the 15th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, on 31 March 1918, he was killed in action on 27 May 1918 and is buried at Hermonville Military Cemetery, France.

297 *Three: Corporal R. L. Wiles, Norfolk Regiment*

1914-15 Star (14382 Pte. R. L. Wiles. Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14382 Pte. R. L. Wiles. Norf. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: Private A. Smith, Durham Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (23294 Pte. A. Smith. Durh. L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (23294 Pte. A. Smith. Durh. L. I.) *very fine (6)*

£60-£80

Robert Lowe Wiles, a bricklayer's labourer from Edmonton, Middlesex, attested into the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Norfolk Regiment on 27 October 1904. Discharged 'Service No Longer Required' on 30 August 1908, he reenlisted into his old regiment for service during the Great War on 9 September 1914 and served on the Western Front with the 3rd Battalion from 30 August 1915. Advanced Corporal on 6 May 1917, he received a gun shot wound to his face on 14 May 1918. Upon recovery, he transferred into the Labour Corps serving with 380 (Prisoner of War) Company from 28 December 1918, before his discharge on 18 February 1919.

Archibald Smith attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 15th Battalion from 9 October 1915. He saw further service with the Labour Corps before transferring back into his previous Battalion and was discharged 'Class Z' following the cessation of hostilities.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards and other research.

298 Three: Lance-Sergeant E. J. Dolan, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 October 1917

1914-15 Star (9098 L. Sjt. E. J. Dolan. Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9098 Cpl. E. J. Dolan. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward James Dolan); Memorial Scroll 'Cpl. Edward James Dolan, Lincolnshire Regt.', *foxing to Scroll, this reasonable condition, the medals and plaque very fine (5)* £120-£160

Edward James Dolan was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Sheffield on 12 September 1914. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 July 1915, and was killed in action on 12 October 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with the recipient's Soldiers' Small Book; a photograph of the recipient; and copied research.

299 Three: Private G. Drummond, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)

1914-15 Star (1609 Pte. G. Drummond. Sco. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (1609 Pte. G. Drummond. Sco. Rif.) mounted court-style for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £40-£50

George Drummond was born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, in 1894, and attested for the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on 9 April 1912. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 March 1915, and was discharged on account of wounds on 25 January 1916. He died at Glassford, Lanarkshire, in 1931.

300 Pair: Private G. E. Ansted, East Surrey Regiment

1914-15 Star (2172 Pte. G. W. Ansted. E. Surr. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2172 Pte. G. E. Ansted. E. Surr. R.) *good fine*

Pair: Acting Sergeant W. Kelly, Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (S-312271 A. Sjt. W. Kelly. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine*

Five: Attributed to C. R. Morgan

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. C. R. Morgan, 31 Four Ash Street, Usk, Mon.', *nearly extremely fine*

1914-15 Star (**No. 3499 Sepoy Ghazi Shas, 128/Pionrs.**); 1939-45 Star (**190195 P. J. Clark**); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; copy Burma Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (2); together with a Royal Air Force Walking and Road Marching Association 2-Day March Medal; a Toronto Scottish cap badge; and a British Legion Women's Section lapel badge, the reverse numbered '288558', *the 1914-15 Star heavily worn, this fair; the rest better*

Copy medals (4): Victoria Cross, reverse of suspension bar engraved '**Pte. Henry Hook 1373 B. Co. 24th Regiment**', reverse of Cross dated '22nd-23rd Jan 1879'; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed; China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860, bronze issue [*sic*], unnamed; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Defence of Ladysmith, Wittebergen, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**2366 Pte. J. Lynch. Bedford Regt.**) *all poor-quality non-Museum quality copies, with some of the clasps loose, fair to fine (lot)* £80-£100

301 Three: Lieutenant R. E. Preedy, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who witnessed extensive action at Loos and during the Battle of the Somme, and later suffered from severe blood loss when two pieces of shell passed clean through his thigh during the German Spring Offensive of 1918

1914-15 Star (6487 C.Sjt. R. E. Preedy. D. of Corn. LI.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. E. Preedy.) *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

Robert Edwin Preedy was born in Plymouth on 20 January 1882 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Camelford on 15 February 1901. Posted overseas to Ceylon and South Africa, he suffered from iodine poisoning whilst serving with the 1st Battalion at Wynberg. Mobilised at Bodmin and advanced Regimental Sergeant Major on 9 September 1914, Preedy landed at Boulogne with the 7th (Service) Battalion on 23 July 1915 and witnessed his unit employed in the defence of front line trenches at the head of Rue Delvas during the Battle of Loos.

Transferred to the Fleurbaix sector in January 1916, the Cornwall's moved to take command of the banks of the Yser Canal which were heavily waterlogged and pock-marked with shell holes. According to *The History of the D.C.L.I., 1914-19*, by Wyrall: 'The position was not always "healthy" when the enemy took it into his head to put over the "heavy stuff"... The work to be done is terrific and the line barely exists.'

Life in the trenches during March 1916 was horrendous. The weather did its best to make things utterly miserable - frost, rain, sleet and snow alternating; after heavy snow had fallen, the sun would emerge and melt it, filling the trenches with icy, filthy water. The enemy was also extremely active, firing aerial torpedoes towards Preedy and the men of the 7th Battalion, causing extensive damage to the overwhelmed trench network. On 11 April 1916, the men encountered a significant German attack which was beaten back. Heavy shellfire characterised another attack on 14 June which resulted in 17 casualties, whilst the Battalion was later heavily engaged in the grim struggle for the possession of Guillemont on 23 August 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. The Battalion War Diary for 31 August 1916, adds: 'Very wet night. Men very tired. Many of the men developing a form of trench foot. Incessant bombardment in support of reserve trenches. Many tear or lachrymatory shells used by Hun in this area.'

Surviving further assaults on Les Boeufs and Le Transloy, Preedy returned home to England on 14 April 1917 and was subsequently appointed to a Commission in the Special Reserve of Officers on 15 November 1917. Posted to the 3rd Battalion, he returned to France and was severely wounded in action on 1 April 1918 during the German offensive on the Somme; according to his Officer Service Record, Preedy suffered two shrapnel wounds to the right thigh which divided his femoral artery. Stretchered to No. 12 Field Ambulance and operated upon immediately, Preedy was later transferred to No. 8 General Hospital at Rouen and evacuated across the Channel to the 2nd Southern General Hospital in Bristol. The wound ended his war, and he was demobilised on 1 February 1919. He later returned to civilian life as an insurance superintendent for the Prudential and died in Stratford upon Avon on 15 November 1961.



An important 'V-Beach' First Day of the Gallipoli landings Mentioned in Despatches group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Rosser, Machine Gun Officer, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, later Armoured Car Division and Royal Tank Corps, who directed 11 machine guns mounted on the bow of the *River Clyde* and prevented a 'position of dire peril' turning into a complete failure

1914-15 Star (Capt. G. A. Rosser. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major G. A. Rosser.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Malabar 1921-22, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt. G. A. Rosser, R. Tank. C.) *the Great War trio fine, the IGS better, the Malabar clasp rare to unit (4)* £700-£900

Provenance: Bill Green Collection of Medals to the Tank Corps, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

George Archibald Rosser was born in Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, on 3 March 1890, the son of Colonel Rosser of 2, Eaton Villas, Hove. Educated at Wellington College, he was appointed to a commission in the Hampshire Regiment on 18 September 1909 and returned with the 2nd Battalion from India to England at the outbreak of the Great War.

Gallipoli - The River Clyde affair

Posted aboard the SS *River Clyde* on 25 April 1915, Rosser witnessed the beaching of the collier at 'V' beach beneath a devastating fire. Adapted as a 'Trojan Horse' with openings cut in her steel hull as sally ports, the men of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Hampshire's and 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers disembarked as sitting ducks and soon found themselves wading through shoulder-deep water. According to *Gallipoli: The Landing*: 'so murderous and accurate was the fire, mainly machine-guns, that a handful achieved their purpose and the gangways and lighters were soon crowded with dead and wounded... A few managed to wade ashore but after No. 9 Platoon of Y Company had lost its commander, Captain Boxall, mortally wounded, and nearly 20 men in a gallant attempt to get ashore, Colonel Carrington-Smith, senior officer on board the Clyde, stopped further efforts as merely entailing useless sacrifice of life.'

Appreciating the failure of the pre-landing naval bombardment - even with 12-inch guns - to neutralise Turkish machine guns and pom poms in the fort above the beach, Rosser and his machine gun teams attempted to offer a glimmer of hope to those men pinned down along 300 yards of sand:

'Meanwhile, the battalion's machine guns on board the *Clyde* under Lt. Rosser and some R.N.D. guns were trying hard to keep down the machine-gun fire and giving effective covering fire to the men ashore, but the well-concealed Turkish guns were hard to locate and harder to silence.'

At 3pm Colonel Carrington-Smith was hit and killed on the bridge of the *River Clyde*. His death coincided with a brief slackening of enemy fire caused by a fresh pounding by three battleships, but for the men ashore, Rosser's machine guns proved essential to their survival until sunset. An extract from *The Story of the 29th Division* by Captain Stair Gillon, confirms:

'Only the machine guns in the bow of the *River Clyde*, ably controlled by Lieutenant G. A. Rosser of the 2nd Hants and Commander Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., of the R.N.D., the morale effect of the naval guns, and possibly the barrier of wire, prevented the Turks from counter-attacking and annihilating the party at the water's edge.'

For this work, Rosser was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 August 1915). Appointed Battalion Adjutant, he later fought at the First and Second Battles of Krithia, being one of just four officers and 204 men present for roll call on 9 May 1915. Withdrawn to a reserve position to recover, Rosser fought his final action on the Peninsula at the Third Battle of Krithia from 4 to 6 June 1915. After receiving a gunshot wound to the thigh, he was evacuated to Mudros and then posted in early 1916 to the Machine Gun Corps Training Centre at Belton Park as Assistant instructor. Raised Major, he was given command of the newly formed 133rd Company, Machine Gun Corps, and directed overseas.

Mesopotamia

Arriving in Turkish Mesopotamia on 19 December 1916, Rosser's time is carefully detailed in his own hand in the official war diary of the 133rd Machine Gun Corps; witnessing first action on 24 December 1916, his unit was heavily engaged in attacking Turkish positions on the right bank of the Tigris at Khudhaira Bend on 9 January 1917; placed in positions around the Abdul Hassan Bend sector, providing support for an infantry assault, his men suffered the loss of one machine gun and a number of casualties in the face of a determined enemy in hand to hand combat. Further engagements included the Battle of Jebel Hamrin and the Battle of Megiddo, where the 133rd M.G.C. were directed in support of 9th Brigade's attempts to break through the Tabsor defences at Sabiye and advance east towards Qalqilye, Kh. Kefar Thilth, 'Azzun and Jjyus in the foothills of the Judean hills. For his leadership in Mesopotamia, Rosser was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917) and was promoted Temporary Major.

Malabar

Attached to 8th Armoured Car Company at Lahore in September 1921, Rosser was placed in command of 25 men, four armoured cars, one Peerless lorry, one Ford touring car and two motor cycles during a period of open rebellion in Kerala, India. His second in command, Lieutenant Dawson, was keen to note: 'We replaced the cavalry; the field artillery were replaced by pack artillery. The flat footed Indian Infantry were replaced by Gurkha and Burmese Regiments... The war became a series of tiger hunts. The infantry were the beaters, the artillery the side stops and we were the guns shooting up anyone that attempted to cross our tracks.'

It was later said that the Mophals developed a healthy respect for the armoured cars as no convoy was attacked when escorted by one. On 20 October 1921, the whole section took part in combined operations with the Gurkhas and Dorset Regiment and managed to engage a band of rebels, killing 46 - mostly with the kukri. In another operation named 'Melmur Drive', all four of Rosser's armoured cars, supported by the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, engaged and killed 246 of the enemy; shortly afterwards, petitions were received from the rebels in the neighbourhood of Malappurum offering their submission. Transferred to operations with No. 9 Armoured Car Company in January 1922, Rosser served on the Takhi Zam line to the south of Waziristan. Posted to Cairo in command of No. 3 Armoured Car Company in 1927, he transferred to the 5th Royal Tank Corps in England and in 1934 had the distinction of becoming the first commanding officer of the 1st (Light Battalion), Royal Tank Corps, equipped with the Vickers Mk. II and Mk. III tanks. Retired on 13 April 1935, Rosser died at Vancouver in Canada on 24 April 1950.

Sold with extensive copied research, including an article about the recipient published in the March 2018 Journal of the O.M.R.S.

x303 *Four: Colour Sergeant H. Bright, Essex Regiment, who landed at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, and was wounded at Gully Ravine on 28 June 1915*

1914-15 Star (7825 Cpl. H. Bright. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7825 Sjt. H. Bright. Essex R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (5999816 C. Sjt. H. Bright. Essex R.) *minor edge bruise to last, good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Harry Bright attested for the Essex Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War at Gallipoli, landing at Cape Helles on the first day of the campaign on 25 April 1915. Wounded at Gully Ravine on 28 June 1915, he was subsequently posted to the Bedfordshire Regiment, before returning to the Essex Regiment, and is individually identified in a unit photograph of 1924 showing the Officers and Men of the regiment who had landed at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, and who were still serving with the regiment.

304 *Ten: Warrant Officer S. W. E. Smith, Royal Air Force, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry and Somerset Light Infantry*

1914-15 Star (10546, Pte. W. E. Smith, Som. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (10546 Pte. S. W. E. Smith. K.S.L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (349966 F/Sgt. S. W. E. Smith. R.A.F.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (349966. F/Sgt. S. W. E. Smith. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (W/O S. W. E. Smith (349966). R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (349966. F/Sgt. S. W. E. Smith. R.A.F.) note initials to first, *very fine and better (10)* £400-£500

Sydney William Edward Smith was born in the Parish of Fenton, Staffordshire, on 6 June 1897. A baker and confectioner by trade, he falsified his age and attested at Shrewsbury for the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 10 August 1914. Posted to France on 1 June 1915, five days short of his 18th birthday, Smith was soon temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry which had suffered grievous losses during the Second Battle of Ypres from 22 April to 25 May 1915. Raised Lance Corporal on 4 September 1915, he returned to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and travelled with the 2nd Battalion to Salonika. Serving as part of 80th Brigade, 27th Division, Smith spent the next three years fighting Bulgarian Forces on the Struma Front, being present at the capture of Yenikoi and the Battle of Tumbitza Farm.

Appointed Transport Sergeant, Smith struggled with malaria and a dislocated right foot, the latter caused by a mule. He returned to England in the summer of 1918 and joined the Royal Air Force on 5 October 1921, his trade on entry being described as aircraft hand and wireless operator. Joining 11 Squadron at Netheravon on 11 February 1925, Smith spent the next few years gaining experience of a wide variety of aircraft including the Fairey Fawn and Hawker Horsley. Sent to Iraq with 6 Squadron on 21 October 1927, he was raised Flight Sergeant on 20 December 1927 and joined 84 Squadron at Shaibah on 1 August 1928.

Awarded the L.S.G.C. Medal on 27 April 1936, Smith served at Tangmere on the permanent staff from 27 May 1938. He spent much of the Second World War stationed at various maintenance units and elementary flight training schools, before being sent overseas to South East Asia Command, Ceylon, on 3 September 1944. Transferred to the Signals Centre at Colombo, followed by Singapore Island, he served during the Malayan Emergency, ensuring the effective maintenance of Beaufighter, Sunderland, Spitfire and Mosquito aircraft, which were essential for operations against Malayan communist insurgents.

Sold with copied research.

305 *Three: Private G. T. Bane, York and Lancaster Regiment*

1914-15 Star (9635 Pte. G. T. Bane. York & Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9635 Pte. G. T. Bane. Y. & L.R.) *edge nicks, very fine*

Pair: Private R. Swarbrick, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (23751 Pte. R. Swarbrick. L.N., Lan. R.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (205304 Gnr. F. J. F. Norman. R.A.; 21876 Pte. G. T. Jackson. S. Lan. R.; ...ghall. Notts. & Derby. R.) *severe corrosion to last partially obscuring naming; Victory Medal 1914-19 (5498 Pte. W. Walker. Bord. R.) verdigris to last, nearly very fine (9)* £80-£100

306 Three: Captain D. A. Haggard, Seaforth Highlanders, later Royal Construction Transport Depot, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. D. A. Haggard. Sea. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with copy M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. D. A. Haggard.) *good very fine (3)* £180-£220

David Amyand Haggard was born in Essex on 12 March 1886, the son of Alfred Hinuber Haggard, and the nephew of the author Sir Henry Rider Haggard. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 May 1915. Advanced Captain, he saw further service with the Railway Construction Transport Depot, Royal Engineers. His entitlement to the M.I.D. oak leaves is unconfirmed. He died in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, in 1965.

Sold with the following related items:

- i) A silver Seaforth Highlanders Bonnet Badge and silver kilt pin.
- ii) A silver Vesta case, engraved 'D. A. H.'
- iii) A silver tobacco box, believed to have belonged to the recipient's father, the lid enfacd with crest and initials 'G. B. H.'
- iv) Metal die for the recipient's visiting card, engraved 'Mr. Dan Haggard'.
- v) Two silver presentation plaques.
- vi) Epaulette from the recipient's Army Greatcoat, with pips for the rank of Captain.
- vii) A copy of the book *Allan Quartermain*, by the recipient's uncle Sir Henry Rider Haggard.

307 Three: Lieutenant R. G. Hunter, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 April 1917

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. G. Hunter. A. & S. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. G. Hunter.); Memorial Plaque (Robert Gibson Hunter) *generally very fine (4)* £200-£300

Robert Gibson Hunter was the son of Robert and Harriette Mary Hunter, of Kirkmailing, Larbert, Stirlingshire. He served during the Great War with "A" Company, 1/7th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the French theatre of War from 28 July 1915. Lieutenant Hunter was killed in action on 23 April 1917, and is buried in the Level Crossing Cemetery, Fampoux, France.

308**A rare Great War Romanian Medal for Bravery and Loyalty 2nd Class group of eight awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. M. Brims, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

1914-15 Star (10477 Sgt. W. M. Brims, A.&S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (115891 Sgt. W. M. Brims. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (115891. Sgt. (A./F/Sgt.) W. M. Brims. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (115891. F/Sgt W. M. Brims. R.A.F.); **Romania, Kingdom**, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, 2nd Class, with crossed swords, silver, mounted as worn and affixed to card for display, *generally very fine (8)* £700-£900

Romania, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, 2nd Class *London Gazette* 15 July 1919.

Approximately 51 Romanian Medals for Bravery and Loyalty awarded to British forces for the Great War, of which only nine were awarded to the Royal Air Force - two of which were 2nd Class awards.

William Mitchell Brims was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in May 1889. He attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in May 1907, with whom he advanced to Acting Quartermaster Sergeant. Brims served with the 1st Battalion in India from 11 August 1914 until 31 January 1915, before serving with the Battalion in the French theatre of War from 17 February 1915. He continued to serve in France until 9 May 1915, and then transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in December 1917. Brims returned to serve France from 20 October 1917 to 5 February 1919. On his transfer to the Royal Air Force he mustered in the trade of Disciplinarian.

Brims served with 55 Squadron in Iraq between 2 November 1921 and 13 October 1923, and was then posted to Egypt where he served with 208 Squadron. He returned to the UK in January 1925, and was posted to Cranwell before serving with 29 Squadron at Duxford and North Weald (awarded L.S. & G.C. in July 1925).

Brims was discharged on 2 May 1931, having completed 24 years' regular service for pension. He transferred to the Reserve, only to be mobilised as Temporary Warrant Officer in August 1939. Brims was posted to R.A.F. Dyce, and then commissioned Flying Officer (on probation) in the ASD Branch in June 1941. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in June 1942, and retired in October 1945. His son Alexander served with the Fleet Air Arm during the Second World War, and was shot down and taken Prisoner of War. Brims died in Sidcup, Kent, in March 1967.

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

309 *Family Group:*

Three: Private L. Higgins, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 May 1917

1914-15 Star (S-737 Pte. L. Higgins. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-737 Pte. L. Higgins. Rif. Brig.) mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private T. W. Higgins, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 17 June 1917

British War and Victory Medals (R-21179 Pte. T. W. Higgins. K.R. Rif. C.) mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private C. A. Higgins, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 3 September 1918

British War and Victory Medals (44082 Pte. C. A. Higgins. K.R. Rif. C.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Alfred Higgins) mounted court-style for display; together with the recipient's London County Council King's Medal for School Attendance (C. Higgins.) with two clasps, one dated 1911-12, and integral top riband bar, *extremely fine (9)* £260-£300

Lawrence Higgins was born in Clerkenwell, London, and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Holborn. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 July 1915, and having transferred to the 7th Battalion was killed in action at Arras on 3 May 1917. He is buried in Wancourt British Cemetery, France.

Thomas Walker Higgins, brother of the above, was born in London and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Finsbury. He served with the 20th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 March 1916, and was killed in action on 17 June 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

Charles Albert Higgins, brother of the above, was born in London and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Whitehall. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 3 September 1918. He is buried in Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sold with copied research.

310 **Three: Private J. W. Rayson, Army Cyclist Corps**

1914-15 Star (3024 Pte. J. W. Rayson, A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (3024 Pte. J. W. Rayson. A. Cyc. Corps.) *very fine*

Three: Sergeant E. B. Wood, Army Veterinary Corps

1914-15 Star (SE-2160 Pte. E. V. [sic] Wood, A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SE-2160 Sjt. E. B. Wood. A.V.C.) *polished and worn, therefore fine*

Renamed Medals: **Three: Sister A. L. Slee, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**

1914-15 Star (Sis/A/L/Slee 37438 Q.A.I.M.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Sis/A/L/Slee 37438 Q.A.I.M.N.R.) mounted for wear, *all renamed, nearly very fine (9)* £100-£140

Sold with an *empty* and *slightly damaged* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas tin.

311 **Three: Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Houlder, 2nd (City of London) Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), London Regiment, who commanded the Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli and on the Western Front**

1914-15 Star (Capt. A. G. Houlder. 2-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. G. Houlder.); together with the related miniature awards; and a 2nd Battalion London Regiment medallion, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Houlder Trophy 1927', *good very fine (4)* £160-£200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 July 1916.

Alec Guy Houlder was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd (City of London) Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), London Regiment on 30 March 1909 and was promoted Captain on 26 July 1912. Promoted temporary Major on 23 September 1914, and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 13 October 1915, he served during the Great War in command of the 2nd Battalion, London Regiment at Gallipoli from 13 October 1915, and saw further service with the Battalion on the Western Front. Confirmed in the rank of Major on 23 March 1917, he relinquished his commission on account of ill health on 1 September 1918, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

312 **Four: Wheeler Sergeant R. Slocombe, Royal Army Service Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an 'Immediate' M.S.M. for Egypt**

1914-15 Star (T4-058781 Whlr: Sjt. R. Slocombe. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (T4-058781 Sjt. R. Slocombe. A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (T4-058781 Whlr: Sjt. R. Slocombe. R.A.S.C.) *very fine and better (4)* £240-£280

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

Robert Slocombe was born in Bridgwater in 1893, and is recorded in 1911 as a French polisher and cabinet maker living with his parents at 28 Angel Crescent, Bridgwater, Somerset. Attesting for the Army Service Corps at the outbreak of the Great War, Slocombe served in Egypt from 31 March 1915 and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 January 1919). Later recognised with the award of the M.S.M., he was demobilised in July 1919 and died in his home town in 1928.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. Certificate and copied research.

313 *Five: Sergeant G. Yeates, Royal Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (T-19616 Far. Cpl. G. Yeates, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T-19616 Sgt. G. Yeates. A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (T-696 Sgt. G. Yeates. R.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (696 Sgt. G. Yeates. R.A.S.C.) *number officially corrected, mounted for wear, scratches to reverse of Star, otherwise very fine and better (5) £140-£180*

George Yeates attested for the Army Service Corps and served as Farrier Corporal during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from 28 March 1915, later being advanced Sergeant.

x314 *Three: Corporal J. Strachan, Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (M2-099503. Pte. J. Strachan, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-099503 Cpl. J. Strachan. A.S.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**172349 Gnr. F. W. Leek. R.A.; 736392 Cpl. C. Craigen. 43-Can. Inf.**) *good very fine (5) £70-£90*

James Strachan attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 September 1915. Promoted Corporal, he was discharged Class 'Z' on 21 April 1919.

Charles Craigen was born at Lossiemouth, Morayshire, in 1892 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Calgary, Alberta. He served with the 43rd Battalion (Canadian Cameron Highlanders), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action by a sniper at Amiens on 9 August 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.

315 *A rare Great War 'India theatre' M.S.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant Major 2nd Class R. T. Short, Royal Air Force, late Army Ordnance Corps*

1914-15 Star (216 Q.M. Sgt. R. T. Short, A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals (338059. S.M. 2. R. T. Short. R.A.F.); Delhi Durbar 1911 (Q.M.S. Short. A.O.C.) neatly engraved naming; Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (216. S.M. 2 R. T. Short) *naming slightly rubbed, and missing unit; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (338059. S.M. 2. R. T. Short. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, (6) £600-£800*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (India).

Awarded the M.S.M. for services in India, one of just 4 M.S.M.s awarded to the R.A.F. for this theatre during the Great War.

Reginald Thomas Short was born in Plymouth, Devon, in December 1876. He enlisted in the Army Ordnance Corps in August 1901, and was attached as Armament Quartermaster Sergeant attached to the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi, India in 1911 (Delhi Durbar confirmed on the roll of Ordnance Department - Headquarters, 6th Brigade A.O.C.)

Short remained in India throughout the Great War, and according to his MIC he had some affiliation with the Royal Flying Corps. This may well have been behind his decision to transfer to the Royal Air Force on its formation. At some stage he re-engaged for a term of 21 years. Short's service record is a little confusing in that an original entry shows transfer to the R.A.F. as being on 5 August 1918 - this is later amended to 1 April 1918. This could be the part explanation of his A.O.C. Service Number '216' continuing to be used during the first few months of the new organisation. Short's R.A.F. M.S.M. is gazetted on 3 June 1919 as '216 S/M2, and surprisingly the medal itself is so named - but with the exception of his unit. Obviously by this time he had the R.A.F. number '338059'. At the time of transfer his unit was R.A.F. Air Park, India confirming his previous attached service to the R.F.C.

Short remained with the above unit until leaving for the UK, 15 May 1920 (R.A.F. L.S. & G.C. announced in AMO N.119/1922, but with an effective date of 13 August 1919). His only unit thereafter being the School of Technical Training, Manston, where he remained until discharged to pension on completion of 21 years' qualifying service, on 13 August 1922. The confusion with the dates of his transfer from the A.O.C. appears to have continued with the award of his medals - with them all being issued a year or two after his discharge. Short died in Truro, Devon, in 1945.

Sold with copied research.

316 *Three: Flight Sergeant A. T. R. Stephens, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*

1914-15 Star (2407 1.A.M. A. T. R. Stephens. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2407 F. Sgt. A. T. Stephens. R.A.F.) mounted for display along with two R.F.C. cap badges; two R.F.C. buttons; and a Royal Flying Corps cloth shoulder title, *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**401923 A. Cpl. W. Webster. R.A.F.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**23210. 2.A.M. F. S. Andrew. R.A.F.**) *very fine (5) £80-£100*

Albert Thomas Ralph Stephens was born in 1892 and attested for the Royal Flying Corps for the Duration of the War on 30 November 1914. Advanced Flight Sergeant on 27 March 1917, he transferred to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918, and was reclassified Chief Mechanic on 1 November 1918. He transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve on 14 May 1919.

William Webster was born in 1885 and attested initially for the 5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 3 August 1917, and then to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918. He was discharged on 20 April 1920.

Frederick Bruce Andrews was born in 1891 and attested for the Royal Flying Corps for the Duration of the War on 21 February 1916. He served with 53 Squadron during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 December 1916, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918. He transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve on 20 October 1919.

Sold with copied service records.

317 A scarce 'Darfur operations' campaign group of four awarded to Corporal A. F. Bailey, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who later flew as an air gunner/observer with 206 Squadron during the Great War - when he was shot down, wounded, and taken Prisoner of War over France on 2 October 1918

1914-15 Star (3740 1. A.M. A. F. Bailey. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (3740. Cpl. A. F. Bailey. R.A.F.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, no clasps (3740 1/A.M. A. F. Bailey. R.A.F.) officially impressed naming, mounted on card for display, *last with naming double-struck in several places, generally very fine or better* (4) £600-£800

Approximately 61 Khedive Sudan Medals for the Darfur operations issued to the Royal Flying Corps, 37 of which being no clasp awards.

Albert Frederick Bailey was born in Kettering, Northamptonshire, in 1891. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in February 1915, and was initially listed in the trade of motor cyclist. Bailey was posted to Egypt in November 1915, and then to take part in the Darfur operations with 17 Squadron in the Sudan. He was admitted to hospital suffering from malaria on 30 September 1916, and returned to the UK for further treatment the following month. Bailey was medically boarded as fit to return for service, and was posted to France on 25 February 1917.

Bailey subsequently served as an air gunner/observer with 206 Squadron (D.C.9.s) in France, and he crashed landed with his pilot (Lieutenant A. B. Seddon) whilst returning from a bombing raid on 29 September 1918; Bailey was hospitalised overnight. Later advanced to Corporal Mechanic, he was not so fortunate on 2 October 1918: this time the aircraft was piloted by Sergeant R. Walker, but it failed to return from a similar bombing raid. Bailey was initially declared as 'Missing', and later publications list him as being killed in action. However, he was in fact taken Prisoner of War by the Germans after being shot down and wounded in the right leg. Bailey was repatriated on 29 December 1918, and finally discharged with a pension for his wounds on 5 June 1919.

318 Four: Orderly W. G. Parker, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem

1914-15 Star (W. G. Parker, B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.); British War and Victory Medals (W. G. Parker, B.R.C. & St. J.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Civic Medal, First Class with swords, silver-gilt, 1 clasp, 1914-1915, *good very fine, the last scarce to a British recipient* (4) £300-£400

Provenance: Tony Sabell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

William G. Parker served as an Orderly with the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem during the Great War on the Western Front from on 2 November 1915.

Sold with an original letter informing Mr Parker that he had been awarded the Belgian Civic Medal in recognition of his valuable and devoted work during the war; and other research.

Note: Only four Civic Medals, First Class, were Gazetted to British personnel for service during the Great War (three to the Royal Army Service Corps and one to the Royal Army Medical Corps, all *London Gazette* 18 August 1920); the vast majority of awards were not gazetted.

319 Five: Private A. Southwell, Royal Army Pay Corps, late 8th Battalion (90th Regiment) Canadian Infantry

1914-15 Star (438117 Pte. A. Southwell. 8/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (438117 Pte. A. Southwell. 8-Can. Inf.) 'Victory' officially re-impressed; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued; together with Silver War Badge (C16551) and a mounted set of five miniature dress medals, *fine and better* (7) £120-£160

A. Southwell, 8th Battalion Canadian Infantry, was born in 1896 and was wounded in the right thigh during 1916 and subsequently discharged. He joined the R.A.P.C. on 29 August 1939, but was discharged on 9 April 1940 being physically unfit.

Sold with original Certificate of Discharge from the Royal Army Pay Corps and a named Borough of Bexley card to accompany the Defence Medal.

x 320 Three: Corporal E. F. Dart, 25th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

1914-15 Star (68365 Pte. E. F. Dart. 25/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (68365 Cpl. E. F. Dart. 25-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Private G. Jones, 12th Battalion, London Regiment

1914-15 Star (3854. Pte. G. Jones. 12-Lond. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3854. Pte. G. Jones. 12-Lond. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Sapper V. Lukuyanio, Canadian Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (469825 Spr. V. Lukuyanio. C.E.) *very fine*

Pair: Private J. F. Dalton, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (438308 Pte. J. F. Dalton. 52-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

United States of America, Allied Victory Medal, 2 clasps, Defensive Sector, Ypres-Lys; Armed Forces Expeditionary Service Medal, bronze, both unnamed as issued, *the first a somewhat later striking, good very fine* (11) £80-£100

321 *Three: Acting Corporal F. White, 21st Battalion, Australian Imperial Force*
 1914-15 Star (69 Pte. F. White. 21/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (69 A-Cpl. F. White. 21 Bn. A.I.F.) mounted court-style for display, *lacquered, pitting and contact marks, polished and worn, good fine* (3) £80-£100

322 *Three: Trimmer J. D. Dean, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (5319T.S J. D. Dean. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (John [sic] D. Dean); Victory Medal 1914-19 (5319T.S J. D. Dean. R.N.R.) *official correction to initial on MMWM, some polishing, nearly very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Henry W. Pattinson**) *contact marks, very fine* (4) £60-£80
James D. Dean attested into the Royal Naval Reserve and served during the Great War.
Henry Wilkinson Pattinson, was born in Liverpool in 1885 and served with the Mercantile Marine during the Great War.

x 323 *Pair: James A. Marshall, Mercantile Marine*
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (James A. Marshall) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £30-£40

x 324 *Three: Stoker First Class R. S. Miller, Royal Navy, later Royal Canadian Air Service and Royal Canadian Mounted Police*
 British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 118917 R. S. Millar [sic]. Sto. 2. R.N.); Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, E. II.R., 1st issue (R. S. Miller.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Mine Clearance Service metal cuff badge; St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, bronze, reverse engraved '431406 Robert S. Miller', with two date bars, for 1945 and 1947, these both numbered '431406'; and St. John Ambulance Association badge, *good very fine* (3) £200-£240
Robert Sydney Miller was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, on 12 March 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 26 June 1918 - for unknown reasons, his surname was recorded as Millar. He served during the latter stages of the Great War in H.M.S. *Newark* from 10 September 1918, and then in the Royal Navy Mine Clearing Service, and was promoted Stoker First Class on 25 October 1919. He was discharged on 8 March 1922.
 Emigrating to Canada in 1927, Miller joined the Royal Canadian Air Force at Winnipeg on 29 January 1929, serving for 3 years and 63 days, before taking his discharge on 31 March 1932. Joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that same year, for many years he worked in the Criminal Investigation Division in Regina, Saskatchewan, and retired on 30 April 1955. He died on 23 February 1958.
 Sold with the recipient's original Royal Navy parchment Certificate of Service and Qualification in Stoker Ratings record; original Royal Canadian Air Force parchment Certificate of Service; and a copy of *The Hidden Threat - The Story of the Mines and Minesweeping by the Royal Navy in World War I* by Jim Crossley.

325 *Pair: Midshipman W. J. B. Riddell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Glasgow*
 British War and Victory Medals (Mid. W. J. B. Riddell, R.N.V.R.) *extremely fine* (2) £70-£90
Provenance: Tony Sabell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

William John Brownlow Riddell was born in 1899 and was educated at the Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University and Moorfields Eye Hospital. Commissioned Midshipman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 9 March 1917, he served during the Great War in the destroyer H.M.S. *Lysander* in the North Sea and English Channel from 10 May 1917 until the cessation of hostilities. Resuming his distinguished medical career, amongst his many latter honours and achievements he was Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Glasgow; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, Western Infirmary, Glasgow; Lucien Howe Lecturer, Harvard, 1946; Charles H. May Lecturer, New York Academy of Medicine, 1946; President of the Ophthalmic section of the B.M.A., 1954; and Convocation Lecturer, University of Cincinnati, 1954. Lately living at Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, Professor Riddell died on 18 February 1976.

Sold with copied research.

Pair: Captain H. C. Vereker, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, who was the pilot of Handley Page 0/100 1463 which was captured intact by the Germans on 1 January 1917 - a much documented incident which led to not only the new aircraft falling into the hands of the enemy enroute to the French theatre, but also the plans for it as well as a full crew. Vereker despite attempts to escape at the last minute was taken Prisoner of War along with four others. He was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches 'For valour whilst in captivity'

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. H. C. Vereker. R.A.F.) *good very fine or better* (2) £500-£700



M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 December 1919:

'For gallantry whilst Prisoners of War in escaping, or attempting to escape, from captivity, or for valuable services rendered in the prison camps of the enemy.'

Vereker's service papers give 'For valour whilst in captivity.'

Henry Connell Vereker was born in April 1895, a native of Somerset, and was a Corporal in the O.T.C. from 1906 to 1912, before becoming a Despatch Rider, Divisional Engineers, Royal Naval Division. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service as Flight Sub Lieutenant on 16 April 1915. Vereker trained as a pilot at Redcar and Eastchurch, and having advanced to Flight Lieutenant was posted to the Handley Page Squadron at R.N.A. S. Manston in July 1916.

Vereker was to fly Handley Page 0/100 1463 on 1 January 1917, in what was to become a 'well documented disaster... [which] delivered a new twin-engined British heavy bomber directly into the hands of the enemy. Two attempts had been made to fly the Handley Page to France in December [1916], but each had been turned back by engine problems. The 1st January was a foggy, wintery day, but another attempt was made, only this time the machine lost its way and was forced to land in enemy territory. It landed at the aerodrome of Flieger Abteilung (A) 208 at Chalandry. The amazed members of this unit found themselves in possession of not only a new bomber type but also comprehensive performance documentation. This 0/100 was subsequently flown and tested by the Germans until it was crashed at Johannisthal aerodrome on the 22nd April 1917.' (*The Sky Their Battlefield*, by T. Henshaw refers)

More detail is given in *Bloody Paralyser – The Giant Handley Page Bombers of the First World War*, by R. Langham:

'Before the operational career of the Handley Page bombers had even started, the Germans were to know all they needed to know about the design itself. When HPs 1462 and 1463 attempted to fly from Manston to Villacoublay on the first day of 1917, despite HP 1462 making the journey with no problems, HP 1463 landed 12 miles behind German lines, delivering a fully intact brand-new Handley Page 0/100 complete with two officers and three air mechanics to a German airfield at Chalandry. One version of events is that the pilot, Flight Sub-Lieutenant Henry Connell Vereker, ran back to the aircraft in an attempt to take off, but as his head and shoulders were just inside the fuselage he was pulled down again by a German. The men were interrogated and then spent the rest of the war as prisoners.

As well as the aircraft itself, there were technical reports and other paperwork that proved interesting to the Germans, and, after being dismantled and transported to Germany, 1463 was reassembled and flown by the Imperial Air Service, complete with insignia. It was written off in a crash on 22 August that year, apparently due to the cabling for the ailerons being reassembled incorrectly.

There were claims later that the Handley Page design was used as a basis for the Gotha G.IV and G.V bombers, a myth that still exists today. Apart from a very basic likeness in design, i.e. both being large, twin-engine biplane bombers, there were no real similarities in the two designs.'

Vereker, along with Lieutenant S. R. Hibbard, Airmen Kennedy, Wright and Higby were all taken Prisoner of War. Vereker was repatriated at the cessation of hostilities, and advanced to Captain in the Royal Air Force. He re-engaged as Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in May 1940.

Sold with extensive copied research, including several photographic images of recipient in uniform - Vereker also features in a group photograph titled 'Twelve inmates of Schweidnitz' which was published in *The Sky Their Battlefield*, by Trevor Henshaw.

327 Pair: Captain C. N. M. Hamilton, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was twice Mentioned in DespatchesBritish War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. N. M. Hamilton.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£80-£100

Charles Norman Maclean Hamilton was born in India on 19 October 1885 and lived at 'Sherwood', Ravensbourne Avenue, Shortlands, Kent. Posted to France with No. 70 Siege Battery 24 March 1916, his unit was initially equipped with four 8-inch howitzers improvised from the cut-down and bored out barrels of 6-inch coast defence guns. It joined the Northern Heavy Artillery Group, part of X Corps, Fourth Army, in readiness for the Battle of the Somme. Twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 May 1917 and 23 December 1918), Hamilton served as Adjutant to 40th H.A.G. and was released from service on 17 July 1919. He is later recorded in 1939 as a Golf Club Secretary living at Godstone; he died at Limpsfield, Surrey, on 7 July 1957.

Sold with copied research.

328 Pair: Second Lieutenant F. W. King, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late Royal Engineers, an S.E.5a pilot who flew just 23 hours and 40 minutes with 40 Squadron before being shot down by the German Ace Leutnant Fritz Rumeys on 17 September 1918. King was taken Prisoner of War, and Rumeys, the 6th highest scoring German Ace of the War, was killed just ten days laterBritish War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. F. W. King. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *generally very fine or better (2)*

£200-£300

Frederick Willis King was born in Battersea, London, in August 1892. He was educated at the London County Council School, after which he was employed as a Shipping Inward Freight Clerk. King initially served during the Great War as a dispatch rider with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of War from 20 July 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star). He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment 1917, prior to transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in September 1917.

King carried out initial training as a pilot, and was posted for operational flying with 40 Squadron (S.E.5a's) in France in March 1918. He took off on an Observation Patrol at 9am on 17 September 1918. King was last seen by members of his patrol at 9.55am South of Cambrai. His aircraft was claimed as the 38th 'Victory' of the German air ace Fritz Rumeys, of Jasta 5. King survived to be taken Prisoner of War, whilst Rumeys was killed just ten days later after colliding with a British plane. He was the sixth highest scoring German ace of the Great War.

King was repatriated at Leith in December 1918, and transferred to the Unemployed List in March 1919. His flying hours are recorded at 23 hours and 40 minutes.

Sold with copied research, and a memory stick, containing further copied research.

329 Four: Foreman of Works Quartermaster Sergeant A. R. Barker, Royal EngineersBritish War and Victory Medals (3895 W.O.C.I.2 A. R. Barker. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3895 F. of W. Q.M.Sjt. A. R. Barker. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (3895 F. of W. Q.M. Sjt. A. R. Barker. R.E.) all with *crushed* named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (4)*

£200-£240

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

Albert Roper Barker was born in Dover, Kent, in 1881. Stating previous service with the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery, he joined the Royal Engineers on 23 October 1899 and qualified skilled plumber at the Curragh on 9 October 1901. Rated very superior on 20 December 1904, Barker was advanced 2nd Corporal 22 November 1906 and sent to Jamaica. Promoted Military Foreman of Works and Quartermaster Sergeant on 2 March 1912, he was posted to France from 10 February 1916 to 16 August 1917, his Army Service Record noting the award of his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1919 and his Meritorious Service Medal on 3 June 1919. His Army Service Record further adds: 'Brought to the attention of the Sec. of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war, d. 28/8/19.'

Sold with copied research.

330 Six: Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Trice, Royal Signals, late Honourable Artillery CompanyBritish War and Victory Medals (624754 Gnr. W. G. Trice. H.A.C. -Art-); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1940, with integral top riband bar, mounted for wear, *minor edge bruise to first, nearly extremely fine (6)*

£200-£240

Walter Glynne Trice was born in Cardiff on 11 August 1898 and attested for the Honourable Artillery Company on 13 September 1916, being posted to France as Gunner in the 309th (H.A.C.) Siege Battery on 25 April 1917. Consisting of four 6-inch howitzers, his unit served as part of No. 88 Heavy Artillery Group and was immediately engaged at Poperinghe. It was here that he was wounded on 3 June 1917, suffering a gunshot wound to the left foot and right leg. According to *The H.A.C. in the Great War, 1914-1919*, his Battery were spotted that afternoon by an enemy balloon. The German guns altered their ranges, and a shell dropped alongside a dugout. The blast wounded three Gunners, one of whom died the next day.

Evacuated home to recover, Trice returned to the Western Front and rejoined his Battery in early November 1917 at a point just beyond the Langemarck-St. Julian road. He spent much of the winter of 1917-18 fighting in the Ypres salient, before being hastily transferred to Bassu and Cappy at the height of the German Spring Offensive. Travelling on to Hem Wood and Curlu Corner, it seems likely that his unit was the last Siege Battery to cross the River Somme before the bridges were blown in the early hours of 26 March 1918. As waves of fast-moving stormtrooper infantry continued to press home their attacks, it fell to the Allied Gunners to keep up a curtain of fire around Clerly and buy time.

Returned home, Trice was appointed to a commission in the Royal Signals in 1921, raised Captain in 1925, Major in 1934, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1937 with the 53rd (Welch) Division. Awarded the 1937 Coronation Medal as Colonel in the Royal Signals Territorial Force, he was further bestowed the Territorial Efficiency Decoration in 1940 as Lieutenant Colonel. From analysis of the recipient's Officer Service Papers, he spent much of the Second World War with 53 Divisional Signals training new recruits and commanding various signal units. His health failing, Trice was struck off strength on 12 July 1945, but remained in the service of the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers. He died at Chester in July 1985.

Sold with copied research.

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- 331** *Pair: Private S. Fraser, Royal West Surrey Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (64433 Pte. S. Fraser. The Queen's R.) *edge digs, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private J. W. Winchcole, Machine Gun Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (34381 Pte. J. W. Winchcole. M.G.C.) *contact marks, some staining, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private P. J. Potter, 24th (County of London) Battalion (The Queen's), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (205281 Pte. P. J. Potter. 24-Lond. R.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Acting Corporal J. Douglas, Army Service Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (M2-020524 A-Cpl. J. Douglas. A.S.C.) *contact marks, very fine*
- Pair: Private R. M. Pennel, Army Service Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (M2- 222461 Pte R. M. Pennel. A.S.C.) *contact marks, very fine (10)* £100-£140
- Sold with a Queens Regiment lapel badge, a Machine Gun Corps cap badge, a Machine Gun Corps sports medallion, bronze, and an MMG lapel badge.
-
- 332** *Three: Acting Corporal J. Trevett, Dorsetshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (200514 A. Cpl. J. Trevett. Dorset. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2111 Pte J Trevett Dorset R) *very fine (3)* £180-£220
-
- 333** *Three: Private W. J. Noyes, Dorsetshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (20645 Pte. W. J. Noyes. Dorset. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5718860 Pte. W. J. Noyes. Dorset. R.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90
- Sold with copied medal index card.
-
- 334** *Pair: Private S. Nicoll, Royal Highlanders*
British War and Victory Medals (S-19772 Pte. C. Nicoll. R. Highrs.) in *flattened* named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Col Sergt. R. Kirkland. 2nd. V.B. R.H. 1903.) engraved naming, *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* £70-£90
-
- 335** *Pair: Private A. Crawford, Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front in April 1918, one of three young Scots brothers to die in the Great War*
British War and Victory Medals (6096 Pte. A. Crawford. Gordons.) *patches of staining to VM, good very fine (2)* £70-£90
- Alexander Crawford** was born in the Parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, around 1896, the son of printfield labourer John Crawford and his wife Elizabeth. Widowed at a young age, Elizabeth set about raising alone four sons and two daughters at 11 Main Street Back, Thorliebank, Glasgow. Posted to the Western Front with the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, Alexander soon heard the news of the death of his brother Richard (S/40918 Private, Gordon Highlanders), who was killed in action on 9 April 1917. A few months later, news would have filtered through of the death of his brother John (278571 Private, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), who died on 15 July 1917. Remaining in the trenches, Alexander Crawford was killed in action during the opening attacks of Operation *Georgette* sometime between 9 and 13 April 1918, as fast-moving German infantry attempted to overrun the Portuguese-held front line and force the British back towards the Channel ports. Aged 22 years, he has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Loos Memorial. A letter from Elizabeth contained in the Army Service Record of Richard Crawford details her feelings:
'I lost 3 sons in this cruel war, all I had...'
-
- 336** *Three: Private A. R. Warner, Rifle Brigade, later Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*
British War and Victory Medals (46129 Pte. A. R. Warner. Rif. Brig.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (538219 Cpl. A. R. Warner. A. & S.H.) *nearly very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 337** *Six: Second Lieutenant F. A. Newman*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. A. Newman.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *contact marks to the Great War pair, these very fine; the Second War awards extremely fine*
- An unattributed group of four to an Arnhem Veteran**
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn; together with an Arnhem 50th Anniversary Medal 1994, unnamed, in *Spink, London*, case of issue; and a Parachute Regiment beret badge and three cloth parachute wings, *extremely fine (11)* £80-£100

338 Five: Quartermaster Sergeant H. Summersgill, Royal Army Medical Corps

British War and Victory Medals (350471 W.O. Cl.2. H. Summersgill. R.A.M.C.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (757 W.O. Cl. II H. Summersgill. R.A.M.C.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (350471 Q.M. Sjt. H. Summersgill. R.A.M.C.) *with minor official corrections*; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (350471 Q.M. Sjt. H. Summersgill. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine* (5) £260-£300

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

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

Harold Summersgill was born in Heywood, Lancashire, in 1891 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps at Manchester on 27 February 1912. He served with the R.A.M.C. as part of the British Expeditionary Force during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 February 1917 to 15 May 1919, and for his services was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal. He was demobilised on 3 July 1919, and was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 148 of April 1920.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

339 Four: Sister Edith M. Salisbury, British Red Cross Society and Order of St John of Jerusalem

British War and Victory Medals (E. M. Salisbury. B.R.C.S. & St. J. J.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Civic Decoration, First Class, 1 clasp, 1914-15, *enamel chipped and reverse centre damaged*; Queen Elizabeth medal, bronze, with red cross suspension, *generally very fine and better* (4) £300-£400

Edith Mary Salisbury was born on 19 June 1887 and lived at Cambay House, Llandoverly, South Wales. A trained nurse, she served during the Great War as a Nursing Sister at Boulogne and with No. 2 A.B. at Calais. She later married bank official John Arthur Davies and is recorded in 1939 as a retired State Registered Nurse (S.R.N.) living in Wembley, London.

Sold with the recipient's British Red Cross Order of St John brass pin badge and General Nursing Council for England and Wales badge, silver and enamel, by Thomas Fattorini, engraved to reverse 'E. M. Davies. S.R.N. 25033 16.11.23.'

340

Pair: Lieutenant G. Budden, Royal Engineers and Royal Flying Corps, a Sopwith Camel pilot with 70 Squadron, who was wounded in aerial combat with Hermann Göring on 29 August 1917

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. Budden, R.F.C.) *good very fine* (2) £360-£440

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012 and September 2017.

Gilbert Budden was born in October 1890, the son of a school master from Macclesfield, Cheshire, and was educated at Clifton College and Manchester University, where he gained a BSc in engineering in 1912.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Budden was employed as a mining engineer out in Mexico, but he made his way home and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in April 1915. Going out to France in 12th Field Company, R.E. in July 1915 (wounded in action in July and August), he would have been present in the Hooge operations in the following month, thereby qualifying for the 1914-15 Star - the whereabouts of which remains unknown.

Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in the summer of 1916, Budden attended No. 2 School of Aviation prior to being posted as a pilot to 70 Squadron in March 1917, but was hospitalised with shock on 23 April after a heavy crash-landing. Returning to duty in the following month, he fought in combats over Menin on the 4th and Roulers on the 5th, while his Sopwith Camel was damaged by A.A. fire during a photographic reconnaissance on the 12th. Budden also participated in ground strafing operations, an attack on enemy transport near Menin being a case in point, when 250 rounds resulted in two lorries colliding.

His most memorable sortie, however, occurred on 5 August 1917. Norman Franks and Hal Giblin take up the story in *Under the Guns of the German Aces*:

Many of Goring's successes occurred in the evening hours and this proved no exception. Ten of Jasta 27's Albatross Scouts took off at 19.45, formed up and headed for Ypres looking for trouble. They found what they were looking for almost half an hour later when they ran into a patrol of Sopwith Camels from No. 70 Squadron. Goring picked out an opponent and attacked. The Camel's pilot seemed anxious to keep the fight above the trench lines and to avoid straying too far over the German side. Goring followed him closely, firing at a range of no more than 50 metres. According to Goring, flames began to come from the Sopwith and, trailing smoke, it went into a spin and was lost in a cloud. The Staffelführer was certain he had shot the Camel down and it seemed his judgement was vindicated when, on 29 August, he was officially credited with the victory.

In fact, Goring's opponent was Lieutenant Gilbert Budden and although he was wounded in the combat and his machine badly damaged, he still managed to land the Camel near Bailleul.'

Declared 'unfit for any service' for many months as a result of the serious nature of the wound to his left arm, Budden returned to instructional duties on the Home Establishment shortly before the Armistice and was transferred to the Unemployed List in September 1919.

After the War, he took up posts as a metallurgical engineer with the Marzipil Copper Company in Mexico and the U.S.A., but returned to the UK on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, and served as the Assistant County Secretary for the Red Cross in Cambridgeshire. He died in June 1953 at the age of 62.

Sold with a file of research including a photographic image of recipient in uniform, and a memory stick, containing extensive copied research.

The emotive Great War pair awarded to R.E.8 pilot Lieutenant A. C. Pepper, 59 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who was shot down by the German Ace Leutnant Kurt Wolff, during "Bloody April", on 6 April 1917. Pepper was wounded and taken Prisoner of War, whilst his observer, Lieutenant W. L. Day, was killed - his pocket watch accompanying Pepper's medals. Pepper was interrogated, and interned in the infamous Holzminden camp - from where he tried to escape in July 1918

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. C. Pepper. R.A.F.) with *damaged* Pocket Watch by *Sewill, Liverpool*, reverse of shell engraved 'Lt. W. L. Day RFC', *medals generally good very fine (lot)* £400-£500

Arthur Chaytor/Clayton Pepper was born in Yardley, Warwickshire, in July 1896, and educated at Bromsgrove School. He was the son of Arthur J. Pepper, the owner of Arthur J. Pepper and Co. Ltd, manufacturing jewellers. Pepper was a Cadet in Birmingham University O.T.C. from November 1914, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 12th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. He volunteered for service with the Royal Flying Corps in 1916, and was posted to the Flying School in Aboukir, Egypt in October 1916. Pepper was posted as a pilot for operational flying with 59 Squadron (R.E. 8's) in March 1917.

Pepper joined the Squadron just in time to be engaged for "Bloody April". On the morning of 6 April, 59 Squadron sent six R.E.8s on a photographic reconnaissance patrol in the vicinity of Vimy Ridge. One aircraft had a camera, the other five were used as protection. The flight left at 0935hrs with Pepper, and his observer Captain William Leonard "Leon" Day, acting as one of the escorts.

Pepper's R.E.8 was hit by anti-aircraft fire and then attacked by three Albatros scouts, part of a large German attack formation consisting of aircraft from Jasta's 2, 3 and 11.

Pepper and Day fell to the guns of the celebrated German Ace, Leutnant Kurt Wolff (33 'Victories'), near Bois Bernard, at 1015hrs. Of the six aircraft, three were lost, with five of the six aircrew killed, and Pepper wounded and captured. This was the worst day of Bloody April.

Pepper wrote the following to Day's family from Karlsruhe POW Camp, 5 May 1917:

'Perhaps you would like to have the details of his end. We were detailed, with several other machines, for duty across the lines. Leon and myself were quite excited when we heard the news as it was his first time across. We went several miles over the lines when the machine was hit by an anti-aircraft shell which broke one of my controls and damaged the machine considerably. Immediately afterwards we were attacked by three enemy fast machines and poor Leon was hit fatally within a few seconds of the beginning of the fight. How I escaped miraculously with a wound in my arm and bad shaking after all my controls had been shot away and the machine had crashed from several thousand feet, does not matter here, but when I came round they told me that poor old Leon had passed away. I was grief-stricken when the little German doctor brought the news, and for days wished that it had been me, for in a way a pilot feels himself half responsible for his observer. I have a few personal belongings of his which the Dr gave me from his pockets, these I will send you as soon as I am liberated.'

Day's last words were 'Pepper, I'm hit'. In all likelihood his family allowed Pepper to keep the watch as a memento of their friendship. There are pictures of the crashed aircraft and the deceased body of Day known. There is also a famous picture of Wolff, in his study, with the shot down aircraft's serial number (amongst several others) on the wall behind him. Pepper, once recovered, was interned at Karlsruhe and eventually at the infamous Holzminden Camp - arriving in the same month as the mass escape. The following additional detail of this time is added by *Under The Guns of The Kaiser's Ace's*:

The Germans appeared to have treated Pepper shabbily from the moment he was captured. The wound in his arm - apart from a cursory dressing by a medical orderly - was neglected for five days as he lay in solitude and isolation in a prison cell. His suspicion that he was being 'softened up' for interrogation was confirmed when a smooth-talking German officer arrived to apologise profusely for the neglect, promising him better treatment if he would just answer a few questions. Pepper declined and was sent on his way to Karlsruhe. From Karlsruhe he was transferred to Treves where an energetic escape committee was beavering away on a large tunnel. Unfortunately, the tunnel was discovered virtually at the moment it was finished, leaving those concerned with the suspicion that the Germans had known about it for some time and had allowed the prisoners to expend their energy and ingenuity to no purpose - a massive blow to morale. In July 1918, Pepper was sent to the dreaded Holzminden camp with its equally despised commandant, Hauptmann Niemeyer. Pepper was high on the escape list for the famous Holzminden tunnel from which it was hoped 150 to 200 prisoners would escape. The first batch reached the tunnel mouth and set off on their pre-planned routes but then the breakout was beset with problems including a man getting stuck in the narrow passage. By the time it was all sorted out, daylight stopped any further departures. Niemeyer, who had considered his camp escape-proof, was furious and made life extremely unpleasant for the remaining prisoners...'

Pepper was repatriated in December 1918, and after the War not only took over the family business, but was also the Chairman of a number of other companies, including agricultural engineering firms. In later life Pepper resided at The Old Cottage, Sharpway Gate, Bromsgrove. He died in February 1971.

Sold with memory stick, containing extensive copied research, and copied service papers, which include photographic images of recipient.

A Great War 'casualty' pair awarded to DH.9 observer, Second Lieutenant W. N. Hartley, 49 Squadron Royal Air Force, an 18-year-old who managed to account for three enemy aircraft forced down out of control over the Western Front, prior to becoming the 33rd 'victory' of Oberleutnant Lothar Freiherr von Richthofen during the first day of the Battle of Amiens on 8 August 1918

British War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. W. N. Hartley. R.A.F.) *good very fine* (2)

£400-£500

Walter Noel Hartley was born in Liverpool in December 1899. He was the son of an auctioneer at Hartely & Co. Walter Hartley was educated at the Liverpool Collegiate School, and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps as soon as he turned 18. He was accepted for officer cadet training in December 1917, and was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force in May 1918. Hartley was posted for operational flying as an Observer with 49 Squadron (DH.9's) in France on 6 June 1918. Four days later he flew his first operational sortie, a bombing raid on Piennes, crewed with Lieutenant E. D. Asbury as his pilot. This was to prove an eventful first outing, as they, plus the other aircraft that they were flying with, were attacked by 10 enemy aircraft. The combat report provides further detail:

'We were attacked by ten E.A., five attacking each machine. Pilot [Asbury] engaged one with Vickers, firing short bursts, and one E.A. went down in a vertical nose-dive completely out of control. The Observer [Hartley] fired another burst into another E.A. at short range. The machine went down in a spin out of control turning on to its back, and was followed down close to the ground still out of control. Being attacked by the remaining E.A. it was impossible to observe the actual crashes. During combat an E.A. engaged by the other DH.9 was seen to go down in flames. I consider these machines were driven down out of control.'

This pair carried out a number of bombing raids together throughout the remainder of the month, and they chose to go on the offensive on 29 June 1918:

'After dropping bombs on objective, formation turned Eastward. About two miles West of Lille several E.A. passed under formation. Pilot [Asbury] dived and fired a burst into an E.A. with Vickers Gun, and then observer [Hartley] fired a long burst into E.A. and after an interval of 15 seconds volumes of white smoke issued from E.A. which turned over and went down completely out of control. Observer watched it go down about 8,000 ft. at the end of which it appeared to be one mass of smoke. 2/Lt. Simpson saw this machine go down completely out of control.' (Combat Report refers)

A similar pattern emerged for the pair throughout July, and they were in combat again whilst on a raid to Mont Notre Dame on 25 July 1918:

'The formation was attacked by about 15 E.A. 2 E.A. flew past formation to the West of the machine. The Observer [Hartley] fired several small bursts into the E.A. which went down in a spin and appeared to go down out of control. The Observer was unable to follow it down owing to being attacked by several other other E.A. 2/Lt. Scott, Observer, saw this E.A. spin down but did not see it crash.' (Combat Report refers)

August heralded a change of pilots, and Hartley found himself crewed with four different pilots over the course of the first eight days. Combining two forced landings and a engine failure, his luck was to completely run out when finally combined with Lieutenant George Strachan Ramsay as his pilot. The latter being a noted pre-War Scottish footballer, who had turned out for Queen's Park Rangers, Partick Thistle and Carlisle United.

Hartley and Ramsay carried out a bombing raid during the first day of the Battle of Amiens on 8 August 1918. On their return from Béthencourt Bridge they had the misfortune to pass near the Ennemain Airfield, where the infamous Jasta 11 were based. German fighters immediately took off and gave chase. Hartley and Ramsay were engaged, and shot down in flames by Oberleutnant Lothar Freiherr von Richthofen - the younger brother of the 'Red Baron.' They were to become his 33rd 'victory', and they are both commemorated on the Arras Flying Service Memorial.

Sold with extensive copied research.



Five: Sergeant Major 1st Class E. 'Turk' Fowles, Royal Flying Corps, an 'early bird' of the Corps, and later Captain with the British South Africa Police

British War and Victory Medals (80 S.M. 1 E. Fowles. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45; Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2034 Staff Cpl. Ernest Fowles, B.S.A. Police.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (80 Sjt: E. Fowles. R.F.C.) mounted for wear, *nearly very fine, a rare combination* (5) £800-£1,200

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

Approximately 140 Army Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to Royal Flying Corps personnel.

Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C. *Southern Rhodesia Gazette* 21 October 1927.

Ernest 'Turk' Fowles was born in Bracknell, Berkshire, in 1887. He initially served with the Grenadier Guards between August 1909 and June 1912, prior to transferring to the newly formed Royal Flying Corps on 27 June 1912. Fowles advanced to Corporal in September 1914, and to Sergeant in March 1915. He served during the Great War in the French theatre of War between February 1916 and July 1917, and between May 1918 and February 1919.

Fowles served with the British South Africa Police after the War. The following (which probably includes embellishments regarding his RFC career!) appeared as his obituary in the B.S.A. Police Journal *Outpost* in 1974:

'With deep sorrow we record the death in Durban on April 17 of Ernest 'Turk' Fowles at the age of 82. Mr Fowles was born in Berkshire and joined the Grenadier Guards on leaving school. In May, 1912, Turk was one of the first applicants for transfer to the embryo Royal Flying Corps, military aviation in Britain up to then having been the responsibility of the 55th (Balloon) Coy., Royal Engineers. Mr. Fowles joined No. 1 Squadron then equipped with balloons, kits (man-lifting) and four airships. In early 1913 he was sent to the Central Flying School at Upavon to join the select band that included virtually all the British air aces of World War I and other notables such as a 'Major' Trenchard (who was to influence the future of not only the Royal Air Force but also the British Police Force in later years) and a gentleman named Winston Churchill who was taught to fly at Upavon and also signed Turk's navigation certificate.

In March 1919 having survived the development flights and other vagaries of almost every type of allied fighter and bomber aircraft, and having been awarded the Meritorious Service in 1916, Turk opted for the 'peace and quiet' of a career in the B.S.A. Police.

Mr Fowles attested on April 26, 1919, and served with distinction for 14 years in Mashonaland before transferring the Permanent Staff Corps. He spent a further 12 years with the Staff Corps before retiring with the rank of Captain in 1945. He then spent some time with the Native Department at Wedza, ranched at Marandellas and worked on the Salisbury Tobacco Floors before seeking retirement in Natal in 1957. To his widow, Connie, and daughter Jean, we extend the sincere condolences of all who were privileged to know such a wonderful character.'

Sold with copied research.

344 *Three: Corporal J. A. Potts, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*

British War and Victory Medals (36226. 1. A.M. J. A. Potts. R.A.F.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (36226 Pte. J. A. Potts. R. F.C.) mounted on card for display, *generally good very fine, scarce (3)* £500-£700

Approximately 114 TFWMS to the Royal Flying Corps, 13 to officers and 101 to other ranks.

John Adam Potts was born in Wandsworth, London, in October 1885. A carpenter by trade, Potts enlisted in the 23rd (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment in August 1914. He advanced to Sergeant, before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps as a 2nd Class Airman with the trade of Rigger (Aero) in July 1916. Potts advanced to Acting Corporal in September 1916, before reverting to his lower rank and serving in the French theatre of War from 3 February 1917. He transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918, and advanced to 1st Class Airman in October of the same year. Potts continued to serve in France until January 1919, before transferring to the Reserve the following month and being discharged in April 1920.

Sold with copied service papers.

345 *Pair: Private First Class A. Edward, Royal Air Force*

British War and Victory Medals (55800. Pte. 1. A. Edward. R.A.F.) *very fine*

Pair: Aircraftman First Class P. A. Spence, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (204248. 1. A.M. P. A. Spence. R.A.F.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Private First Class P. D. Davis, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (216852. Pte. 1. P. D. Davis. R.A.F.) *some verdigris staining, very fine*

Pair: Aircraftman First Class T. W. Marsh, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (12800. 1. A.M. T. W. Marsh. R.A.F.) *very fine*

Pair: Private Second Class W. S. Thurkettle, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (263074. Pte. 2. W. S. Thurkettle. R.A.F.) *very fine (10)* £120-£160

346 *Pair: Aircraftman Second Class J. A. Corbett, Royal Air Force*

British War and Victory Medals (101298. 2.A.M. J. A. Corbett. R.A.F.) *very fine*

Pair: Private First Class C. A. Curd, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (27706. Pte. 1. C. A. Curd. R.A.F.) *very fine*

Pair: Private First Class F. W. Disberry, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (14950. Pte. 1. F. W. Disberry. R.A.F.), with original named bestowal slip, *very fine*

Pair: Aircraftman Second Class J. B. Notman, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (104042. 2.A.M. J. B. Notham. R.A.F.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140

Sold with a Royal Air Force cap badge, and a Royal Air Force pin badge.

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Family Group:

Pair: Aircraftman Third Class, T. Pennington, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (142070. 3. A.M. T. Pennington. R.A.F.) *extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**2133 A-Fwn. E. Pennington. Q.M.A.A.C.**) *official correction to surname, very fine (3)* £70-£90

Sold with postcard of an Royal Flying Corps Airman, named to T. Pennington, together with his pair of named card identity discs.

x 348 *Three: Lieutenant C. W. Hebron, 1-129th Beluch Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. W. Hebron.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lt. C. W. Hebron, 1-129 Beluch. Regt.) *toned, good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Charles W. Hebron was commissioned into the 5th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps from the ranks of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Private 5901/252780) on 28 August 1917, and subsequently transferred to the Indian Army in October 1919 as a Lieutenant in the 1-129th Baluchis.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

349 *Pair: Private A. Hackshaw, 3rd Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (1024031 Pte. A. Hackshaw. 3-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private J. Pollock, 3rd Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (171939 Pte. J. Pollock. 3-Can. Inf.) *good very fine (4)* £60-£80

James Pollock was born at Park Head, Glasgow, on 9 September 1897, and enlisted at Toronto on 12 August 1915. He served with the 3rd Canadian Infantry in France from 29 June 1916, and was wounded by a gunshot wound in the buttock on 8 October 1916. He was discharged medically unfit at Toronto on 7 November 1918.

Sold with copied record of service.

350 *Three: Signaller J. R. Dalby, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in H.M. Tug St. Abbs during the evacuation of Dunkirk on 1 June 1940*

British War Medal 1914-20 (J.87511 J. R. Dalby. Sig. Boy. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *the BWM polished, therefore very fine; the WWII awards extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

John Richard Dalby was born in York in 15 October 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 11 September 1918, serving during the latter stages of the Great War (entitled to a British War Medal only). Advanced Signaller on 21 March 1921, he served in a variety of ships and shore-based establishments during the inter-War years, before transferring to the Reserve. Recalled to the service following the outbreak of the Second World War, he was killed in action in H.M. Tug *St. Abbs* during the evacuation of Dunkirk on 1 June 1940, when his vessel, ferrying troops from the beaches to the larger ships at anchor, was hit and sunk by German aircraft. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

351 *Pair: Private W. G. Carder, Devonshire Regiment*

Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1642. Pte. W. G. Carder. Devon. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200212 Pte. W. G. Carder. 4-Devon. R.) *good very fine (2)* £160-£200

William George Carder was born in the Parish of St. Thomas, Devon, on 6 August 1896. Recorded as an apprentice carpenter in 1911, he served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and was disembodied on 17 January 1920. He was later awarded the Territorial Army Efficiency Medal per Army Order No. 305 of 1922, and died at Topsham on 1 December 1962.

352 *Pair: Assistant Surgeon K. C. Uppal, Civilian Medical Department, late Captain, Indian Army*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt. K. C. Uppal.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Asst. Surgn. K. C. Uppal, Civ. Med. Dept.) *very fine (2)* £100-£140

353 *Nine: Captain W. F. Horton, Royal Berkshire Regiment*

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, N.W. Persia, Palestine (5329570 Pte. W. F. Horton. R. Berks. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5329570 Sgt. W. F. Horton R. Berks. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5329570 W.O.C.II W. F. Horton R. Berks. R.) *the G.V.R. awards polished and worn, these fine, the G.V.I.R. awards good very fine (9)* £200-£240

William Frederick Horton attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment in 1920 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 6 August 1943. He died at Caversham on 21 November 1947.

354 *Seven: Acting Sergeant J. W. Adlesee, Royal Signals, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese in Malaya on 17 March 1942*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (2322363 Sgln. J. W. Adlesee. R. Signals); India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2322363 Sgln. J. Adlesee. R. Signals.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court style for wear, *edge bruise to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (7)* £400-£500

Jack Whiteley Adlesee was born on 30 May 1911 and lived at 39 Fellows Road, Beeston, Nottingham. A former ship's apprentice, he enlisted into the Royal Signals on 16 November 1932 and served with 'A' Corps during the Second Mohmand campaign from August to October 1935. Transferred to the 18th Divisional Signals as Acting Sergeant, he witnessed the Fall of Singapore in February 1942 and was himself captured by enemy forces a short while later; sent to a host of P.O.W. camps including Pedang, Belawan, Gloegoer, Petai and Pakanbaroe, he spent his final months engaged in constructing a railway line to facilitate the movement of Japanese troops and coal.

In common with many compatriots who suffered deprivations over such a long period of time, this work proved extremely detrimental to his health. Released from hospital on 15 September 1945, he was by family repute 'just 6 stone' upon the cessation of hostilities and suffering from a wound to the wrist caused by a bayonet. Remarkably, recent correspondence between a family member and the vendor adds: 'He was a lovely man, the best way to describe him was twinkly and quite wise, very good to talk to.'

Sold with copied research.

355 *Pair: Bearer Mera Ifthab, 2 Duke of Wellington's Regiment*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (Bearer Mera Ifthab, 2-D.W.R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Bearer Mir Aftab.) *the last with edge bruise, otherwise good very fine (2)* £80-£100

356 *Four: Warrant Officer A. Stott, Royal Air Force*

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Cyprus, M.I.D. Oak Leaf (515361. L.A.C. A. Stott. R.A.F.) 2nd clasp loose on riband, as issued; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (W/O. A. Stott. (515361). R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, with recipient's Identity Discs, and Ministry of Food 1953-1954 Ration Book, *generally very fine or better (4)* £260-£300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 April 1939:

'In recognition of distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in Palestine during the period 1st April to 31st October, 1938.'

A scarce M.I.D., and especially so to such a low rank.

A. Stott enlisted in the Royal Air Force in 1932, and is believed to have served in a medical capacity. He was promoted substantive Warrant Officer in August 1945, and was serving at R.A.F. Collaton Cross, Devon in 1953.

357 *Eight: Attributed to W. G. Bane, Royal Navy*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992, unnamed as issued; together with the recipient's unofficial Arctic Campaign Medal, these mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards and riband bar; **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1945-85, gilt, with named award card, *extremely fine (8)* £160-£200

358 *Five: Able Seaman W. T. Peters, Royal Navy*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine*

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**John P. Turner**) *nearly extremely fine (6)* £80-£100

William Thomas Peters was born in Grimsby on 3 May 1923. A former fish filleter by trade, he volunteered for the Royal Navy on 26 January 1942 and witnessed training at *Ganges* and *Pembroke*. Appointed Ordinary Seaman, he served in H.M.S. *Ardrossan* from 11 May 1942; damaged by a mine on 26 November 1943, she later served as part of Task Force "J" during the Normandy landings and was detailed to clear the sea of mines before Juno beach. Appointed to similar duties in the waters around The Scheldt from September to November 1944, Peters survived the War and was released on 8 July 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original parchment Certificate of Service; Interim Trade Certificate; Order for Release from Naval Service, dated 13 May 1946; R.N.M.W.S. gilt and enamel badge; wage document and H.M.S. *Ardrossan* Identity Card and Christmas Card for 1943-44.

John Pirie Turner was born in Clerkenwell in 1858, and joined the Merchant Navy as a 16-year-old apprentice at Newport on 18 April 1874. Advanced Second Mate on 22 May 1880, First Mate on 15 September 1882, and Master on 10 October 1885, he remained in service during the Great War. The *Gloucestershire Echo* of 16 January 1926, adds:

'Sixty-seven years of age, John Pirie Turner, master mariner, of Glasgow, has died at sea whilst on his way home from Lagos in the West African mail steamer *Abinsi*. Mr Turner had been mate of the tug *Rollicker*, which was lately delivered at Lagos for the Government after an arduous voyage from Newcastle (New South Wales). It occupied about two and a half months. On New Year's Day, Mr. Turner with his shipmate set out for home, but at 11 o'clock on last Saturday he died from heart failure. On the following day the old shipmaster was buried at sea.'

359 Five: Lance-Bombardier A. Freer, 1st Maritime Artillery

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, in original O.H.M.S. box of transmittal, named to 'Mr. A. Freer, 17, Colwell Road, Leicester, Leicestershire', *extremely fine (5)* £120-£160

Alan Freer was born in Leicester on 25 May 1923. An apprentice book binder, he enlisted at Beverley for the Territorial Army, training initially with the General Service Corps before transfer to the 1st Maritime Artillery at Lochwinnoch. Qualifying on the 4-inch breach loading gun on 5 April 1943 and oerlikon gun on 17 April 1943, Freer was soon embarked aboard a wide variety of merchant vessels, tasked with providing anti-aircraft defence. The recipient's Service Papers offer a challenge to any future custodian, being somewhat difficult to read, but he appears to have served aboard the *Empire Guernsey*, *Melrose Abbey*, *Sloterdijk* and *Ashantian*. The latter was sunk by torpedo on 21 April 1943, with 45 survivors making their way to Halifax. Transferred to the *Fort Fidler* off North Africa in 1944, Freer appears to have ended his campaign aboard the *Algenib*. Sold with a particularly attractive First Regiment Maritime Royal Artillery Certificate of Appreciation, 1940-45, to 14201135 Gunner Freer A., approx. 29cm x 39cm, *this torn to the base and side and requiring repair, but a rare survivor*; the recipient's original Soldier's Service and Pay Book, well annotated, with entries from 1942-45; the recipient's two fibre identity discs, three snapshot photographs in military uniform, original Transfer to Reserve document, dated 6 May 1946, letters to and from home, two photographs of the Regimental soccer team, the recipient identified, and his original testimonial, dated 4 May 1946: 'L/Bdr. Freer has served in Maritime Royal Artillery for 3.5 years. Sober, honest, trustworthy, he is efficient and reliable and possesses a good knowledge of military administration.'; and a white metal compass of Great War vintage, etched to reverse 'Pte Freer 164917 June 17th 1918', likely the property of the recipient's father, and another compass of Second World War manufacture, unmarked, black finish worn to high relief.

360 Five: R. G. Goodall, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in O.H.M.S. box of transmittal named to 'R. G. Goodall, Esq., Linden House, Yatton, Somerset'; together with two Eton College silver rowing medallion, the reverses engraved 'R. G. Goodall. Trial Eights Eton 1935' and 'R. G. Goodall. Trial Eights Eton 1936'; and a Cambridge University bronze medallion, engraved 'C.U.B.C. Clinker Fours 1938', all housed in fitted cases of issue, *generally good very fine (8)* £80-£100

361 Four: attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Wallace-Turner, Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with named card box of issue addressed to 'Lt Col. A. W. Wallace-Turner, Ripley Grange, Hartley Wintney, Hants.'; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine*

Four: attributed to H. A. Prissall

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'H. A. Prissall Esq., 10 The Mount, Christchurch Road, Reading', *very fine*

Three: attributed to Driver C. Millar, Royal Artillery and Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with eleven photographs taken from the recipient's service in Italy, *good very fine*

Pair: attributed to Ordinary Seaman J. Millar, Royal Navy, who died in the Faroe Islands on 13 February 1942

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with two photographs of the recipient and a memorial card, *good very fine*

Pair: attributed to Lance Bombardier A. Fisher, Royal Field Artillery

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Skill at Arms Record Book; R.A.A. Benevolent Fund subscription card and additional paperwork, *very fine*

Pair: attributed to F. Frost

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. F. Frost, 87 Woodstock Way, Mitcham, Surrey', *good very fine (17)* £100-£140

Alfred Wallace Wallace-Turner was born on 23 May 1898 and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps in December 1939. Advanced Major on 6 March 1945, he was discharged shortly thereafter with the rank of honorary Lieutenant-Colonel.

James Millar, a native of Roslin, Midlothian, served as an Ordinary Seaman in the Royal Navy during the Second World War. He died in the Faroe Islands on 13 February 1942, whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Pyramus*, and is buried in Torshavn Cemetery, Faroe Islands.

Arthur Fisher was born on 30 May 1920 and enlisted for the Royal Artillery at Fareham on 23 February 1938. Posted to the Hampshire Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery, on 25 March 1940, he served at home for the entire duration of the War.



The highly emotive Battle of Britain Spitfire pilot's campaign group of three awarded to Pilot Officer W. H. G. 'Scotty' Gordon, 234 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who shot down at least one enemy aircraft, and shared one enemy aircraft probably destroyed during the height of the Battle - only to succumb to the guns of a German 'Ace', whilst trying to fend off the attack of three enemy fighters over Beachy Head on 6 September 1940. His remains were believed to be retrieved from the wreckage of his Spitfire in Sussex shortly after the crash, and buried by his family in Scotland. Permission was gained for the site to be excavated again in 2003, and amongst the surviving wreckage of the aircraft were the remains and most of the named uniform belonging to William Gordon - he was finally laid to rest some 63 years after his death

1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure and 'ticker tape' entitlement slip, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Major W. Gordon, D.S.O., M.C., St. Mary's, Duffton, Banffshire', *nearly extremely fine (lot)* £5,000-£7,000



William Hugh Gibson Gordon was born in Aberdeen in 1920, and was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon, D.S.O., M.C. [whose medals were sold in these rooms in April 2003]. Gordon was educated at Mortlach Primary School, and joined the Royal Air Force on a short service commission in 1939. He carried his initial training as pilot at No. 6 F.T.S., Little Rissington, between May and November 1939, and was posted as a Pilot Officer to the recently reformed 234 Squadron at Leconfield in November 1939. The Squadron began to re-equip with Spitfires in March 1940, and became operational on 8 May 1940. Gordon moved with the Squadron to St. Eval, Cornwall, on 16 June 1940, and became actively engaged during the Battle of Britain.

Gordon shared in the probable destruction of a Ju.88 on 12 July 1940, when the latter 'dropped bombs on the aerodrome it was immediately engaged by P/O Lawrence and P/O Gordon, chased out to sea and damaged.' (Squadron's Operations Record Book refers)

Gordon was involved in multiple daily patrols and interceptions over Devon and Cornwall throughout July and August 1940. He moved with the Squadron to Middle Wallop, Hampshire, on 14 August 1940. Gordon was involved in an inclusive combat four days later:

'I was in Yellow section in squadron formation proceeding South over Isle of Wight when we met about twenty aircraft - Me.109's at 1430 hrs. on 18/8/40. We went into the attack and on approaching to within 150 yards of one enemy aircraft I gave him a burst of three seconds. I saw bits fall from his machine. On being attacked myself I broke away violently. I remained on patrol but did not engage again.' (Recipient's Combat Report refers).

Gordon shot down a Me. 109E of 6/JG2 piloted by Feldwebel Gerhardt Ebus, 24 August 1940. The Squadron's Operations Record Book gives the following for that date:

'One interception scramble by 12 aircraft to raid approaching Portsmouth. S/Ldr O'Brien destroyed 1 Me. 109, P/O Gordon destroyed 1 Me. 109, P/O Olenski claimed 1 Me. 109 as probable. P/O Lawrence damaged 1 Me. 110.'

A witness of Gordon's combat, over the Isle of Wight, was reported thus by the *Isle of Wight Chronicle*:

'I first saw the Messerschmitt just as the fighter had got on its tail and was pumping tracer into it. The next moment the Nazi plane went into a steep dive and there was a tiny puff of white as the pilot baled out...

The Messerschmitt came screaming down from a tremendous height. It crashed into a thickly wooded copse within 500 yds of where I stood [in Shanklin Chine]. Members of the Home Guard and Military rushed up. All of us were mystified at the uncanny silence which reigned immediately after the plane crashed through the tree tops. A column of smoke guided us to the spot and a fantastic scene provided explanation to the mystery.

A few fragments of tail and wings were all that remained above the ground. The fuselage and most of the wings and tail had plunged headlong into a disused well. The force of the impact with the well rim must have crushed the wings in against the body, as there was no sign of any of the main structure of the plane beyond the part of the tail which bore the swastika.

Flames and black smoke vomited from the well and twice the ground shook beneath our feet as explosions rumbled far below... An officer arrived and to him a policeman handed over the grotesque crumpled fragment carrying the swastika.'

Gordon's luck, however, was to shortly run out. He was shot down and killed whilst flying Spitfire I X4035 'G', by an Me.109 over Hadlow Down, Sussex, at 9.10am on 6 September 1940. Gordon piloted one of 12 Spitfires that engaged an enemy formation sighted off Beachy Head near Eastbourne. Initially thought to be only six enemy aircraft, the force turned out to be part of a much larger force escorting a formation of Dornier bombers. Gordon was apparently shot down whilst trying to engage three enemy fighters, and after the War, records indicated that there was a strong possibility that he fell under the guns of the German Ace and Knights Cross holder Gustav Sprick.

Regardless of the above - Pilot Officer Gordon's remains were supposedly recovered at the time from the crash site:

'When Amalia and Linda [relatives of William Rhodes-Moorhouse, D.F.C. - looking for his body] had discounted and left the crash site at Howbourne Farm, near Hadlow Down, they could not have known that the family of its pilot were also engaged in a similar quest for a lost loved one. Pilot Officer William Gordon came from a well known distilling family and his kin travelled from Scotland to find news of their missing son who had been lost in 234 Squadron Spitfire - also on 6 September 1940. Whatever the trail was that led them to Howbourne Farm we cannot now be certain. However, suffice to say that it ultimately led to the realisation that their missing son was still trapped in the buried wreck of his Spitfire. By good fortune it turned out that civil engineering contractors, Messrs Mowlems, were engaged on government work in the adjacent fields constructing anti-invasion measures such as pill boxes and tank traps. On site with them was a drag line excavator and the machine was quickly put to work extricating the wreckage. Sure enough, the sad remains of Bill 'Scotty' Gordon were extricated with the wreck of his aeroplane and he was ultimately laid to rest in the parish church at Mortlach in Banff, Scotland.' (*Finding The Few*, by A. Saunders refers)

Despite the Army and the RAF spending approximately 10 days excavating the crash site in 1940, it appeared many years later that all was not as it seemed. Permission was gained for the site to be excavated again in 2003, and amongst the surviving wreckage of the aircraft were the remains and most of the named uniform belonging to William Gordon. Ultimately this led to an exhumation of the original grave, and a reburial including the extant remains. This was carried out with full military honours for a second time on 26 June 2003.

Sold with the following contemporary items: Commission appointing William Hugh Gibson Gordon as Acting Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force, 13 May 1939, in OHMS delivery tube addressed to 'Pilot Officer W. H. G. Gordon, No. 234 Squadron, Royal Air Force, Leconfield, Beverley, Yorks', dated 11 March 1940; Buckingham Palace condolence enclosure, this framed and glazed; a copy of *The History Of British Aviation 1908 - 1914*, by R. Dallas Brett, inside cover annotated with Mortlach Secondary School plate - this additionally inscribed 'Prize awarded to William Gordon for excellence in Essay Competition [First Place] open to Classes VI, V, IV, Session 1937-38'; portrait photograph of recipient in uniform; an original issue of the *Press and Journal, Aberdeen*, dated 23 September 1940, in which a picture of the recipient is illustrated noting his death; several Memorial programs relating to the unveiling and dedication of the Battle of Britain Chapel and the Battle of Britain Memorial in 1947; with other ephemera, copies of correspondence relating to the exhumation and reburial of the recipient in 2003; and extensive copied research - including copies of the relevant Squadron Operations Record Book and Combat Reports.

363 *Five: Flight Lieutenant, late Master Pilot, C. Mayers, Royal Air Force*

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (Flt. Lt. C. Mayers. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (Flt. Lt. C. Mayers R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *last officially renamed, generally good very fine (5)* *£160-£200*

Clifford Mayers was born in March 1921, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in 1938. He advanced to Sergeant, and was commissioned Pilot Officer (on probation) in January 1944. Mayers advanced to Flying Officer in July 1944, and to Flight Lieutenant in January 1946. He relinquished his emergency commission on enlistment in the R.A.F. in January 1951, and appears to have recommenced airman service in the rank of Flight Sergeant. Mayers was promoted Master Pilot in March 1953, and was commissioned for a second time in the rank of Flying Officer in April 1955. He served as a pilot with 210 Squadron (Lancasters and Neptunes) from 1951 to 1954. Mayers was subsequently posted to 187 Squadron, and then to R.A.F. Benson in August 1957. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in April 1958, and retired in July 1968. Thus creating an unusual group to a pilot with two spells of service in the ranks, and two spells as an officer.

x364 *Three: Flight Engineer Sergeant W. F. Hall, Royal Air Force, who completed 30 operational missions with 90 Squadron and 7 Squadron P.F.F. between December 1943 and July 1944*

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine (3)* *£600-£800*

W. F. Hall began his operational flying career with 90 Squadron in December 1943; his crew then moved to 7 Squadron, Path Finder Force, where they flew to seven different German targets during the Battle of Berlin in February 1944. After his crew marked the wrong target, they were returned to 90 Squadron to complete their tour. These operations included five "Special Duty" operations in April and May 1944, dropping supplies to the French Resistance, and five daylight missions in July 1944.

Sold with Flying Log Book covering the period September 1943 including his operational flying, wartime training flights through to September 1945, and a large number of postwar civilian flights through to April 1995. Together with an oversized portfolio mission diary in Air Ministry SO Book 129 containing extremely detailed descriptions of all 30 operations with target bombing photos, official damage assessments, official reports of operations, newspaper clippings, and samples of leaflets dropped on these missions. An impressive and comprehensive record.



Six: Squadron Leader G. E. Kerridge, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (Sqn Ldr G E Kerridge RAF); Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Act. Sqn. Ldr. G. E. Kerridge. R.A.F.V.R.) 5th in named card box of issue, remainder mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (6) *£400-£500*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 December 1944.

Geoffrey Earnest Kerridge was born in Islington, London, in February 1918. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Pilots Section) in May 1939, advanced to Sergeant, and then was commissioned Pilot Officer (On Probation), General Duties (Flying Branch) in August 1940. Kerridge is recorded in *Bomber Command Losses* as crashing and writing off a Hampden bomber during take off, whilst stationed at No. 14 O.T. U., Cottesmore, on 3 March 1941. It is believed that he was on instructional duties following his first tour of active operations. Kerridge's M.I.D. is recorded as being announced whilst he was serving at No. 120 O.T.U. (Wellingtons), at Benson - again, it is believed that he had further operational experience after leaving Cottesmore.

Kerridge advanced to Acting Squadron Leader, and was confirmed in that rank in July 1951 following his transfer to a permanent commission in the R.A.F. He retired, still mustered in a flying role, in December 1957. Kerridge resided in Penn, High Wycombe in later life, and died aged 92 in June 2010.

Sold with copied research.



Three: Sergeant F. R. Stearn, Royal Air Force, a Wireless Operator with 50 Squadron, Bomber Command, who was shot down and taken Prisoner of War on his first operational daylight sortie to bomb the submarine oil pens at Bordeaux on 13 August 1944, joining the Caterpillar Club in the process

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the recipient's Caterpillar Club Badge, gold with painted red 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. F. Stearn.', the medals later issues with Defence Council enclosure in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr F R Stearn, 14 Elmwood Way, Basingstoke, Hants, RG23 8LG', with ticker tape slips, *good very fine* (3) £400-£500

Frederick Richard Stearn was born on 20 February 1924 and spent his childhood living at 98 Suez Road, Cambridge, before working as a retail assistant in the local shoe shop. He volunteered for the Royal Air Force in February 1942, describing himself as 'an enthusiastic 17 year old who had a passion for planes', and was soon sent for training as a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner in Bomber Command. An affectionate letter home to his mother notes: 'I have been pretty busy this last three days having moved to a different camp and also flying the pants off us... Yes, we certainly get some flying hours in here!'

Posted on 7 August 1944 to 50 Squadron, Royal Air Force, Stearn enjoyed just two practice flights from R.A.F. Skellingthorpe as Wireless Operator aboard a Lancaster captained by Flight Sergeant P. Lorimer before this new crew was assigned their first operational mission just six days later. The recipient's memories of his first bombing run to Bordeaux in Nazi-occupied France were later detailed in the Basingstoke press and mentioned in *Bomber Crew* by James Taylor and Martin Davidson:

'It was a beautiful sunny day, and it felt like a training exercise. We didn't see any fighters but there was quite a bit of flak in the air. Before we could release our bombs, all the flak gunners aimed at our plane and we got shot up pretty badly. Two of our engines were on fire and the controls were shot away...'

What happened next was somewhat of a blur for Stearn, but somehow he, along with the rest of the crew, parachuted out of the burning plane relatively unscathed: 'All I remember is flying down and German soldiers firing on us. I don't remember hitting the ground, but I was sitting under a tree thinking "wow, four hours ago I was in England!"'

Having landed on the north bank of the River Gironde, Stearn and his 6 crew soon found attempts at evasion to be a fruitless task; landing amidst an enemy battery, the attention of machine guns and a large number of enraged Germans soon resulted in a frisking at the local Luftwaffe command post and a trip to the Municipal prison at Cognac. Transferred to the military prison at Bordeaux and thence to Merignac, Stearn and 21 comrades were driven to Chateauneuf early on the morning of 22 August as part of a large convoy detailed to return to Germany. A contemporary account given to M.I.9. by a fellow crewman, Sergeant Grey, describes this period:

'We spent two days and nights in a lorry sitting on boxes of hand grenades and sticks of T.N.T. It was raining most of the time and we had no means of shelter. We made several attempts to escape, but unsuccessfully as the convoy was heavily guarded. The following morning we were told we would remain here (Chateauneuf) for some time, as the Allied troops were on the move. We were put into a filthy barn and were given some straw to lie on. By this time most of the men were ill from the lack of proper nourishment, several of them suffered badly from dysentery. About 1800 hrs the farm was attacked by the Maquis, the attack lasted about 20 minutes. On the morning of 28 August we were told to prepare to go to hospital in Angouleme. We arrived at the hospital at 1100 hrs and were put on a ward with several Allied prisoners. On 1 September at 1330 hrs the Maquis liberated the town. From this point our journey was arranged for us.'

Liberated by American forces, Stearn was able to make his way back to England where he later took employment as Assistant Manager in the Co-Op's footwear department in Cambridge. Relocating to Basingstoke in 1960, he later looked back on the events of 13 August 1944: 'I'm not particularly proud of what happened... We got shot down on our first operation and I have never lived that down. It made men of us - we had never had responsibility before. I wouldn't have missed the comradeship for the world and I'm proud of what we achieved!'

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Books (2), detailing the recipient's full service; original named Caterpillar Club Certificate of Membership card and two letters from Leslie L. Irvin welcoming Stearn and enclosing the gold Caterpillar, the latter dated 12 February 1945; three original telegrams to the recipient's father informing him that his son is missing in action and later confirming safe arrival back in England; a letter from Wing Commander Frogley of 50 Squadron informing the recipient's father that he has been shot down over enemy territory, and another from the Station Chaplain and Air Ministry; two card dog tags named to the recipient; together with a large and comprehensive file of research compiled by the current vendor, including a photograph of the recipient in later life proudly holding up his medals.



A Second War Mentioned in Despatches group of three attributed to Sergeant E. Herman, Woman's Auxiliary Air Force, who later served at Bletchley Park and 'Y' Station, Sheringham, Norfolk, and is also believed to have served with the Special Operations Executive

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, unnamed as issued, court mounted for display purposes, *very fine* (3)

£180-£220

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 14 January 1944.

Edita 'Dita' Herman was born into a wealthy Jewish family in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1920. Having arrived alone in England as a refugee shortly before the start of the Second War, she attested into the Czechoslovakian section of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and was fluent in Czech, Russian, German and English. Advanced Sergeant, she was Mentioned in Despatches on 14 January 1944 and saw later service at Bletchley Park and 'Y' Station, Sheringham, Norfolk. Converting to Roman Catholicism, she later learnt that, excepting one cousin, her entire family had perished during the Holocaust.

Post-War she continued to serve and met her husband William Balmer M.C., at Celle, Germany, in 1946. They later married in Corby, Northamptonshire, in 1948, and eventually settled in Benton, Newcastle upon Tyne, where she died, aged 91, on 25 June 2012.

At the memorial mass held in her memory, her eulogy referred to her service behind enemy lines on three occasions during the Second War, ostensibly as a member of the Special Operations Executive, which may possibly account for the award of a Mention in Despatches; however, this is unconfirmed and requires further research and is thus sold accordingly. In July 2009, she was awarded a GC & CS Bletchley Park and Outstations Badge, which is sold with this lot, together with its original box of issue, and a photocopy of the named award certificate.

Also sold with copied research, a photocopy photograph of the recipient in uniform, a large file of copied research including copied correspondence from family members, two copies of her memorial mass card, an RAF Cap Badge and two cloth badges.

Six: Captain H. W. Ashby, Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (Capt. H. W. Ashby. 5. G.R.) *light contact marks throughout, generally very fine and better* (6) £140-£180

Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1995.

Harold William 'Gus' Ashby was born in Watford, Hertfordshire, on 18 May 1921 and was appointed to a commission in the 5th Battalion, Gurkha Rifles, in December 1943. Raised Lieutenant the following year, his service and life is detailed by the *Journal of the 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles Regimental Association* (1991):

'Gus joined 3/5 RGR at Nasik from "The 56th" in 1945 and as intelligence officer he was fully involved, and acquitted himself well, in many a skirmish. His leadership and man management were excellent and he had a good rapport with his men. An extrovert with a great sense of fun, he was quick to learn the language. Very tall and slim, he was an outstanding soccer player - the Battalion's most formidable centre forward.

It was not long before he met Ann, a charming girl who was soon to become his wife. They were married in Holland on his first leave. Demobilisation followed but Gus found it difficult to settle down to civilian life in the UK. He eventually rejoined the Army and returned to the Gurkha fold in 1953 for a three-year tour with 1/6 GR. He and his young family took full advantage of life in Ipoh. The Ashby's were well liked by everyone.

Ann died in 1975 and Gus was shattered. Emerging from his depression in due course, he turned his attention once again to the well-being of the Gurkha pensioner. He was quick to respond to the clarion call from the Gurkha Welfare Trusts.'

Further research notes that Ashby served in Malaya and Java between 1945 and 1947 and was serving as Company Commander when sent with his platoon to guard His Highness the Sultan of Negeri Sembilan; in Indonesia he was tasked with investigating a quinine factory being used for nefarious purposes - one Gurkha was killed and four wounded in attempting to take control of the building.

Relocating in retirement to Wareham in Dorset, Ashby devoted his later years to sport and was fondly remembered by the regulars of the Half Way Inn, near Corfe Castle. The local cricket team bore his name and enjoyed many a game vying for a silver trophy in his memory; much admired for his care and concern for the Gurkha, Ashby died peacefully on 14 January 1990, his wake coinciding with the day of the great storm: 'The battering of the gale on the church roof sounded like an artillery barrage from within. It was a sad but dramatic farewell.'

Sold with extensive copied research.

369 Seven: Sergeant Muhammad Mushtaq, Indian Air Force, later Royal Pakistan Air Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star, all officially impressed '1232 SAC Muhammad Mushtaq Indian Air Force'; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, both officially impressed '1232 S.A.C. Muhammad Mushtaq, I.A.F.'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (1232 Cpl. Muhd Mushtaq POW Tpt. Sqdn IAF); Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (Pak. 1232 Sjt Muhd Mushtaq R.P.A.F.) *good very fine (7)* £200-£240

The General Service Medal with clasps S.E. Asia 1945-46 was awarded to Commonwealth Air Force personnel involved in the massive operation to repatriate tens of thousands of Allied prisoners of war and internees from Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Siam, French Indo-China, and the Andaman Islands in September to October 1945.

370 Eight: R. Blackwell, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star (23077 R. Blackwell) unofficially impressed naming; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45 (23077 R. Blackwell); Australia Service Medal (23077 R. Blackwell); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (23077 R. Blackwell); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (23077 R. Blackwell) mounted court-style for wear, *all polished and lacquered, the Second War stars all later issues, light contact marks, very fine (8)* £140-£180

371 Pair: Captain J. M. Hierons, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was strangled to death on the overnight express train to Kashmir whilst making her way to the British Military Hospital at Deolali

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed, pinned to a contemporary memorial panel with brass plaque, engraved 'To the Memory of Capt. Joyce Margaret Hierons who died in the Service of her Country 14 May 1946. We Shall Remember Them', with R.A.M.C. cap badge below, 380mm x 165mm, *good very fine*

Pair: Deputy Superintendent D. F. Tisdall, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Defence Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver (30256 D/Supt. D. F. Tisdall. No.8 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1944.) mounted in a modern frame with S.J.A.B. cap badge, shoulder titles and five buttons, *glue residue to obverse of Defence Medal, generally good very fine (4)* £70-£90

Joyce Margaret Hierons served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, and came to a tragic end on 14 May 1946. The *Derby Daily Telegraph* of 15 May 1946 takes up the story:

'Train Murder: Two Arrests.

Two arrests have been made after the murder in a train of Captain Joyce Margaret Hierons, a British woman doctor attached to the R.A.M.C., it was announced in Lahore to-day. Captain Hierons of Whitton, Middlesex, was murdered when travelling in the Bombay-Peshawar express with Miss N. W. Reid, a nursing sister, who was injured. They were attacked by three men, believed to be Sikhs, and robbed of 450 rupees (£34). The attackers, according to a description to-day were three fierce-looking bearded and turbaned men who entered the women's first class compartment whilst most of the other passengers on the train were asleep.'

Dorothea Frances Tisdall was born on 11 February 1897 in Ireland and came to London in the early 1920s to train as a midwife. Upon graduation, she took employment as the 'right hand man' to Dr. Nancy Lewis and later rendered over 20 years of outstanding service to the Reigate and Redhill division of the St John Ambulance Brigade. The *Surrey Mirror* of 5 November adds:

'Courage and Laughter in War and Peace.

Throughout the war she was in charge of the Shaw's Corner first aid post, and for a time, whenever the raid warning sounded, she dropped everything and went... Her colleagues spoke of her courage, calmness and tremendous sense of humour she always displayed at these times, and which, they remembered, created an atmosphere in which they were never afraid.'

An extremely popular member of the congregation at St Matthew's Church at Redhill, Miss Tisdall died on 27 October 1965.

372 Three: attributed to Major R. S. T. Sandberg, Royal Army Dental Corps, who committed suicide on 11 June 1948

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated '1946', all unnamed, *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

Provenance: Tony Sabell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

Reginald Samuel Thomas Sandberg served six years in the school cadet force and attained the rank of C.Q.M.S. He later served in the London University O.T.C. Gained qualification as a Dental Surgeon (L.D.S., R.C.S.) 1927. Commissioned a Lieutenant in the Territorial Army on 1 July 1931, Sandberg was posted to the 8th London Hygiene Company, R.A.M.C. (T.A.) in July 1931, and promoted to Captain in May 1934. He was embodied at the outbreak of the Second World War, when he was 2i/c of the 8th London Hygiene Company R.A.M.C. (T.A.). Posted to the Army School of Hygiene, Aldershot, as a Specialist in Sanitation on 6 September 1939, he later transferred to the Army Dental Corps in October 1939 with the rank of Captain, and from November 1939 was 1i/c of the Dental Centre, Martinique House, Bordon. Major Sandberg died in Northwood on 11 June 1948, having committed suicide by inhaling nitrous oxide gas. The coroner's findings were that he had 'killed himself not being of sound mind'.

Sold with medal forwarding box addressed to 'Mrs M. Sandberg, Brambledown, 20, Batchworth Lane, Northwood, Middlesex'; Army Council enclosure slip named to 'Major R. S. T. Sandberg'; together with the recipient's original commission document appointing him a Lieutenant in the T.A., dated 1 July 1931, and with copied research.

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Three: Flight Lieutenant P. L. Crossley, Royal Air Force, who was killed in a flying accident whilst piloting a Canberra B(l)6 over West Germany on 10 May 1960

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Flt. Lt. P. L. Crossley. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *generally very fine or better* (3) £240-£280

Peter Leggo Crossley was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, in April 1925. He enlisted as an airman in the Royal Air Force in June 1942, and waited to be phased into aircrew training. This commenced in May the following year, and after initial testing and selection, Crossley was posted for pilot training to Washington D.C., U.S.A, in September 1943. Having completed his training, he was commissioned Pilot Officer in April 1944.

After pilot training in the U.S.A., Crossley completed a series of operational refresher training courses before being posted overseas to Ceylon (H. Q. Air Command South East Asia) on 16 December 1944. He remained in this posting until 20 June 1946. Crossley subsequently served at H.Q. (U) Flying Training Command between December 1947 and March 1949. He then served with 80 Squadron (Spitfires and Hornets), Hong Kong, from 4 August 1949 to 26 May 1952. At some stage he was detached to Singapore - probably on the re-equipping of the squadron with Hornets - thus qualifying for the G.S.M.

Subsequent postings included to 100 Squadron (Canberra Mk 3's) between September 1955 and January 1957, and with HQ 3 Group, Bomber Command, between May 1957 and July 1959. Crossley returned to flying duties when he was posted to 213 Squadron (Canberra Mk B(l)6's) at Bruggen, Germany in August 1959. This was the only R.A.F. unit at the time whose aircraft carried nuclear weapons. Crossley was tragically killed in a flying accident on 10 May 1960.

Crossley was flying Canberra B(l)6 WT321 over Varrelbusch, West Germany when he was seen to pull up into cloud as if to loop. A minute later Crossley was seen in a steep descent ultimately leading to a fatal crash. It was deemed possible that the pilot who was inexperienced in the Low Altitude Bombing System role may have expected to recover in clear air above the clouds. However, on finding himself still in clouds and on reverting to instruments, he may have become disorientated and tried to pull through the bottom of the loop instead of rolling out. The three-man crew of Crossley, Flight Lieutenant J. F. W. Keaty and Flying Officer F. E. Briggs were all killed. Crossley was cremated at Krefeld Crematorium, Germany, and is commemorated on the Armed Forces Memorial, Stafford.

Sold with copied research, including a copy of his service record.

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**Four: Flight Sergeant P. J. Kimber, Royal Air Force**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (591154 F. Sgt. P. J. Kimber. R.A.F.); Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (591154 F/Sgt. P. J. Kimber. R.A.F.) officially impressed naming, mounted on card for display, *very fine, last rare to R.A.F.* (4) £240-£280

Peter J. Kimber was born in February 1920, and was one of the pre-War Royal Air Force Apprentice Clerks who were trained at R.A.F. Ruslip. He enlisted with the 45th Entry of Apprentice Clerks on 28 October 1936, and was eventually discharged to pension in February 1960 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in October 1954).

On retiring Kimber continued to serve with the R.A.F., initially as a civilian instructor and then as Civilian Supervisor, Secretarial Training at R.A.F. Bircham Newton and R.A.F. Hereford. He presented his medals to the current vendor, whilst serving under him at Hereford.



Five: Sergeant M. Grenan, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (514764 Sgt. M. Grenan. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (514764 Sgt. M. Grenan. R.A.F.); Ceylon Armed Services Inauguration Medal, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *very fine, and last extremely rare* (5) £400-£500

Ceylon Armed Services Inauguration Medal *Ceylon Government Gazette* 4 November 1955.

Approximately 17 awards of the above medal awarded to the R.A.F., for personnel seconded at any time during the period from 10 October 1950 to 9 October 1951.

Grenan was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in October 1950.

Sold with a photocopy of the relevant *Ceylon Government Gazette* entry.

Four: Sergeant R. P. Walden, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, with M.I.D. oak leaf (1397566 Cpl R. P. Walden R.A.F.) 2nd clasp loose on riband as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (1397566 Sgt. R. P. Walden. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *generally very fine* (4) £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 September 1951:

'In recognition of distinguished service in Malaya during the period 1 December 1950 to May 1951.'

R. P. Walden distinguished himself serving with the Royal Air Force in Malaya prior to receiving the A.O.C. 38 Group's Commendation. A letter (included with the lot) to the recipient from Group Captain F. B. Sowrey (later Air Marshal Sir Frederick Sowrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.), Commanding Officer R.A.F. Abingdon, gives the following:

'Congratulations on your award of the Air Officer Commanding No. 38 Groups Commendation in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

It is good to see that your leadership and high technical ability have been so recognised, and that the excellent work done by your Squadron during the recent crisis has not gone unnoticed.'

It is believed that the 'recent crisis' referred to in Sowrey's letter refers to the Station's supporting operations designed to ease the increased political tension in Cyprus. This involved the air lifting of four helicopters from Gutersloh, Germany to Cyprus. The Beverley aircraft of 47 Squadron was found to be ideal for the job because of its cavernous hold, which was able to accommodate either one Whirlwind or two Sycamore helicopters. Following this a continuous airlift was mounted to reinforce the Cyprus Garrison with the Life Guards and the Dragoons. These operations were solely the task of 47 Squadron.

Sold with the following original documents: M.I.D. Certificate, dated 18 September 1951; A.O.C. 38 Group's Commendation Certificate, dated 13 June 1964; and letter of congratulation addressed to recipient at R.A.F. Abingdon with regard to A.O.C. Commendation, from Group Captain F. B. Sowrey, A.F.C., dated 12 June 1964.

Three: V. M. Gladman, Australian Forces

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal (VX110157 V. M. Gladman), *very fine*

Italy Star; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, *very fine* (5) £60-£80

Sold together with a handwritten note suggesting that at the time of his discharge, V. M. Gladman was serving with 65 Australian SL Battery, Australian Imperial Forces.

× 378 **Four: Quartermaster Sergeant J. Allen, Royal Marines**

War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, G.V.I.R., *second clasp unofficially attached, as issued* (PO/X 5650. J. Allen A/Sgt. R.M.) *number officially corrected*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (PO/X. 5650 J. Allen. Q.M.S. R.M.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO/X. 5650 J. Allen. Clr. Sgt. R.M.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (4) £400-£500

John Allen was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 May 1960.

379 **Three: Warrant Officer D. R. Ebbels, Royal Air Force**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (WO D R Ebbels (I395206) RAF) with named card box of issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (I/P. D. R. Ebbels.) in named card box of issue, *the GSM a slightly later issue, extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

380 **Pair: Petty Officer Writer H. Bradley, Royal Navy**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/MX. 801150 H. Bradley P.O. Wtr. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* (2) £70-£90

381 **Pair: Private T. Banfield, Royal Norfolk Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22442012 Pte. T. Banfield. R. Norfolk.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

382



Pair: Corporal F. Hardy, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SB-800622 F. Hardy); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SB-800622 F. Hardy); together with **United States of America**, Distinguished Unit Citation riband bar, with gilt surround, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (2) £300-£400

Francis Hardy served with the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, in Korea, and received the United States Army Distinguished Unit Citation (subsequently renamed the Presidential Unit Citation) for successful actions at the Battle of Kap'yong on 14-25 April 1951. The Battle of Kap'yong occurred during the Chinese Spring Offensive and saw the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade establish blocking positions in the Kap'yong Valley, on a key route south to the capital, Seoul. The two forward battalions, the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry occupied positions astride the valley and hastily developed defences. As thousands of South Korean soldiers began to withdraw through the valley, the Chinese infiltrated the brigade position under the cover of darkness, and assaulted the Australians on Hill 504 during the evening and into the following day. Although heavily outnumbered, the 27th Brigade held their positions into the afternoon before the Australians were finally withdrawn to positions in the rear of the brigade, with both sides having suffered heavy casualties. The Chinese then turned their attention to the Canadians on Hill 677, but during a fierce night battle they were unable to dislodge them. The fighting helped blunt the Chinese offensive and the actions of the Australians and Canadians at Kap'yong were important in assisting to prevent a breakthrough on the United Nations Command central front, and ultimately the capture of Seoul. The two battalions bore the brunt of the assault and stopped an entire Chinese division during the hard fought defensive battle. The next day, the Chinese withdrew back up the valley.

Sold together with a *copy* Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry cap badge, collar tabs, and shoulder flash; Canadian and Commonwealth Forces patches; Canadian Parachutist Wings; and an embroidered U.S. Distinguished Unit Citation riband bar.

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Three: Sergeant G. W. Dalgarno, Royal Marines

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (23234867 Spr. G. W. Dalgarno [sic]. R.E.) with unofficial retaining rod between clasps; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (RM.18904 G. W. Dalgarno. Sgt. R.M.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (RM 18904 Sgt. G. W. Dalgarno. R.M.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) £200-£300

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Four: Chief Air Engineering Mechanic M. G. Braithwaite, Royal Navy and Fleet Air Arm

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (F983803 M. G. Braithwaite. N.A.M. 1 R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (F.98380 M. G. Braithwaite. N.A.M. 1. R.N.); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (CAEM(M) M G Braithwaite F.98380C 846 Sqdn); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (F983803C M. G. Braithwaite CAF HMS Daedalus) mounted for wear, *very fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400

No. 846 Squadron was a Sea King 4 Helicopter unit which operated from the carriers *Hermes* and *Intrepid* - in support of Operation Corporate.



A scarce 'maritime search and rescue' Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air group of three awarded to Master Air Loadmaster B.N. Hennerley, 28 Squadron, Royal Air Force. Hennerley's skill as a Whirlwind winchman came to the fore when extricating an injured seaman from a Liberian oil tanker in heavy seas, 50 nautical miles south of Hong Kong, on 11 February 1971

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (592702 Sgt. B. N. Hennerley. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (592702 F. Sgt. B. N. Hennerley R.A.F.) unofficial retaining rod between clasps; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (J 0592702 FS. B. N. Hennerley. R.A.F.); together with recipient's Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air emblem, mounted on card for display, *generally very fine or better* (3) £400-£500

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air *London Gazette* 15 June 1971 (jointly listed with Flight Lieutenant D. G. Evans; Flight Lieutenant L. J. Newson-Smith): 'In recognition of the courage they displayed when a helicopter, from Royal Air Force Kai Tak, was sent to the assistance of a seriously injured seaman in urgent need of medical attention, on board a Liberian oil tanker, some 50 nautical miles south of Hong Kong. Flight Lieutenant Evans, the pilot, made a perfect rendezvous with the vessel, although hampered by low stratus and rain, and the lack of radio contact with the ship. In spite of heavy seas, Flight Lieutenant Newson-Smith, the doctor, and Master Air Loadmaster Hennerley, the winchman, were lowered to the deck of the pitching vessel, a difficult and hazardous operation. Flight Lieutenant Newson-Smith examined the patient, who was then prepared by him and Master Air Loadmaster Hennerley for a stretcher lift. During the subsequent winching up to the aircraft, the violent movement of the ship increased and both Flight Lieutenant Newson-Smith and Master Air Loadmaster Hennerley received severe bruising from the superstructure.'

The following additional information is given the R.A.F. magazine *Air Clues*: 'Flight Lieutenant Evans, the pilot of the helicopter from No. 28 (AC) Squadron, R.A.F. Kai Tak, although an experienced Whirlwind pilot in the support helicopter role, had never flown a maritime search and rescue before. At the time of the incident on the afternoon of 11 February 1971, most of the squadron's crews and aircraft were away from base on exercise and the only pilot available was Flight Lieutenant Evans.'

B. N. Hennerley previously served as an Air Quartermaster with 48 Squadron (Hastings) at Changi. During the Brunei operations he flew on at least two reinforcing flights to Brunei (9 and 15 December 1962).

386 *Eleven*: Chief Petty Officer R. C. Blackwell, Royal Australian Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (R. Blackwell. 23077); Vietnam Logistic and Support Medal (R. C. Blackwell R23077), with riband bar and related miniature award, with case of issue; Australian Service Medal 1945-75 (R. C. Blackwell R23077); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (23077 C.P.O. R. Blackwell RAN); **Greece, Kingdom**, War Medal 1940-41, Land operations issue; **France, Republic**, Medal for Liberated France 1944, gilt (R Blackwell 23077); Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992 (C.P.O. R. C. Blackwell 23077); **Poland, Republic**, War Cross 1939-45, 1 clasp, Tobruk, silvered; **Philippines, Republic**, Philippine Liberation Medal, gilt and enamel, these nine mounted court-style for wear; **Australia**, Australian Defence Medal (23077 R. C. Blackwell) with riband bar and related miniature award, in case of issue; Australian Service Medal (R. C. Blackwell R23077) with loose full-sized and miniature clasps for Korea, Japan, and FESR, with riband bar and related miniature award, in case of issue; together with a large shooting medal the reverse engraved 'Triwest Real Estate Champion of Champions 20 Tgt. Double Barrel, Second, 20th August 1989 RAAF Point Cook Gun Club, R. C. Blackwell', *generally good very fine and better* (12) £300-£400

387 *Pair*: Marine M. F. Gammond, Royal Marines, who served with 3 Commando Brigade during the Falklands War

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (RM.22983 M. F. Gammond. Mne. R.M.) 2nd clasp loose on riband, as issued ; South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 M F Gammond PO38640N RM) mounted as originally worn, *very fine* (2) £800-£1,000

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Four: Bombardier M. D. B. Pearcey, Royal Artillery

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24551722 Gnr M D B Pearcey RA); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24551722 Gnr M D B Pearcey RA); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24551722 Bdr M D B Pearcey RA); together with the recipient's Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Medals for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine and better* (6) £700-£900

Mark David Bernard Pearcey was born in Coventry in 1960 and witnessed extensive overseas service with the Royal Artillery during the South Atlantic campaign and as part of the mission to supervise the cease-fire and maintain a buffer zone on the island of Cyprus. Posted to the Middle East, he took part in the Liberation of Kuwait where artillery proved invaluable in softening up an entrenched Iraqi Army. Pearcey is later recorded as having died at Wolverhampton in 2011.

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Three: Sergeant A. Wheatcroft, Royal Air Force

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Cpl. A Wheatcroft (S8081499) RAF); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Sgt A Wheatcroft (S8081499) RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Sgt A Wheatcroft (S8081499) RAF) mounted on card for display, *generally good very fine* (3) £600-£800

Arthur Wheatcroft was born in Yorkshire in April 1952, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in December 1969. He was posted to No. 1 Radio School in February 1970, and then subsequently served in various radar trades throughout his service - including at Ulster Radar, R.A.F. Bishops Court, Northern Ireland, from November 1977 to May 1980. Wheatcroft served on detachment from N. 2 Radio School for the Falklands - seeing service on the MV *Tor Calendonía* (a requisitioned Cargo Vessel owned by the Tor Line) and the MV *Sain Edmund* (a requisitioned Ferry owned by British Rail Sealink UK, which was converted to have helipads, and SATNAV/SATCOM equipment installed).

After the Falklands, Wheatcroft was posted to UKADGE SST/No. 144 SU Wattisham, and R.A.F. Bomer. He ended his service career as an Electronic Technician (Air Defence) in the rank of Chief Technician. Wheatcroft was discharged on 28 April 1992, having completed 22 years' service.

Sold with copied service record.

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Three: Staff Sergeant D. Deakin, Queen's Dragoon Guards

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Lebanon (24323121 LCpl D Deakin QDG); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24323121 SSgt D Deakin QDG) *about extremely fine (3)*

£1,000-£1,400

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Pair: Trooper S. J. Bushell, 14/20th Hussars

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Kuwait (24710953 Tpr S J Bushell 14/20H); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24710953 Tpr S J Bushell 14/20H) mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £400-£500



Five: Corporal A. Faith, Parachute Regiment, a former member of the 'Red Devils' parachute display team

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24791126 Pte A Faith Para); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, no clasp; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24791126 Cpl A Faith Para); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (24791126 L Cpl A Faith Para (Replacement)) court mounted for wear, *the last an official replacement, slight edge dig to first medal, very fine (5)* £600-£800



Aaron Faith attested in the Parachute Regiment on 18 December 1986, qualifying as an Army Parachutist on 15 September 1987. He served with the 1st Battalion in Northern Ireland in Co. Armagh, from 18 July to 30 November 1988 and afterwards qualified as a USA Army Parachutist on 16 April 1989, before returning with his battalion to Northern Ireland for a further tour from 20 February 1991. He later served with the 2nd Battalion as part of 16 Air Assault Brigade, in Macedonia, in 2001.

Faith qualified as a Free Fall Parachutist, with descents, in August 1992, and was awarded Specialist Parachute Pay in April 2006, and advanced Sergeant on 1 October 2007. A member of the Red Devils parachute display team, and an Instructor at the Joint Services Parachute Course, he was discharged with the following appraisal on 4 March 2012:

'He has proved a steadfast instructor and has been responsible for the delivery of the two annual advanced parachute courses. He is a world class athlete and is one of only two people to win gold in both four-way and eight-way teams in the same year at the National Parachuting Championships.'

He continued parachuting in civilian life, with *Skydivemag.com* giving the following profile:

'Aaron Faith is a passionate British skydiver and a former member of Satori 4-way team. Almost from the beginning he was hooked on competition skydiving and he followed his dream competing in both 4-way and 8-way. In 2007 Aaron and Julia Foxwell (now Swallow) decided to form Satori team which won many Nationals along the years. In 2012 Satori won the bronze medal at the World Cup in the Czech Republic, which was the first medal for an open British team since 1979. Aaron is currently based in Bahrain working as a military skydiving instructor.'

Sold together with copied Army Certificate of Service and photographs from the recipient's career.



Nine: Colour Sergeant R. J. Vickery, Royal Anglian Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his 'enormous courage, fighting spirit and outstanding leadership in the most difficult of circumstances' in Helmand, Afghanistan, during Operation Herrick XI

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24964855 Pte R J Vickery R Anglian); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan, with M.I.D. oak leaf (24964855 LCpl R J Vickery R Anglian); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (24964855 Cpl R J Vickery R Anglian); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.II.R. (24964855 Cpl R J Vickery R Anglian); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (CSgt R J Vickery R Anglian 24964855), these seven mounted court-style as worn; Jubilee 2022, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; **Brunei, Sultanate**, General Service Medal, silver, gilt, and enamel, with related miniature award, in case of issue, *lacquered, about extremely fine* (9) £2,000-£2,600

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 September 2010:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Afghanistan during the period 1 October 2009 to 31 March 2010.'

A published extract of the original Recommendation states: 'Vickery's action is but one example of his enormous courage, fighting spirit and outstanding leadership in the most difficult of circumstances. He has displayed his exemplary qualities consistently throughout the tour during many other significant engagements with the enemy. His lack of any self-regard, and in particular the way in which he dealt with the death of one of his soldiers, marks Vickery out as someone who is truly deserving of the highest public recognition.'

Ryan James Vickery, a native of Braintree, Essex, was born in 1974 and was educated at Notley High School, before attesting for the Royal Anglian Regiment in 1999. He served with the 1st Battalion in Afghanistan during Operation *Herrick XI*, and for his gallantry was Mentioned in Despatches. A contemporary newspaper report in the *Basildon Canvey Southend Echo*, published on 28 September 2010, gives the following account:

'Acting Sergeant Ryan Vickery had been leading a patrol towards the insurgent front line in Helmand, Afghanistan. During a gun battle, with the enemy just 350 metres away and the nearby ground heavily booby-trapped with improvised explosive devices (I.E.D.s), the group's mortar controller was seriously injured by an enemy sniper. An I.E.D. then detonated, killing a rifleman and wounding a section commander, burying them under a huge pile of rubble. Sergeant Vickery began digging them out of the rubble with his hands, saving the commander's life. He then quickly secured an area to allow the mortar controller to be evacuated by helicopter. Once the casualty was safely removed, Sergeant Vickery led his men to press on with the mission, forcing the insurgents back hundreds of metres before coming under renewed fire. Forced to crawl 100 metres across open ground towards the enemy, they ultimately defeated them.'

Recalling the occasion, Sergeant Vickery said: "It was extremely traumatic for the few seconds and it is either crumble or continue. You just can't get to think. You just have to get on with it. For a split second I could have thrown in the towel".'

Vickery was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 2014 (*London Gazette* 21 October 2014).

Single Campaign Medals

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Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**William Wild**) clasp facing slightly buckled on left-hand side, otherwise nearly extremely fine £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1987.

William Wild is confirmed on the roll as a Private, Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Temeraire* (Captain E. Harvey) during the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. C. de Villeneuve, on 21 October 1805. He is the only man with these names on the roll.

'At Trafalgar she was the second ship in the weather line, closely following the *Victory*, and her share in the action was particularly brilliant. When the *Victory* was engaged with the *Redoubtable*, the *Temeraire* came up to starboard of the French 74, and also engaged her. This was after Nelson had fallen, and the first broadside of the *Temeraire* checked an attempt at boarding the *Victory* which the French were about to make. The fight of the little two-decker against the pair of three-deckers was heroic. The top-men of the *Redoubtable* flung down hand-grenades and fire-balls till they set fire to the deck, larboard forechains, starboard foreshrouds and foresail; one fire-ball rolled into the magazine among the powder barrels, and only the presence of mind of a master-at-arms saved the *Temeraire* from the fate of the *Orient* at the battle of the Nile. In the mean time a new antagonist, the French 80-gun ship *Fougueux* had come up on the starboard quarter of the *Temeraire*, which had been suffering also from the fire of the *Neptune*. She looked nothing but a cripple, and the *Fougueux* came up determined to board her. When less than fifty yards separated the vessels, the starboard broadside of the *Temeraire* crashed into the French ship, sweeping her rigging and upper works bare, leaving her whole side a mass of splinters. She drove into the *Temeraire*, was lashed fast, and twenty-eight men under Lieut. T. F. Kennedy sprang on to her deck—where the gallant French captain lay mortally wounded—and fought their way to the stump of the mainmast. In ten minutes they had the British colours hoisted, and the *Fougueux*—which unfortunately foundered in the subsequent gale, with the prize crew on board—was a prize of war to the *Temeraire*, which had also the *Victory's* prize, the *Redoubtable*, lashed to her. "Nothing could be finer," wrote Lord Collingwood, than her conduct in the fight — "I have no words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it." As the smoke of the battle cleared away she was seen lying dismantled and temporarily helpless, but with an enemy's ship, equally helpless, a prize on each side of her. Her losses amounted to 121 killed and wounded, including 9 officers, while 43 of her crew perished in the prizes after the battle. She had her main top-mast, the head of her mizen-mast, her foreyard, and her fore and main topsail yards shot away; her fore and main-masts were so badly wounded as to be unfit to carry sail; while her bowsprit was shot through in several places. Her rigging of every sort was cut to pieces, and she was otherwise seriously damaged.' (*The Trafalgar Roll* by Colonel R. H. Mackenzie refers)

Wild was born in Ampport, Hampshire. He enlisted in the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines, and his subsequent service included with H.M. Ships *Goliath*, *Temeraire* and *Canada*.

Sold with copied research.

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Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Basque Roads 1809, St. Sebastian (**David Davis**) *edge bruising and polished, otherwise toned, nearly very fine* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2018, when offered by the family by direct descent.

David Davis is confirmed as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Lyra* for both actions. One other man of this name appears on the Admiralty Claimants' List, as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Mars* at Trafalgar.

David Davis was born around 1785 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Queen* on 11 December 1803. Transferred to the 10-gun Cherokee-class brig-sloop *Lyra* as Ordinary Seaman on 13 October 1808, he was raised Able Seaman on 1 April 1810 and is confirmed as aboard this ship for both actions. At Basque Roads the sloops *Lyra* and *Redpole* was equipped as light ships to guide the fireships into the channel. Released from service on 12 August 1815, Davis spent his final years as a Naval Pensioner at the Royal Naval Hospital and died at Greenwich Hospital on 1 May 1856.

Sold with copied service record and other research.

396



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Vimiera (**Thos. Hetherington, 43rd Foot**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and a scarce casualty* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, April 1964; Baldwin's Auction, November 2001.

One of 12 single clasp medals for Vimiera to the 43rd Foot.

Thomas Hetherington was born in the Parish of Brompton in the county of Cumberland, and enlisted into the 43rd Light Infantry on 19 April 1808, aged 21, a weaver by trade. He served in the regiment for one year and 207 days, being discharged on 11 November 1809, in consequence of 'wounds received at Vimiera in Portugal'. He afterwards served in the 3rd Veterans Battalion for one year three months before being admitted to Chelsea out-pension on 1 February 1810, at 6d per day, aged 24. His pension was increased to 9d per day in 1814 per Prince Regent's Proclamation, and further increased to 1/- per day in 1862. He died at Brampton on 8 August 1868.

Sold with copied research including discharge papers, Chelsea Pension register and regimental musters.

397



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (**Wm. Kershaw, 24th Foot.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise better than very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1988; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.

William Kershaw was wounded in the head at Talavera and became a prisoner of war. The muster lists record him as a prisoner of war until December 1811, after which his name is no longer recorded and presumably he returned to England. He was admitted to a late pension 'wounded head Tal' (WO 116/60 refers).

Sold with copied muster and medal roll entries together with muster search details.

398



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**C. Green, 59th Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £600-£800

Charles Green was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, c.1784 and attested for the 59th Regiment of Foot at Nottingham on 8 April 1804. He served with the 1st Battalion until his discharged on 23 June 1828, 'being old and worn out', having served in the East Indies for 22 years and 48 days. Awarded a pension of 1s 7d per diem, he died in Disworth on 5 December 1869.

Sold with copied research.

399



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**R. Tattersall, R. Arty. Drivers.**) *dark toned, good extremely fine*

£700-£900

Robert Tattersall served as a Driver in F Troop Royal Artillery Drivers, attached to Hutchesson's Company, 3rd Battalion R.A.

400



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**H. Pollard, 95th. Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, toned, nearly extremely fine*

£900-£1,200

Henry Pollard attested for the West Kent Militia on 12 June 1812, before transferring to the 95th Regiment of Foot at Shorncliffe Barracks on 6 December 1813. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them in the Peninsula, being present at Tarbes and then the battle of Toulouse on 10 April 1814. He saw further service with the 2nd Battalion in Captain G. Miller's Company during the Waterloo campaign, 16-18 June 1815, and was discharged on 31 August 1821.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and muster details.

401



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vimiera, Corunna (**G. B. Jackson, Ensn. 43rd Foot**) *small edge bruise to reverse rim, otherwise extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Hamilton-Smith Collection 1927; Needes Collection 1940; Glendining's, April 1956 and March 1989; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

George Jackson was appointed an Ensign in the 43rd Foot on 30 April 1807, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 15 March 1809. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Peninsula and was present at the battle of Vimiera in 1808, and in the retreat to Corunna and battle there in January 1809. He resigned his commission in September 1811.

402



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Major William Elgee, Royal Artillery, who was wounded at the siege of Burgos

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Fuentes D'Onor (W. Elgee, Lieut. R. Arty.) *nearly extremely fine*

£1,600-£2,000

William Elgee was born in Co. Wexford, Ireland, in January 1790, son of the Venerable Archdeacon Elgee, of Wexford. He was appointed a Gentleman Cadet on 21 August 1804, and received his first commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 1 July 1807, being promoted to First Lieutenant on 20 May 1808. He served in the Peninsula with May's 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, and was present at the crossing of the Douro, battles of Talavera and Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Burgos, and the investment of Bayonne. Lieutenant Elgee was slightly wounded at the siege of Burgos, September and October 1812, by a contusion in the leg, for which he received 'twelve months pay - less 5 pounds'.

Elgee was placed on temporary half-pay as 2nd Captain in November 1827, but rejoined on full pay on 1 January 1828, and served subsequently in North America from May 1829 to December 1830. He was promoted to Captain on 10 January 1837 and served for two periods in Jamaica from December 1838 to April 1840, and February 1842 to June 1844. He received the brevet of Major on 23 November 1841 and was placed on the Retired Full Pay List on 1 April 1846. Major Elgee died at his residence, Ellerslie, near Wexford, on 20 December 1849.

Sold with copied Statement of Services, C-in-C's Memoranda, and a letter from Hart's papers in which he informs Lieutenant Hart that his son, a Lieutenant in H.Ms. 50th Regiment, was wounded at the battle of Aliwal, and that he himself is not mentioned for 'having service at the siege and capture of Badajoz in your Army List.'

403



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**W. Winkworth, 31st. Foot**) *good very fine*

£600-£800

404



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian (**John Wilson, Asst. Comy.**) *backstrap to carriage rather flattened, otherwise extremely fine*

£700-£900

Provenance: Dowell's, November 1909; Glendining's, February 1913; Needes Collection, Glendining's, February 1934.

John Wilson was appointed Assistant Commissary in the Field Train Department of the Royal Artillery on 1 June 1813, and served in the Peninsula from July 1813 to April 1814.



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Smith Fife, 42nd Foot, 'a little lad about five feet high' who earned the sobriquet 'Napoleon' in the regiment after an unusual incident following his capture at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Orthes, Toulouse (Smith Fife, 42nd Foot) *very fine*

£1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Captain Stewart's Collection 1913; Glendinings, March 1935.

Smith Fife/Fyfe was born on 7 October 1791, probably in the village of Kippen, Stirling, and enlisted into the 42nd Foot from the Inverness district on 25 August 1812, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion. He transferred to the 1st Battalion on 30 November 1813, for service in France. He served in Captain Donald Chisholm's company in the Waterloo campaign and was taken prisoner at Quatre Bras, as related by Sergeant James Anton in his *Retrospect of a Military Life*:

'The day's contest was at a close, our attention was directed to the casualties which had occurred in our ranks. We had lost, in killed, one colonel, one lieutenant, one ensign, one sergeant-major, two sergeants, and forty-eight rank-and-file. One brevet lieutenant-colonel, five captains, five lieutenants, two ensigns, fourteen sergeants, one drummer, and two hundred and fourteen rank-and-file composed our list of wounded. Six privates fell into the enemy's hands; among these was a little lad (Smith Fyfe) about five feet high. The French general, on seeing this diminutive looking lad, is said to have lifted him up by the collar or breech and exclaimed to the soldiers who were near him, "Behold the sample of the men of whom you are afraid!" This lad returned a few days afterwards, dressed in the clothing of a French grenadier, and was saluted by the name of Napoleon, which he retained until he was discharged.'

Smith Fife was discharged at Strabane on 24 March 1818. He married on 27 November 1819, Jean Lockhart, also of Kippen, at Cauldhame. His death is recorded at Kippen on 9 March 1872, when he was described as a 'pauper, formerly a soldier', aged 81 years.

Sold with copied pay-lists.

Smith Fife's Waterloo Medal was sold by Halls of Shrewsbury in October 2017.



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Sergeant Sampson Sibley, 66th Foot: taken prisoner at Albuhera on 16 May 1811, he was later stationed at St Helena during Napoleon's exile there, and subsequently joined the St Helena Regiment

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera (S. Sibley, 66th Foot) *good very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1927 and February 1953; Phillips Collection, Glendining's, May 1965.

Sergeant Sampson Sibley was taken prisoner at Albuhera on 16 May 1811 (*WO 25/1967* refers). He is shown on the muster rolls as being entitled to Prize Money for the capture of Oporto on 16 May 1809.

Sampson Sibley was born at Axminster, Devon, and enlisted into the 66th Foot at Dorchester on 16 February 1807, aged 14 years. He was discharged at St Helena on 14 February 1819, 'not at his own request having re-enlisted for said regiment but rejected on account of being undersized by Superintendents of Accounts and discharged in consequence', his conduct being described as 'uncommonly good.' Sibley next joined the St Helena Regiment and served a further 13 years 6 months with that unit. Both the 66th and the St Helena regiments were employed on guard duties during Napoleon's exile on the island. He was admitted to a Chelsea pension of 1s per diem on 29 June 1836, and died on 24 July 1851.

Sold with copied discharge papers, Albuhera muster roll 'missing' and French P.O.W. muster confirming him as a prisoner at Albuhera.



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Captain Joseph Nicholson, 53rd Foot, who was severely wounded at Salamanca

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca (J. Nicholson, Capt. 53rd Foot) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* *£2,600-£3,000*

Provenance: John B. Hayward, June 1976.

Joseph Nicholson was born in Sunderland, County Durham, on 8 November 1783, and was aged 24 on his first entrance into the Army as an Ensign in the 53rd Foot on 11 August 1808, becoming a Lieutenant on 9 August 1810. He served with the 53rd in the Peninsula from April 1809 to April 1814, and was present at the crossing of the Douro, the battles of 'Talavera de la Reyna, 27th and 28th July 1809, Busaco, 27th Septr. 1810, Salamanca, 22nd July 1812.' He was 'severely wounded when Commanding a Company in the Battle of Salamanca. Grant of a years Pay as Captain.' He was appointed Staff Adjutant at Albany Barracks, Isle of Wight, 22 June 1815, and promoted to Captain on 15 March 1821. Placed on half-pay on 25 November 1825, on reduction of the establishment, he was appointed Paymaster in the 84th Foot on 7 September 1826, and served with the regiment in Jamaica from March 1827 to December 1829. He was appointed Paymaster to the 75th Foot on 28 April 1846, and retired on half-pay on 13 August 1847.



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca (**Richd. Mayo, Corpl. 24th Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £2,400-£2,800

Richard Mayo enlisted into the 2nd Battalion 24th Foot on 20 January 1807. He accompanied the regiment to the Peninsula in 1809 but missed Talavera as he was sick in hospital at the time. He saw action at the battles of Busaco in September 1810 and Fuentes d'Onor in May 1811, and as a Corporal, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, and the battle of Salamanca the following July. The regimental muster roll for 4 October 1812 shows Mayo as being 'Killed at Burgos'. In fact, he had been taken prisoner, most probably wounded, and the muster roll for 1 May 1814 shows him as returned from 'Prisoner of War'. He is recorded as having served up to November 1814 when the battalion returned home and was disbanded.

At Burgos on the afternoon of the 4 October 1812, the 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, were marched into the trenches, where they were formed into two storming parties. 140 men were detailed for the assault on the main breach, led by Lieutenant Stephen Holmes, whilst the second party, comprising 58 men led by Lieutenant Fraser, were detailed to assault the breach expected to be made by the mine. The attack was to be delivered in daylight and many officers of other regiments managed to find their way to the hill to witness the assault, Wellington himself being present on San Miguel.

At 5 p.m. the signal for the explosion was given by Colonel Jones, the engineer in charge, afterwards the historian of Wellington's sieges. He was hit in the act of giving the signal, but the mine went off and simultaneously the 24th dashed forward. The party who made for the new breach made by the mine, led by Lieutenant John Fraser, were there so soon that many were hit by falling stones, and all were covered by dust and fragments. This did not stop them, and before the surprised enemy could offer much resistance they were up and over the breach. Many defenders had been killed and directly Captain Lepper and the supports joined Lieutenant Fraser's stormers, the breach was secured and the attackers started to consolidate. The main body had a harder task: they had farther to go and here the defenders had not been shaken by the explosion. But, headed by Lieutenant Holmes, the 24th dashed forward and though received with a hot fire swarmed up the breach, where a savage struggle followed.

The 24th maintained themselves in the captured position until nightfall, when they were relieved. On reaching their camp they found it thronged with officers who had come to offer their congratulations. Carried out in full view of a large concourse, the storm had caught the imagination of the army and won the battalion great renown. The storm had cost the 24th 12 men and two officers, Coote and Stack, killed, and 56 men wounded. Wellington himself wrote warmly of the 24th, whose conduct he described to Lord Bathurst as 'highly praiseworthy', while he wrote a special letter to the Duke of York to recommend to H.R.H.'s 'favour and protection' Captain Hedderwick and Lieutenants Holmes and Fraser, who had so greatly distinguished themselves.

Sold with relevant copied regimental muster rolls.

409



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (**T. F. Smith, Lieut. 24th Foot**) *very fine*

£2,000-£2,400

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

Thomas Francis Smith was born circa 1792 and served as Ensign in the Royal Westminster and Middlesex Militia from 1808 to 1812. He was gazetted Ensign in the 24th Foot on 4 June 1812, became Lieutenant in June 1818, and Adjutant in the month following. He served in the Peninsula with the 24th Foot from November 1812 (with the 3rd Provisional Battalion from December 1812) and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes. After service in the Peninsula he accompanied the regiment to the East Indies where he served until its return to England in October 1823, when he was placed on half-pay on reduction of the regiment. He subsequently lived in Canterbury, Kent, where he died on 28 February 1851, aged 58 years.

Sold with copied research.

410



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**John Cairnes, 42nd. Foot**) *edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine*

£800-£1,000

Listed as John Cavines on the latest published transcript of the medal roll.

411



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Toulouse (**W. Marlow, 36th Foot**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1992.

Only 6 clasps for Talavera to the 36th Foot.

William Marlow (sometimes shown as Marler) was born in the Parish of Oldham, Lancashire, and enlisted into the 36th Foot on 26 November 1799. He transferred to the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion on 3 July 1815, and was discharged at Cork to Kilmainham Hospital pension on 24 May 1816, in consequence on 'infirmity and disability from Walcheren Disease and weak sight.' He first appears in the muster lists in January 1800. He served at the Cape of Good Hope in December 1806, at Monte Video in 1807, and in the Peninsula in 1808-09 and 1811-14. The musters for the summer of 1812 show him as being wounded at Salamanca. He transferred to the 6th Veteran Battalion in July 1815.

Sold with full muster details.

412



Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**W. Crouch, 24th Foot**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

William Crouch enlisted into the 2/24th Foot on 25 March 1808. In the final muster for 1814, when the 2nd Battalion was disbanded, he is shown as a Fifer/Drummer.

413



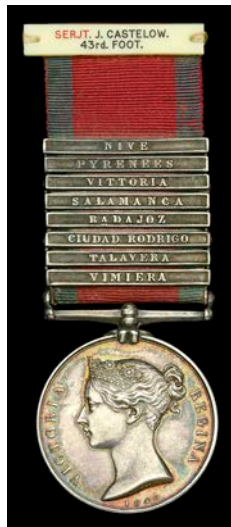
Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse (**Wm. Wilson, 43rd Foot**) *small edge bruises and light marks, otherwise very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Broadley Collection, Sotheby's, July 1982; Clive Nowell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

William Wilson was a weaver from Newcastle, Northumberland, who volunteered for the 43rd Foot from the 2nd West York Militia on 14 April 1809. He served in the Walcheren Expedition, and afterwards in Portugal, initially with the 2nd Battalion, but transferred to the 1st Battalion in June 1811. He was discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief and paid up to 24 March 1816.

Sold with full muster research.

414



Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Vimiera, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive (**J. Castelow, Serjt. 43rd Foot**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Professor A. Leyland Robinson Collection; Spink, March 1978.

Only one officer, one N.C.O. and 18 men of the 43rd received the clasp for Talavera, where they formed part of the 1st Battalion of Detachments, containing men from various regiments left behind in Portugal after the departure of the British army after the battle of Corunna.

John Castelow (Costello, Costellow) first appears in the musters of the 1st Battalion in early 1808 but no personal details given. He is shown as being sick in hospital for 36 days in the September 1809 quarter. Promoted to Corporal on 24 December 1813, and is shown as sick in hospital January to April 1814. He was promoted to Sergeant on 24 June 1814 and transferred to the 2nd Battalion on 26 October 1814. He was admitted to an out-pension at Chelsea on 10 February 1852, Leeds District, and died at Leeds in June 1853.

Sold with muster research and old ivorine display label.

415



Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Vimiera, Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (**H. Marshall, Serjt. 43rd Foot**) *left-hand side of lowest clasp facing sprung and with old solder repair, light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

Henry Marshall was born at Otley, Leeds, and enlisted into the 43rd Foot at Faversham on 28 November 1807, aged 24 years. He was promoted to Corporal in December 1814, to Sergeant in November 1815, and to Colour-Sergeant in June 1827. He served with the 2nd Battalion in Portugal and Spain from August 1808 to January 1809, and subsequently transferred to the 1st Battalion for the remainder of his service in the Peninsula, being wounded at Bayonne in 1814. He later served one year six months with the Army of Occupation in France, and three years at Gibraltar. He was discharged at Devonport on 1 September 1830, with a total service of 22 years 281 days. He went on to the Chelsea Hospital out-pension list on 8 September 1830, residing at Leeds, and died on 23 April 1852.

Sold with research notes provided by the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Museum.

416



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, silver, unmounted but with traces of having sometime been held in a circular mount with commensurate edge bruising, *heavily tarnished, nearly very fine* £500-£700

417



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepal (**S. Davey, 24th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *very fine*
£1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Sotheby's, March 1980.

Two men of the name and initial are shown on the medal roll for Nepal.

Solomon Davey/Davy was born in the Parish of St Stephen's, Norwich, Norfolk, circa 1781. He enlisted into the 24th Foot at Silver Hill, Sussex on 24 April 1805, and was finally discharged on 28 September 1819, 'subject to large discharges of blood per anum, on account of which he has been much in hospital these two years. He served 8eight years in the Indies, a brickmaker by trade, with his conduct being described as 'tolerably good'.

Samuel Davey/Davy was born in Coventry, Warwickshire, circa 1790, and enlisted into the 24th Foot at Coventry on 25 March 1809, for unlimited service. He was discharged on 31 October 1827, being 'worn out and having marks of extensive old ulceration on the right leg', a ribbon weaver by trade.

Sold with copied discharge papers for both men.

418



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Kirkee and Poona (**T. Hamlin, 65th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming,
edge bruising and contact marks, traces of lacquer, very fine
£2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1902; Needes Collection 1940; Elson Collection 1963; Clive Nowell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

Approximately 88 clasps awarded to European recipients, including 17 to the 65th Foot.

Thomas Hamlin was born in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, in 1797, and enlisted in the 56th Foot on 7 July 1811. Arriving in India on 7 July 1815, he transferred to the 65th Foot on 3 November 1816 and was raised Corporal 19 July 1821. He served with this Regiment throughout the entirety of the Deccan War, and is noted upon his Army Service Record: 'also in the Persian Gulph at Rafs al Khy-ma in 1819. - and at Benboo-Ali in 1820.'

Reduced to Private in April 1822, Hamlin volunteered for the 20th Foot on 25 June 1822, but his service was terminated at Belgaum on 31 October 1833 on account of visceral (artery) disease: 'Has for the last two years been almost constantly in hospital with severe & long protracted attacks... without deriving the least benefit from medicine, there is also great irregularity in the functions of the bowels. He has been sixteen years in India and I attribute his complaints to the effects of climate and am of the opinion that they will disqualify him permanently from Military Service. His conduct whilst in hospital has been good.'

Sold with copied Army Service Record and the Proceedings of a Medical Board detailing his discharge and transfer home to England.

419



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**J. P. Frame, H. Arty.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, polished, very fine* £700-£900

420



Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, silver, 48mm, Soho Mint, pierced with ring suspension, *scratch to obverse field, light contact marks, better than very fine* £400-£500

421 Waterloo 1815 (**Wm. Palmer 10th. Regt. RI. Hussars.**) *re-engraved naming*, fitted with a replacement silver straight bar suspension, the obverse engraved 'Vittoria.', the reverse engraved 'Peninsula.', *heavy contact marks, fine* £300-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extract.



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. James Dawkins 15th or King's Reg. Hussars.**) pierced at 12 o'clock and fitted with contemporary silver barrel and straight bar suspension, *some edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Sotheby, February 1879 and June 1884.

James Dawkins was born in the Parish of Wellar, Wiltshire, and enlisted for the 15th Hussars at Winchester on 17 January 1805, aged 18 years, a carpenter by trade. He served 10 years 97 days as a Private, 9 years 27 days as a Corporal, and 2 years and 133 days as a Sergeant which, adding 2 years' service for Waterloo, counted for a total service of 24 years 4 months. His statement of service in fact gives service from 25 December 1804, until his discharge at Dublin, in the rank of Sergeant, on 13 May 1827, in consequence of 'length of service & worn out'. His conduct was described as having been 'Extremely good. He served in the Peninsula, at Corruna (sic) and in the campaigns of 1813 & 14.' He was granted an out-pension one shilling, sixpence halfpenny on 3 June 1827, to be paid at Bath.

Sergeant James Dawkins is among the names listed in the Regimental History by Wyllie as one of the 'N.C.O.s and men who specially distinguished themselves in the Peninsula, South of France and Waterloo.'

In 1808 the regiment embarked to join Sir John More's army in Spain and reached Corunna in November, where they formed a brigade with the 7th and the 10th Hussars under Brigadier-General Slade. General More advanced his army, but receiving little support from the Spanish, and facing a French army of 300,000 men, he soon withdrew, with the cavalry covering the withdrawal. In deep snow, the Brigade charged a large force of French dragoons at Sahagun. In December and January, as the British fell back, the cavalry were constantly in action in snow and ice. Even when the British reached the comparative safety of Corunna, the cavalry were posted forward as a defensive screen. The British were evacuated from the beaches, and sadly 400 of the Regiment's horses were shot to prevent them falling into the hands of the French. The reference to 'Corruna' in Dawkins' discharge papers is clearly a reference to the Corruna campaign in general and not to the battle itself in which the 15th Hussars took no part.

In 1813 the 15th Hussars were distinguished at Vittoria, and in 1814 at Orthes and Toulouse.

On the fateful morning of 18 June 1815, the 15th Hussars formed a section of the British front line near Hougomont Farm, astride the Nivelles Road.

'... a large body of Cuirassiers and other cavalry were seen carrying all before them on the open ground between Hugomont and La Haye Saint, and their Lancers were shouting in triumph. The brigade instantly moved towards its former post, and the 13th and the 15th charged and drove back the Cuirassiers, with the most distinguished gallantry, for some distance.'

After the battle, in which the 15th Hussars lost 3 officers and 25 other ranks killed, together with 42 horses, and 7 officers (including Colonel Dalrymple) and 43 other ranks wounded, together with 52 horses, the Regiment pursued the French to Cambray and then to Paris, returning to England in May 1816.

Marching north to deal with civil unrest in the Midlands, the Regiment moved to Nottingham, Birmingham and Wolverhampton. In August 1819, the Regiment was involved in the notorious Peterloo Massacre in Manchester, where they were ordered to charge a crowd of some 80,000 protesters supporting the radical reformist M.P. Henry Hunt. 15 civilians were killed and some 500 reportedly injured.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Waterloo 1815 (**John Edwards, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery**) fitted with original steel clip and later silver straight bar suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Sold with a hand-written note that reads: 'Jordan 1900. It is with all sincerity that I offer my father's Waterloo Medal which I hope will be accepted by Mrs. Naylor of Leighton Hall for her past and present kindness to me. [Signed] John Edwards.'

Two men with the name John Edwards served as Gunners in the Royal Horse Artillery during the Waterloo Campaign. This medal is believed to be that awarded to the Gunner John Edwards who served in Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hew Ross's "A" ('Chestnut') Troop at Waterloo, on the basis that he came from Newtown, Montgomeryshire, barely five miles from the Leighton Hall referred to the letter of provenance referred to above. A letter from this man addressed to his brother, dated Saint Deinanens [*sic* - St. Dennis], France, on 14 July 1815, was published in *The Waterloo Archive*, edited by Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. S. Laws:

'Brother,

I reseved your Kind Letter and I am Happy to Hear from you and with Plesur. I take up my pen to informe you That I am in Good Helth at present and I hope you and your wife and family are the same. After wee marched from Birmingham to Warley wee remained there but a short time, the rout came for us. We marched to Woolwich and were fitted out for pursuing searvice and messing. Happy I was we were reddy in 14 Dayes then wee embarked at Ramsgate and after a plesunt passage of 24 oures at sea were landed at hostend in Flanderes.

Flanderes is a very fine cunterey and very fine Groves and Riveres and one of the finest Knells in the woorld, wee marched through Brussels and Gent and other fine townes.

It was at Brussels where Louie the 18th was. I seed him there 2 or 3 times. Wee Remained ther 12 Dayes. The Rout came at 11 o'Clock on that Evning of the 15 June. wee marched all that night and it rained verrey hard all that night the action of the 16th begun before we could get up. wee were soon a nuff to see the King's Life Guards and 7th and 1st Germany and Scotch Greys charge the french and they lost about 400 smothered in a Bogg. The 16th and 17th it rained verrey hard and we were at camp with our Horses in our hands and nothen in our aversacks. At 8 o'clock on the 18th Jun the general action begun on our right flank. Our troop was posted in the senter right and left of the main road. 3 guns one side and 8 on the other. Wee been at the tread they put us where they thought there would be more danger.

At about 9 o'clock the french brought 28 gunnes opposite our gunnes and then the game began, harmies and troops (illegible). Every man that never seed a bullet would a thought that the world was at a end. about half-past 10 o'clock the French Emperial Guardes dressed in steel armour back and brest plates, they way about 32 pounds, charged up the maine road till they came within 600 yardes they extended rite and left of the road. Wee fired case shot at them and swep them of like a swathe of grass before a syth. The ground was covered with men and horses in 5 minutes. Wee limbered up but before wee could move one yard the french was all round us. Me and four more of our Gunners left the gun and formed up with the 1st German Horse and charged the french cavallery, wee swept through the four times. With a good horse and a sharpe sord I caused 5 of them to fall to the ground. My horse reseved 4 cuts as I could not guard my horse and my self at one time. I have the onner of waren a blue and red ribbon as a marke of that day. Wee soon got either gun in action againe, only 4 men to man her and up to our knees in mud. Colonel Ross lost 5 horses shot under him. My gun was struck several times with the french shots. The prussians came up at 6 o'clock and then the charge was sounded from Right to Left. The french left behind them 2 hundred and ten guns and 7 hundred waggons, and the ground covered with men and horses four or five miles. Louies the 18 marched over the ground that day after and I seed him pass through the town to Parris on the 7th of this month.

John Edwards

P.S. My account may not be quite so great as you have it in England - so my papper is dun and I must give over. Pleased to give my best respects to your wife and Little John and Margaret.

I should be verrey happy if you will send directions to Catherine where to writte to me. I should be very happy of reseving a letter from her. I have sent to mother and my unkel but I have lost Richards directions. my cuzen was to send word back when you reseve this hand and I may know you have got it.

This town is 6 miles from Paris. everything is very cheep Brandy 1-6 a bottle and a wine 0.0.10 pence a bottle.

So I remain your loving Brother.'

Sold with copied research.

424 Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas C. mpbell, Gunner Royal Foot Artillery.**) *lacking suspension, and remnants of brooch mounting to obverse, fine* £300-£400

Thomas Campbell served in Captain and Brevet Major Brome's Company.



The important Waterloo Medal awarded to Colonel Charles Du Plat, 4th Line Battalion, K.G.L., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, King's German Legion, who was mortally wounded at Waterloo

Waterloo 1815 (Colonel Charles Du Plat, 4th Line Batt. K.G.L.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *polished, otherwise good very fine* Yes *£8,000-£10,000*

Provenance: An Important Collection of Medals to the King's German Legion, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003, when incorrectly catalogued as 'Du Platt'.

George Charles Augustus du Plat entered the service in November 1803 and became Colonel on 4 June 1813. He served in Hannover in 1805; in the Baltic in 1807; in the Mediterranean, in Sicily, between 1808 and 1812, including the expedition to the Gulf of Naples in 1809; in the Peninsula and Southern France between 1812 and 1814; in the Netherlands 1814; the campaign of 1815, and the battle of Waterloo.

At Waterloo Colonel Du Plat's brigade, comprising of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Line Battalions K.G.L. and Hugh Halkett's Hanoverians, was assigned to Clinton's division and positioned in support of the Guards who held Hougoumont. Sometime between 11.30 am and midday on 18 June, the French began the opening phase with an attack on Wellington's far right at Hougoumont. Prince Jerome, Napoleon's younger brother, was commanding a division to the French left and committed more and more resources to this action throughout the day. This had been planned to be a feint to draw strength away from Wellington's centre. Although the orchard changed hands, a crisis was averted at Hougoumont's north gate and the defenders held fast. A battle within a battle developed around Hougoumont with Du Plat's K.G.L., Hugh Halkett's Hanoverian brigades and Kuhlmann's K.G.L. artillery playing a prominent role in its defence. Du Plat's brigade became heavily engaged, coming under several attacks from enemy cavalry. At about seven o'clock, the 1st and 3rd Line Battalions, formed in one square, beat off a powerful charge, as did the 4th Battalion, which formed another square. The 2nd Line Battalion pushed on towards Hougoumont, while the remaining battalions advanced in line of four deep on the left of the farm. Casualties in the Hougoumont area were circa 10,000 alone and included Colonel Du Plat who was severely wounded in the final push. He died of his wounds three days later and, together with Colonel Baron Ompteda, was one of the Legion's two most senior casualties in the battle.



Waterloo 1815 (**Geo. Holland, Drummer, 2nd Batt. 73rd Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *edge bruising, wear to high relief parts, nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

George Holland attested for the 73rd Regiment of Foot and served in Captain Kennedy's Company during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815.

The 2nd Battalion of the 73rd Regiment of Foot formed part of Major-General Halkett's Brigade in Lieutenant-General Alten's 3rd Division during the 100 days campaign. The battalion fought at the battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815, losing 53 officers and men killed and wounded. At the battle of Waterloo on 18 June, the regiment was charged by French Cavalry no fewer than 11 times during the battle and was bombarded by French artillery. It remained in square without breaking but the battalion lost 17 officers and 222 men killed and wounded during the battle, along with about 40 missing. Of the 563 Officers and men of the 73rd who took part in the Waterloo campaign, 336 became casualties; this casualty rate of 60% was among the highest rate suffered by any Regiment during the campaign. The 73rd later formed part of the Army of Occupation in Paris before moving back to England in December 1815.

427 Ghuznee 1839 (**John Walsh 17th. Foot**) naming engraved in reverse field and on lower rim, original suspension re-affixed with excess of solder, *lacquered, good very fine* £600-£800

428 St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension; together with a bronze copy, *good very fine (2)* £200-£240

429 Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

430 Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *small edge cut, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

431 China 1842 (**G. Kaye. 2nd Engineer, H.M.S. Vixen.**) with original straight bar suspension; together with an *erased* King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *the China good very fine; the KSA erased, with contact marks, polished and worn, therefore fair to fine (2)* £700-£900

Approximately 138 China Medals 1842 awarded to H.M.S. *Vixen*, with men of the *Vixen* taking part in the storming and capture of the city of Chin-Keang-Foo at the entrance of the South Grand Canal on the Yangtse-Kiang.

432

*Family Group:*

China 1842 (2) (**W. Johnstone, Major, 26th Regiment Foot;** **J. W. Johnstone, Lt & Adj. 26th Regiment Foot.**) both fitted with original straight bar suspension, *slight pitting to second, this nearly very fine, the first better (2)* £1,800-£2,200

William Johnstone was commissioned Ensign in the 26th Regiment of Foot on 25 February 1808 and was promoted Lieutenant on 30 March 1809 serving with the Regiment in the Peninsula and being present at the Battle of Corunna. He was promoted Captain on 20 April 1820 and Major on 23 June 1840, and served with the Regiment during the China Expedition. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 May 1841, he retired in 1842 and for his services he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath (*London Gazette* 27 December 1842).

John William Johnstone, son of the above, was commissioned Ensign in the 26th Regiment of Foot, by purchase, on 31 May 1833, and was promoted Lieutenant on 25 February 1837. Appointed Adjutant on 4 June 1841, he served with the Regiment throughout the China Expedition, and was present at Chiusan, in the attack on Canton in May 1841 (where he was slightly wounded in the left wrist), at the Defence of Ningpo, and in the actions at Tsche, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghae, Chin Kiang Foo, and Nankin. Promoted Captain on 20 December 1844, he retired in 1854.

Sold with copied research.

433 China 1842 (**John Lawtince, Corporal, 49th Regiment Foot.**) original straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks slightly obscuring naming, nearly very fine* £400-£500

434 China 1842 (**Edmund White, 55th Regiment Foot.**) original suspension and ribbon, *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine* £500-£700

Edmund White was born in Highgate, Middlesex, and enlisted into the 55th Foot on 1 March 1826, a tailor by trade. He died at sea on 22 April 1844, his next of kin being given as his daughter, Mary White, residing in Glasgow.

Sold with copied muster details.

435



China 1842 (**A. Clerk, Ensign, Madras Sappers & Miners**) *toned, extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

Only ten engineer officers served in the First China War, with 'A' & 'B' companies Madras Sappers & Miners, under Captain T. T. Pears, Madras Engineers, who acted as Chief Engineer, Ensign Clerk being the most junior of these officers. No Bengal or Bombay Engineers or Sappers served in China.

436



Hyderabad 1843 (**Private Essnac Bhagnac, 9th Compy. Marine Battln.**) impressed naming, original suspension, *light handling marks, otherwise good very fine and rare* *£800-£1,000*

Provenance: Alan Wolfe Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

437 Hyderabad 1843 (**Shaik Samoola 21st. Regt. N.I.**) impressed naming, fitted with the usual Regimental silver clip and straight bar suspension, *contact marks, very fine* *£400-£500*

438 Maharajpoo Star 1843 (**Captain J. A. Scott B.N. 1st. Regt. Light Cavalry**) with original brass hook and additional ring suspension, *good very fine* *£800-£1,000*

John Augustus Scott was born in Calcutta on 1 July 1803. Commissioned Cornet on 3 April 1820, he was posted to the 1st Light Cavalry on 22 August of that year, and served throughout his career with that Regiment. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 May 1824 and Captain on 24 October 1828, he served during the First Afghan War in 1842 and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services at the Tezeen Pass (*London Gazette* 24 November 1842) on the road to Kabul as part of Major-General George Pollock's Force, where on 13 September 1842 he led a squadron of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry in the famous charge which routed 2,000 of Akbar Khan's horsemen and captured an Afghan standard (Medal for Cabul). He subsequently served as part of General Sir Hugh Gough's Force in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the Battle of Maharajpoo on 29 December 1843. The Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Major G. R. Crommelin, was killed in the battle and Scott succeeded to the command of the Regiment and was promoted to Major three days later on 1 January 1844. He was invalided on 4 April 1844, and died at Meerut on 2 December 1845.

439 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Wm. Hodgkinson 53rd. Regt.**) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, good fine* *£360-£440*

440 Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**Serjt. St. John Dobbin 9th. Regt.**) *clasp carriage slightly flattened, heavy contact marks, fair to fine* *£400-£500*

St. John Dobbin was wounded at Moodkee on 18 December 1845.

441 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**178 Peter Mullin, 57th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£360-£440*

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- 442** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**356. Thos. Cooper. 43rd. Lt. Inftry.**) *minor edge bruising, better than good very fine* £360-£440
- Thomas Cooper** was born in Lancaster in 1841 and attested for the 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot at Manchester on 14 May 1859. Posted to India and New Zealand, he was imprisoned by his Commanding Officer for sleeping at his post on 17 June 1866. Returned home to England and posted to Aldershot, he was later discharged at Curragh Camp on 30 April 1869.
- Sold with copied Army Service Record.
-
- x 443** Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Sepoy Doorga Roy. 18th N.I.**) Indian Army engraved naming, *suspension post re-affixed, very fine* £100-£140
-
- x 444** Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Lieut. E. R. Blair, 51st Bengal N.I.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £340-£400
-
- x 445** Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (**James Tole, 29th Foot.**) *toned, edge bruise, good very fine* £360-£440
- James Tole** was wounded in action at Chilianwala on 13 January 1849. He was invalided on 4 September 1849, and returned to England on 7 February 1850.
-
- x 446** Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (**Terence Clerke, 53rd Foot.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £260-£300
-
- 447** Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**R. Coates, 9th. Lancers.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500
- Robert Coates** was born in the parish of St. Clements, Ipswich, Suffolk, and enlisted in the 9th Lancers in London in May 1843, aged 19 years. He was subsequently present at Sobraon in the First Sikh War, and at the crossing of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat in the Punjab 1848-49. Invalided to England in March 1850, he was discharged at Chatham in October of the same year as a result of 'pulmonia affection' and other complaints.
- Note:* The recipient's Sutlej Medal was sold in these rooms in September 2004.
-
- 448** Baltic 1854-55 (**58 Co. A. Feltham, RMLI, HMS Neptune.**) privately engraved naming, *light contact marks, very fine* £100-£140
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- 449** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**3035. Serjt. P. Donohoe. 9th. Regt.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £140-£180
-
- 450** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**1964 Essix [sic]. Griffith. 90. LI.**) contemporarily impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-£200
- Assax Griffiths** attested for the 90th Regiment of Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), and served with them in the Crimea, and subsequently in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He was killed in action during the Defence of Lucknow on 28 September 1857.
-
- 451** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *clasp facing sprung on right hand side, edge bruising and scratch to obverse field, nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 452** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise, very fine* £100-£140
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453



A scarce 'Heavy Brigade' casualty Crimea Medal awarded to Private Richard Forster, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), severely wounded in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava in October 1854 and died from his wounds in January 1855

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (R. Forster, 2nd Dns.) officially impressed naming, contemporary ribbon, *minor edge bruising and lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £4,000-£5,000

Richard Forster was severely wounded in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854. He was sent to the hospital at Scutari on the following day, where he eventually died from his wounds on 2 January 1855. The Scots Greys had two men killed and 56 wounded at Balaklava - 22 severely so. Several of these, like Forster, subsequently died of their wounds.

454 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**2391. James. Smith. 42. Royal Highlanders**) Depot impressed naming, *edge bruising, very fine* £240-£280

455 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**.... Dvr. Absm. Berry RI. Arty.**) contemporary engraved naming, *top two clasps fixed with solder, heavy edge bruising and contact marks obscuring regimental number, good fine or better* £180-£220

456 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava [not confirmed], Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Serjt. D. Kelly. 1st. Batn. 1st. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine* £500-£700

D. Kelly listed as 'Dead' on roll.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts. Balaklava clasp not confirmed (and the Battalion as a whole did not qualify for it) although the medal appears entirely as issued.

457 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**G. Smith. 3rd Engr. "Tenasserim"**) *extremely fine and scarce* £300-£400

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

107 clasps issued to Europeans and 177 clasps issued to native crewmen of the Bengal Marine Ship *Tenasserim*.

458 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Capt. J. F. H. Brown. 5th. Regt. M.N.I.**) *good very fine* £300-£400

459



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**2nd C. Engr. T. Lemahan, Str. Planet.**) *good very fine and rare*

£600-£800

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

12 clasps issued to Europeans and 42 clasps issued to native crewmen of the iron steamer *Planet*.

460



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**C. Gawen, 3rd Class Carpr., S.V. Comet**) *very fine and rare*

£600-£800

27 clasps issued to Europeans and 34 clasps issued to native crewmen of the iron steam vessel *Comet*. This vessel was not held in the collection of the late Captain Douglas-Morris.

461

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Looshai (**Sepoy Sunibeer Ram 44th. Regt. N.I.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine*

£160-£200

462



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**Sub. Lieut. D. M. Ross. R.N. H.M.S. "Fly."**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Approximately 103 Perak clasps to H.M.S. *Fly*.

Duncan Munro Ross was born in Cromarty, Inverness-shire, on 29 September 1851, the eldest son of Colonel G. W. H. R. Ross, sometime Colonel-Commandant of the Sewaforth Highlanders, and was appointed Midshipman on 18 August 1867. Promoted Sub-Lieutenant on 25 February 1872, he served as a Sub-Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Fly* from 13 July 1874, and saw active service in charge of a native boat crewed with eight men and armed with a cohorn mortar at the attack and capture of Passir Sala, in the Straits of Malacca during the Perak campaign of 1875. For these services he was Mentioned in Commander Francis Stirling's Despatch of 16 November 1875 (*London Gazette* 23 February 1876). He was promoted Lieutenant on 28 April 1876, and retired on 1 December 1877. He died in 1887.

Sold with copied research.

463 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**48637 Gunner W. Arnold. No. 9 By. 1st. Bde. C.P. Dn. R.A.**) *partially officially corrected, with brooch mount to clasp backstrap, otherwise very fine* £60-£80

464 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**885 Pte. J. Longman 2d. Bn. Devon. Regt.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £140-£180

James Longman, *alias* Jno Lorimer, was born in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, and attested for the Devonshire Regiment at Exeter on 4 July 1884. A carpenter by trade, he witnessed initial service at Newry but was soon convicted by Court Martial of fraudulent enlistment on 31 July 1885. Imprisoned for 199 days, Longman was released and immediately posted overseas to India aboard H.M.S. *Crocodile* on 15 February 1886. His Army Service Record notes a plethora of illnesses and accidents at around this time including a contusion suffered on 18 July 1886 in consequence of being struck by a cricket ball on the foot.

Posted to Burma on 29 December 1888, Longman took part in the advance up the Irrawaddy River and in operations against the local tribespeople, and on 26 February 1892 he received a wound to the left hand at Namliku caused by a bamboo stake ('panjie'). Transferring to the Army Reserve, Longman was discharged on 30 July 1897.

465 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**1328 Pte. W. Mark 1st. Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord.**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

466 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Kachin Hills 1892-93 (**3005 Pte Kiohan Singh B.M. Police**) *good very fine* £260-£300

467 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Sikkim 1888, *clasp carriage adapted to accommodate additional clasp* (**Sergt R. Nelligan No. 9 Bty/1st Northern Dn. R.A.**) *unit partially officially corrected, heavy contact marks, fine* £80-£100

468 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1891, Hazara 1888, *clasps mounted in this order, with top lugs removed* (**1723 Sergt. D. Main 2d. Bn. Sea. Highrs.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £140-£180

David Main was born in St. Andrews, Fife, in 1866 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at London on 12 May 1885. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 30 December 1885 to 27 March 1893, and was promoted Corporal on 27 April 1887, and Sergeant on 16 May 1888. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 5 April 1893, and was discharged on 11 May 1897, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service records.

469 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1891, Samana 1891 (**2721 Bugler A. E. East. 1st. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.**) *good very fine* £140-£180

Albert Edward East was born in Caddington, Bedfordshire, in 1867 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Luton on 28 May 1885, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment. Appointed a Bugler on 17 February 1890, he served with the 1st Battalion in India from 25 November 1890 to 27 March 1893, and took part in the Hazara, Miranzai, and Isazai Expeditions between 1891 to 1892. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 6 April 1893, and was discharged on 10 April 1902, after 16 years and 318 days' service. He died in Luton on 17 May 1951.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

470 India General Service 1854-95, 4 clasps, Chin Hills 1892-93, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1889-92, Burma 1885-7, *clasps mounted in this order, with unofficial retaining rods between clasps, and clasp carriage altered to accommodate additional clasps* (**447 Sepoy Ghulam Mahammad Shwebo Mily Police Bn.**) *worn, good fine, the reverse better, scarce* £200-£240

471 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Jas. Smith. 1st. Bn. 13th. Lt. Infy.**) *polished and worn, about fine* £80-£100

Four men with the name James Smith served with the 1st Battalion, 13th Light Infantry during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, all entitled to a no clasp award.

472 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Drumr. Edwd. Williamson, 1st. Bn. 20th. Regt.**) *edge bruising, suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Sold with copied research.

473 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Trooper Ivon Bilra, Bengal Yeo. Cavy.**) *fitted with a top silver brooch bar, good very fine* £500-£700

The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry was formed at Calcutta by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in July 1857. It took to the field later in 1857 with 258 officers and men, and largely served in the column under Brigadier Francis Rowcroft, operating in the upper provinces of Bengal and Oudh. It was often the only cavalry force present with the column, such was the shortage and dispersal of mounted units. Nicknamed 'The Devil's Regiment' by the enemy, the B.Y.C. shared with many other regiments during this long and severe campaign the continuous round of movements, trial by climate, disease and terrain and fairly constant actions.

They were particularly distinguished at Amorah in Gorakhpur district on 5 March 1858, and at Thamowlee on 17 April 1858, where, according to Rowcroft's account 'the right squadron... made a noble charge and though they came upon a large body of the enemy behind a village and the sepoys made a desperate resistance, nothing stopped the brave cavalry and they cut down and killed great numbers... the enemy were completely dispersed.'

474



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Mr John F. MacGrennan, an Uncovenanted Civil Servant who was present throughout the siege of Lucknow

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (John F, Macgrennan.) *nearly extremely fine*

£1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Needes Collection 1940; John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

John Fitz Owen MacGrennan was a member of the Uncovenanted Service in Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny. He took part in the defence of that city, at which time he was working in the Civil Dispensary. On the medal roll his occupation is shown as Clerk in the Chief Commissioner's Office. His wife Dina was also present throughout the siege.

L. E. Rutz Rees in his book records a dinner given at the Post Office by the Freemasons on St John's Day with the 'worshipful master, M'Grennan, presiding,' and 'appropriate speeches, of course, made thereon, especially by M'Grennan.'

MacGrennan died on 14 September 1871, and his wife died on 13 November 1887. Both he and his wife were buried in the Residency Cemetery, as was also Dina's mother, Eleanor Ewart.

475 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (**Jas. Redding, 64th. Regt.**) *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine*

£200-£240

Sold with copied research.

476 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Edwd. Henderson, 71st. Highd. LI.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

£200-£240

Edward Henderson was born in Kirkcaldy in 1829 and attested for the 71st Regiment of Foot at Edinburgh on 16 February 1847. Initially sent to the Reserve Battalion in Toronto, he served with No. 1 Company in the Crimea and the expedition to Kertch and Yenikete. Confirmed in his Army Service Record as awarded the Crimea Medal with clasp Sebastopol and the Turkish Crimea Medal, Henderson subsequently served during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny; posted to Mhow in 1858 under General Michael, he took part in the pursuit of the rebels under the celebrated leader Tantia Toppe, being present at the actions at Rathghur, Mongrowlee, Sindwahs and Koorai. The 71st Foot later joined the Yusafzai Field Force in November 1863 and took part in a number of small actions around the Eagle's Nest and Crag Picket; Henderson was subsequently awarded the India General Service Medal with clasp Umbeyla for service on the North-West Frontier during this period.

Advanced Sergeant 9 October 1865, Henderson was discharged due to medical disability on 6 November 1867 after losing the sight in his left eye. He later became an umbrella maker and is recorded in the *Fife Herald* of 10 August 1871 as proprietor of a shop in Kirkcaldy High Street.

Sold with copied service record and other research.

477 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *edge nicks, cleaned, nearly very fine*

£160-£200

478 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

£200-£240

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- 479** China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (**James Knox 1st Dragn Gds**) officially impressed naming, *cleaned, minor edge bruising, very fine* £340-£400
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- 480** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Ward Room O.S. J. May, H.M.S. Britomart**) Royal Mint impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine and rare to ship* £1,000-£1,400
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.
 One of only 15 Canada General Service Medals awarded to H.M.S. *Britomart*.
James May was born at Morice Town, in the Parish of Stoke Damerel, Devon, on 1 October 1847, and was a tobacconist by trade. He joined the Royal Navy aboard H.M.S. *Britomart* as a Ward Room Officer's Servant on 25 April 1866. He was discharged on 9 February 1870 for passage on *Barracouta* to England, where he was paid off, conduct noted as 'Very Good'. He subsequently served aboard H.M.S. *Cadmus* as a Domestic 2nd Class from 1 January 1873 until 26 November 1874, when he was discharged to shore and paid off, conduct again noted as 'V. Good'.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 481** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Mid. R. H. Wellings. H.M.S. Niger.**) engraved naming in an unofficial style, *the clasp a later issue with flat backstrap, pawn broker's mark to edge, good very fine* £300-£400
Richard Harriman Wellings was born in Ravenstone, Leicestershire, on 17 August 1850, and having been appointed Midshipman in H.M.S. *Niger* and is confirmed as serving during the operations in Canada in 1866. He was promoted Lieutenant on 19 November 1877.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 482** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Ship's Cpl. J. Sherwood. H.M.S. Rosario**) Royal Mint impressed naming, *light pawn broker's mark to edge, otherwise extremely fine and rare to ship* £1,000-£1,400
 One of only 16 Canada General Service Medals awarded to H.M.S. *Rosario*.
John Sherwood, a native of Compton, Plymouth, Devon, served as a Ship's Corporal 1st Class in H.M.S. *Rosario*.
 Sold with copied medal roll extract, dated March 1901, and annotated 'Medals to be engraved [sic] in England.'
-
- 483** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. W. Roberts, Cookstown R. Co.**) impressed naming, *extremely fine* £240-£280
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- 484** Abyssinia 1867 (**379 W. Hoy 33rd. D.W. Regt.**) *good very fine* £200-£240
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- 485** Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2092, Pte. W. Strachan, 42nd. Highds. 1873-4**) *edge bruising, very fine* £260-£300
-
- 486** Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1877. Pte. W. Denner, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) *very fine* £260-£300
-
- 487** Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2075. Pte. W. James. 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £260-£300
-
- 488** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**E. Clarke. P.O. 1st Cl: H.M.S. "Himalaya."**) *good very fine* £400-£500
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- 489** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**M. Bailey. P.O. 2. Cl: H.M.S. "Orontes"**) *very fine* £400-£500
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Family group:

The Zulu War Medal awarded to Driver J. Marchant, N Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, who was killed in action at the battle of Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (741. Driv: J. Marchant. R.A.) *toned, good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**Pte. T. W. Marchant. 1st S.A.I.**) *toned, retaining rod broken on left-hand side, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£5,000-£7,000*

J. Marchant served with N Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery during the Zulu War, and was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879. The Battery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel A. Harness, C.B., suffered casualties of one officer and 61 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and the loss of 2 guns, 24 horses, 30 mules and 534 rounds of ammunition at Isandhlwana.

491 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1145. Pte. G. Page. 1st. Dn. Gds.**) *extremely fine* *£500-£700*

George Page initially served at Newbridge, Ireland, with the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards from 1 April to 30 June 1871. Posted to South Africa in the aftermath of the defeat at Isandhlwana, the Dragoons joined the 17th Lancers and were employed in burial duties and the recovery of the abandoned wagons which were needed for transport duties. Employed by Lord Chelmsford on patrol and escort duties, the cavalymen became invaluable in detecting enemy forces infiltrating from the north; a Squadron later formed the garrison to Fort Newdigate which was built on the line of advance with the task of guarding the lines of communication from a determined enemy.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

492 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1051. Pte. J. Weir. 2/9th. Foot.**) *minor edge bruise, polished, nearly very fine* *£80-£100*

Joseph Weir was born in Donybrook, Dublin, in 1835 and attested for the 36th Regiment of Foot at Bristol on 11 October 1858. He transferred to the 9th Regiment of Foot on 1 August 1875, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War. He was discharged, medically unfit for further service, on 14 June 1881, after 19 years and 315 days' service, of which nearly 13 years were spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied record of service.

493 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1343 Sergt. G. Bancroft. 1/12th. Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

494 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1266 Pte. D. Campbell. 1/25th. Regt.**) *light contact marks, very fine* *£80-£100*

495 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**6Bde/1916. Pte. F. Nicholson. 1/25th. Foot.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£80-£100*

496 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Havaldar Toolseedeem Bo: S. & M**); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**W-Carr. Fazal Karim, 1-10 Baluch R.**); Pakistan Independence Medal 1947, unnamed, *edge nicks, generally very fine (3)* *£60-£80*

497 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**3484. Gunr. R. Dennis. 6/8th Bde. R.A.**) *lacquered, the obverse fine, the reverse better* *£100-£140*

498 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar [not entitled] (1371. Pte. Hy. Fryer. 63rd. Regt.) polished, nearly very fine £80-£100

Henry Fryer was born in Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, in 1844 and attested for the 7th Regiment of Foot at Uxbridge in August 1869 before transferring to the 63rd Regiment in March 1870. He served in India and Afghanistan, seeing active service during the Second Afghan War; temporarily attached to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, he left Quetta for Kandahar on 29 August 1880, and on 4 September 1880, when just two days' march from Kandahar, received news of Lord Roberts' victory at Kandahar on 1 September. Consequently Fryer was not entitled to the Kandahar clasp but, perhaps understandably, he felt that as he had proceeded to Kandahar he was entitled to it.

Fryer remained in India until his regiment went to Egypt in 1882, returning to the U.K. later in that year. He took his discharge from the army on 5 May 1883, and died at Uxbridge in 1896 aged 48.

Sold with copied research and medal roll extracts that confirms entitlement to a no clasp medal.

499 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (1672, Pte. T. Roff, 67th. Foot) a couple of light scratches to obverse field, good very fine £160-£200

500



The Second Afghan War medal to Colour-Sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders, Mentioned in Despatches for being 'first man up' in the assault on the Takht-i-Shah, 13 October 1879, when he captured two enemy standards; he was killed in action the following day in the attack on 'Conical Hill'

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (1400 Cr. Sgt. J. Yule, 72nd Highrs.) hairline scratch in obverse field, otherwise brilliant extremely fine £2,600-£3,000

Provenance: Brian Ritchie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

Following the massacre of the British embassy at Kabul in September 1879, the 72nd Highlanders were ordered to form part of the brigade under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker in the Kurram Division of the Kabul Field Force. On 6 October they were employed in the action at Charasia, as one of the two leading battalions in Baker's outflanking movement, which contributed to the rout of the army of Kabul and the capture of nearly all its guns. Roberts entered Kabul on 10 October and the force prepared to go into winter quarters, but in the second week of December a local uprising took place under Mahomed Jan, who having welded together a strong and dangerous force of 45,000 men, began to occupy the surrounding heights. On the morning of 13 October, a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Money, consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs and 5th Gurkhas, made a second attempt to assault the 'craggy eminence' atop the Takht-i-Shah, in conjunction with a force under Baker co-operating from the Beni Hissar side.

The assault on the Takht-i-Shah could clearly be seen by General Roberts in the Sherpur Cantonment who wrote: 'The slopes leading up to it were covered with huge masses of jagged rock, intersected by perpendicular cliffs, and its natural great strength was increased by breastworks, and stockades thrown up at different points. A brilliant charge by the combined troops now took place, the two Highland corps [72nd and 92nd] vying with each other for the honour of reaching the summit first. It fell to the 72nd, Colour Sergeant Yule of that regiment being the foremost man on the top. The enemy made a most determined stand, and it was only after a severe struggle and heavy loss that they were driven off the heights'. Besides being the first man on the summit, Yule also captured two Afghan standards, and received a Mention in Roberts' Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 May 1880):

'Colour-Sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders, was the first man up, and captured two standards. This gallant non-commissioned officer was, I regret to say, killed on the following day.'

On 14 October, Yule was assigned to take part in the seizure and retention of Conical Hill during Baker's storming of the Asmai Heights, to the east of Kabul. The hill was assaulted by 64 men of the 72nd, under Captain Nathaniel Spens, together with the Guides Infantry, all under Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, and was successfully held despite repeated attempts to regain it by the Afghans. At length the enemy reassembled and, reinforced, came on in great numbers. Spens, accompanied by Colour-Sergeant Yule, volunteered to meet them at the head of a charge made by the Guides, and dashing headlong into the mass of the enemy, killed the front man before being cut down himself. Colour-Sergeant Yule was himself killed by a gunshot wound to the pelvis.

John Yule had enlisted in the Aberdeen District as a Private with H.M. 72nd Highlanders on 18 May 1868, aged 21 years.

- 501** Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (**1946 Pte. C. Cronin, 2/60th Foot**) *pitting, minor edge bruise, nearly very fine* £260-£300
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.
- 502** Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (**Sepoy Heera Sing 23 Pioneers**) *very fine* £300-£400
- 503** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (**Pte. S. P. Fortune. D.E.O.V.R.**) *good very fine* £220-£260
- 504** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**Pte. H. C. J. Rigg. P.A.V. Guard.**) *good very fine* £240-£280
- 505** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**1416, L/Sergt. S. Swan. 2/Essex. R.**) *heavy pitting from Star, edge bruising, fine* £140-£180
Stephen Swan attested for the Essex Regiment in 1880 and was promoted Corporal in 1883, Sergeant in 1885, and Colour Sergeant in 1890. In addition to serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Gordon Relief Expedition, he saw further service with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal clasps for Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, and Diamond Hill, one of only 20 officers and men from the Essex Regiment to be awarded both the Egypt and Sudan Medal with clasp 'The Nile 1884-85' and the Queen's South Africa Medal). Awarded the 1902 Coronation Medal in bronze (the only N.C.O. of a regular battalion of the Essex Regiment to receive this medal, and hence the recipient of a unique combination of awards to the Regiment), he was discharged in 1905.
- 506** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**6311. Pte. W. Jenkins, 2/Sc[ots Gds.]**) *heavy pitting from Star that has partially obscured unit, fair to fine* £120-£160

507



The Nile 1884-85 Campaign Medal awarded to Private J. Brooks, 5th Dragoon Guards, who was mortally wounded at Abu Klea

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1926. Pte. J. Brooks. 5th Dgn. Gds.) *brilliant extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

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

Private J. Brooks was mortally wounded at Abu Klea and died the following day on 18 January 1885.

4 officers and 44 other ranks of the 5th Dragoon Guards served in the Heavy Cavalry Regiment on the Nile, of whom Major Atherton and 31 other ranks fought at Abu Klea. Major Atherton and 10 men were killed in action or died of wounds, mostly when the Heavy Camel Regiment section of the square was overwhelmed.

508



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**8687. Pte. D. Bailey. Grenr. Gds.**) *extremely fine* £900-£1,200

Daniel Bailey was killed in action at Gubat, Sudan on 19 January 1885, while serving with the Guards Camel Corps.

509 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine* £50-£70

510 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £50-£70

511 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £50-£70

512 Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70

513 Khedive's Star (2), dated 1884-6; undated, both unnamed as issued, *both cleaned, nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100

514 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued, original black finish, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

515 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £160-£200

516 East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, no clasp (**1014 Sepoy Lal Shah 24th. Bo: Infy.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £100-£140



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Gambia 1894, Brass River 1895, edge privately engraved 'M'wele 1895/6' (**E. H. Rideout, Mid. H.M.S. Raleigh. M'wele 1895/6**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

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

Only 4 medals issued with this combination.

Ernest Henry Rideout was born in Mayfair, London, on 8 February 1876, and entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet aboard H.M.S. *Britannia* on 15 July 1890, remaining there until July 1892. He was promoted to Midshipman during February 1893 and subsequently appointed to *Raleigh* (30 May 1893 to 25 April 1894) and served with the Naval Brigade landed by Rear Admiral Bedford at Bathurst, on the river Gambia, in February 1894, in co-operation with two companies of the 1st West India Regiment, for the punishment of Fodi Silah, a rebellious slave-raiding chief. As Midshipman of *St George* he served with the punitive expedition against King Koko of Nimby, the chief town of Brass, on the river Niger, in February 1895; and again served in the Naval Brigade landed by Rear Admiral Rawson at Mombassa, accompanied by 60 Soudanese and 50 Zanzibar Askaris, for the punishment of Mburuk, a rebellious Arab chief, resulting in the capture of his stronghold M'weli on 17 August 1895.

After promotion to Sub Lieutenant on 15 February 1897, he spent the next two years studying at the Naval College and on various courses prior to being promoted to Lieutenant on 30 June 1899. He subsequently served aboard *Mildura* (1900-01), *Wallaroo* (1901-04), *Good Hope* (1904-07), *Victory* (1907-09) and *Essex* (1909-12) where he was promoted to Commander on 31 December 1911. He was appointed to *Ganges*, the Boys Training Establishment at Shotley in 1912 and continued to serve at this establishment until 1918, when he was placed on the Retired List on 8 February 1919. He died on 8 January 1923.



British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890 (**Tpr. Huntly, D. H., B.S.A.C.P.**) *suspension claw re-pinned, minor edge nicks, and small scratch in the reverse field, otherwise extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

112 medals issued to the British South Africa Company's Police for Mashonaland 1890, including 73 with this single clasp.

Douglas Hope Huntly attested for the British South Africa Company Police on 7 February 1890. He served with 'D' Troop, and was promoted to Sergeant in the Commissariat and Transport on 1 January 1891. Huntly was discharged on 30 December 1891.

- 519 Central Africa 1891-98, ring suspension, no clasp (**Tarbu Katambara.**) officially engraved in upright serif capitals, *with replacement suspension ring and post, nearly very fine* £400-£500
- 520 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**2025 Sowar Zaman Khan 10th Bl. Lcrs.**); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4283 Sep. Massa Singh, 1 Sikh Pnrs.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
- 521 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4842 Pte B. Docherty 2d. Bn. K. O. Sco. Bord.**) *initial and surname officially corrected, very fine* £70-£90
- 522 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *clasp carriage altered to accommodate additional clasps* (**3718 Pte. C. W. E. Beeten 1st. Bn. Gord Highrs.**) *attempt to obliterate 'W' initial, edge bruise, abrasions to Queen's cheek, very fine* £100-£140
- 523 Queen's Sudan 1896-98, silver, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- 524 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (**J. T. Morton. Sto. H.M.S. Melita. Suakin. 1896.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
- For the Military operations in connection with the re-conquest of the Sudan, only two of Her Majesty's Ships - *Scout* and *Melita* - were ordered into the operational zone. Their ships' companies earned the Khedive's Sudan Medal, without clasp, after at first being refused it. 139 medals were given to H.M.S. *Melita*, and 149 to H.M.S. *Scout*. Medals to *Melita* were awarded unnamed (although some were subsequently privately engraved); those to H.M.S. *Scout* were named up on the initiative of *Scout's* Captain. Neither crew were entitled to the Queen's Sudan Medal.
- John Thomas Morton** was born in Stalybridge, Lancashire, on 23 October 1875 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 29 March 1894. Posted to H.M.S. *Melita* on 1 October 1895, he was promoted Stoker on 13 October 1895, and served in her during the Dongola campaign. Shore discharged, time expired, from H.M.S. *Hyacinth* on 3 April 1906, he rejoined the Royal Navy for the duration of hostilities on 20 April 1915 and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, most notably H.M.S. *Lavender* from 31 July 1915 to 7 May 1917. He was shore demobilised on 4 February 1919.
- Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extract, and other research.
- 525 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (**G. R. White, Lg. Sto. H.M.S. Scout, 1896**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £200-£240
- For the Military operations in connection with the re-conquest of the Sudan, only two of Her Majesty's Ships - *Scout* and *Melita* - were ordered into the operational zone. Their ships' companies earned the Khedive's Sudan Medal, without clasp, after at first being refused it. 139 medals being given to H.M.S. *Melita*, and 149 to H.M.S. *Scout*. Medals to *Melita* were awarded unnamed; those to H.M.S. *Scout* were named up on the initiative of *Scout's* Captain. Neither crew were entitled to the Queen's Sudan Medal.
- 526 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *cleaned, good very fine* £70-£90
- 527 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* £70-£90
- 528 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (**Sweeper Nausir 26th Bl. Infy.**) *suspension claw re-affixed with slight excess of solder, polished, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- 529 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**Pte. W. Bates. Gren. Gds.**) small impressed naming, *good very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.
- 530 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Nyima, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £120-£160
- 531 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Khartoum, Sudan 1897, unnamed as issued, *clasps loose on riband, good very fine* £100-£140
- 532 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, lacquered, very fine* £120-£160

533



Sultan of Zanzibar's Medal 1896, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

534 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**920 Spr: J. A. Christen. R.E.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, minor edge bruise, cleaned, good very fine* £80-£100

Joseph Albert Christen attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 43rd Fortress Company as part of the detachment stationed in St. Helena, guarding Boer Prisoners of War.

535 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**Umballa 459 Syce Jati. S & T Corps Pjb Cd**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, good fine* £100-£140

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x536 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2642 Pte. G. Oak, 2nd. D. of C. Lt. Infy.**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *naming erased; generally very fine (2)* £80-£100

537 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**4345 Pte. W. Brown. RI: Highrs.**) *very fine* £60-£80

W. Brown attested into the Black Watch and served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming clasp entitlement.

538 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**13129 Pte. B. G. Rowley, R.A.M.C.**) *very fine* £60-£80

B. G. Rowley served at No. 5 General Hospital, Cape Town, during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

539 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**8005 Pte. J. Farwell, R.A.M.C.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100

J. Farwell died of disease at Orange River on 18 March 1900.

540 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**7347 Pte. L. Strachan, R.A.M.C.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80

541 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**13345 Pte. T. R. Johnston. R.A.M.C.**) *latter part of surname officially corrected*; 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**600 Pte. A. G. Harding. R.A.M.C.**) *suspension claw re-affixed; edge bruising and contact marks to both, good fine and better (2)* £80-£100

542 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**Bearer G. King. Natal V.A.C.**) *edge nicks and light contact marks, 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.

x543 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**5153 Pte. J. Kelly, RI. Dublin Fus.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £120-£160

- 544 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**Br: C. Murphey. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**) *last two letters of surname unofficially corrected, minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80

Charles Murphey (shown on the Medal roll as Murphy) was additionally entitled to the clasps Cape Colony and Transvaal for service with the 3rd Railway Pioneer Regiment.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

545



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**775 Pte. D. Cooke. Cape Police.**) *slight contact marks to obverse, good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Daniel Cooke attested into the Cape Police and served during the Defence of Mafeking.

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming entitlement to single clasp medal, noting that he was discharged medically unfit in November 1900, and that his medal was issued in April 1903.

- 546 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**15763 Pte. G. Reid. R.A.M.C.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

George Reid was born in Edinburgh in 1883 and attested for the the Royal Army Medical Corps at Warrington, Lancashire, on 6 June 1901, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment. He served in South Africa from 3 February 1902 to 10 May 1905, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 17 February 1906. He was discharged on 5 June 1913, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 547 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**68609 Dr. W. Taylor, 43: B, R.F.A.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-£100

- 548 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**15514 Pte. C. Wood. R.A.M.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

C. Wood served with No. 5 Stationary Hospital at Bloemfontein, and died of disease at Heilbron on 3 January 1902.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 549 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, *date clasp a tailor's copy, with unofficial retaining rods between clasps and above top clasp* (**7779 Pte. A. Linsell, R.A.M.C.**) *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

- ×550 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**4839 Pte. G. Campbell. Yorkshire Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £80-£100

- 551 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**15010 Pte. R. Hawkins. R.A.M.C.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90

- 552 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**16868 Pte. J. W. Venters. R.A.M.C.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

John Venters was born un Wemyss, Fife, in 1879 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps at Edinburgh on 26 December 1901. He served in South Africa during the Boer War from 22 February to 13 September 1902, and was discharged on 16 September 1902, after 265 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 553 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (1091 Tpr: **G. R. Hodgkinson. B.S.A. Police.**) *good very fine* £260-£300
- 554 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Transvaal (7199 Gnr: **M. Hogan, 23rd W.D., R.G.A.**), *slight edge dig, good very fine* £120-£160
Michael Hogan served during the Boer War with No. 23 Company, Western District, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming clasp entitlement.
- 555 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Natal (Br: **C. Webb. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- 556 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Br: **W. Harrison. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
W. Harrison was additionally entitled to the clasp Transvaal for service with the 6th Company, Army Service Corps.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
- 557 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Br: **R. Rowley. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- 558 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Bearer **G. H. Holloway. Imp. B.C.**) *officially re-impressed naming as is often the case with medals to the Bearer Corps, worn to high relief parts, good fine* £60-£80
Sold with an I.B.C. shoulder title.
- 559 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (9441 Pte. **W. Allen, R.A.M.C.**) *cleaned, light contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- 560 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (1538 Pte. **G. Ritchie. K.O. Scot: Bord:**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £90-£120
G. Ritchie attested into the King's Own Scottish Borderers and served in South Africa during the Boer War.
Sold with copied medal roll extract, confirming clasp entitlement. He is additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two clasps.
- 561 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (8068 Pt. **G. Gatenby. Manchester Regt.**) *edge bruising, contact marks, very fine* £80-£100
G. Gatenby attested into the Manchester Regiment and served in South Africa with the 5th Battalion during the Boer War.
Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming clasp entitlement.
- 562 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (17351 Pte. **H. R. Symons. R.A. M.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- 563 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *clasps mounted in this order, with unofficial rivets between all clasps* (11012 Pte. **C. Proudley. R.A.M.C.**) *mounted as worn, edge nicks and light contact marks, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- 564 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (95082 Gnr: **A. Gammon. 6th W.D., R.G.A.**) *official correction to first digit of regimental number, contact marks, very fine* £90-£120
A. Gammon served during the Boer War with No. 6 Company, Western District, Royal Garrison Artillery. Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming clasp entitlement, noting that he was invalided in August 1900.

- 565** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**8721 Pte F. Field. Lovat's Scouts**) *toned, minor official correction to unit, good very fine* £70-£90
- 566** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**210 Sapr. H. W. Tibbles. S. Rhod: Vols:**) *contact marks, very fine* £360-£440
- 567** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (**1240 Tpr: M. H. Lupton. B.S.A. Police:**) *suspension slightly slack, minor edge dig, very fine* £280-£340
- M. H. Lupton** attested into the British South Africa Police and served during the Boer War.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming clasp entitlement. The recipient is additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two clasps.
- 568** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**924 Pte. J. Russell. 1: Bord: Regt.**) *very fine* £140-£180
- J. Russell** attested into the Border Regiment and served in South Africa during the Boer War. He was discharged 'Time Expired' on 5 January 1902.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts, confirming clasp entitlement and the additional issue of a 'South Africa 1901' clasp.
- 569** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**3492 Pte. J. Hallam, 1:Leic: Regt**) *light contact marks, good very fine* £260-£300
- J. Hallam** attested into the Leicestershire Regiment and served in South Africa as a Lance Corporal with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract, confirming clasp entitlement and the additional issue of a 'Lang's Nek' clasp. He is additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two clasps.
- 570** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901 (**Br: J. Brown. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
- 571** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**73100 Dr. T. [sic] Tagg, Q.B., R.H.A.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £240-£280
- James Tagg** was born in Oxtou, Nottinghamshire, in October 1871, and attested for the Royal Artillery in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 4 May 1889. Posted to the 1st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery as a Driver, he transferred to "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on 17 July 1894. He transferred to the Reserve on 20 May 1896, before being recalled to active service on 27 November 1899, and served as a Driver with 'Q' Battery in South Africa during the Boer War from 19 December 1899, being present at the action at Sanna's Post on 31 March 1900.
- Resulting from De Wet's ambush of General Broadwood's Brigade at Korn Spruit (Sanna's Post), "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, behaved with great gallantry and managed to save four of its guns from an apparently hopeless situation. The conduct of the battery was praised by Brigadier-General Broadwood in his report on the action. As a result of this report, Lord Roberts took the unusual step of ordering the battery to ballot for the Victoria Cross, to choose one officer, one non-commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver to receive the coveted award, there being no fairer way to choose four from so many who performed with such heroism that day. As a result, Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Charles Edward Haydon Parker, Gunner Isaac Lodge, and Driver Horace Henry Glasscock were each awarded the Victoria Cross. Driver James Tagg's name would have been in the ballot for the Victoria Cross to the 'Driver'.
- Tagg returned to England on 19 August 1900, and was subsequently discharged.
- Sold with copied research.
- 572** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**3287 Cpl. G. Gyford, 1st. Suffolk Regt.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- Sold with a South Africa 1900 Christmas tin in relic condition with remnants of original chocolate; a Suffolk Regiment cap badge; and a newspaper cutting that reads:
- 'Five Sons in the Army. Another Ipswich Family's Remarkable Record of Service. Mrs. Gyford, of 2 Dedham Place, Fore Street, Ipswich, has received from Her Majesty the Queen the sum of £3, as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of the fact that she has five sons in the Army. All are serving in South Africa - one as a Quartermaster Sergeant in the Ordnance Store Department; one as a Corporal in the Devonshire Regiment; one as a Corporal in the Military Mounted Police; one as a Driver in the Royal Artillery; and one as a Corporal in the Suffolk Regiment.'
- 573** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**2372. Pte J. McNamara, A.O.C.**) *engraved naming, good very fine* £100-£140
- J. McNamara** died of disease at Johannesburg on 8 July 1901.

574



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (**Capt. J. S. Browne. Brabant's Horse**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

Provenance: Sotheby's, November 1978.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

575 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**2076 2 Cpl: E. C. Simms. R.E.**) engraved naming, *rank officially corrected, edge nicks, nearly very fine* £80-£100

576 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**12517 Pte. J. Stradling. R.A.M.C.**) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140

J. Stradling served with the 10th Brigade Bearer Company.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x577 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**1249 Pte. W. Galbraith, Scottish Rifles.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £100-£140

578 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**10147 Pte. M. Drury, R.A.M.C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £120-£160

x579 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**6934 Pte. J. Ingham 2nd. Rl: Highrs.**) *lacquered, good very fine* £120-£160

580 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**31455 Pte. F. J. Bradshaw. 91st. Coy. Imp: Yeo.**) *number and rank officially corrected*, King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3020 Pte. E. Greliche. Rl: Highrs.**) *test mark to latter, very fine and better (2)* £80-£100

F. J. Bradshaw served with the 91st (3rd Sharpshooters) Company, 23rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

581 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* (**1511 3rd. Cl Tpr: G. E. McGuire. S.A.C.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

George Edward McGuire was born in Orangeville, Ontario, Canada, on 28 July 1878, and attested for the South African Constabulary as a Trooper 3rd Class on 17 May 1901, having previously served in the 9th Royal Canadian Artillery. A tinsmith by trade, he transferred to the Reserve on 3 September 1902, after one year and 132 days' service.

Sold with copied Attestation papers and medal roll extracts.

582 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps* (**6088 Cpl. J. Bywater, 2nd Royal Fus.**) *suspension slack, edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* £120-£160

J. Bywater attested into the Royal Fusiliers and served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion, as a Corporal during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement.

- 583** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps (919 Pte. R. Matthews, Devon: Regt.) good very fine* £120-£160
- R. Matthews** attested into the Devonshire Regiment and served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement, stating that the recipient was invalided from the service on 3 April 1901. He is additionally entitled to an Indian General Service Medal with the clasp 'Burma 1889-92'.
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- x 584** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2877 Dvr: G. W. Pain R.E.**) *toned, top lugs neatly removed, very fine* £40-£50
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- 585** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2) (**6440 Serjt- Maj: F. W. Nelson. R.A.M.C.; 8654 Pte. T. Gardner. R.A.M.C.**) *contact marks to first, minor edge nick to second, very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 586** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2) (**6531 S. Serjt: J. R. Kenshole. R.A.M.C.; 8440 Pte. A. Montgomery. R.A.M.C.**) *contact marks to first, nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
- A. Montgomery** died of disease at Middleburg, Transvaal, on 7 February 1902.
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- 587** Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1900-1901 (**582 E. Southworth**) in *damaged fitted Spink, London, red leather case, extremely fine* £120-£160
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- 588** Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (**2372 Pte. Mama Agia. G.C.C.**) *high relief bust, light contact marks, good very fine* £400-£500
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- 589** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (**3925 Sepoy Sohan Singh. 19th Punjabis**) *suspension slightly loose, nearly very fine* £160-£200
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- 590** Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze issue (**Cooly Kun Jit Rai S. & T. Corps**) *good very fine* £300-£400
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- 591** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**S.S. K. R. Gidske, Border Mtd. Rifles.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 592** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (3), North West Frontier 1908 (2) (**2982 Sepoy Rusmal Khan 57th. Rifles F.F.; 4466 Sepoy Partub Singh 59th. Rifles**) *first partially officially corrected; Mahsud 1919-20 (1363 Dvr. Ali Shan. 83 L.T. Corps.) nearly very fine and better (3)* £120-£160
- Sold with copied research which indicates that a 30346 Driver Ali Shan, Royal Indian Army Service Corps (who may be the same man as 1363 Driver Ali Shan above), was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the Second World War, being held at Stalag 5C at Offenburg bei Baden Baden.
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- x 593** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**1365 Pte. A. Barnett, 1 K.D. Guards.**) *officially re-impressed naming; North West Frontier 1930-31 (548493 Tpr. R. Stanley. 15-19-H.) nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 594** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**D-33668 Pte. J. Omeara, 1.K.D. Guards.**) *named officially corrected; North West Frontier 1930-31 (769484 Pte. E. W. Evans. R. Suss. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5514 B.Q. M. Sjt: J. L. Power. R.F.A.) last lacquered, very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
- Joseph Lionel Power** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served in the ranks for in South Africa during the Boer War, taking part in the operations in Natal, including the action at Elandslaagte and the Defence of Ladysmith; and in operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, including the action at Belfast. Advanced Battery Quartermaster Sergeant, he saw further service during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 September 1915, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 27 December 1915. He died on 1 September 1930.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 595** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**660808 Cpl. R. Henderson., R.A.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24333086 Gnr G D Brooke RA**) *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 596** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Vety. Asst. Ali Gauhar Khan, 43/Pack Batty.**) *very fine* £50-£70
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- 597** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Sepoy Tor Mohd, Dir Levies**) *good very fine and scarce* £50-£70

- × 598 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (391090 Tpr. J. E. Wheelhouse, The Bays.) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £120-£160
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- 599 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2816440 Pte. G. Pickering, Seaforth.) *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 600 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (27474 Sjt. W. H. Hamilton. R.E.) *good very fine* £60-£80
William H. Hamilton attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the Postal Section during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914.
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- 601 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (SR-8404 Pte. H. Whacker. 1/R.W. Kent R.) *nearly very fine* £70-£90
Henry Whacker was born in Canning Town, Essex, and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Gravesend, Kent. He served initially with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914; subsequently transferring to the 7th Battalion, he died of wounds on 6 April 1918, and is buried in Guise (Las Desolation) French National Cemetery, Flavigny-le-Petit, France.
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- 602 1914-15 Star (3) (2387 Pte. W. Durham. Fife. & Forfar. Y.; 3703 Pte. T Callum. 1-Scot. H.; 24971 Pte. R. Mackay. 18/Can:Inf) *some scratches, very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 603 **The British War Medal awarded to Captain A. S. Mather, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, a Sopwith Pup pilot who served with 3 (Naval) Squadron, and was shot down by the German Ace Oberleutnant Adolf Ritter von Tutschek, on the Western Front on 1 May 1917. Mather was taken Prisoner of War, and interned in Germany for the remainder of the War**
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. S. Mather. R.A.F.) *good very fine* £100-£140
Arthur Stuart Mather was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in February 1895. He was educated at the Central Secondary School Sheffield, prior to working a four-year engagement on the Inver Line. Mather was apprenticed as a Third Mate with the *Inversnaid* of Aberdeen between March 1911 and December 1915. Having advanced to Second Mate, he volunteered for service with the Royal Naval Air Service and was commissioned Temporary Flight Sub Lieutenant (on probation) in June 1916. Mather carried out initial training at Crystal Palace, Eastbourne and East Church, prior to being posted to East Fortune in November 1916, and then to Dover in March 1917.
 Mather was posted as a pilot for operational service with 3 (Naval) Squadron (Sopwith Pups) in France. He was shot down and taken Prisoner of War on 1 May 1917, whilst escorting a formation of FE2b's on a reconnaissance to Cambrai. Mather was the 3rd 'victory' (of 27) for Pour Le Mérite winner Oberleutnant Adolf Ritter von Tutschek of Jasta 12. A photograph of him being made to pose next to his captured machine by the Germans is illustrated in *I Chose The Sky* by 3 Squadron contemporary L. H. Rochford.
 Mather claimed that he shot down an aircraft during the above combat, but it was not substantiated as he was taken Prisoner of War. An article that appeared in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* on 4 January 1919 gives the following:
 'Included in a number of officers recently returned from Germany, is Flight Lieutenant Arthur Stuart Mather, R.A.F., whose parents reside in Sharrow, Sheffield.
 Flight Lieutenant Mather was attached to the squadron of the renowned Commander Mulock, and was occupied in combating German pilots in May, 1917, when, after having brought down one German machine, he was made the target of other Hun pilots, one of whom shot the controls of Lieutenant Mather's machine. As a result of this, he was obliged to descend behind the German lines. Since then he has had experiences of typical German treatment in the internment camps at Strohen and Bad-Colberg, but has arrived home physically fit, despite the rigours of life in Germany... The only favoured class is apparently the cynically brutal German officer. As an instance of this, Flight Lieutenant Mather states that the German sentries begged piteously for bread from the British officers...
 Flight Lieutenant Mather had many and varied experiences of Prussian militarism. On one occasion the Commandant of a camp brought out the armed guard, and ordered each German soldier to load his rifle, and take "mark" every British prisoner... The Commandant instructed the guard to shoot any man who laughed while the order was read a second time.'
 Two of Mather's brothers were killed whilst in service during the Great War, including one who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme. Having been repatriated, Mather returned to his pre-War employment and served as the 4th Officer of the *Minnekahda* of Belfast, and sailed on the Trans-Atlantic line. He saw employment on a succession of ships, including the *Manitou* with whom he was active in the evacuation of British and Russian troops from North Russia in 1919. Mather gained his certificate of competency as a Master in the Merchant Service on 6 April 1923, and was frequently employed on the Trans-Atlantic route thereafter. He died in Sheffield in June 1976.
 Sold with memory stick, containing extensive copied research.
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- 604 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (F. 31809 H. C. Bushby. A.C.1. R.N.A.S.; F.41839 F. Arnold. A.C.2. R.N.A.S.; 59948. 2.A.M. H. G. Harben. R.A.F.; 35635. Pte. 1. W. R. Rainforth. R.A.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (239500. Pte. 1. E. H. Davies. R.A.F.) *generally very fine (5)* £80-£100

605 British War Medal 1914-20 (2.Lieut. D. H. L. Barnard.) *good very fine* £70-£90

Dudley Henry Lionel Barnard was born in London on 19 September 1894, the eldest son of Lionel Henry Barnard of 9 Chester Place, Regent's Park, London. Educated at Twyford School and Wellington College, he passed out of the R.M.A. Woolwich in August 1914 and was appointed to a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 11 August 1914. Posted across the Channel the following month as a French Interpreter, he was sent to 130th Battery, 30th Brigade, and was severely wounded directing his gun on the Western Front. The *Reading Observer* of 20 February 1915, offers a little more detail:

'He received his wounds at Ypres while in charge of a gun. His Major had been shot beside him, but he remained at his gun under heavy fire, until he was so injured that he had to be carried away.'

Evacuated to Wimereux Hospital, Barnard died on 10 February 1915. His Major later wrote: 'He was a good soldier and a fine man'. Aged 21 years, Barnard is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery.

606 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (24929 Pte. A. Brent. Hamps. R.; S-24568 Pte. W. Page. Cam'n Highrs.; 2759 Sgt. W. J. Turner. Br. W.I.R.) *contact marks, very fine (3)* £60-£80

William J. Turner attested into British West Indies Regiment and served in Egypt with the 5th Battalion during the Great War. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 16 October 1919).

Sold together with a British West Indies Regiment cap badge.

607 The British War Medal awarded to Second Lieutenant H. L. Tomkies, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, a B.F.2a observer who served with 48 Squadron, and who was shot down and killed by the German Ace Leutnant Karl Emil Schäfer of Jasta 11, during "Bloody April" on 25 April 1917

British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. H. L. Tomkies.) *very fine* £100-£140

Henry Lea Tomkies was born in December 1893, and resided at 6 White Street, Coventry. He attested for the 7th (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in October 1914, and advanced to Temporary Lance Sergeant in April 1915. Tomkies was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 13th (Reserve) Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, and advanced to Lieutenant with the 17th (Service) Battalion (Welbeck Rangers) in April 1915. He was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps to train as an Observer in June 1916, and was posted for operational flying with 48 Squadron (B.F.2a's) in France in March 1917. The Squadron Commander at the time being Captain Leefe-Robinson, V.C.

As 'Bloody April' began, the Squadron were serving as part of the 13th Wing of III Brigade based at Bellevue. Tomkies was crewed with the Canadian, Second Lieutenant W. J. Clifford, as his pilot. They took off on an Offensive Patrol around Arras on the evening of 25 April 1917, and were shot down and killed by the German Ace Leutnant Karl Emil Schäfer of Jasta 11 (his 23rd 'Victory' out of 30). Both pilot and observer are commemorated on the Arras Flying Services Memorial, France.

608 The British War Medal awarded to Lieutenant J. H. Cross, Royal Flying Corps, a D.H.2 pilot who served with 32 Squadron, and who was shot down by the German Ace Leutnant Ernst Baron von Stenglin on 11 March 1917. Cross was later involved in a 'dog fight' with three Pour le Mérite winners on 21 March 1917, which ultimately led to the death of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia

British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. J. H. Cross. R.F.C.) *very fine* £100-£140

John Hassall Cross was born in Anfield, Liverpool, in November 1888. Prior to the Great War, Cross was employed as an Apprentice Naval Architect with Cammell Laird and also served as a Leading Seaman with the Mersey Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, from 1911 to 1914. He joined the 9th Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in September 1914, and served in France with the Machine Gun Platoon from July 1915. Suffering from illness Cross returned to the UK in February 1916, and was posted to the 9th Officer Cadet Battalion in Scotland.

Cross volunteered for service with the Royal Flying Corps in July 1916, and carried out his initial training as pilot. He was posted for operational flying with 32 Squadron (D.H.2's) based at Léalvillers, France, in January 1917. On 11 March 1917, Cross took off with a patrol of six aircraft. Five of the six aircraft became casualties of pilots from Jastas 1, 5 and 12, when they were attacked by nine German Albatros. On the flight from the ambush, Cross was attacked by Leutnant Ernst Baron von Stenglin (a 6 'Victory' Ace) from Jasta 1, and he crashed near Le Sars, where Stenglin claimed he had shot down a Vickers. The Combat Report for Cross in this action adds the following:

'Pilot was attacked by hostile machine who dived at him from the side, he immediately turned towards them and fired upon one whereupon he turned in his previous direction, pilot was thus enabled to fire about 40 rounds at him at about 50 yards range, when he suddenly nose dived apparently out of control.'

Ten days later, on 21 March 1917, Cross was involved in the death of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia. A six-aircraft flight took off at 1515hrs on a Line Patrol - consisting of Captain Curphey, Lieutenant Pickthorn, Second Lieutenant's Eccles, Gompartz, Howe and Cross. During the patrol Lieutenant Pickthorn shot down Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, who later died from his wounds. The Prince had been part of a five-aircraft patrol, which comprised of three Pour Le Mérite winners including Werner Voss.

On 22 April, Cross brought down an enemy aircraft but it was not confirmed. On 27 May 1917, doctors diagnosed Cross with flying fatigue. He had flown that morning and felt unwell. He had, by this stage, flown operationally for 150 hours. The doctor recommended complete rest and Cross was sent on Home Establishment four days later. The several months of daily operational flying were replaced by being a Ferry Pilot at Hendon. Cross's last recorded flight was on 6 December 1917, by which time he had amassed some 400 flying hours.

Cross was no longer considered fit for flying, and as a consequence transferred to be employed by the Ministry of Shipbuilding, under the auspices of the Admiralty. After the War he was employed by the Furness Shipbuilding Company - first being a Naval Architect, and then progressing to become Managing Director of the company. Cross was awarded a Royal Humane Society's Certificate for saving a person from drowning in Brighton in 1936. He continued in his capacity at the Furness Shipbuilding Company during the Second World War, and also served as a Major in command of the Furness Works Company, 19th Battalion, Stockton-on-Tees, Home Guard. Cross retired in 1958, having been employed by the company since 1918. In later life he resided in Brighton, where he died in 1971.

- 609** British War Medal 1914-20 (**Intpr. M. Taranto.**) *edge bruising, suspension claw slightly loose, very fine, scarce* £120-£160
- M. Taranto** served as an Interpreter with the A.N.Z.A.C. Division during the Great War in Egypt from 19 March 1915 to 16 August 1920. An Interpreter of this name (who may well be the same man), attached to the 90th Punjabis, was admitted to the 19th General Hospital on 19 December 1916.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card which confirms that the recipient received both the British War and Victory Medals, but not a 1914-15 Star.
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- 610** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**No. 35310. Chinese L.C.**) *nearly very fine* £160-£200
- Sold with copied medal roll extract that lists the recipient as 35310 **Tiao Shu Lin**.
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- 611** **A scarce British War Medal in Bronze awarded to Muleteer Yenados Hadji Francesco, Macedonian Mule Corps, who died on 17 September 1918**
- British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (8160 Muleteer Macedonian Mule C.) *edge bruising, suspension claw slightly loose, very fine, scarce* £120-£160
- Yenados Hadji Francesco** (also recorded as Yenados Hji Franzesko) attested into the Macedonian Mule Corps and served during the Great War with the Salonika Forces from 17 October 1917. He died in service on 17 September 1918, and is commemorated in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's United Kingdom Book of Remembrance.
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- 612** Victory Medal 1914-19 (9) (**M.29373 W. H. Kenyon. E.R.A.5 R.N.; 10590 Pte. G. Smith. S. Gds.; 29578 Pte. D. Ramage. K.O. Sco. Bord.; 1445 Pte. M. Nicol. R. Highrs.; 3566 Pte. R. Reoch. R. Highrs.; S-22707 Pte. J. Smith. R. Highrs.; S-3590 Pte. W. Strain. R. Highrs.; 2739 Pte. A. Torrie. A. & S. H.; 34748 Pte. A. Varney. M.G.C.**) *some contact marks, some staining, very fine (9)* £100-£140
- Magnus Nicol** was born in Raith, Fifeshire, and attested into the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 12 October 1914 and was killed in action on 27 November 1914. He is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.
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- 613** **The Victory Medal awarded to Lieutenant A. O. Balaam, Suffolk Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, a R.E.8 pilot who served with 16 Squadron, and was shot down and killed by the German Ace Julius Buckler, on the Western Front on 24 October 1917**
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. A. O. Balaam.) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Augustus Orlando Balaam** was the son of a tailor from Essex, and resided at 9 Ashgrove Road, Goodmayes, Essex. He was commissioned in the 5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and volunteered for service with the Royal Flying Corps in 1917. Balaam carried out pilot training at the Central Flying School in May 1917, advanced to Lieutenant in June, and was posted for operational service with 16 Squadron (RE.8s) in France in August 1917.
- Balaam undertook a number of photographic reconnaissance missions throughout August and September 1917. These were carried out with a variety of Observers, including on one occasion with Captain Woolf Barnato, R.F.A., a racing driver who went on to win at Le Mans on three occasions after the War. A similar flying pattern carried on through into October, but a more regular partnership with Second Lieutenant D. Prince-Smith started to form towards the end of the month. This culminated with the pair being shot down and killed as the 19th 'Victory' of the 36 'Victory' German Ace Julius Buckler, of Jasta 17, on 24 October 1917:
- 'On 24 October the weather cleared up and plenty of aerial combat ensued. Buckler once again found an RE 8 (from No. 16 Sqn) out on an artillery-spotting mission over Méricourt at 0320 hrs. The pilot, Lt. A. O. Balaam, and his observer, 2Lt. D. Prince-Smith, put up the best fight they could, but against a foe of Buckler's calibre they had little chance. The doomed RE 8 (B5896) was hit hard and spun down out of control to 180 metres, at which point it nose-dived in flames into the sodden ground - both men were killed.'
- Balaam and Prince-Smith were buried next to each other at Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension.
- Sold with copied research, and a memory stick, containing further copied research, a photographic image of recipient and images from various of his photographic reconnaissance missions.
-
- 614** Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Lieut. R. M. Marriot.**); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Memorial Plaque (**A. Piper**) in original card envelope, *very fine (7)* £60-£80
- Sold with a reduced size copy Memorial Plaque, unnamed.
-
- 615** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**543 Pte. T. Lavelle. Lan. Fus.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- x616** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**D-33367 Cpl. A. King. 1-D. Gds.**) *light contact marks, good very fine* £70-£90
-
- x617** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**D-32897 Pte. M. Farrell. 7-D. Gds.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
-
- x618** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**556478 A/Cpl. D. M. Chandler. The Greys.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

- 619 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine (**3128598 Fsr. J. Dempster. R. S. Fus.**); Malaya, G.VI.R. (**22710411 Pte. I. Todd. RAOC.**) *very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 620 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (3), Palestine (**6341271 Pte. A. Shorrocks. R.W. Kent R.**); Palestine 1945-48 (**14182138 Pte. G. Williams. H.L.I.**); S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**14732757 Pte. C. Lewis. W.Yorks.**) *extremely fine (3)* £120-£160
- ×621 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**19006125 Tpr. W. Withington 15/19 H; 14468695 Tpr. M. Deacey. 17/21 L**) *suspension slightly loose on first, edge nicks and contact marks, generally very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
- 622 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Capt. L. C. Petchey. R.E.**) *minor contact marks, good very fine* £80-£100
- 623 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**3188279 Pte. F. Barratt K.O.S.B.**); 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (3); U.N. Medal; together with a miniature Victory Medal 1914-19; and a King's Badge for Loyal Service, *the GSM heavily polished and worn, with suspension very loose; the F&G Star in relic condition, these both fair to fine; the rest good very fine and better (17)* £60-£80
Sold with an Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Badge; an Irish Regimental badge; two R.A.F. brooches; an E.VII.R. cypher badge; an E.VIII.R. commemorative medallion; an Italian East Africa Medal; and a privately engraved identity disc, created from a coin, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. B. F. Murphy. Dunsterforce Baghdad 1918'.
- 624 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine 1945-48 (**14118883 Pte. G. Brown. Int. Corps.**); Malaya, E.II.R. (**22773003 Tpr. A. Gordon 11 H**) *edge nick to first, good very fine and better (2)* £80-£100
- 625 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**Ft. Lt. P. E. Welch. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- 626 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2760113 S.A.C. J. F. Groves. R.A.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**14432791 Cpl. F. A. Bowers WG.**) *good very fine and better (2)* £80-£100
- 627 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (**22861235 Gnr. C. Adamson. RA.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.
Royal Artillery units present in Brunei included 12 Battery and a detachment from 20 Battery.
- 628 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**816389 Gnr. H. Osborne. RA.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- ×629 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
- 630 Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *a slightly later issue, extremely fine* £140-£180
- ×631 Burma Star (25), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (25)* £60-£80
- ×632 Italy Star (25), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (25)* £60-£80
- ×633 Defence Medal (20), British issue (6); Canadian issue in silver (14), all unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (20)* £100-£140
- ×634 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (20), one with overseas clasp, all unnamed as issued, *14 lacking ring between loop and straight bar suspension, otherwise good very fine and better (20)* £100-£140
- 635 Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal, officially numbered '2463', in Royal Mint case of issue, *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £600-£800
- ×636 War Medal 1939-45 (25), all unnamed as issued, *some retaining rods slightly bent, generally very fine (25)* £60-£80

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- x 637 War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver (25), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine and better (25)* £160-£200
-
- 638 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**23222903 Gnr. C. T. Bradshaw. RA.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70
-
- 639 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**4250568 S.A.C. J. M. Hawkins, R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2011.
-
- x 640 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (**23861079 Tpr. R. T. Gethin. QDG.; 23991743 Tpr. M. I. Bailey. 10 H.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- 641 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23923912 Tpr. R. A. G. Miller. 10 H.**) *minor official correction to regimental number, good very fine* £60-£80
-
- x 642 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (**24044068 Gnr. R. Khan. RHA.; 23822759 Gnr. G. F. Ralphs. RHA.**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 643 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**24281268 Pte. E. W. Thomas Para**) *good very fine* £180-£220
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.
-
- 644 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**RM 28701 W. Means Mne RM**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 645 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24335203 Sig. A. E. Horner, R. Signals**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
Provenance: Bill and Angela Strong Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011.
Anthony Edward Horner was born in Southampton on 24 February 1958 and enlisted on 6 August 1974, serving with the 6th Field Force H.Q., Signal Squadron Corps of Transport and 216 Parachute Signal Squadron. Having damaged his knee in a 'jump', he received a medical discharge on 16 April 1979.
Sold with cloth 'Parachute' wings mounted on a wooden block, inscribed, '24335203 Signalmen A. E. Horner 216 Para Signal Squadron March 1976'; with Royal Signals cap badge; and copied service notes.
-
- x 646 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24152647 Pte. K. J. Smith Para.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
-
- x 647 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24388160 Pte R Staves Para**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
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- x 648 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24433685 Pte P J Waring Para**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
-
- 649 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Major J. N. Gwinn RCT.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 650 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**23512632 L/Bdr. T. McDermott. RA.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 651 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**24160755 Cpl. F. Docherty RE.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 652 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**SAC J A Noble (L8086610) RAF**) *extremely fine* £180-£220
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

- x653** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Kuwait (**24733674 Tpr I D Carter 14/20H**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
£260-£300
 Sold with copied research, which states that Trooper Carter served with 'D' Squadron during Operation *Granby*.
-
- 654** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *second clasp loose on riband* (**053521 M. J. Vicary. R.O.1. R.N.**)
 mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
£80-£100
-
- x655** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**22733770 LCpl. E. W. G. Pemberton. 10 H.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£80-£100
 Sold with a 10th Royal Hussars cap badge.
-
- x656** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**Capt. C. M. Hebbert. RHA.**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine*
£140-£180
Charles Martin Hebbert was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery (National Service List) on 13 April 1957; transferring to a Regular commission he was promoted Lieutenant on 18 December 1958, and 16 March 1965. He served with 31 Battery, 45 Light Regiment in Aden, and was promoted Major on 30 June 1971.
-
- 657** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, N. Iraq & S. Turkey, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**Mne K B Ridley PO48177H RM**) with named card box of issue for the medal and first clasp, mounted as worn, *extremely fine* *£400-£500*
K. B. Ridley was born in Lincolnshire in 1960.
-
- x658** General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (**22544563 Tpr. A. A. Norwell. QRH.**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
£300-£400
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.
Alec A. Norwell joined the Army in 1957 and was posted to the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, service with 'B' Squadron in Borneo and the Malay Peninsula from December 1962. He saw further service with 'D' Squadron in Northern Ireland from 15 December 1983 to 27 February 1984, the Regiment's only tour of duty to the Province, where they were tasked with guarding I.R.A. prisoners at the Maze prison in Belfast. He subsequently took over the running of the Heide Troop of the Old Comrades' Association, comprising ex-members of the Regiment who had settled in Germany.
 Sold with copied research, including extracts for the Journal of the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars which includes various photographs of the recipient.
-
- x659** General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (**23699355 Gnr. D. R. Annis. RA.**) with named card box of issue for the medal and the first two clasps; and separate named card box of issue in the rank of LBdr for the Northern Ireland clasp, *good very fine*
£120-£160
David Roland Annis was born in 1940 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Manchester on 4 February 1959. He served with 'J' Battery, R.H.A. in Aden from 8 May to 4 August 1962, and again from 15 April 1963 to 22 September 1964. Promoted Lance Bombardier, he served in Northern Ireland from 11 June 1970 to 3 February 1971, taking his discharge on the latter date after 12 years' service, his conduct noted as 'Exemplary'.
 Sold with copied Certificate of Service.
-
- 660** General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (**23980861 Pte. L. A. Cole. A & SH.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£180-£220
-
- 661** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**24417826 LCpl G S Fisher R Anglian**) in named card box of issue, court mounted as worn, *official correction to regiment, good very fine and rare to unit*
£1,200-£1,600
G. S. Fisher, a member of the Royal Anglian Regiment, is believed to have served during the Falklands War on attachment to the Army Air Corps.
-
- 662** Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24789753 Gnr. B. A. Jillett, R.A.**) *good very fine*
£140-£180
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.
-
- 663** Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (**25180058 Pte P F Ossthuizen RLC**) *extremely fine*
£100-£140

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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- 664 Empress of India 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, complete with full length neck cravat, *good very fine* £400-£500
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- 665
-
- Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, gold, mounted on Lady's bow ribbon with gold pin brooch for wearing, *extremely fine* £2,600-£3,000
Provenance: Morton & Eden, June 2007, 'Sold by order of H.R.H. Prince Michael of Kent.'
-
- x666 Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police, no clasp (**PC, A. Durrant. K. Divn.**); together with Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897 (2) (**PS, S. Evans. W. Divn.**; **PC, J. Usher. V. Divn.**); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. G. Hingley. H. Divn.**); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (**P.S. A. R. Dupuy**) *generally very fine* (5) £100-£140
-
- 667 Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
-
- x668 Coronation 1902 (2), silver, unnamed as issued; bronze, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine or better* (2) £80-£120
-
- x669 Coronation 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (**A. Swinney. Pte.**); together with Coronation 1902, L.C.C.M.F.B., bronze (**Henry B. Perrin**); and Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (**Pte. P. A. Orchard**) *generally very fine* (3) £60-£80
-
- x670 Visit to Scotland 1903 (**P.C. W. Crawford**) lacking top thistle bar suspension, *edge bruise, very fine* £50-£70
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- 671 *Pair: Quartermaster Sergeant C. F. Brown, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*
 Coronation 1911 (No.1. Q.M. Sgt. C. F. Brown. 5.R. War. Rgt.) contemporarily engraved naming; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (No. 5252Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Brown. I.V.B. R.W. Regt.) engraved naming, mounted as worn and suspended from a double triple-pronged silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140
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- x672 Coronation 1911 (**6133 Gr. J. Ross. No. 2 Coy. R.C.G.A. C.C.C.**) engraved naming, *edge nick*; together with Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *otherwise generally good very fine* (5) £100-£140
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- x673 Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
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- x674 Jubilee 1977, Canadian issue, silver, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

Long Service Medals

675 Imperial Service Medal (2), G.V.R., Star issue (**Thomas G. Ray**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (**George Charles Jermyn**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (**P.C., A. Jermyn.**); Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (**Const. Alfred R. Warner**); Order of the League of Mercy, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in case of issue, *generally good very fine and better* (5) £100-£140

676 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue (2), 1st 'coinage head' type (**Jessie Reid**) in case of issue; 2nd 'Coronation robes' type (**James Callan Whitefield.**) in case of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, 3 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long Service 1929, Long Service 1939 (**Herbert W. Flintoft**) *very fine* (3) £50-£70

Sold with a British Red Cross Society War Service 1914-18 Medal, an 'On War Service' Badge, no. 259210, and a Territorial Force Nursing Service Cape Badge, silver.

677 Imperial Service Medal (3), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Gertrude Temple Robson.**) in fitted case of issue; E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Arthur Charles Frederick Draper; William Henry Johnston**) both in *Royal Mint* cases of issue; Voluntary Medical Service Medal with two Additional Award Bars (**Mrs. Lilian Ogram**) in card box of issue, *minor edge bruise to last, good very fine and better* (4) £60-£80

Gertrude Temple Robson was born in Durham in 1879 and was appointed Sorting Clerk and Telegraph Learner at Bishop Auckland in April 1895. She was later awarded the I.S.M. for her services to the Post Office in Manchester in the *London Gazette* of 12 May 1925.

Sold with the original named letter of notification from Whitehall.

Arthur Charles Frederick Draper was awarded the I.S.M. in the *London Gazette* of 10 October 1975 as former Assistant Superintendent, London Postal Region.

William Henry Johnston was awarded the I.S.M. in the *London Gazette* of 27 July 1962 whilst employed as Technician, Class II, at Guildford.

Sold with a small gilt masonic medal, engraved 'W. H. Johnston M.M.C. 1939' to reverse.

678 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (**Herbert Edward Nelson**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, in original box of issue; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**300436 Gnr: J. Lamont. R.G.A.**); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**2035338 Spr. T. S. Smith. R.E.**); Civil Defence Long Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £120-£160

James Lamont was born in 1895 and served in Salonika with the 4th Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. The recipient's Army Service Record notes that he was awarded the TFEM in August 1919, before being demobilised at Dover from the Ross and Cromarty (Mountain) Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery on 5 June 1919. His address upon discharge is noted as Kingarth, Buteshire.

679



Victoria Faithful Service Medal, silver, the reverse officially engraved '**To Mr William Goring, Yeoman of the Silver Pantry for Faithful Services to the Queen during 36 Years 1875**' edge embossed as usual 'Presented by Queen Victoria 1872', complete with original tartan riband with integral 'VR' suspension device and top riband bar, in *Wyon, London*, fitted case of issue, *small edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1991.

Medal presented at Windsor Castle on 22 June 1875.

William Goring was born in 1818 and entered service of Queen Victoria in 1839. He is first listed as an Assistant in the Silver Pantry 1845, and later Groom of the Silver Pantry in 1854, and Yeoman in 1860. He died at 22 Trinity Place, Windsor, on 9 March 1881, and was buried in Clewer Churchyard.

×680 A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.S.M. awarded to Staff Sergeant J. L. Robertson, Canadian Army Medical Corps, attached 1st Divisional Headquarters

Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (33165 Sjt. - A. S. Sjt. - J. L. Robertson. Can. A.M.C.) *very fine* £100-£140

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

× 681 Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**1842 Hav. Labha, 38 Dogras.**); G.V.I.R. (**3313 Hav. Saidan Gul, 4-13 F. F. Rif.**) *generally very fine (2)* £60-£80

682 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**768. Corpl. C. Imms. 7th. Hussrs.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90

683 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**609. Sergt. Inst: in Guny. R. Heaver. 2nd. Bde. Lanc: Div. R.A.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

Richard Ellis, alias Heaver was born in Upton, Berkshire, in 1852, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on 11 January 1971. Posted to "C" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, he was posted to India from 18 October 1872 to 9 December 1876 and raised Acting Bombardier on 8 January 1880. Completing short and long courses in gunnery in 1885 and 1887, he furthered this knowledge with a course of instruction at the Royal Small Arms Factory (Birmingham) in July 1889 and was raised Sergeant Instructor of Gunnery, attached Southern Division. Discharged 10 January 1904, his Army Service Record states his conduct as 'exemplary'.

684 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**747. Pte. E. Power, 2-5th. Foot**) *minor edge bruises, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Edward Power was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1834 and attested for the 5th Fusiliers at Liverpool on 12 December 1857. He served with the 2nd Battalion overseas in Mauritius for four years and five months, and in South Africa for four years and three months, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medals with gratuity in 1876. He was discharged on 31 December 1878, after 21 years and 20 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

685 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3454. William J Dowling 33rd. Regiment**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90

William J. Dowling attested for the 33rd Regiment of Foot, and served with them in both the Crimean and Abyssinian campaigns.

686 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**50. Pte. T. W. Sheppard. RI. Mily. Coll:**) *very fine* £70-£90

687 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**30310 Sergt: Maj: J. Cuffling. R.A.**) *heavy toning, nearly extremely fine* £50-£70

J. Cuffling was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal without gratuity in 1902, and is believed to have later served as Librarian at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

688 Army L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (2) (**89907 Gnr: F. Darby. R.H.A.; 61961 Co: Sjt: Maj: H. Wheeler. R.G.A.**); G.V.R., 3rd issue, India (**1205 L-Nk. Ghulam Rasul. I" Bty. R.H.A.**) *very fine and better (3)* £80-£100

Francis Darby was born in Aston, Warwickshire, in 1873. He attested for the Royal Artillery around 1891 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal on 1 July 1909.

Henry Wheeler was born in Reading in 1867. He attested for the Royal Artillery at Newport, Monmouthshire, on 25 July 1887 and initially served as Gunner to the 1st Brigade, Welsh Division. Transferred to 'A' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on 2 January 1888, he witnessed extensive service in India and was married at Rawalpindi on 12 December 1895. Returned home, Wheeler served in 1905 as Battery Sergeant Major with the 1st Midlothian Royal Garrison Artillery and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal with gratuity on 1 January 1906. This represents the recipient's full entitlement as he served in India throughout the Boer War and witnessed home service during the Great War with the 2/18th East Lancashire Battery, Royal Field Artillery; he is however entitled to Silver War Badge No. B9176.

The Army List notes that the Indian gunners of 'I' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, were largely composed of Punjabi Muslims recruited from the Trans Jhelum region. The Battery transferred from Secunderabad to Aldershot in 1914, and served alongside 'L' Battery with 1st Cavalry Brigade in the early engagements of the Great War.

Sold with copied research.

689 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**171 Bndsmn: W. Aselby. Band of the R.M.C.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

William Aselby was born in Lambeth, Surrey, in 1874, and attested for the Royal Scots Regiment at Aldershot on 27 September 1889. A musician by profession, he served ten years in Malta and the East Indies before being discharged from 'D' Company depot at Glencoe on 12 March 1903. Two months later he attested for the Band Corps of the Royal Military College at Sandwich and was further awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1908. Aselby was finally discharged from the Staff of the Army after 21 years of service on 31 August 1913, his reference noting: 'A good musician... thoroughly sober & reliable.'

Sold with copied research.

- 690 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2), 1st issue (**7732426 Cpl. C. L. Winter. R.M.C.**); 3rd issue, Regular Army (**3592469 Bdsmn. H. G. Preece. R.M.C.**) *contact marks and polishing to first, this fine, the second very fine (2)* £70-£90

Cyril Launcelot Winter was born in West Hackney on 21 February 1888 and is recorded in 1911 as a Musician in the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment. Awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving at the Royal Military College, he later took employment as a map store keeper for the Ordnance Survey, and died at Southampton on 19 December 1945.

- 691 Army L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**5429753 Bdsmn. W. J. Thompson. R.M.C. (Band).**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**22205455 Pte. K. G. R. Dale. RMAS Band Corps.**) both mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (2)* £70-£90

- x692 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (**S/Sgt J. F. Clarke, RCASC**); together with Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Canada (**SM (WO 1) R. A. Gretton**) *last double-struck in places, nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

- x693 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, India (**S-Serjt. C. F. J. Stofer, R.I.A.S.C.**) *edge bruise*; together with Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**1133 Serjt. R. Gray. 1st Roxb: & Selkirk V.R.C.**) *last officially re-impressed, generally very fine (2)* £60-£80

694



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension, dated '1848' below bust (**James Holland Pri. R.M. Plymouth Div. 21 Yrs.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine and very scarce* £1,800-£2,200

Approximately 100 dated '1848' long service medals were awarded.

James Holland was born in the Parish of Newhale, near Burton upon Trent, Derbyshire. He attested for the Royal Marines at Birmingham on 17 October 1828, aged 21, a blacksmith by trade. He served in the Plymouth Division as a Private throughout until 26 February 1850, when he was discharged due to length of service, which amounted to 21 years 4 months and 10 days (including 15 years 4 months and 17 days afloat). His L.S. & G.C. medal was one of 10 forwarded to the Commandant for delivery on 19 February 1850, together with a notation that a gratuity of £5 was to be paid by the Accountant General.

Sold with copied attestation papers.

x 695



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**W. Atkins. A.B. H.M.S. Excellent 26 Yrs.**) *good very fine*

£500-£700

696



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**Ed. Barnes. Ships. Cook. H.M.S. Urgent 25 Yrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Edward Barnes was born in Portsmouth on 5 April 1820 and joined the Royal Navy on 1 February 1836. Posted to *Jupiter* and *Indus*, he later served as Rigger (Captain of the Fore Top) at Portsmouth Dockyard from 11 July 1845 to 27 August 1853, with responsibility for the Royal Yacht. Transferred as Ship's Cook to *Urgent*, *Vulcan* and *Perseverance*, he witnessed his final years of service from 1864 aboard *Duke of Wellington*, before taking his discharge from the Royal Navy on 20 August 1867.

Sold with copied service record.

697 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Wm. Spencer. 2nd. Capt. F. Castle. H.M.S. Audacious.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £120-£160

William Spencer was born in Christchurch, Hampshire, on 1 October 1848, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 11 June 1863. Initially posted to the East Indies aboard *Highflyer*, he served from 1 December 1869 aboard *Sylvia* surveying the South China Seas. Transferred to *Audacious* - the China Flagship - from 23 March 1875, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1877, having spent almost the entirety of his time in the Royal Navy on overseas service. Raised 2nd Captain of the Forecastle and latterly employed as a Seaman Gunner, Spencer was shore pensioned on 6 April 1884.

Sold with copied service record.

698 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Sydney Prout. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Aurora.**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

Sydney Prout was born in Bristol on 14 February 1842, and entered the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 18 August 1858. His subsequent ships were: *Russell* from 15 January 1859; *James Watt* from 13 August 1861 (Ord); *Hibernia* from 7 May 1862; *Magicienne* from 9 May 1862 (Ord, AB, LS); *Cambridge* from 13 December 1865; *Daphne* from 19 June 1867 (2nd Capt. Aft. Gd., 2nd Capt. F. Top); *Cambridge* from 21 September 1867; *Bristol* from 20 February 1868 (2 CFT, CFT); *Cambridge* from 28 January 1871 (CFT); with the Coast Guard from 1 September 1871 to 9 November 1872; *Mosquito* from 10 November 1872 (Boatswain's Mate); and *Aurora* from 9 October 1873 to 1 June 1875 (Qr. Mr.). Prout was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 23 August 1875.

699 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Thos Fowler. Ships Cook H.M.S. Dart. 20. Yrs.**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £120-£160

Thomas Fowler was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, on 17 April 1837, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 1st Class on 19 June 1855. Promoted Able Seaman whilst serving in H.M.S. *Cressy* on 18 May 1859, he later served aboard *Medusa* and *Reindeer*, being dis-rated for being drunk aboard the latter on 7 November 1866. Raised Ship's Cook aboard the schooner *Dart* on 27 June 1875, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 February 1876 before being shore pensioned three months later.

Sold with copied service record.

700 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Cs. Gander Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Endymion**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2011.

701 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Willm. Spraggs. Coxn. Launch H.M.S. Excellent.**) engraved naming, *lightly gilded, minor edge bruise, very fine, scarce to rate* £120-£160

702 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Caesar Jervis. Grs. Mte. H.M.S. Lively.**) engraved naming, *good very fine*

£120-£160

Caesar Jervis was born in Poulton, Somerset, on 12 December 1838, and joined the Royal Navy as Ordinary Seaman on 23 January 1858. Raised Gunner's Mate aboard *Cambridge* on 9 October 1866, he went on to serve aboard *Lion*, *Black Prince* and *Vigilant*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst posted to the wooden paddlesteamer *Lively* on 17 August 1875. Transferred briefly to the Coast Guard, Jervis was discharged dead on 26 December 1879.

Sold with copied service record.

x703 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Geo. W. Watkins Bos. Mte. H.M.S. Minotaur.**) engraved naming, *very fine*

£70-£90

704 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Hy. Harding. Chf Bos Mte. H.M.S. Northumberland.**) engraved naming, *good very fine*

£120-£160

Henry Harding was born in Sidmouth, Devon, on 8 November 1837. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in January 1856 and was first posted to H.M.S. *Majestic*. He later served in numerous ships including *Cambridge*, *Liverpool*, *Topaze* and *Jason*. In April 1870 he transferred to H.M.S. *Northumberland* and was serving with her when he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1875. The following month he was sent to H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide* and remained with her until he was discharged to pension in March 1876.

Sold with copied service papers.

705 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**R. S. Smyth, Ships Corpl. H.M.S. Rupert**) engraved naming, *very fine* £120-£160

Robert Samuel Smyth was born in East Stonehouse, Plymouth, in 1840, and joined the Corps of Royal Marines (Plymouth Division) as Drummer on 29 December 1854. Posted to the 75th Company, he was raised Corporal on 17 July 1861 and Sergeant on 4 September 1862, serving overseas in *Royal Adelaide*, *Rupert*, *Hibernia* and *Duke of Wellington*. These included postings to Brunswick from 9 January 1856 to 2 March 1860, Japan from 19 December 1863 to 29 January 1866 and Ireland from 8 March 1867 to 9 June 1867. Appointed Seaman's Schoolmaster in December 1877, Smyth was shore pensioned on 23 March 1879.

Sold with copied service record and extensive research relating to the Royal Marines at Yokohama.

706 *Family Group:*

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Geo Cummins Capns. Coxn. H.M.S. Spartan.**) engraved naming, with top silver brooch bar, *edge bruising, good very fine*

Pair: Warrant Writer W. G. Cummins, Royal Navy

British War Medal 1914-20 (Wt. Wr. W. G. Cummins R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (174093 W. G. Cummins, Ch. Writer, H.M.S. *Victory*.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £180-£220

George Cummins was born in Loango in West Africa on 25 January 1840. He joined the Royal Navy on 8 June 1858 as Ordinary Seaman aboard the guard ship *Wellesley* at Chatham, and was raised Captain's Coxswain aboard the clipper ship *St Vincent* on 31 December 1866. Transferred to *Spartan*, *Duke of Wellington* and *Repulse*, Cummins was shore pensioned on 21 March 1872, his character described as 'fair'.

William George Cummins was born in Fareham, Hampshire, on 24 February 1878 and joined the Royal Navy from school as Boy Writer on 29 June 1893. Raised Chief Writer aboard the newly commissioned battleship H.M.S. *Dreadnought* on 24 February 1908, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1911 and served throughout the Great War at the naval barracks in Gibraltar. Advanced Warrant Writer in 1915, he departed the service on 30 September 1918 and returned home to his wife at 5 Kiln Road, Fareham; the *Evening News* of 20 March 1930 later records him attempting to gain a seat on the Fareham Urban District Council.

Sold with a photograph of George Cummins in later life in civilian attire; and copied research.

707 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**David Burgoine. Lg. Seamn. H.M.S. Warrior.**) engraved naming, *good very fine*

£180-£160

David Burgoine was born in Plymouth on 16 December 1830 and joined the Royal Navy on 7 May 1858. Posted to *Russell*, *Hawke*, *St. George* and *Dauntless*, he was raised Leading Seaman aboard *Achilles* on 1 August 1874 and awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Warrior* on 13 March 1876. He was later invalided from Haslar Naval Hospital on 4 January 1878.

Sold with copied service record.

708 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Hy. Renfree. Captn. M. Top H.M.S. Cambridge.**) impressed naming, *good very fine*

£100-£140

Henry Renfree was born at East Stonehouse, Plymouth, Devon, on 25 December 1849, and joined the Royal Navy on 1 January 1873. A former plasterer by trade, he was raised Petty Officer 1st Class in H.M.S. *Narcissus* on 1 April 1877, and served aboard a wide variety of vessels and shore establishments including *Falcon*, *Royal Adelaide*, *Thalia* and *Curacao*. Shore pensioned on 8 January 1888, his service record notes: 'Apn to drop name of Renfree refused'.

Sold with copied service record.

- 709** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Chas. Gilbert. Lg. Sto. 1Cl., H.M.S. Duke of Wellington.**) impressed naming, *good very fine* £100-£140
- Charles Gilbert** was born at Sparrit, Sussex, on 14 November 1864, and joined the Royal Navy as Stoker 2nd Class on 30 November 1886. Advanced Leading Stoker First Class on 22 May 1895, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 November 1901 and was invalided from Portsmouth naval base on 4 January 1906.
- Sold with copied service record.
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- 710** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Henry J. Pitts, Coxn. 2nd. Cl. H.M.S. Garnet.**) impressed naming, housed in a lead/ base metal container, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- Henry John Pitts** was born in London on 7 July 1855 and volunteered for the Royal Navy as Boy 1st Class aboard *Achilles* on 1 January 1873. Advanced Able Seaman at the Portsmouth Naval Barracks on 1 October 1876, he was further promoted Petty Officer Second Class in H.M.S. *Garnet* on 9 June 1883. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1884, he was invalided at Haslar on 4 March 1887.
- Sold with the recipient's original Royal Navy parchment Certificate of Service and two masonic certificates, held in a contemporary lead/ base metal container.
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- 711** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Chas. J. Watts. Coxn. of Pinnace H.M.S. Lord Warden**) impressed naming, *ship partially officially corrected, small mark in ink to obverse, minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
- Charles John Watts** was born in Wyke Regis, Dorset, on 6 August 1851, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 4 March 1867. Promoted Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Adventure* on 1 January 1873, he transferred to *Lord Warden* as Petty Officer 2nd Class on 2 December 1880 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal three weeks later. Transferring to the Coast Guard in February 1881, Watts served as Boatman at Ryde and Commissioned Boatman at Lepe on the Hampshire coastline. He spent the final seven years of his career at Fishbourne and Gurnard, before being shore pensioned on 7 August 1896.
- Sold with copied service record.
-
- 712** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Richd. Barnett, Sh. St. 3rd. Cl. H.M.S. Reindeer.**) impressed naming, *cleaned, pitting and contact marks, good fine, the reverse better* £100-£140
- Richard Barnett** (also recorded as Barnett) was born in Chatham, Kent, on 25 March 1860, and joined the Royal Navy as Ship's Steward Boy on 28 March 1878. Posted aboard *Superb* 30 December 1881, he was awarded the Egypt Medal and Khedive's Star and was raised Ship's Steward 3rd Class in H.M.S. *Wye* on 15 September 1884. Advanced Ship's Steward aboard *Royal Adelaide*, Barnett served at home throughout much of the Great War and was latterly discharged from the R.N. Barracks at Devonport on 28 February 1918, after 40 years of loyal and dedicated service to the Royal Navy.
- Sold with copied service record.
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- 713** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Wm. Waters, Act. Ch. Armr., H.M.S. Vernon.**) impressed naming, *very fine* £100-£140
- William Waters** was born in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, on 22 April 1853, and joined the Royal Navy as Blacksmith on 16 March 1878. Raised Armourer on 2 October 1884, and Acting Chief Armourer aboard the monitor *Magdala* on 13 October 1893, he spent the final 14 years of his career from 10 July 1900 to 13 July 1914 stationed at H.M.S. *Excellent* - the 'stone frigate' shore establishment sited on Whale Island, near Portsmouth.
- Sold with copied service record.
-
- 714** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Chas. Hy. Bell. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard**) impressed naming, *edge nicks, very fine* £100-£140
- Charles Henry Bell** was born in Devonport on 9 November 1850 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 3 July 1865. Posted to *Galatea*, *Royal Adelaide*, *Hector* and *Northampton*, he took part in operations against Chinese pirates aboard the wooden screw corvette *Thalia* in March 1872. Returned home to the Devonport Gunnery School, he transferred in August 1878 to the Coast Guard and served as Boatman at Langstone Harbour near Portsmouth, and later lived at Coastguard Cottage, Lumps Lane, Portsea, before being shore pensioned on 25 November 1888.
- Sold with copied research.
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- x715** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (**Wm. Brown, P.O. 2Cl., H.M.S. Illustrious.**); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**193427. D. F. Guppy, P.O. H.M.S. Hindustan.; PO. 8617 Edward Drew, Sergt R.M.L.I.**) *generally very fine (3)* £90-£120
- Daniel Forester Guppy** was born in St. Helier, Jersey, in January 1882. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1900, and advanced to Petty Officer 2nd Class in January 1905. His service included with H.M. Ships *Hindustan* from May 1912 to April 1916; *Royal Sovereign* from April to November 1916; and *Veron*. Guppy was shore pensioned as Petty Officer 1st Class in January 1922.
- Edward Drew** was born in Hackney, London, in July 1878. He attested for the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines at London in August 1896, and advanced to Sergeant in January 1904. Drew was invalided out of service on 12 November 1913.

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- 716** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**J.15683 F. J. Cullum, P.O., H.M.S. Suffolk**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**K983804H J. T. Skeats MEMN1 HMS Dolphin**); together with a R.N. submariner's dolphin badge, gilt metal, *very fine* (2)
£80-£100
- Frederick James Cullum** was born in Bristol on 14 May 1895. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 30 January 1912, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in August 1912. Cullum was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in May 1913 when on the dreadnought battleship *Hercules*, and to Able Seaman when on the same ship in November of the same year. He was serving on the destroyer *Archer* between June 1914 and March 1915, and as such was present on the vessel at the battle of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914. Promoted to Leading Seaman in July 1916 when on the sloop *Azalea*, he attained the rank of Petty Officer in January 1921 when on *Tyman*. Petty Officer Cullum was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1926 when serving on the cruiser *Suffolk*.
- H.M.S. *Dolphin* was the shore establishment at Fort Blockhouse, Gosport, the home of the R.N. Submarine Service and School between 1904 and 1999.
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- x717** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue (**J.113547 J. E. Lewis. A/P.O. H.M.S. Ulster Queen.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**M 955458 P. S. Mitchell LSA HMS Cleopatra.**) *generally very fine or better* (2)
£40-£50
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- 718** **The Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal awarded to Able Seaman R. T. Downer, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Achilles during the Battle of the River Plate on 13 December 1939**
 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.109474 R. T. Downer. A.B., H.M.S. Verity.) *extremely fine*
£240-£280
- Reginald Thomas Downer** was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 1 September 1908 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in February 1924. Advanced Able Seaman in December 1927, he was loaned to the Royal New Zealand Navy in January 1939, and was posted to H.M.S. *Achilles* that same month. He served in her during the early stages of the Second World War, and was present at the Battle of the River Plate on 13 December 1939 when, along with H.M.S. *Ajax* and H.M.S. *Exeter*, the three ships of the Royal Navy forced the scuttling of the *Admiral Graf Spee* at Montevideo. Subsequently posted to H.M.S. *Verity*, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1941, and was shore released in October 1948.
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- 719** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (2) (**JX.143759 B. G. Pay. L.S. H.M.S. Peacock; MX.50682 T. F. Furzland, S.C.P.O. H. M.S. Warrior.**) *minor contact marks to second, good very fine* (2)
£70-£90
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- x720** Indian Army L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (**57 Sepoy ...r Ali 84th Punjabis**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**1417 Sowar Sant Singh 18th K.GO. Lancers**); G.VI.R. (**7969 Nk. Dalip Singh, 14 Punjab R**) *generally very fine* (3)
£80-£120
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- 721** King's African Rifles L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (**10074 A-Cpl. Maliyakini. 1-K.A. Rif.**) *edge bruising and some test marks, very fine*
£120-£160
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- 722** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (2), V.R. (**Pte. A. McKenzie, 2nd. V.B. A. & S.H.**) engraved naming; E.VII.R. (**5325 Piper D. Walker 5th. V.B. Highland LI.**) impressed naming, *minor edge bruising to latter, very fine* (2)
£60-£80
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- x723** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, V.R., silver and silver-gilt, reverse hallmarked London '1901' and impressed 'Quartermaster & Hon. Major J. Beck. 33rd. Regiment', complete with integral riband bar, *good very fine*
£260-£300
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- x724** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, reverse hallmarked London '1905' and impressed 'Vet'y Major E. Ming 4th Hussars', complete with integral riband bar, *good very fine*
£300-£400
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- x725** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, reverse hallmarked London '1909' and impressed 'Major. G. F. McFarland 14th Inf. Bde.', complete with integral riband bar, this loose, *good very fine*
£160-£200
- George Franklin McFarland** was born in Markdale, Grey County, Ontario, Canada, in June 1880. He was a Barrister by profession, and resided at 48 Glen Road, Toronto, Ontario. He served during the Great War with the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles on the Western Front. McFarland advanced to Lieutenant Colonel and served with the Canadian Infantry Military Headquarters, Ottawa.
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- x726** Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London '1920', with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine*
£60-£80

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- x727 Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**1681926 Bmbr. J. H. Dent. R.G.A.**); together with Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (**721504 Gnr. W. Elstob. R.A.**) *generally very fine (2)* £50-£70
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- x728 Efficiency Medal (4), G.V.R., Canada (**Cpl. G. Cook Black Watch of C.**) *unit partially officially corrected*, with silver top riband bar; G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (**Pte W. Lane RCIC**); E.II.R., 1st issue, Canada (2) (**Gnr CE McDonald**) *third renamed, and last erased, generally good very fine (4)* £80-£120
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- x729 Efficiency Medal (3), G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**2217512 Spr. N. H. Taylor. R.E.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Militia (**1476673 Bdr. J. Marmion. R.A.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**22220896 Fus. T. Young. RNF.**) *generally very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 730 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (**24320318 LCPL D T Gilzean 51 Highland**) mounted as originally worn, together with Black Watch Commemorative Medal by *Bigbury Mint*, in box of issue, *good very fine (2)* £40-£50
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- x731 Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**10534B. E. E. Farrow. Smn. R.N.R.**) *suspension claw slack*; E.II.R. (**N.999446 R. Wesson. L.R.O. R.N.R.**); together with Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**166 C. A. Chandler. Tel. R.N.V.R.**) *generally very fine (3)* £50-£70
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- x732 Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (**K22782 (CH. B. 19542) A. Morris. L. Sto. R.F.R.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**J.103832 (CH. B. 20852) M. McNamara. A.B. R.F.R.**); E.II.R., 1st issue (**SSX. 20384 J. T. W. Brown. CH. B 26485 Y.S. R.F.R.**) *generally very fine (3)* £50-£70
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- 733 Indian Police Medal, G.V.I.R., for Distinguished Conduct (**Zaffar Ahmed, Insp. of Police, C.P. & Berar.**) *cleaned, good very fine* £200-£240
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- x734 Canadian Forces Decoration (2), G.V.I.R. (**Sgt. W. Locmanetz**); E.II.R. (**Capt. R. P. Eadie**) *very fine (2)* £50-£70

Life Saving Awards

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- 735** Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (successful), by *Pingo* (**Domino Brown vitam ob restitutam 1794**) a superb example fitted within a glazed silver frame, with contemporary watch-fob swivel suspension, *extremely fine* £200-£300

Provenance: Whittaker Collection 1897; Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

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- 736** Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (successful), by *Pingo* (**Domino Waring, vittam ob restitutam 1794**) a superb specimen fitted within a glazed silver frame, with contemporary watch-fob swivel suspension, *extremely fine* £200-£300

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

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- 737** Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (successful) (**Henry Skelton, A.B., H.M.S. Tortoise Vit. ob Serv. D.D. Soc. Reg. Hvm. 13 Decr. 1853**), fitted with official ring suspension and in *Warrington, London* fitted case of issue, *some contact marks, therefore very fine* £400-£500

'On Tuesday, the 13th December 1853, at the Island of Ascension, a boy named William Coombes, while fishing, was seized with a fit and fell into the sea; when in the water, and lying at the bottom, his head was observed to be underneath a large projecting cliff, and it therefore required a great deal of exertion to rescue him from such a dangerous situation, when Henry Skelton, a Seaman of H.M.S. *Tortoise*, who had been employed at work near the spot, heard a noise, ran out and gallantly jumped into the sea, dived, and in a few moments succeeded in rescuing the boy from a watery grave' (*Acts of Gallantry*, by Lambton Young refers).

Sold with the original parchment certificate of award, this stained around the edges.

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- 738** Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (unsuccessful) (**Robt. Henry Tilley 23. Aug. 1861**) fitted with small ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

R.H.S. Case no. 16,758: 'Robert Henry Tilley, a Shipbroker from Parkstone, Poole, attempted to save the life of George Whitfield, a 19 year old clerk from Saffron Walden, Essex, who had been carried by the surf beyond his depth whilst bathing in Durlston Bay, Swanage, on 23 August 1861. Tilley swam to his assistance but through the violence of the sea could not save him.'

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- 739** **A Royal Humane Society bronze medal awarded to Warrant Officer J. P. Martin, Royal Navy, who later attested for the Australian Expeditionary Force at the outbreak of the Great War**

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (John P. Martin, A.B., H.M.S. "*Briton*." 7th. Novr. 1885.) *lacking integral bronze riband buckle, nearly very fine* £160-£200

R.H.S. Case No. 23,608.

The *Eastern Evening News* of 2 September 1887 gives the following account: 'The silver medal granted to Lieutenant Ernest James Fleet, R.A., and the bronze medal to John Philip Martin, second captain of the quarterdeck, and Lawrence Hennessy, A.B., all of Her Majesty's ship *Briton*, for saving the life of R. G. Brice, A.B., off the East African coast. The first cutter, whilst in tow of the steam cutter, was upset amongst the breakers, but the crew were picked up with the exception of Brice, who was seen some distance off in distress. Lieutenant Fleet jumped overboard and swam 150 yards to his assistance, but the surf was so strong that they both had to cling to the swamped boat. Martin and Hennessy then swam out in turn, the latter with a life buoy, by the help of which Brice was ultimately rescued'

John Philip Martin was born at Cawsand, Cornwall, on 1 January 1861, the second child of fisherman John Bral Martin of Rame. His obituary, published in *The Hampshire Telegraph & Post* on 24 September 1937, states:

'Horndean Resident's Death - Retired Naval Warrant Officer's Interesting Career.

Old Horndean sustained another loss on September 15, in the person of Mr. John Philip Martin, an ex-naval warrant officer, who died suddenly at his residence in St. Ann's Road. Mr. Martin, who was in his 77th year, was well known and highly respected. He had led an adventurous and useful life, and endeared himself to all with whom he had come into contact.

In 1876 he joined H.M.S. *Impregnable*, and the following year was transferred to H.M.S. *Condor*, and saw service in the Black Sea. During the Sudan War, while serving with H.M.S. *Briton*, he was awarded the [Egypt and] Sudan Medal and [Khedive's] Star. He was promoted in 1886 to Petty Officer following gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of a cutter, and also rescuing Able Seaman R. G. Brice, at the risk of his own life, by swimming out into the breakers and supporting him till help arrived. He was promoted to warrant rank six months before time for conspicuous service, when his ship was caught in a gale in the Pacific. Later, as a Warrant Officer with a landing party, he assisted in capturing Benin City, and in 1897 was awarded the [East and West] Africa Medal and Benin Clasp. He also saw service as coxswain of a cutter engaged in suppressing the slave trade near Pemba Island, East Coast of Africa.

Retiring from the Royal Navy on pension in 1900, he became a licensee of the Inn at Hog's Lodge, Horndean. In 1912, the lust for travel again became all conquering in him, and he went to Australia. In 1914, when war broke out, he enlisted in the Australian Expeditionary Force, and came back to England, where he was on home service until 1919. He then settled down in Horndean again.'



The silver R.N.L.I. medal with 'Second Service' bar awarded to William Callow, Coxswain of the Castletown, Isle of Man Lifeboat, for many rescues conducted over a period of 36 years as Coxswain and Second Coxswain

Royal National Lifeboat Institution, V.R., silver (Mr. William Callow. Voted 3rd June 1886) with 'Second Service' bar, the reverse engraved 'Voted 12th Feby. 1891', with uniface 'double dolphin' suspension, *extremely fine* £1,600-£2,000

Silver Medal voted 3 June 1886: 'In recognition of his long and valuable services in the lifeboat, which included those to the lugger *Nimrod* and the schooner *Eliza Ann* (1861), the schooner *Water Lily* (1864), the schooners *Maria* and *Vision* (1868), the barque *Junak* (1877), the brigantine *Eugenie Auguste* (1882) and the schooner *John Perry* (1885).'

Bar for Second Service voted 12 February 1891: 'For good services during the long period in which he had served as Coxswain. Since Coxswain Callow's previous service award in 1886, he had participated in rescues involving the trawler *Swift* and the schooner *Julia* (1886) and the schooner *Madryn* (1889).'

William Callow joined the Lifeboat service at Castletown, Isle of Man, in 1855 and soon became Second Coxswain. The service rendered to the schooner *Eliza Ann* of Dublin on 23 November 1861, was the subject of a vivid report in *The Monas Herald* of 27 November:

'Castletown Bay presented a fearful but magnificent spectacle during the storm; the waves rolled in like mountains, enveloping the rocks and the strand in foam. A vessel was seen in the offing driving before the sea, and would probably be the vessel which was seen off Douglas in distress. About three o'clock in the afternoon a messenger arrived from Derbyhaven for the Lifeboat, a schooner which had taken shelter in that bay in the morning having exhibited a flag of distress. The Lifeboat was quickly dispatched, under the superintendence of the Rev. E. Ferrier, Government chaplain, who accompanied the boat to Derbyhaven (the Rev. gentleman always takes a lively interest in the such matters). The gale raged at this time with such violence that it was impossible for human agency to row any description of boat against it; hence the Life boat was taken to the head of the Fort Island, where the crew dropped anchor, and drifted down towards the schooner. When they got alongside the schooner they found the crew (poor fellows !) about to commit themselves to the small boat, having launched it and put a few things into it. Had they put off from the schooner they must inevitably have perished, as it would have been impossible for a boat to have lived in the sea on such a rock-bound coast as lay to leeward. The vessel rode out the gale, as it moderated after high water.'

In 1863 William Callow was appointed Coxswain of the lifeboat and on 3 June 1886 he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Institute for long and distinguished service at the station. The *Isle of Man Times* reported the meeting of the local branch on 26 June at which the Honary Secretary, Mr G. H. Quayle informed those assembled there of the parent Societies vote to award the silver medal of the Institute with thanks on vellum to Coxswain Callow by reason of his 31 years service, 22 of which had been in the role of coxswain. 'Mr Callow was quite taken by surprise returned thanks in a few well chosen words'.

On 12 February 1891, Coxswain William Callow was awarded a second silver medal in recognition of his long service when he resigned as Coxswain after 29 years, and 7 years as 2nd Coxswain.

- 741** Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 3rd type, silver, the obverse featuring a man carrying a woman over his shoulder, with a flaming building in the background, the reverse engraved '**W. A. H. Haws Esq., Member of Committee 1866. To commemorate Incorpn. of the Fire Escape Force with the Metrop: Brigade 1867**', planchet only but with trace of clip suspension, *minor edge nicks, about extremely fine and scarce* £200-£240

The Society's 3rd type medal was issued between c.1852 and 1892. The above is unusual in that it was one of seven silver Honorary awards presented to committee members in 1867.



Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 2nd type oval medal with 'Liver Bird' suspension, reverse inscribed '**John Park A.B., S.S. Batavia, 16 Dec. 1872**', additionally inscribed on the edge, '**For great courage & humanity in going in the boat in a heavy gale & rescuing 9 of the crew of the Charles Ward abandoned 20. Nov. 1872**', *edge bruises, otherwise good very fine*
 £500-£700

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society records state:

'For a most gallant and seaman-like rescue of nine survivors of the crew of the "*Charles Ward*" which was dismasted and about to be torn to pieces by the fearful violence of the winds and waves in the Atlantic on the 20th November 1872. The weather was so bad that they could not hoist up the lifeboat after the rescue and it had to be abandoned.'

John Park was serving as Able Seaman aboard the Cunard liner S.S. *Batavia* on her last voyage to Boston when she was alerted to the plight of the *Charles Ward*, of Newcastle, which was foundering a mid-Atlantic gale. The *Liverpool Albion* of 14 December 1872 describes the scene:

'At 4 p.m. a dismasted vessel was sighted. A furious squall had just broken upon us, and the sea was running mountains high, to use the popular expression. Nevertheless, Capt. Moreland immediately bore up to the wreck, which was making signals of distress, ordered out a life boat and called out for volunteers. To a landsman it seemed like deliberate suicide to go out in such a storm, but our third and fourth officers and eight men answered the call with a promptness that compelled a cheer. The wreck, a barque, was in a pitiful condition. Her main-mast was naked; her mizzen-mast and her bowsprit were gone, and her foremast was but a stump wreathed and cumbered with a ruin of sails and cordage... We could see nine men clinging to the main rigging.'

The rescue was effected over an hour, one man at a time, using a line and buoy in treacherous seas. Once aboard the *Batavia* it was noted: 'They had been in the main rigging some thirty-one hours, without food or water, and were so frozen and exhausted that they could hardly speak and the minds of several were wandering'. The *Charles Ward* sank the following morning; for their bravery, the crew of the lifeboat received silver medals and Captain Moreland was recognised with the award of the gold medal.

743



Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 2nd type oval medal with 'Liver Bird' suspension, reverse inscribed, **'Capt. P. McCredie -Ship Greta- for Having Rescued Nine Survivors from Wreck of Great Britain. March. 11. 1876'** edge bruise, otherwise good very fine £500-£700

'The *Great Britain*, from Doboy bound for Liverpool, capsized in mid-Atlantic, drowning 11 of the crew. Righting again, survivors took refuge in rigging; whence, after a space of eight days, during which five died from exposure &c., the remainder, nine in number, were rescued at considerable risk by the *Greta* and conveyed on board that vessel to Liverpool. The services of the *Greta* were brought to the notice of the Board of Trade by the Court of Inquiry held into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Great Britain*. The rescue was effected on 11 March 1876, Long. N.48.5 degrees, Lat. W.24 degrees.' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

For his gallantry, McCredie, the Captain of the *Greta*, of Liverpool, was also awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in silver and the Mercantile Marine Services Association Silver Medal for Saving Life. He was presented with his Sea Gallantry Medal at a ceremony at Liverpool Marine Board on 30 December 1879.

744

Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Fire Medal, silver (**William Bretherton For Gallantly Rescuing A Child From A House On Fire In Calder Street On 23 December 1898**) complete with integral silver ribbon buckle, extremely fine £300-£400

745

Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 2nd type, oval medal, silver (**A. G. Tollemache**) *planchet only, lacking suspension, edge bruising, good very fine* £240-£280

'The S.S. *Umona*, belonging to the Natal Line of Steamers, stranded on a coral reef in the Maldive Islands on 15 May 1903 during squally south west monsoon weather. The ship was on a voyage from Colombo to Port Natal with ten European passengers and 480 Indian emigrants. The coral reef was just awash at low tide and surrounded two small islands, the nearest being two miles away. The passengers and mails were landed on this island, which was 200 yards square, by the evening of 16 May. An attempt was then made to shift the ship by running the engines full astern, but to no avail.

The Chief Officer, A. W. Bruckland, and the Third Officer, A. G. Tollemache, with two passengers and two of the lascar crew, volunteered to go in the ship's life-boat to Colombo, which was 400 miles away, for assistance. The boat left on the evening of 16 May and the crew had a very difficult time for the first four days as they were nearly swamped on several occasions, and constant baling was necessary. They arrived in Colombo Harbour on the evening of 25 May. A relief steamer left two days later and all the passengers were subsequently brought to safety. The *Umona* later broke her back and was abandoned. A Court of Enquiry was held in Colombo, and the Captain and crew were exonerated from all blame.' (*Lloyd's Medals* by Jim Gawler refers).

For their gallant conduct, both the Chief Officer, A. W. Bruckland and the Third Officer, A. G. Tollemache, were awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service.

746

Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 2nd type, silver (**Column Officer Wm. Reid N.F.S. 1944**) in *Edward & Sons, Glasgow*, case of issue, *minor edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

747

R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (**C. Spencer**) with integral 'For Humanity' top riband bar, *good very fine* £100-£140



illustrated full size

Of Indian Mutiny interest, 'A Guinea, as a thank offering on being rescued. To Lieutt. G. G. Pearse, from Mr. Jeffries, Hissar, June 1857.'

George III, Guinea, 1775, fourth bust (MCE 380; S 3728) *about very fine with a reddish tone; in a red leather fitted case, the lid with gold-blocked inscription 'A Guinea, as a thank offering on being rescued To Lieutt. G. G. Pearse, from Mr. Jeffries, Hissar, June 1857'* £600-£800



Sold with a manuscript note in the hand of the recipient, which states:

'Memorandum, London, July 1898. Hissar is a District which adjoins Delhi, the old capital of India, the Head quarters of the great Indian Mutiny War and Rebellion. That gt. Mutiny broke out early in June 1857. Rebels and Mutineers at once murdered most of the Europeans and Christians at Hissar. A few fled and escaped, hiding in miserable places.

I was offered the command of 300 Rajpoot Rahtore Horse of Bikanir to attempt to save Hissar and rescue the unfortunate fugitives. It was a desperately forlorn hope and venture. The country in its thousands was up, and our partizans were very few.

On the 25th June 1857 I reached the place and by a bold ruse installed myself in its high place, a kind of small citadel. Fugitives were rescued... amongst them was Mr Jeffries, Head Clerk in the Collector's Office. The Collector, a Bengal Civilian, had been killed. Mr Jeffries was very grateful, he had a bag full of Guineas, and begged I would accept one as a thank offering; I did so, this is it. A Guinea of King George the Illrd of Gt. Britain, France, Ireland and Hanover, with the arms of those countries on the Reverse, and dated 1775.

I deem it a fit memento for retention in our family reliquaire.

Geo. G. Pearse, General, CB, Colonel Commandant Royal Horse Artillery'.

George Godfrey Pearse, CB (1827-1905) served in the Madras Artillery from 1845 and later became Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery. A diary covering his service during the period 1848-9, including the siege of Multan and on the Afghan frontier, is in the British Library.

- 749** 5th Foot Reward of Merit for 14 Years' Service, post-1805 type, silver, obverse featuring St. George on horseback slaying a dragon, 'Quo Fata Vocant' above, exergue plain, reverse with 'V Reward of 14 Years Military Merit' within wreath, 'March 10th 1767' below, unnamed, with steel clip and small split ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70

Referenced in *Balmer*, R176.

- 750** 42nd Foot Medal 1819, by Parkes, 32mm, silver, the obverse featuring St. Andrew with his cross at top, legend above, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit', with soldiers marching through mountainous country below, the reverse featuring the winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', with '42 R.H.Rt.' below, the edge impressed (**Jn. Scott**) with ring and silver straight bar suspension, with contemporary *E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth*, top silver ribband buckle; together with an unnamed Royal Highlanders Medal, silver, *good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Note: A similar example of the second medal, engraved on the reverse as a prize for the Best Marksman, is referenced in *Balmer* R.286

751



84th Foot Reward of Merit Medal, a skeletal oval medal, 42mm x 37mm, silver, the obverse engraved with crown at top, 'GR' above, thistles below, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacesset' around; the reverse engraved 'Patrium Revocate Decus' around, 'In Reward of Merit' to centre, '2d. Batn. Y.R.H. Regt. 1775' below, with loop suspension, *good very fine and an extremely rare medallion award from the US Revolutionary War period* £400-£500

The 2nd Battalion, 84th Regiment of Foot, known initially as the 'Young Royal Highlanders', before being officially absorbed into the 84th Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland Emigrants), was raised in North America by Major-General John Small in 1775, primarily to defend British possessions in present-day Canada from attacks from American Revolutionaries from the 13 American Colonies. The majority of the original recruits were former members of the 42nd Regiment of Foot who had taken their discharge and remained in North America following the conclusion of the Seven Years War in 1763.

752 Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers Medal, hollow silver medal, crown above and portcullis at centre, 'Queens (Westr.) Rifle Volrs.' on Garter around, the reverse engraved 'Lodge 2021', *minor denting to reverse, very fine* £40-£50

753 **The Great War Memorial Plaque to Private Percival McEdis, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action at Mount Sorrel on 2 June 1916**

Memorial Plaque (Percival McEdis) in card envelope of issue; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (113429 Pte. P. McEdis.) in case of issue, *case rather scuffed with weak hinges, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £160-£200

Percival McEdis enlisted into the 8th C.M.R. in January 1915, but served in France with the 4th C.M.R., until killed in action at the battle of Mount Sorrel on 2 June 1916. He is buried in Poelcappelle British Cemetery.

Sold with some copied research.

754 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**158198 Pte. C. A. Wilson**) with pin back suspension, mounted from a silver bow riband brooch, *polished, nearly very fine* £60-£80

Charles Arthur Wilson was born at St. Catherine's, Ontario, on 23 December 1879 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 24 September 1915. He served with the 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and suffered a gun shot wound to the head on 16 January 1917. Discharged, medically unfit, on 14 February 1919, he died on 24 July 1941, and was awarded a Canadian Memorial Cross, his death presumably being at least partly attributed to his Great War wounds. His widow returned his British War and Victory Medals to the War Office after his death.

755 Naval Engineer's Good Conduct Medal, 1875 restrike, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

756 Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Proof of Service at a Wreck Medallion (2), bronze (**John Gibbs. 'Mohegan' October 14th 1898; Jack Ellis Rocket Apparatus Rescue March 1901 'Voorspoed'**) both impressed naming, *the second pierced at top, nearly very fine and better (2)* £30-£40

The S.S. *Mohegan* ran onto the Manacles at 6.50pm on 14 October 1898 having taken an incorrect bearing whilst steaming along the South Cornish coast. The ship sank in less than 12 minutes with a loss of 106 lives, the survivors being rescued by the Porthoustock lifeboat *Charlotte*. The demise of all the officers aboard meant that no explanation could be found for the disaster.

The Dutch vessel *Voorspoed* ran ashore on Perran Beach, North Cornwall, in March 1901, after being caught in a northerly gale whilst on its way from Cardiff to Bahia in Brazil. The Captain later commented: 'I have been wrecked in different parts of the world, even the Fiji islands, but never amongst savages such as those of Perranporth.'

757 R.M.A. Woolwich and R.M.C. Sandhurst Athletics Prize Medal (2), 50mm, bronze, 50mm., the reverses engraved '**L. J. Wood. Second in Pole Jump 1886.; Wide Jump. Sandhurst D. C. E. Grose. 1893.**' *minor edge bruising to second, very fine (2)* £70-£90

Daniel Charles Evans Grose was born in Gwalior, India, on 30 March 1874. Appointed Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, in 1895, he served during the Boer War as a Captain in No. 9 Company, Army Service Corps, and rose to the rank of Colonel during the Great War.

- 758 R.M.A. Woolwich and R.M.C. Sandhurst Athletics Prize Medal, 50mm, bronze, the reverse engraved '**W. D. Sclater Booth 1886**', *good very fine* £80-£100

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915.

The Honourable Walter Dashwood Sclater-Booth was born in London on 15 February 1869, the son of the 1st Lord Basing. Educated at Wellington College and the R.M.A., Woolwich, he was appointed to a commission in the Royal Artillery on 23 July 1887. Raised Major on 4 April 1903, he served in command of 'L' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, during the Retreat from Mons and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for his leadership on 24 August 1914 near Audriennes. He later fought at the Battle of Nery on 1 September 1914, witnessing three men under his command win the Victoria Cross for valour against overwhelming forces; wounded in action, Sclater-Booth returned to England to recover and was later appointed Commandant of the R.H. and R.F.A. School of Instruction at Lynd on 18 May 1915. Created a C.B. in June, 1917, and C.M.G. In January, 1918, he was raised Colonel on 30 October 1918 and retired with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General in November 1919.

Sold with copied research.

- 759 R.M.A. Woolwich and R.M.C. Sandhurst Athletics Prize Medal, bronze, 50mm., the reverse engraved '**2 Miles. Woolwich. R. K. Bagnall-Wild. 1893.**', *good very fine* £60-£80

Ralph Kirkby Bagnall-Wild was born on 18 August 1873 and educated at the Hermitage School, Bath, and R.M.C., Woolwich. Appointed to a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1893, he later served as Director of Aeronautical Inspection at the Air Ministry from 1919 to 1921. Advanced Director of Research from 1921-24, he became President of the Institution of Automobile Engineers and Chairman of the Royal Aeronautical Society. Appointed C.M.G. on 3 June 1918, and C.B.E. on 3 June 1919, he ended a distinguished military career in the rank of Brigadier-General and later acted as a Justice of the Peace in Nottinghamshire. He died in 1953.

Sold with copied research.

- 760 Royal Military College Sandhurst Prize Medal, 70mm, silver, the reverse engraved '**23 March 1904, won by A. B. Haig**', *good very fine* £80-£100

Provenance: James N. Spencer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

Arthur Brodie Haig was born on 31 January 1886, the youngest son of Henry Alexander Haig. Educated at Winchester College, he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1903. A Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List in 1905, he was with the 24th Punjab, Indian Army, in 1906. Attaining the rank of Captain in 1914, he served with distinction during the Great War, serving in Egypt and Mesopotamia. With the 24th Punjab as part of the Kut Garrison he was captured and remained a Prisoner of War until repatriated on 18 September 1918. For his wartime services he was awarded the Military Cross and Bar (*London Gazette* 10 June 1920) and twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 13 July 1916 and 19 October 1916). Promoted Major in 1920, he was appointed G.S.O.2 India from September 1919 to September 1920, and from April 1922 to February 1923. In 1923 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and served as an Instructor at the Staff College, Quetta, 1923 to 1926. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1930, command of the 4/14th Punjab Regiment (late 24th Punjab) followed during 1930 to 1932. He was D.D. of Staff Duties (G.S.O.1 India) from 1923 to 1933 and commanded the Dehra Dun Infantry Brigade, from 1933 to 1935. D.A. and Q.M.G., Eastern Command, India, from 1936 to 1937; he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1936 and was awarded the C.B. in 1937. Haig then served as Commandant of the Quetta Staff College between 1937 and 1940. Attaining the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1940, he was Quartermaster General in India during 1940-41; Adjutant General, India in 1941; and General Officer Commanding Southern Command, India in 1941. He retired and was created a K.C.B. in 1942 and died in 1957.

- 761 R.M.A. Woolwich v R.M.C. Sandhurst Prize Medals (4), silver, 40mm., the reverse engraved '**Athletics 1912. 100 Yards Winner. M. S. Harvey-Jones. Sandhurst 10 3/5.**'; bronze (3), 40mm., the reverse engraved '**Cricket XI. 1900 G. Airey.; Gymnastic VIII. R. M.C. Sandhurst, 1902. J. G. Lecky.; L. J. Robinson. 1 Mile.**', *generally good very fine (4)* £80-£100

Sold with some copied research.

- 762 R.M.C. Sandhurst Prize Medal, 44mm, bronze, the reverse engraved '**Novices Competition 1923 Class A Middle Weight Winner R. H. B. Arkwright**', *edge nicks, very fine* £60-£80

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 29 September 1943.

The original recommendation by General B. L. Montgomery, G.O.C. Eighth Army, states: 'During the Battles of Medenin-Mareth and Gabes Gap, Brigadier Arkwright rendered outstanding services. The success of these battles depended ultimately on our tank strength, and Brig. Arkwright's duties took him all over the battle area, in exposed places and under fire. He carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction, and thereby contributed to the successes gained in these battles. He has been my Brigadier A.F.V. since August 1942, and has rendered distinguished services.'

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 January 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer was in Command of the 23rd Ard. Bde during the advance of 7 Arm. Div to Naples and to the R. Volturno. He has led his Bde. with great skill and dash to such good effect that his leading troops overcame all obstacles and captured Naples without a moments delay...'

Robert Harry Bertram Arkwright was born on 30 July 1903, a descendant of Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the Spinning Jenny, and was educated at Eton and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Appointed to the 12th Royal Lancers in 1924, he served at the Staff College (Camberley) from 1934-35, and was employed as Brigade Major to the 1st Cavalry Brigade from 1936-39. Appointed G.S.O.2. at the War Office in 1939, he was made D. A.A.G. to 1st Armoured Division in France in 1940. Transferred as G.S.O.1. to 8th Armoured Division 1940-42, he was advanced Brigadier and placed in Command of 23rd Armoured Brigade from 1943-46. Awarded the D.S.O. and Second Award Bar for gallantry in the Middle East and Italy, he was further decorated with the C.B. on 21 June 1945 for 'exceptional service' during the Greek rebellion. Returned home to England, Arkwright ended an illustrious military career as Commander of the 56th (London) Armoured Division (T.A.) from 1946-49, and Commander of 7th Armoured Division from 1949-51.

Sold with copied research.

- 763** R.M.C. Sandhurst Prize Medal (2), 44mm, bronze, the reverses engraved 'Inter Coy Relay Meeting March 1923 Tug-of-War Won by No.3 Coy H. S. A. Grainger; Inter Coy Relay Meeting March 1923 high Jump Won by No.3 Coy L. G. Man'; Army Rifle Association Medal, bronze, engraved to reverse 'R.M.C. Sandhurst. G.C (Sgt) E K Squire Winner Combined Score Lewis Gun Revolver & Rifle No.13 Platoon. Summer Term 1921'; R.M.C. Drill Competition Medal (2), 22mm, silver, the first engraved to reverse '1889 Won by F. Company', and edge 'Gentleman Cadet T. E. Madden'; the second engraved to reverse 'Won by E Company November 1894', and edge 'Gentleman Cadet A. C. S. Durnford.', *the last lacking small ring suspension, generally very fine and better* (5) £80-£100
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- 764** R.M.A. Woolwich and R.M.C. Sandhurst Athletics Prize Medal, 50mm, silver, the reverse engraved 'A. R. D. Kirkpatrick. 1st. Half Mile. 2nd. Mile.' *good very fine* £70-£90
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- 765** Royal Military College Sandhurst Prize Medal, 70mm, silver, unnamed, *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
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- 766** Regimental Prize Medals (11), an unknown Scottish Medallion on ribbon with suspension bar in *Wilson & Sharp, Edinburgh* fitted case of issue, silver; (**F Compy. 5th V.B. R.H., 2nd Prize 1893**), in case of issue, hallmarked silver; Royal Guernsey Militia (**Inter Regimental Football Challenge Cup 1933**), bronze, in *F. Phillips, Aldershot, case of issue*; West Yorkshire Regiment (2) (**Winners Inter Company Rugby 1926 L. Cpl. Garbutt**) white metal; another unnamed, bronze, in *F. Phillips, Aldershot, cases of issue*; Depot, The Black Watch, (**L/Cpl Allan 1934**), bronze, in *F. Phillips, Aldershot, case of issue*; Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (2), White metal, unnamed, (**8th Argylls 1931 Machine Gun Competition L/Cpl. J. Park**), bronze and enamels, in *F. Phillips, Aldershot, case of issue*; N.R.A. Rifle Clubs, bronze, in *Elkington & Co. Ltd. case of issue*; (**H.R.H. Duke of Connaught's Challenge Sheild Competition Winners Junior Section 1927 Louis Trichardt Junior Troop. Sgt. H. R. Cheales.**), white metal, suspension broken, Auxiliary Transport Service, (**Rounders Tournament 1947, Winners A & H District**), bronze; Army Temperance Medal, India (2), silver; 5th V.B. Bn., The Royal Scots, Drill prize fob, silver; Regimental Cap Badges (4), Royal Navy, Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, Royal Artillery, Tank Corps, *generally very fine or better* (lot) £100-£140
- Sold with a Sunday Companion Roll of Honour Medal (**G. MacDonald 1858-1904**) in *Jenkins, Birmingham*, case of issue; a Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 Medallion, bronze, in case of issue; a Fife & Forfar Yeomanry regimental button badge; a Royal Air Force button badge; assorted pin badges; and other ephemera.
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- 767** St John Ambulance Hong Kong Centenary Medal, 1916-2016, officially numbered '15926'; with corresponding miniature, both in original boxes of issue; St John Ambulance Association Medal, unnamed as issued, with corresponding miniature, *extremely fine* (2) £60-£80
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- 768** Southern Mines Inspection District Ambulance League Medal (2), the first 30mm x 26mm, gold (9ct., 13.98g), hallmarks for Birmingham 1915, the obverse depicting crossed safety lamp and tools, engraved '**F. Cockrane, Capt.**', the reverse engraved 'Powell's Tillery, Junior Team'; the second 39mm x 32mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1914, the obverse engraved '**R. Swift**', the reverse engraved, 'Radstock Division, Writhlington Collieries, Senior Team 1914'; Durham Mines Inspection District Ambulance League Medal, 39mm x 32mm, silver, the obverse depicting crossed safety lamp and tools, engraved '**R. Hetherington**', the reverse engraved 'Shilden Lodge Colliery 1918'; The Lothians Mine Workers' Ambulance League Medal, 34mm x 23mm, silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1914, the obverse depicting stretcher bearers at the pit-head, the reverse inscribed '**Loanhead No. 2 1914 Robert Connor**', *good very fine* (4) £180-£220
- Provenance:* James Spencer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.
- Powell's Tillery Steam Coal Company operated in the Tillery Valley, Abertillery, Gwent. Writhlington Colliery, Somerset. Shilden Lodge Colliery, in operation, 1830-1937. Loanhead Colliery, Edinburgh.
-
- x 769** Masonic Medals.
A miscellaneous selection of Masonic and R.A.O.B. medallions, a number hallmarked silver and silver-gilt, the majority named and dating from the 1960s and 1970s; together with a small number of Royal Canadian Legion medallions; two white metal medallions; and a *broken* General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24596436 Pte J R Newbold R Hamps**) *suspension broken on last; generally very fine* (lot) £100-£140
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- 770** A Napoleonic-Period Document Signed by Marshal of France Soult.
A parchment Promotion Document appointing F. M. G. des Arcis a Captain of Cavalry, dated Paris, 8 February 1815, and signed by Marshal of France Soult with his title of Duke of Dalmatia when he was Minister of War for France. The document is signed one month before Napoleon returned from Elba; his return saw Soult re-join him, and he served at the Battle of Waterloo as Napoleon's Chief of Staff; no doubt the newly promoted des Arcis was also present at Waterloo, *one small tear, otherwise fully intact, folded, very good condition for age* £100-£140

- x771 A Great War Australian Scrapbook.
A highly interesting small format scrap album measuring 12cm by 11cm, maroon leather cover with gilt text 'Album' to the exterior. The album contains 42 double pages of varied interest. The album belonged to a member of the 6th Australian Field Ambulance, containing cigarette cards, many very attractive hand-coloured drawings, some very nice poems, many relating to England and some relating to Australia, transportation tickets from Australia to England, signatures of fellow members of the hospital unit, some interesting small black and white drawings. At the rear of the album is a photograph of the visit of the Queen to the Western Front in July 1917; together with two modern cloth bandsman's badges, for the Scots Guards and the Irish Guards, *overall reasonable condition* (3) £60-£80
-
- 772 *Firmin & Sons Ltd.* Button and Badge Manufacturers Pattern Books.
Two leather bound original pattern books, Volume I 'Regimental Insignia of the British & Colonial Armies During the 19th & 20th Century, approximately 350 pages; Volume II 'Insignia And Liveries of 19th Century Military And Civil Authorities', approximately 100 pages, both with detailed drawings of a large assortment of Belt Plates, Belt Buckles, Buttons, Badges and crests, most interesting, *a couple of pages missing or with drawings cut out, a few tears, but generally very good condition* (2) £400-£500
-
- 773 Riband: Three short partial rolls of Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. riband; together with short individual lengths of various mainly late 19th Century and early 20th Century campaign ribands, and some lengths of riband for gallantry awards, including Military Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal, and Distinguished Flying Medal, *good condition* £100-£140
-
- 774 Specimen Medal: Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, a Canadian War Museum specimen, the edge engraved 'CWM Specimen', *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
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- x775 Specimen Medal: Rhodesia 1980, edge stamped 'Specimen', *good very fine, scarce* £80-£120
-
- x776 Specimen Medal: Gulf 1990-91, no clasp, edge stamped 'Specimen', *good very fine, scarce* £80-£120
-
- 777 Specimen Medal: Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, V.R., 30mm, silver, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- This extremely rare unadopted pattern Medal by Leonard Charles Wyon appears in the two-volume publication *Naval Medals 1793-1880* by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris.
-
- 778 Copy Medals (2): The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full length neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, fitted case; Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with section of neck riband for display purposes, in *Royal Mint* fitted case, *both clearly copies of rather crude manufacture, enamel damage to first, nearly very fine and better* (2) £140-£180
-
- 779 Renamed and Defective Medals (3): Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 *copy* clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**Michael Fadden 9th. Regt.**) *with copy suspension*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (2), no clasp (**Capt. H. C. Chester. 29th. Regt.**) *renamed*; 1 *copy* clasp, Lucknow (**Lieut. J. C. Moore, 2nd. Batt. Rifle Bde.**) *renamed; the first with edge bruising and heavy contact marks, this nearly very fine; the two Indian Mutiny medals good very fine* (2) £100-£140
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- 780 Erased and Defective Medals (5): Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**7028 Trp. J. Bell. Scottish Horse**) *rank, name and first part of regiment renamed*; British War Medal 1914-20, *naming erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) *naming erased on first*; (**4039 Pte. W. Cairns. M.G.C.**) *planchet only*; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**L-Cpl Baptist. 2-N. W. Ry. R., A.F.I.**) *naming indistinct in places; suspensions generally slack, edge bruising throughout, generally fine and better* (5) £100-£140
-
- 781 Renamed and Defective Medals: Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 *copy* clasp, Natal (**11180 Pte. T. C. Williams. R.A.M.C.**); 3 *copy* clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg (**24712 Sapper W. T. Pocock. R.E.**) *suspension claw re-affixed*; King's South Africa 1901-02 (3), 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2) (**13871. Gnr. E. A. Payne. "M" Bty. R.H.A.; 13817 Pte. A. Manson R.A.M.C.**) *both renamed*; 2 *copy* clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**12096 Pte. W. Flynn. R.A.M.C.**) *last showing traces of having been held in a circular mount, with suspension claw re-affixed; first abrasively cleaned, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (5) £100-£140

T. C. Williams served at No. 14 General Hospital, Maritzburg.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

Miniature Medals

782



The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Private H. Tandey, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., Duke of Wellington's Regiment, late Yorkshire Regiment, the most decorated Private Soldier of the Great War

Victoria Cross; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Military Medal, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Defence Medal; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn but now lacking retaining pin, VC detached from suspension bar but present, generally very fine (9) £700-£900



Provenance: David Harvey Collection, 2004.

V.C. *London Gazette* 14 December 1918:

'For most conspicuous bravery and initiative during the capture of the village and the crossings at Marcoing, and the subsequent counter-attack on September 28th 1918. When, during the advance on Marcoing, his platoon was held up by machine-gun fire, he at once crawled forward, located the machine gun, and, with a Lewis gun team, knocked it out. On arrival at the crossings he restored the plank bridge under a hail of bullets, thus enabling the first crossing to be made at this vital spot.

Later in the evening, during an attack, he, with eight comrades, was surrounded by an overwhelming number of Germans, and though the position was apparently hopeless, he led a bayonet charge through them, fighting so fiercely that 37 of the enemy were driven into the hands of the remainder of his company. Although twice wounded, he refused to leave till the fight was won.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1918:

'He was in charge of a reserve bombing party in action, and finding the advance temporarily held up, he called on two other men of his party, and working across the open in rear of the enemy, he rushed a post, returning with twenty prisoners, having killed several of the enemy. He was an example of daring, courage throughout the whole of the operations.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1919.

Henry Tandey was born in Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, on 30 August 1891, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Richmond, Yorkshire, on 12 August 1910. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from October 1914, and was wounded at the Battle of the Somme in October 1916. He saw further service with the 9th Battalion, and was again wounded at Passchendaele in November 1917. He transferred to the 5th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment on 26 July 1918, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Vaulx Vraucourt during the period 25 August to 2 September 1918; the Military Medal for his gallantry at Havrincourt on 12-13 September 1918; and the Victoria Cross for this gallantry at Marcoing on 28 September 1918, during which action he was wounded.

Tandey was invested with his V.C. by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 17 December 1919. He saw further service at home during the Second World War, and died in Coventry on 20 December 1977 (also entitled to a Jubilee 1977 Medal).



A well-documented D.S.O., D.C.M. group of twelve miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Stretch, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; Defence Medal; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, mounted court-style for display, *traces of adhesive to reverse of DSO, otherwise generally very fine and better* (12) £400-£500



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 22 December 1916.

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

Edward Arthur Stretch was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 29 December 1870, the son of a soldier in the 84th Regiment of Foot, and attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Wrexham on 16 October 1889. Promoted Corporal in May 1891, and Sergeant in April 1893, he served in South Africa during the Boer War as Colour Sergeant of the Western Company of the 2nd Mounted Infantry, and was present at the Relief of Kimberley; according to the recipient's own reminiscences, 'My Captain, Ingham Brooke, and I were the first men into Kimberley'. He saw further service at Paardeberg (wounded), and again distinguished himself when serving as the advanced Scouts from Ian Hamilton's Column: 'One of our boys had his horse shot and he was also wounded and helpless whilst his horse was struggling. I galloped forward and released the boy after I had to shoot the poor horse, and heaved the boy onto my horse and was taking him back out of rifle range when I met the doctor, an Australian attached to our Battalion, who stopped me and between us we got the boy down and the Doctor bandaged him up. The Doctor had taken off his jacket and had a white shirt on which made him a fine target for the Boers who kept up a rifle fire but with no damage and before the Doctor had put on his jacket one of the Staff Officers, Major Haig [later Field Marshal Earl Haig], turned up and slated the Doctor for exposing himself in a white shirt! Incidentally the Doctor received the V.C. for attending the wounded under fire!' For his services in South Africa during the Boer War he was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Commission temporary Second Lieutenant on 21 February 1915, Stretch saw further service with the 8th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers throughout the Great War, landing at Gallipoli on 16 July 1915, and was reputedly one of the last men to leave the Gallipoli peninsula on 8 January 1916. He saw further service in Mesopotamia on the Staff of the 40th Brigade, and whilst there was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry during the attack on El Hannah, being wounded in the action, but remaining at duty. Additionally, for his services during the Great War he was thrice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 24 August 1916, 11 November 1918, and 7 February 1919). Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, he saw further service on the North West Frontier of India during the Third Afghan War. His final award was receiving the Meritorious Service Medal, with annuity, on 13 October 1950. He died at Maidstone, Kent, on 14 May 1953.

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document appointing him a Second Lieutenant on 19 February 1915; Bestowal Document for the D.S.O. together with a copy of the Statutes of the Order; three Mentioned in Despatches Certificates, dated 24 August 1916, 11 November 1918, and 7 February 1919; First Class certificate of Education and four Certificates of Instruction; various photographs of the recipient in uniform and wearing his medals; various Old Comrades Association Dinner Menus; various newspaper cuttings and other ephemera; and copied research.

784 A D.C.M. group of eight miniature dress medals attributed to Sergeant A. N. Redfern, North Staffordshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue, mounted for display, *good very fine (8)* £80-£100

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 January 1920:

'For marked courage and initiative at Bagh, India, on 11 May 1919. He crept up and threw a bomb into the enemy trench and killed all the occupants. He then moved to the other flank, and threw four bombs. He then charged with his men, captured the trench, and killed all the occupants.'

Sold with some original letters named to the recipient; and copied research.

785 The Hunza 1891 campaign group of three worn by Volunteer W. P. Appleford, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Assistant-Engineer of the road making contractors Spedding & Co, who volunteered their services to Durand's force on the march to Nilt

India General Service 1854-94, 1 clasp, Hunza 1891; India General Service 1895-1902, E.VII.R, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, loose on ribbon; Delhi Durbar 1911, mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £140-£180

Only 23 clasps for Hunza 1891 to European recipients. See *Where Three Empires Meet* for mentions of Appleford:

'Spedding was appointed Chief Engineer to the Force, with the local rank of Captain, and Appleford was Assistant-Engineer.'

'No one on the frontier believed in the possibility of a peaceful settlement of our differences with Hunza and Nagar. These states were arming. Confident in the strength of their defiles, and of their power to seize Chalt, and to defeat Kashmir troops as of yore, they meditated seizing the Chaichar Parri, and possibly besieging Nomal. A spy of theirs had been captured near Nomal, and gave valuable information as to the intended move. The tribesmen were collecting for a dash, and the time was come to advance. The detachment of the 5th Gurkhas reduced by losses from frost bite to a little over a hundred and eighty men, and the two guns of the Hazara mountain battery were accordingly moved to Chalt, and the improvement of the road behind them was undertaken. Mr. Spedding, the head of the firm of contractors which was making the road from Gilgit to Kashmir, had placed his European staff and a body of picked Pathan labourers at my disposal, and they did splendid work on the road, and subsequently advanced with the force as far as Nilt.'

'I had a thousand rifles and two guns. There were a hundred and eighty of the 5th Gurkhas, the backbone of the force, four hundred Gurkhas and Dogras of the Kashmir Body Guard Regiment, two hundred and fifty Dogras of the Kashmir Ragu Pertab Regiment, a hundred and fifty Punyali levies, and a small detachment of twenty men of the Twentieth Punjab Infantry, my personal escort, half with a gatling gun and half attached to the Punyalis to stiffen them, and the seven-pounders of the Hazara mountain battery. A larger force could not have been fed in the country, a smaller could not have undertaken the job. Opposed to us I counted on finding some four or five thousand men indifferently armed, but very skilful and dangerous enemies behind stone walls.' (*The Making of a Frontier*, Algernon Durand refers)

786 An Indian Police Medal for Distinguished Conduct mounted group of six miniature dress medals attributed to Superintendent J. F. B. Kaye, Madras Police, late Lieutenant, Shropshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Indian Police Medal, G.V.I.R., for Distinguished Conduct, *very fine*

An unattributed M.C. mounted group of four miniature dress medals

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals

British War and Victory Medals; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19; Defence Medal, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine*

Miniature Medals: King's Police Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Gallantry; Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18; General Service 1918-62, 1 *crude* clasp, Iraq; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18, *generally very fine (26)* £120-£160

Sold with a Territorial Force Nursing Service Cape Badge in its *Vaughtons Ltd., Birmingham*, case of issue.

787

A C.M.G. mounted group of four miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Brigadier-General C. W. Clark, Royal Garrison Artillery

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn on a *Spink, Piccadilly* wearing pin, *extremely fine*

A C.B.E mounted group of four miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Colonel C. E. T. Rolland, Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn on a *Spink, Piccadilly* wearing pin and housed in a contemporary *Spink & Son Ltd.*, fitted case, *extremely fine*

A D.S.O. mounted group of three miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Major G. R. de la C. Corbett, Royal Garrison Artillery

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., gold (18ct) and enamel, with integral top riband bar; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

An M.C. mounted group of five miniature dress medals representative of those worn by the Reverend W. Drury, Army Chaplains' Department

Military Cross, G.V.R.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star and clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted on modern ribands, *nearly extremely fine (16)* £180-£220

C. W. Clark was born in Oxton, Birkenhead, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1885 and served in India, Malta and Gibraltar, before being appointed Private Secretary and Aide de Camp to the Governor of Trinidad in 1893. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel in 1913, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 August 1915, and was Brigadier-General, Heavy Artillery, Headquarters, 15/Army Corps. For his services during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917 and 15 May 1917) and was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1917. He retired in 1922 and died on 21 November 1944.

Charles Edward Tulloch Rolland was born on 28 November 1874 in Madras, India, the son of Colonel Alexander Tulloch Rolland of the Madras Staff Corps. Emulating his father, he was Commissioned on 16 December 1893 and promoted to full Colonel on 3 June 1921. Whilst serving as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel during the Great War he was seconded to the Research Department on 19 June 1916, and for his services he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (*London Gazette* 3 June 1919). He was appointed a Member of the Ordnance Committee on retirement on 1 January 1926.

Garnet Robert de la Cour Corbett served with the 206th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War, and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 3 June 1918).

The Reverend William Drury was born in Burton on 19 June 1876 and was educated at Christ's Hospital and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Ordained a Priest at Worcester in 1900, he was employed as Acting Chaplain to the Forces during the Boer War and was appointed Chaplain to the Forces at Woolwich, Singapore, Aldershot and Crownhill. Raised Deputy Chaplain General 1916-18, he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, 4 January 1917, 15 May 1917) and later served as Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, from 1918-23. He died at Binstead Rectory on 24 October 1943.

Sold with copied research.

788

An O.B.E., D.C.M. group of ten miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Campbell, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, later Western Australian Volunteers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace's breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R.; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir; British War Medal 1914-20; Jubilee 1897, silver; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R.; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for display, *nearly very fine and better (10)* £160-£200

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

D.C.M. Recommendation submitted to the Queen 11 December 1886 (For gallantry at Tel-el-Kebir, 13 September 1882).

Joseph Alexander Campbell was born at Dublin on 26 October 1842 and attested for the 79th Regiment of Foot on 8 August 1857, sailing for India on the same day. He served in the Mutiny at Fyzabad, Rampore and Oudh; 21 years later, in 1878, he was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major in the new rank of Warrant Officer. He was Mentioned in Despatches for his bravery at Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September 1882 and over four years later his name was submitted to Queen Victoria with a recommendation that he be granted a Distinguished Conduct Medal.

In February 1884 Campbell was appointed Chief of the Instructional Staff, Western Australia, and was promoted to Chief Staff Officer in 1886. He was promoted again to Captain in 1894. He accompanied a detachment of Western Australian Volunteers to Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations in London in 1897 as Adjutant and Staff Captain. He subsequently served as a Major in charge of training troops for service in South Africa during the Boer War; he volunteered himself, aged 60, but was rejected. However, two of his sons did serve with the Australian contingent. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 September 1902 as Acting Commandant of Commonwealth Military Forces of Western Australia.

During the Great War Campbell again volunteered his services, becoming a Sea Transport Officer and earning the British War Medal at the age of 76. In 1918 he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He died on 18 April 1924, aged 81.

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

789 A M.C. group of seven miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Major R. W. B. Simms, General List, late Royal Marine Artillery and Northumberland Fusiliers

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Chevalier's badge, silver and enamel; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, mounted for display, *enamel damage to wreath on Order of the Crown, nearly very fine (7)* £80-£100



M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918:

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

Belgian, Order of the Crown, Chevalier *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.

Belgian, Croix de Guerre *London Gazettes* 21 August 1919 and 4 September 1919.

Robert William Benjamin Simms was born on 11 August 1865. As a young man he joined the Royal Marines and served in the Royal Marine Artillery. He was subsequently promoted Sergeant, and in that rank was awarded the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. In the April 1898 edition of *The Globe and Laurel* he is shown as a Sergeant Instructor wearing his medal. On the formation of the 3rd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers in 1900, Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor Simms transferred to the Army and to that battalion, being promoted to Sergeant-Major in June 1900. He was discharged to a pension in April 1906. On the outbreak of the Great War, Simms rejoined the Army. He was appointed Temporary Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on 28 October 1914, serving with the Portsmouth (later 14th) Battalion Hampshire Regiment. He was advanced to Temporary Lieutenant on 30 November 1914 and Temporary Captain on 11 March 1917. Temporary Captain Simms was transferred to the General List, and appointed an Assistant Provost-Marshal (graded as Staff Captain) on 21 April 1917. Mentioned in General Haig's despatch of 7 November 1917 (*London Gazette* 11 December 1917), he was then awarded the M.C. for services in Italy. The 41st Division with whom he had been serving had been sent to the Italian Front in November 1917; it later returned to the Western Front in March 1918.

On 1 May 1918 Simms was promoted to Temporary Major. As such he was awarded the Belgian Order of the Crown and twice awarded the Croix de Guerre. During the period from 23 February to 1 March 1920 he held the appointment of Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal. On 1 July 1920 he was appointed a Camp Commandant, holding this appointment until he was released. Temporary Major Simms relinquished his commission, retaining his rank of Major on 10 November 1920. He was awarded the M.S.M. and Annuity by the Army Orders 16 of 31 January 1935, and died on 17 October 1955.

Note: The recipient's full-sized awards were sold in these rooms in December 2008, as part of the John Tamplin Collection.

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

790 An Albert Medal group of five miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Sergeant Major H. Pickersgill, Scots Guards, later Royal Scots

Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for display, *good very fine (5)* £160-£200

A.M. *London Gazette* 23 December 1890:

'In recognition of gallantry displayed on the occasion of a fire which took place at the Wellington Barracks, London, on 12 November 1890. The fire was in the soldier's married quarters and he and others saved a number of children from the roof.'

Sold with copied research.

791 A D.C.M. group of eight miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Sergeant Major J. Tudor, 68th Regiment of Foot, later Yeoman of the Guard

Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol; Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R.; New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R.; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, mounted for display in this order, *generally nearly very fine and better (8)* £160-£200

D.C.M. Recommendation submitted to the Queen 23 August 1866 (For actions at Tauranga, New Zealand, 21 June 1864).

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

792 A D.S.M. group of seven miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Warrant Officer J. R. Woollard, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., Field Marshal's bust obverse; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925; Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R.; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., mounted for display, *very fine (7)* £160-£200

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

'For zeal and devotion to duty during the period from 1st July to 31st December 1917.'

R.A.F. M.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1924:

'For distinguished service rendered during the operations in Kurdistan between 15th February and 19th June 1923.'

James Robert Woollard was born on 4 August 1894, at Chelmsford, Essex, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 28 August 1912. Prior to the Great War he served in H.M. Ships *Renown*, *Bulwark*, *Crescent*, and *Audacious*, becoming Stoker 1st Class in August 1913. Qualifying as an Air Mechanic 1st Class, he transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service in April 1915 and served as a Wireless Operator with the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, 63 Wing, in the Dardanelles from that date until March 1918. During that period he was 'noted for War Services Operations in Eastern Mediterranean 1916', and promoted to Leading Mechanic (E.) in August 1916 and to Petty Officer Mechanic (E.) in January 1918. Woollard transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918, with an appointment as a Sergeant Mechanic in 2 Wing, and was reclassified as Flight Sergeant Fitter in November 1918.

In November 1921, as part of Draft 30 to 17 Squadron, Woollard was posted to Iraq and later took part in the operations in Kurdistan, earning the M.S.M., one of eight awards for these operations, and the last immediate awards of the R.A.F. M.S.M. to be made, but not the appropriate General Service Medal, 17 Squadron not having been present in the relevant areas during the appropriate qualifying dates. In October 1923, he was posted to No. 20 Squadron at Karachi, India, and it was with the one eligible flight of that squadron that he earned the scarce Waziristan 1925 clasp, of which fewer than 300 were issued.

Woollard returned to the U.K. in 1927, was promoted to Sergeant Major 2nd Class in November of the following year, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1930, while on attachment to the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glorious*. Advanced to Warrant Officer (Engineer) in April 1933, he was finally discharged in February 1935.

Note: The recipient's full-sized medals were sold in these rooms in December 2006.

Sold with copied research.

793 A R.V.M. group of nine miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Sergeant Major A. Rule, 20th Regiment of Foot, later Yeoman of the Guard

Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver; Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911; Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R.; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's badge, silver, gold, and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, mounted for display, *significant enamel damage to the Legion of Honour, this fair; the rest generally very fine and better (9)* £160-£200

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient wearing his full-sized medals.

794



A group of thirteen miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Corporal A. Greenwood, Seaforth Highlanders

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar; Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; Queen's Sudan 1896-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Khedive's Star, dated 1882; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum; Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful), *lacking integral silver riband buckle*, mounted for display in the incorrect order, *nearly very fine and better* (13) £140-£180

Archibald Greenwood was born in Airdrie on 23 May 1859 and attested for the 72nd Highlanders at Paisley on 23 November 1878. Posted to India, he served during the Second Afghan War as part of the Kabul and Kandahar Field Forces. Proceeding to Egypt in 1882, he was present at the battle of Tel el Kebir on 13 September 1882 as part of the Indian Brigade, and later served in the Sudan Campaign of 1898, culminating with the Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898. Prior to this he had been awarded a Silver Royal Humane Society Medal on 21 April 1898 for rescuing two privates from the Nile. He was subsequently awarded the Royal Humane Society's gold Stanhope Medal for the most outstanding rescue of that year. Discharged, he was recalled for service during the Boer War and served with the 3rd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in South Africa during the latter stages of the conflict, being Mentioned in Despatches.

Greenwood saw further service during the Great War with both the Seaforth Highlanders and the Labour Corps, being Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an 'Immediate' Meritorious Service Medal for good work during a bombing raid (*London Gazette* 1 January 1917). Invalided home in January 1919, he died at Torrance near Glasgow in July 1932, aged 73.

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

795

A group of seven miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Corporal of Horse E. S. Tomney, 2nd Life Guards, later Yeoman of the Guard

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for display, *the LS&GC heavily polished and worn, this fair to fin, pitting to the Egypt Medal, this fine; the reset nearly extremely fine* (7) £100-£140

Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C. notified per Army Orders of May 1906.

M.S.M. notified per Army Order 93 of 1922, without Annuity.

Edward Stephen Tomney was born in 1849 at Spike Island, Cork, and enlisted as a Boy, aged 14, into the 14th The King's Hussars on 15 January 1863. He was appointed Trumpeter in December 1868 and transferred to the 2nd Life Guards in 1875. He served with the 2nd Life Guards, as Corporal of Horse, in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, including the infamous 'moonlight charge' of the Household cavalry at Kassassin and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where he had his horse shot from under him, and at the capture of Cairo. In 1883 he transferred to the Permanent Staff of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry and was appointed Trumpet-Major of that unit upon his discharge from the Life Guards in September 1895. Tomney was appointed to Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard on 5 January 1899, and received his M.S.M. whilst still holding that appointment in 1922.

Note: The recipient's full-sized awards (the 1902 Coronation Medal a bronze award, not silver) were sold in these rooms in September 2008, as part of the John Tamplin Collection.

796

A group of twelve miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Staff Sergeant M. B. Matheson, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24; India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, India; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St. George for Bravery, Third Class, silver, mounted for display, *very fine and better* (12) £80-£100

797

A group of three miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Squadron Corporal Major A. Bolton, 2nd Life Guards, later Royal Parks

Coronation 1911, Royal Parks; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head, mounted for display, *very fine, the first scarce* (3) £60-£80

Sold with copied research.

- 798 An unattributed O.B.E. mounted group of four miniature dress medals**
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly very fine*
- An unattributed group of four miniature dress medals**
India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48, mounted as worn, *very fine*
- Miniature Medal: Military Medal, G.V.R., *good very fine (9)* £60-£80
-
- 799 An unattributed group of fourteen miniature dress medals**
Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R.; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Abu Klea, The Nile 1884-85; India General Service 1854-95, 5 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, Burma 1885-7 [*sic*], Samana 1891, Waziristan 1894-5; India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98; China 1900, no clasp; Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, mounted for display, *generally very fine (14)* £180-£220
-
- 800 An unattributed group of seven miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901; Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; **France, Third Republic**, Upper Silesia Medal 1920-22, bronze, mounted as worn, *good very fine (7)* £80-£100
- The French Commemorative Medal for Upper Silesia was given to those who participated in the Inter-Allied Government Commission following the Upper Silesian Plebiscite of March 1921 and the ceding of the eastern part of Upper Silesia to Poland in 1922.
-
- 801 An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., mounted for display, *good very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R., mounted for display, *nearly very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, on R.A.F. riband, mounted for display, *polished and worn, nearly very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R.; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., mounted for display, *good very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Colonial Police Forces Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted for display, *good very fine*
- Army Meritorious Service Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue, *good very fine (12)* £100-£140
-
- 802 An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., mounted as worn from a single full-sized silver riband buckle, *very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, mounted for display, *very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd 'crowned head' issue, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine (10)* £100-£140

803

An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R., mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals

Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R.; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*
(10) *£100-£140*

World Orders and Decorations

804 A Belgian Order of Leopold pair attributed to E. G. Baete

Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Civil Division, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, bilingual motto, with rosette and silver crossed swords device on riband, in case of issue; Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, French motto, in case of issue; together with the related miniature awards, these both worn separately from a silver chain necklace, the arms of the Leopold II miniature embellished with four 'diamonds'; and two further miniature awards, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

Edward George Baete was a plate glass manufacturer born in Bruges who later settled in Leigh-on-Sea.

Sold with a typed letter giving a brief biography of the recipient.

805 **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Chevalier's breast badge, Military Division, silvered and enamel, bilingual motto; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; Veteran's Cross, L.III.R., gilt and enamel, with L.II.R. gilt palm and gilt crossed swords devices on riband, *very fine*

France, Republic, Order of the Academic Palms, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, *one enamel 'berry' missing from reverse*; together with an unofficial French Merit Medal, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, *good very fine*

Germany, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, the reverse maker marked 'O & B'; Mothers Cross, Second Class in Silver, silvered and enamel, in case of issue, *very fine*

Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Commemorative War Cross, bronze, mounted for wear, with *Fa. A. Tack, Breda* label to reverse, *good very fine (9)*

£140-£180

806 **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre (2), A.I.R., bronze; L.III.R., bronze, with bronze palm on riband; Yser Medal, bronze and enamel; Yser Cross, bronze and enamel; Croix du Feu, bronze; Medal of the National Committee for Assistance and Food Supply, bronze; War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, with one black riband bar; Prisoner of War Medal 1940-45, bronze; Military Combatant's Cross 1940-45, bronze; War Commemorative Medal 1940-45, bronze, with crossed sabres on ribbon; Volunteer's Medal, bronze, 2 clasps, 1940-1945, Pugnator, *generally good very fine*

Netherlands, Kingdom, Expedition Cross, no clasp; Commemorative War Cross 1944, no clasp; Long Service Medal, 37mm, bronze, 'W' cypher, *very fine and better (14)*

£120-£160

×807 An unattributed Great War 'Axis Powers' group of four

Bulgaria, Kingdom, Great War Commemorative Medal 1915-18, gilt; **Hungary, Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, silvered; **Austria, First Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, non-combatant's issue without swords, bronze, reverse marked 'W.R.', unmounted; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted continental style on a double braid gilt chain with fixing pins at both ends, *edge bruising and test marks to first, nearly very fine (4)*

£60-£80

808 **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, Revolution Cross 1918, bronze; Medal for Gallantry, bronze; Medal for Merit, base silver metal; Commemorative Medal 1939-45, bronze; Medal of the 2nd National Uprising 1939-45, bronze; together with five other Czech medals, *generally very fine and better*

Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour 1920, bronze; Cross for Prisoners of the Concentration Camps (Auschwitz Cross), silvered and enamel, *good very fine*

Poland, People's Republic, War Medal 1939, silvered, *good very fine (13)*

£70-£90

809 **Finland, Republic**, Medal of Liberty (2) 1939 issue, 2nd Class, bronze; 1941 issue, bronze; War of Liberty Medal 1918, iron; Battle of Helsinki Medal 1918, silvered; War Medal 1939-40 (3), no clasp; 1 clasp, Suomussalmi; 1 clasp, Mantsinsaari; Home Front Cross, silvered and enamel; together with a Disabled Veteran's Badge 1939-45, screw-backed; and a National Guard Badge, reverse numbered, '12239', *very fine and better (10)*

£100-£140



The very rare Great War Silver Karl Friedrich Military Merit Medal awarded to Gotha bomber pilot Vizefeldwebel Eugen Stich, for his 'many flights' over England, including the bombing of London

Germany, Baden, Silver Karl Friedrich Military Merit Medal, obverse engraved 'Stich', *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine (lot)* *£1,600-£2,000*

An extremely rare award for the Great War, especially as it was one of only a few awards given to Gotha Bomber pilots for bombing England.

Instituted on 4 April 1807, and awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted soldiers for Highest act of Bravery. The medal was awarded in two classes: gold and silver. It is unique among Imperial German awards in that the recipient's name is officially engraved on it.

Eugen Stich was a Gotha Bomber Pilot with the "England Squadron", Kampfgeschwader 3 der OHL (Kagohl 3).

In its 111-year history, only 119 Gold and 2,792 silver medals were issued. During the Great War there were 154 awards of the Medal in 1915, 91 in 1916, 467 in 1917 and 570 in 1918, making a total of 1,282 awards. Of these 30 were awarded to Airmen, only 2 were to the England Squadron of Gotha Bombers.

Vizefeldwebel Stich was the 1,186th person to be awarded the medal.

Stich was commended by the Acting Leader of Bombengeschwader 3, Oberleutnant Richard Walter for his 'many flights' against England, during which it was said that Stich displayed outstanding dash and bravery. He was awarded the Silver Karl Friedrich Military Merit Medal on 18 September 1918, his was one of four that was given out to men in his Fliegertruppe, the most ever awarded during the War to that arm of the service on a single day. Stich was originally recommended for the Gold Medal, but had only just been awarded an Iron Cross 2nd Class, and his Pilot's Badge some few weeks earlier (See *Aviation Awards of Imperial Germany in World War I: The aviation awards of the grand Duchies of Baden and Oldenburg*, Volume 6, by Neil W. O'Connor).

Sold with memory stick containing extensive copied research.

811 **Germany, Brunswick**, Waterloo Medal 1815, bronze (**Heinr. Wildschütz, Uhl. Esq.**) fitted with original steel clip and small split ring suspension, *some staining and some rusting to clip and ring, very fine and rare* *£400-£500*

Only one Squadron [escadrun] of Uhlán cavalry was present at Waterloo, with a total strength of 232. Not to be confused with the 7 Squadrons of Uhlans which formed part of the Prussian cavalry brigade.

812 **Germany, Nassau**, Waterloo Medal 1815, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* *£300-£400*

x813 **An unattributed German Iron Cross group of four**

Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Germany**, Flanders Naval Cross 1914-18, bronze, no clasp; **Spain, Franco Period**, Volunteers Medal for the Spanish Blue Division in Russia 1941, silvered with enamelled 'Iron Cross' at centre; **Germany, Prussia**, Long Service Medal, silver-gilt, for 9 Years' service, mounted German-style in reverse order as worn, *nearly very fine and a highly unusual combination (4)* *£120-£160*

814 **An unattributed German Iron Cross group of four**

Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, the reverse maker marked 'G & S'; Silesian Eagle, Second Class breast badge; Military Long Service Decoration, F.W.III.R., Cross for 25 Years' Service, gilt, mounted German-style as worn, *very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

- x815 An unattributed German Iron Cross group of four**
Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, *suspension ring detached but present*; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'KM&F'; **Hungary, Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, silvered; **Ottoman Empire**, Gallipoli Star 1915, reverse stamped 'B.B. & Co.', with original retaining pin; together with the recipient's Imperial German Wound Badge in Black, stamped, all unmounted; together with the related miniature awards for all five awards, these mounted continental style on a single braid gilt chain with fixing pins at both ends, *nearly very fine and better (5)* £160-£200
-
- 816 An unattributed German Iron Cross Pair**
Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, mounted as worn, *very fine*
 Miscellaneous World Medals, including **Austria, Empire**, Karl Troop Cross; Jubilee Medal 1898; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Frontline Fire Service Cross 1914-18, bronze; **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, Volunteer Combatant Cross 1939-45, bronze; **India**, Independence Medal 1947 (**7538627 Nk. Atma Singh, G.S.C.**); **Italy, Kingdom**, Cirene Divisional medal for Libya, bronze; **Pakistan**, Independence Medal 1947 (**3834483 Hav Feroze Khan 16 PB. R**); **Poland, Republic**, Cross of Merit, a *Spink & Son* issue, in case of issue; Cross of Valour, bronze; Army Active Service Medal, bronze; together with a *copy Ottoman Empire*, Gallipoli Star 1915, *one ball missing from point of star on last, otherwise generally very fine (14)* £200-£240
-
- 817 An unattributed Great War 'Axis Powers' group of four**
Germany, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'R.V.38 Pforzheim'; **Austria, First Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, with crossed swords device on riband; **Hungary, Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, silvered; **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, War Commemorative Medal 1915-18, combatant's issue, gilt, all individually mounted; together with six related lapel bow ribands, *good very fine*
Great Britain, Victory Medal 1914-19 (24406 Pte. M. Pollitt. L.N. Lan. R.); Nigeria Independence Medal 1960, silver, unnamed as issued, *very fine (6)* £80-£100
-
- 818 Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1939, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, with screwback suspension, reverse stamped with maker's mark 'L/12', in LDO fitted case of issue, *good very fine* £120-£160
-
- x819 Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914 (2), First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, with original hook, pin and hinge; Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, unmarked, *slight rusting to first, nearly very fine and better (3)* £120-£160
-
- 820 Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Germany**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, *black paint slightly crazed on latter, very fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 821 Germany, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg**, War Commemorative Medal 1814-15, for other ranks, green-washed bronze with gilded centres, with usual edge inscription, *minor edge bruise, gilding slightly rubbed, very fine* £240-£280
-
- 822 Germany**, War Service Cross 1939 First Class, without swords, silver, maker numbered '50' to the pin for the manufacturer of Karl Gschiermeister of Vienna, with its original pin, hook and hinge, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 823 Germany**, War Service Cross, Second Class, with swords, bronze; Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, ring numbered '27'; East Front Medal, bronze, *good very fine (3)* £80-£100
-
- x824 An unattributed German group of three**
Germany, Kyffhäuser War Veterans Medal 1914-18, bronze, with crossed words emblem on riband; Flanders Naval Cross 1914-18, bronze, 4 clasps, Yser, Flandernschlacht, Somme, Durchbruchschlacht; Baltic War Naval Veterans Medal, bronze, mounted German-style as worn, *suspension ring altered on first, very fine (3)* £80-£100
-
- 825 Greece, Republic**, Order of the Phoenix, Civil Division, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel, coat of arms to reverse, .950 silver mark to suspension loop, with neck riband; Star, 80mm, silver and silver-gilt, .950 silver mark on retaining pin, with two additional support hooks, in embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £200-£240

826 **Greece, Republic**, Order of Honour, Commander's neck badge, 1975 issue, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, in embossed case of issue, *enamel damage to reverse arms of cross*; War Cross 1916-17, Third Class, silvered; Medal of Military Merit, Fourth Class, bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-18, bronze; War Cross 1940, bronze, *generally very fine* (5) £80-£100

827 **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun, Eighth Class breast badge, silver, with lapel rosette, in original rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; Order of the Sacred Treasure, Eighth Class breast badge, silver, with lapel rosette, in original rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; War Medal 1904-05, with clasp, bronze; War Medal 1914-20, with clasp, bronze; China Incident War Medal 1937, with clasp, bronze, in *damaged* case of issue; First National Census Commemorative Medal 1920, bronze, in wooden case of issue; Showa Enthronement Commemorative Medal 1928, silver, in *damaged* case of issue; Red Cross Membership Medal (4), two silver, both in wooden cases; two in silver base metal, one with rosette, one on lady's bow riband; together with a Marksman's Badge, gilt; an unofficial gilt, pin-backed badge on rosette; three unofficial medals; and a Military Commemorative Medallion, 53mm, silvered base metal, *very fine and better* (17) £200-£240

828 **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Second Class neck badge, by *Paul Stopin, Palais Royal, Paris*, 92mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 70mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, with short section of neck riband, *date panel missing from outer red enamel band, nearly very fine* £120-£160

829 **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class neck badge, 64mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, mint mark to reverse, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *lacking Star and Crescent suspension, otherwise very fine* £80-£100

830 *Twelve: Subadar F. Sher, Frontier Force Regiment, Pakistan Army, late Indian Army*

Pakistan, Tamgha-I-Khidmat, Second Class neck badge, silver and enamel; Sitara-I-Harb 1965 (PJO-190102 Sub Fateh Sher FFR); Sitara-I-Harb 1971, unnamed; General Service Medl, 1 clasp, Dir-Bajaur 196-62, unnamed; War Medal 1965; War Medal 1971; Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (3438680 L/Hav Fateh Sher 12.F.F.R.); Republic Day Medal 1956, unnamed; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, *very fine and better* (12) £80-£100

Fateh Sher attested for the Indian Army on 12 June 1940. A Muslim Punjabi of the Awan tribe, he served initially on the North West Frontier with the 7th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment. Raised Lance Naik 22 August 1943, his unit were soon posted to the 39th Training Division near Dehra Dun for jungle training. Promoted Naik, he joined the 8th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment on 5 November 1944, and was sent to Burma in October 1944 as part of 19th (Dagger) Division. Following vicious fighting against Japanese forces, the 19th Division broke out from the Sittang Bridgehead with orders to take Pinlebu on 4 December 1944. A few days later, Sher and his comrades crossed the Irrawaddy to the north of Mandalay, facing repeated enemy counter attacks in the process.

Mandalay fell to Allied forces on 20 March 1945 after 10 weeks of exceptionally heavy fighting, including the capture of Fort Dufferin. The 19th Division had not only cleared the Japanese from Mandalay, Maymio and a large area of Burma, but had also caused 6,000 casualties to the enemy. Promoted Havildar on 22 August 1945, Sher likely returned to Calcutta with the 8th Battalion in April 1946, before opting for service with the Army of Pakistan upon the partition of India on 15 August 1947.

Sold with extensive copied research.

831 *Eight: Subadar G. Khan, Pakistan Army, late 8th Battalion, Punjab Regiment, Indian Army*

Pakistan, Tamgha-I-Khidmat, Second Class neck badge, silver and enamel; General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948, unnamed; Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (13086-10 Sub Gheba Khan 8 Punjab.R.); Pakistan Republic Day Medal 1956, unnamed; India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (9159 Naik Gheba Khan, 4-8 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, *minor loss of white enamel to first, very fine* (8) £80-£100

Gheba Khan served with the 4/8th Battalion, Punjab Regiment, during the campaign in Waziristan from 1936-40 against the Fakir of Ipi. He is later believed to have fought in the Middle East as part of PAI Force during the Second World War.

832 **A Polish Second World War 'Monte Cassino' group of seven attributed to Sergeant Tadeusz Rodziewicz, 15th Poznanski Lancers, 5th Kresowa Division, 2nd Polish Corps**

Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour 1920, bronze, unnumbered; Army Medal 1945, bronze; Monte Casino Cross 1944, bronze, the reverse officially numbered '24 174'; **Great Britain**, 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *very fine* (7) £500-£700

Sold with research which states that the Monte Casino Cross No. '24 174' was awarded to 1923/42 Corporal Tadeusz Rodziewicz, 15th Poznanski Lancers, part of the 5th Kresowa Division, 2nd Polish Corps. Accompanying letter from The Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum confirms that Rodziewicz was afterwards promoted to Sergeant and was awarded the Cross of Valour in 1944 and the Medal Wojska (Army Medal) in 1946.

833 **Portugal, Republic**, Military Order of Christ, Commander's Star, by *Frederico da Costa, Lisbon*, 70mm, silver and enamel, maker's cartouché on reverse, in *broken* case of issue, *nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

834 **Russia, Empire**, Commemorative Medal for the Reign of Tsar Alexander III 1881-94, silver, *edge bruise, toned, very fine* *£50-£70*

835



Russia, Empire, Imperial Russian Transport Service Jetton, 1916, 60mm x 42mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, an elaborate designed badge including maps of Great Britain and North West Russia, two allegorical figures standing in ship, Russian and British ensigns to side, and legend on scroll in both languages 'Imperial Russian Transport Service 1916', silver marks for St. Petersburg 1908-17 to reverse, with screw-back suspension with silver backing plate and nut, *good very fine* *£600-£800*

Sold with three contemporary postcard photographs.

836



Russia, Empire, Marine Charitable Society Jetton, 35mm x 16mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, unnamed, gold marks to suspension loop, in case of issue; together with the original Bestowal Certificate named to **Elisabeth Babett Thompson**, dated St. Petersburg, 8 October 1916, and numbered 3424, in scroll tube holder, *the Certificate slightly torn and damaged; the jetton extremely fine and rare* *£800-£1,000*

837 **Russia, Empire**, Commemorative Jetton for a Graduate of Officer Candidate Training Institution No. 3, silver and enamel, with gold crossed swords and screwback suspension, *enamel damage to central blue cross and minor white enamel chip to base, otherwise very fine* *£100-£140*

838 **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, Order of King Abdul Aziz, Commander's neck badge, 91mm including suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *green enamel damage to central medallion, very fine* *£160-£200*

839 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, 3rd type, Chevalier's breast badge, 62mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver and enamel, Bishop with green robes, unmarked, *minor blue enamel damage to motto around central medallion, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

840



A Soviet Order of Lenin group of three

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of Lenin, 6th type, gold, platinum, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '245972', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension, in plastic case of issue; Order of the Red Banner, 3rd type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '520190, with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered, '3442497', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-backed suspension, *extremely fine (3)* £1,000-£1,400

Sold with the award booklet that confirms the latter two awards.

841



Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of Kutuzov, Second Class Star, 2nd type, variation 2 with seven rivets, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '2696', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

842



Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Second Class Star, variation 4 with two rivets, silver and gold, the reverse officially numbered '1966', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

843



Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of Alexander Nevsky, 3rd type breast Badge, silver, gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '26175', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, *gilding somewhat rubbed, good very fine* £300-£400

- 844** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the October Revolution breast badge, variation 2 with five reverse rivets, silver, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '104808', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension, *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 845** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '830274', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Order of the Badge of Honour (2), 2nd type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '8394', with *Monetny* mint mark and screwback suspension; 3rd type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '708642', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Red Banner, 2nd type, First award, the reverse officially numbered '158252', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1958330', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Order of the Red Banner of Labour, 6th type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '395941', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of Labour Glory (2), Second Class, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '15166', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Third Class, 2nd type, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '541205', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension, *generally good very fine (8)* £200-£240
-
- 846** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Patriotic War (2), First Class, 3rd '1985 issue' type, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '743481', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Second Class, 3rd '1985 issue' type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1244725', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension, with accompanying award booklet; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type (2), silver and enamel, reverses officially numbered '1177837' and '1546340', both with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension, *half-hearted attempt to obliterate number on second, but all digits still legible*; Order of the Badge of Honour, 4th type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '505560', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark, *lacking riband suspension*; Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, bronze; Medal for Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, bronze; Liberation of Prague Medal, bronze, *this in relic condition*; Jubilee Medal for 60 years of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-78, gilt; together with a Soviet Guards Badge, *enamel damage to last, otherwise generally very fine (10)* £100-£140
-
- 847** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of Glory (2), Second Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '21611'; Third Class breast badge, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '229454'; Medal for Bravery, 2nd type, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '2474197'; Medal for Combat Service (3), 1st type, silver, reverse officially numbered '245010'; 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1588182'; 2nd type, silver and enamel, unnumbered, *enamel all lacking from first Medal for Combat Service, nearly very fine (6)* £120-£160
-
- 848** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Ushakov Medal, silver, reverse officially numbered '10286', with riband suspension complete with silver chain, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500
-
- 849** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for the Defence of Leningrad, bronze-gilt; Medals for the Defence of Odessa, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Defence of Sebastopol, bronze-gilt, *this a copy*, Medal for the Defence of Stalingrad, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Defence of Moscow, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Defence of Kiev, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Defence of the Caucasus, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Defence of the Soviet Polar Regions, bronze-gilt, all unnamed as issued, *very fine and better, the Odessa medal scarce (8)* £200-£240
- Sold with named Bestowal Documents for the all eight Defence Medals, these all dated 1965.
-
- 850** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for the Capture of Budapest, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Capture of Koenigsberg, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Capture of Vienna, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Capture of Berlin, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Liberation of Belgrade, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Liberation of Warsaw, bronze-gilt; Medal for the Liberation of Prague, bronze-gilt; Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1945, bronze-gilt; Medal for Victory over Japan 1945, bronze-gilt; Medal for Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-65, bronze-gilt; together with a Soviet Guards Barde; and a Soviet Parachute Badge, with pendant, *generally very fine and better (13)* £200-£240
- Sold with the named Bestowal Documents for all four Capture Medals; all three Liberation Medals; the Victory over Germany Medal; and the Victory over Japan Medal, these all dated 1965.

- 851** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of Friendship, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '4906', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of Personal Courage, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '000332', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order for Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union (2), First Class, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unnumbered, with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Third Class, silver and enamel, unnumbered, with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension, *good very fine and better* (4) £200-£240

- 852** **A United States of America Second War Bronze Star group of twelve awarded to Chief Master Sergeant H. R. Sisney, 309th Infantry Regiment, United States Army**

United States of America, Bronze Star, the reverse engraved 'Harold R. Sisney'; Air Force Outstanding Unit Bar; Good Conduct Medal; Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Bar; American Defense Service Medal; American Theater Campaign Medal 1941-45; African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with two stars; World War II Victory Medal; Army of Occupation Medal & European Theater Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal; Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Bar; California National Guard Good Conduct Medal; California National Guard Service Medal, with cluster; California 100% Drill Attendance Bar; California Governor's Outstanding Unit Citation Bar; together with the recipient's Combat Infantryman Badge, and Ribbon Bar, *very fine* (12) £380-£460

Harold Ruble Sisney was born on 13 January 1923. He enlisted into the United States Army on 11 February 1943 and served during the Second War. Awarded his Combat Infantryman Badge on 23 March 1945, he was also awarded the Bronze Star for operations during the Central Europe Campaign. He died on 21 March 1975 whilst on the active establishment of the California Air National Guard.

Sold together with detailed original correspondence, original award certificates confirming most awards and detailed copied research.

- 853** **United States of America**, Distinguished Service Cross, bronze, unnamed as issued; Silver Star, gilt with central silver star, unnamed as issued; Bronze Star, bronze, unnamed as issued; Purple Heart, gilt and enamel, unnamed as issued; Army Commendation Medal, bronze; Army Good Conduct Medal, bronze; Spanish Campaign Medal 1898, bronze, *this a later striking*; Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal 1919, bronze; American Defence Service Medal, bronze; American Campaign Medal, bronze; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, bronze; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, bronze; Medal for Humane Action, bronze; National Defense Service Medal, bronze; Vietnam Service Medal (2), bronze; together with a Medal for Exemplary Civilian Service to the Department of the Air Force, *extremely fine*

Miscellaneous World Medals.

A miscellaneous selection, including a Hungarian War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, silvered; a Kuwaiti Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, bronze and enamel, in case of issue; an Omani General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Dhofar, gilt; various post-Independence Pakistani Medals; a Rhodesian General Service Medal (**R668011 Pte M. Mohamed**) silvered; a Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, bronze, with Palm Unit Citation emblem on riband; a South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960-, unnamed; and a Republic of Zaire Commemorative Medal for the 1977 operations, bronze, *generally very fine* (lot) £80-£100

854



Zanzibar, Order of the Brilliant Star, 2nd Class breast star, silver, gold and enamels, with Tughra of Sultan Ali bin Said Al-Busaiadi (1890-93), reverse fitted with two silver prongs and silver retaining pin, *extremely fine and rare* £1,800-£2,200

- 855** **International**, Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes & Malta, Knight of Justice's neck badge, 116mm including crown suspension x 74mm, gilt and enamel, with trophy of arms device attached to riband; together with a selection of related insignia, including a medal for the 900th Anniversary of the Order 1099-1999; a medal for the 80th Birthday of Grand Master Don J. Frendo Cumbo; a Badge of the Order of the Noble Companions of the Swan; and a mounted group of five miniature dress medals, *good very fine* (lot) £60-£80

Militaria

856

A Naval Officers Dirk.

Mid-Victorian Naval Officer's Presentation Dirk, the 47cm blade by *Gieves*, the panels containing foliate scrolling and presentation area stating 'Captain's Prize, H.M.S. Warrior. July 1880.', the blade etched to the other side with a crowned anchor, the swept gilt brass cross piece with acorn finials and mounted with a gilt badge being laurels enclosing a crowned anchor, white fish skin wire bound grip, gilt metal lion's head pommel and flowing mane back strap, contained in its *E. A. Seagrove, The Hard, Portsea*, black leather gilt mounted brass scabbard, *the blade in good condition overall, the scabbard worn with polishing and minor knocks to scabbard mounts* *£140-£180*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

857



The Honourable East India Company's London Volunteers, Officer's silver-gilt Gorget by John Northam

An extremely fine and rare example in silver-gilt (hallmarked London 1824 by 'IN'), correctly constructed on a wire frame the central area bears a die-cast silver-gilt mount, being the full Achievement of Arms of the Company, this secured by period small screw posts and nuts, 86mm x 114mm, *excellent condition* *£2,000-£3,000*

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, August 2020.

The HEIC's London Volunteers continued with the guarding of the East India Docks until c1835.

858



Grenadier Guards Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1837-55

A magnificent example, the rectangular dimpled 'dead' gilt metal back plate mounted with a large fused grenade, the ball mounted a crowned double 'VR' cypher, the flames in 'dead' gilt the remainder burnished, complete with hook and stud fasteners, *extremely good condition* *£800-£1,000*

859



The Royal Regiment of Artillery Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate 1837-49

A very fine example, the engine turned rectangular back plate with a burnished rim, gilt mounts comprise the Royal Arms of Great Britain 1837-1901, a scroll 'Ubique' a cannon and a further scroll, 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducunt', complete with hook and stud fasteners, the original leather liner with period ink inscription, 'Old Artillery Bt. plate changed on 19th Febr. 1849, a waist belt having been substituted, Major John McDougall Sept. 24th 1849', *very fine condition* £600-£800

860



4th (The King's Own) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate 1848-55

A very fine example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with gilt and silver overlays, in gilt a crowned strap, 'The King's Own Regiment' enclosing the Lion of England over 'IV', silver laurel sprays and similar nine battle honour scrolls. The honour 'Nive' replacing 'Nivelle' (displayed on the 1833 pattern belt plate), complete with hook and stud fasteners with original leather liner, *excellent condition* £800-£1,000

861



7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate 1840-55

A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate 1840-55, rococo pattern gilt back plate with gilt rose and void crown, part Garter motto on blue enamel ground, complete with usual hook and studs to the rear, *very good condition* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

862



9th (East Norfolk) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55

A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55, rectangular copper gilt back plate with silver overlays comprising seated Britannia with 'IX Regt' on plinth below, complete with usual hook and stud fasteners to the rear, *very good condition* £600-£800

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

863



13th (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry) Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1850-55

The rectangular burnished gilt back plate with ornate silver overlays including a crowned tri-part battle honour scroll, laurel sprays, Sphinx/Egypt/Ava, a rococo central strap 'Prince Alberts Light Infantry', a domed gilt centre bearing a silver mural crowned strung bugle this with 'XIII' within the strings, complete with hook and stud fasteners and leather liner, *gilt slightly worn in parts, otherwise very good condition* £500-£700

864



17th (Leicestershire) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55

A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55, rectangular copper gilt back plate with silver overlays comprising of eight-pointed silver star, 'Hindoostan' on scroll over gilt tiger over 'XVII', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners to the rear, *very good condition* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

865



33rd (1st West Riding) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55
A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55, rectangular copper gilt engine turned back plate with burnished inner edge, silver overlays comprising of a crowned strap '1st Yorkshire West Riding Regiment', below two scrolls with 'Seringatam' and 'Waterloo', to the centre a laurel wreath with '33', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners to the rear, *very good condition*
£600-£800

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

866



36th (Herefordshire) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840-55
A very fine example, the burnished gilt back plate mounted with a silver eight-pointed beaded star, thereon in gilt metal crowned laurels bearing nine battle honours, in the centre a gilt strap, 'Or Herefordshire' enclosing a domed silver ground bearing '36' in silver and a gilt 'Firm' scroll, complete with hook and stud fasteners, *very good condition*
£800-£1,000

867



47th (The Lancashire) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55
The rectangular gilt back plate overlaid with a plated design featuring a crowned multi-rayed star, battle honours and central circle 'Lancashire' enclosing 'XLVII' and two rose heads, complete with two hook and two stud fasteners, (Parkyn 375), *the plating on the mount with some wear otherwise good condition*
£300-£400

868



49th (or The Princess Charlotte of Wales's or Hertfordshire) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1840-55

The engine turned rectangular back plate with burnished edges and gilt mounts featuring a crowned circle (Princess Charlotte of Wales'), in the centre Union sprays '49' and 'Hertfordshire', laurel sprays and battle honours on the outside and the Dragon of China at the bottom, complete with hook and stud fasteners and original chamois leather liner, *very fine condition*

£500-£700

869



56th (West Essex) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1827

A fine and rare Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1827-30, rectangular design back plate, hallmarked silver (Birmingham 1827), maker's mark 'S.H', gilt mounts with crowned laurel wreath, title straps 'Moro' and 'Gibraltar', to the centre a castle, below 'LVI', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners with leather liner, 'key' device missing from below castle, *otherwise good condition*

£600-£800

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

870



57th (West Middlesex) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1840-55

The rectangular burnished gilt back plate with a silver star overlay and a further gilt and enamelled overlay this in the form of a crowned gilt cross with battle honours, in the centre the motto and insignia of the Order of the Bath on a ground of white and red enamel, below the gilt cross a silver oval with engine turned numerals '57', complete with hook and stud fasteners and the remains of the original leather liner; described in Parkyn on page 256, *very good condition*

£500-£700

871



57th (West Middlesex) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840-55

A burnished gilt rectangular back plate with various mounts comprising the multi-rayed silver Grand Cross of the Bath star, on this in gilt metal a crowned cross, the arms bearing six battle honours. Laurel sprays enclose the Bath motto and insignia of three crowns, these only on a ground of red enamel. At the base of the laurels the Prince of Wales's motto, 'Ich Dien', below the cross a silver oval bearing the engine turned numerals '57', complete with hook and stud fasteners, *very fine condition* £400-£500

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, August 2020.

A slight variant from the pattern showing the fretted Bath motto on a red enamel ground and the central insignia on a white enamel ground.

872



65th (2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55

A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55, rectangular copper gilt back plate with silver overlays comprising the crown over 'India' scroll with tiger over 'Arabia' over '65', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners to the rear, *very good condition* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

873



68th (Durham Light Infantry) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55

A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55, rectangular copper gilt back plate with silver overlays, triple scrolls with 'Salamanca Vittoria Pyrenees', crown, laurel and palm wreath, a strung bugle with '68' below another triple scroll with 'Nivelle Orthes Peninsula', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners and leather liner to the rear, *very good condition* £500-£700

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

874



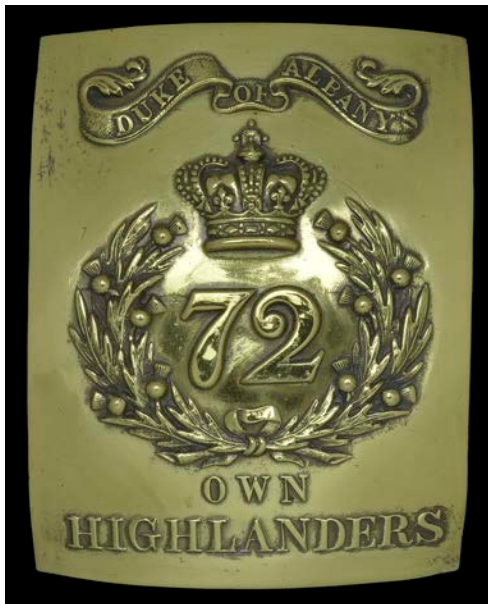
70th (The Surrey) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1820-25

A fine and rare Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1820-25, copper burnished gilt rectangular design, with silver mounts, crowned Garter Belt, to the centre '70', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners to the rear, *good condition*

£500-£700

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

875



72nd Duke of Albany's Highlanders Senior NCOs Cross Belt Plate c. 1840-55

The rectangular die stamped gilt brass plate with raised designs 'Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders', St. Edward's crown over '72' within thistle sprays (Parkyn 477), complete with two hook and two stud fasteners, *very good condition*

£260-£320

876



77th (East Middlesex) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55

A very fine example, the rectangular copper gilt back plate with silver mounts comprising, the Prince of Wales's Badge & Motto, floreated '77' and laurel sprays, 'Peninsula' across the junction of the laurels, complete with hook and stud fasteners. (Parkyn 421), *very fine condition*

£600-£800

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, August 2020.

877



97th (The Earl of Ulster's) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55
A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55, rectangular copper gilt with silver overlays crowned union wreath, belted strap 'The Earl of Ulster's Regiment' with 'XCVII' to the centre, below scroll with 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducunt', complete with usual hook and stud fasteners to the rear, *gilt rubbed, otherwise good condition* £500-£700

Provenance: Robert W. Tilling Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2022.

878



Sea Fencibles Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1794-1801

A fine and extremely rare example of rectangular outline 7.4 x 4.9 cms in die cast copper gilt, centrally the crown resting upon the Woolsack this engraved 'Defenders', a scroll below engraved 'By Sea & Land', above the crown to the left and right 'G 111' 'R', the whole within an engraved border, complete with original four stud fasteners, *very slight rubbing to the gilt in the upper area otherwise in very fine condition* £800-£1,000

x 879



Royal Marines Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840-55.

A good example, the rectangular burnished gilt back plate with gilt mounted scrolls 'Gibraltar' and 'Per Mare Per Terram', to the centre the Royal Crest, complete with two hooks and studs to the rear, *very good condition*

£500-£700

880



Third Nottingham Local Militia Other Ranks Shoulder Belt Plate c.1808-16.
A scarce example, oval die stamped design, crowned with laurel wreath, title belt 'Third Notts Local Militia', with standard hook and studs to the rear, *good condition* £220-£260

881



British East India Company, 12th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1845

A most rare example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with silver mounts, 'CARNATIC' on belted strap around Roman numerals 'XII' within crowned wreath, battle honours 'Laswaree' and 'Ferozeshah' on scroll below, reverse with usual hook and stud fasteners and leather liner, *excellent condition* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: George McIlroy Collection c.1985.

The 12th Bengal Native Infantry was later granted the battle honour for Sobraon. The Left Wing mutinied at Jhansi on 5-6 June 1857; the Right Wing mutinied at Mowgong on 9 June 1857.

882



British East India Company, 16th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1845

A most rare example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with gilt and silver mounts, central fused grenade with '16' within belted strap and title 'BENGAL GRENADIERS', all within bold wreath of laurel with crown above, woven with silver ribbon bearing battle honours for Mysore, Seringapatam, Ghuznee, Affghanistan, Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842, and Marajepoor (later had Sutlej honours), reverse with usual hook and stud fasteners and leather liner, *a magnificent plate in exceptionally fresh condition* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: George McIlroy Collection c.1985.

16th Bengal N.I. was made a Grenadier Regiment for its services at Candahar under General Nott in 1842 and was disarmed and disbanded at Mean Meer in May 1857.

883



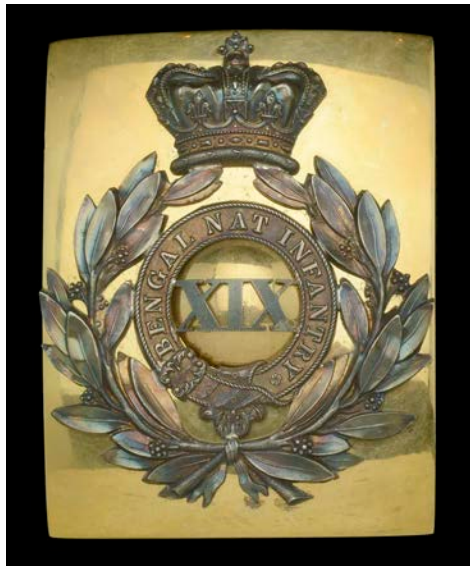
British East India Company, 19th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840-50

A most rare example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with silver mounts, 'BENGAL NAT: INFANTRY' on belted strap encircling '19', all within crowned wreath, empty scroll below, no battle honours, reverse stamped with maker's marks of Hamilton & Co, Calcutta, usual hook and stud fasteners, *very good condition* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: George Mcllroy Collection c.1985.

The regiment was disarmed and disbanded at Barrackpore on 31 March 1857.

884



British East India Company, 19th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1850

A most rare example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with silver mounts, 'BENGAL NAT INFANTRY' on belted strap around Roman numerals 'XIX' within crowned wreath, reverse with usual hook and stud fasteners and leather liner, *excellent condition* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: George Mcllroy Collection c.1985.

The 19th Bengal Infantry was disarmed and disbanded at Barrackpore on 31 March 1857.

885



British East India Company, 27th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840

A most rare example, the silver-gilt rectangular back plate with clipped corners, silver mounts, crowned silver star with central '27' on blue enamel ground within belted strap inscribed 'NATIVE. INFANTRY.', reverse stamped with marks 'P & Co' for Pittar & Company, Calcutta (1825-48), date letter 'A', fitted with two long hooks and two stud fasteners, *gilt rubbed and some chipping to blue enamel, otherwise very good condition* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: George Mcllroy Collection c.1985.

The 27th Bengal Native Infantry was disarmed and disbanded at Peshawar on 29 May 1857.

886



British East India Company, 28th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840-50

A most rare example, the dimpled gilt rectangular back plate with silver mounts, crowned belted strap inscribed 'REGIMENT' encircling Roman numerals 'XXVIII' on silver disc, all upon a multi-rayed silver star, two rectangular silver plaques below with battle honours 'ALLYGHUR' and 'DELHI . AGRA', reverse with usual hook and stud fasteners, *excellent condition* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: George Mclroy Collection c.1985.

This regiment had an honorary standard and an extra Jemadar for Allyghur and Delhi, the standard inscribed with the words 'LAKE' and 'VICTORY'. The 28th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied at Shahjehanpore on 31 May 1857.

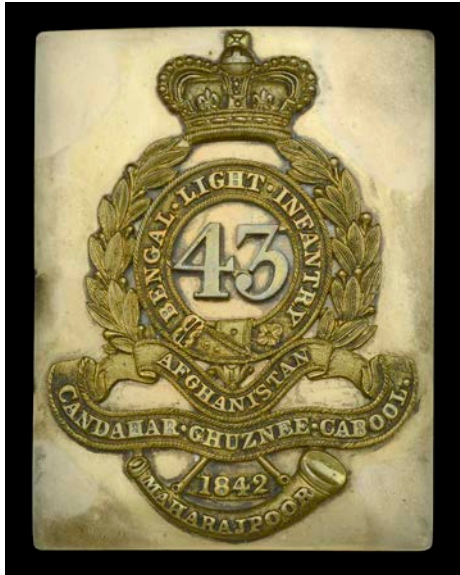
887

British East India Company, 28th Bengal Native Infantry tunic button and pugri badge c.1850

The medium gilt button by Jennens & Co. London with battle honours Allyghur, Delhi and Agra, together with circular gilt pugri badge (?) battle honours as before encircling number XXV111, *good condition (2)* £50-£70

Provenance: George Mclroy Collection c.1985.

888



British East India Company, 43rd Bengal Light Infantry Senior Non Commissioned Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1845

A most rare example, the silvered back plate with gilt mounts, centrally '43' within belted strap inscribed 'BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY', crowned wreath around, over scrolls and strung bugle bearing battle honours 'Afghanistan' 'Candahar Ghuznee Cabool' '1842' and 'Maharajpoo', reverse with usual hook and stud fasteners, *one hook broken with only post remaining, plating a little rubbed overall, otherwise good condition* £600-£800

Provenance: George Mclroy Collection c.1985.

The 43rd Native Light Infantry later had the battle honour for Sobraon. The regiment was disarmed at Barrackpore on 14 June 1857, but remained loyal and was not disbanded.

889



British East India Company, 8th Madras Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate 1820-32

A most rare and fine example in silver with a gilt mount, the rectangular back plate with clipped corners (8.8 x 7.5cm) with a single cast gilt mount reflecting the honours 'Seringapatam' and 'Assaye', this with a silver disc backing, two hook and two stud fasteners, the reverse marked 'G G & Co.' for George Gordon & Co, Madras. The regiment's lace changed to gold in 1832, *very fine condition* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Bonhams, August 2020.

890



British East India Company, 39th Madras Native Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1840-50

A most rare example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with silver mounts, Roman numerals 'XXXIX' between battle honours on ornate silver scrolls 'SEETABULDEE' and 'NAGPORE', crown above, reverse centrally stamped with maker's mark 'G & Co.', usual hook and stud fasteners, *excellent condition*

£1,600-£2,000

Provenance: George McIlroy Collection c.1985.

891



The South Wales Borderers an Officer's Post 1902 Helmet Plate

An extremely fine example, the gilt crowned star pattern back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet the Dragon and laurel sprays in silver, silver title scroll at the bottom, complete with all three loop fasteners, *excellent condition*

£260-£300

892



The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate 1881-1901

A fine quality example of standard crowned star pattern back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of red velvet (faded) the Prince of Wales's crest, motto, maple leaves and honour scroll 'Central India', below a silver scroll 'Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment', *the gilt sound under some surface grime, otherwise very good condition*

£300-£400

Provenance: Major J. J. Crooks Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2017.

893

Canadian Legion Overseas War Service Officer's Cap Badge.

A good scarce die-stamped silvered Maple leaf in a crowned title circlet with enamelled Union flag to centre, with pin backing, *good condition*

£50-£70

- × 894 A Prussian Feldmutze.
A good upper size, possibly 56 or 57 field grey feldmutze. Standard material, red piping to the crown with red centre band. Both large size Prussian and State cockades fitted. Some moth damage but generally good nap to the cloth with faint traces of its army group markings, which appear to be Army Group 7 or 8 with faint traces of a date of '1917' just about visible, *generally good condition* £180-£220
-
- × 895 Imperial German Belt Buckles.
Three belt buckles, the first a Wurttemberg all steel example with its original leather tab, which is faintly dated '1916'; the second a Saxony nickel and brass example with good clear Leipzig maker and date '1914'; and the third a Prussian buckle front disc only attached to brass made into a matchbox holder, *generally good condition (3)* £80-£100
-
- × 896 Imperial German Shooting Awards.
Two Kaiser Shooting Awards, the first for Infantry 1901, the second for Artillery 1912, both attractively gilded; together with an Imperial German Shooting Lanyard with one acorn, *good condition (3)* £70-£90
-
- × 897 Imperial German Wound Badges.
Four Imperial German Wound Badges, in gold, silver, and black (2), all stamped, the first three retaining virtually all of their original finish, the last lacking some of the finish; together with a scarce Schlesien Freikorps Unit Badge, shield shaped with pre-fitted holes for sewing to a tunic for the Freikorps unit of Selbstschutz Oberschlesien, *good condition, the last scarce (5)* £100-£140
-
- × 898 Imperial German Naval Insignia.
Two Imperial Naval Wound Badges, one in silver one in black, both stamped version; together with a high quality oval embroidered badge with enamelled Reich Krieg flag to the centre; and an unrelated large silver hallmarked fouled anchor, 96mm in length, hallmarks for Chester 1907, *very good condition (4)* £70-£90

899



A Pair of Luftwaffe General Der Flieger Collar Patches.

A fine pair of collar patches, embroidered with gold bullion wire on a white woollen base with gold cord edging, *bullion wire toned, some stitching showing, very good condition (2)* £500-£700

- 900 Commemorative Zeppelin Badge.
A commemorative pin badge for the round the world flight of the German airship D-LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin from 8 to 29 August 1929; large white metal example bearing black title cirlet 'Friedrichshafen. Tokio. Los Angeles. Lakehurst.' with an applied lightly domed centre displaying a map North and South America with the letters 'L-A' for (Los Angeles) and 'L' for (Lakehurst NJ); the reverse impressed with German maker's details 'F' 'L' 'L' each letter in a circle 'Friedrich Linden Ludenscheid', with original pin fitting; together with a French Bombardier Brevet badge with two lugs, white metal laurel wreath and gilded wing, star and bomb, with maker's mark for *Drago, Paris*; and a white metal Monarch Steamship Co. Ltd., 'White Star Line', cap badge, *good condition (3)* £90-£120

End of Sale



BRITANNIA MEDAL FAIR



Europe's Largest Independent Medal Bourse

SUNDAY 17 NOVEMBER 2024

9:30 AM–2 PM

CARISBROOKE HALL, THE VICTORY SERVICES
CLUB 63/79 SEYMOUR STREET, LONDON W2 2HF

FREE ENTRY

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!

ALL ENQUIRIES PLEASE CALL 020 7016 1700 OR EMAIL EVENTS@NOONANS.CO.UK
WWW.NOONANS.CO.UK



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 11 SEPTEMBER 2024

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned overleaf. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve.

I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 24 per cent (plus VAT if delivered or collected within the UK) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please see the Terms and Conditions of Business for any other charges which may be applicable.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:

Up to £100 by £5
£100 to £200 by £10
£200 to £500 by £20
£500 to £1,000 by £50
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000 etc.

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first.

NOTE:

All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.**

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

EMAIL

If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

Credit/Debit card online via www.noonans.co.uk

Bank Transfer

Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
11 SEPTEMBER 2024

If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid, please write '+1' next to the relevant bid

Table with 6 columns: LOT NO., £ BID, LOT NO., £ BID, LOT NO., £ BID. Multiple empty rows for bid entry.

SALEROOM NOTICES:

Any Saleroom Notices relevant to this auction are automatically posted on the Lot Description pages on our website. Prospective buyers are strongly advised to consult the site for updates.

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the UK) will be added to your invoice. All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully.

PRICES REALISED

The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at www.noonans.co.uk in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 9 AM the following day.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING BUYERS

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Noonans Auctions Ltd. ("Noonans") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Noonans' published bidding increments which may be found at noonans.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Noonans a premium of 24% on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Noonans, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 16.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to or collected by the purchaser within the UK.

Lots marked 'X' are subject to importation VAT of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK, as per the conditions below.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

5. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Lots marked ARR in the catalogue indicate lots that may be subject to this royalty payment. The royalty will be charged to the buyer on the 'hammer price' and is in addition to the buyers' premium. Royalties are charged on a sliding percentage scale as shown below but do not apply to lots where the hammer price is less than 1000 euros. The payment is calculated on the rate of exchange at the European Central Bank on the date of the sale.

All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

Portion of the hammer price	Royalties
From 0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
From €350,000.01 to €500,000	0.5%
Exceeding €500,000	0.25%

6 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) confirm to Noonans his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Noonans before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

7 Noonans may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

8 Any payments by a buyer to Noonans may be applied by Noonans towards any sums owing from that buyer to Noonans on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

9 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Noonans of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

10 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Noonans of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Noonans staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Noonans' discretion. In no event will Noonans be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

11 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by Noonans to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

12 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Noonans as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

- (a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.
- (b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.
- (c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Noonans any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.
- (d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Noonans' premises or elsewhere.
- (e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.
- (f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.
- (g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.
- (h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Noonans' possession for any purpose.

13 Liability of Noonans and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Noonans, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Noonans within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Noonans is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

- (i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or
- (ii) the only method of establishing at the date of

publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Noonans, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

15 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Noonans. Noonans may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Noonans shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

25 Noonans sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

30 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Noonans declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

31 Any notice by Noonans to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

32 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Noonans hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

33 In these Conditions:

- (a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;
- (b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;
- (c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;
- (d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;
- (e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;
- (f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;
- (g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;
- (h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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