

NOONAN'S
MAYFAIR

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

9 OCTOBER 2024 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 60

THE GEORGE CROSS (EXCHANGE
EMPIRE GALLANTRY MEDAL)

AWARDED TO MISS EMMA TOWNSEND
THE E.G.M'S FIRST FEMALE RECIPIENT

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
9 OCTOBER 2024 AT 10AM

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STRICTLY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
4 OCTOBER 10AM-4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING
7 OCTOBER 10AM-4PM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 9 OCTOBER 2024 AT 10AM

MEDALS FROM THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE COLLECTION, PART 1	1-39
A SMALL COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT	40-59
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	60-112
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	113-134
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS	135-289
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CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS	495-517
LONG SERVICE MEDALS	518-558
LIFE SAVING AWARDS	559-560
MISCELLANEOUS	561-613
MINIATURE MEDALS	614-621
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	622-641
THE KEITH HOOK COLLECTION OF BADGES, BUTTONS AND SHOULDER TITLES	642-649
MILITARIA	650-700

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

THURSDAY 7 NOVEMBER 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 15 JANUARY 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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Medals from the Royal Berkshire Collection, Part 3

1



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Major F. G. Strange, Berkshire Yeomanry, who commanded 'B' Squadron in the Palestine campaign of 1917 and was afterwards attached to the 101st (Bucks and Berks) Machine Gun Battalion in France

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Capt. F. G. Strange. Berks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. G. Strange.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G. V.I.R., 1st issue (Francis G. Strange.) *good very fine (5)* £1,200-£1,600

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'Major, 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry, attached 101st M.G.C.'

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

Following his command of 'B' Squadron, Berkshire Yeomanry, throughout the campaign in Palestine in 1917, Major Strange was attached to 101st Battalion Machine Gun Corps, which was formed in April 1918 by the merger of the Berkshire Yeomanry and the Royal Bucks Hussars, then still in Palestine, to become 101 (Bucks and Berks) Machine Gun Battalion. The 101st Battalion arrived in France in time to take part in the final battles of the war from August to October 1918

2



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Emmons, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (4270 Pte. J. Emmons, 2nd RI: Berks: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4270 Pte. J. Emmons, 2: R: Berks: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4270 Pte. J. Emmons. RI: Berks: Regt.) *light edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (3)* £1,200-£1,600

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

3



A Great War Italian theatre 'Asiago Plateau' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Compant Sergeant-Major A. H. Laidler, Royal Berkshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (200024 C.S. Mjr: A. H. Laidler 1/4 R. Berks.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (6913 Pte. A. H. Laidler, 2nd Rl. Berks. Regt.); 1914-15 Star (398 Sjt. A. H. Laidler. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (200024 W.O. Cl. 1 A. H. Laidler. R. Berks. R.) mounted as worn, *toned, good very fine (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: 'For distinguished service in connection with Military Operations with the British Forces in Italy'; citation published 3 September 1919:

'He has always performed his duties with conspicuous ability. During the enemy attack on 15th June, 1918, near Mounte Lemerle, Asiago Plateau, he showed great gallantry and set a fine example to the N.C.O's. of the battalion. His consistent good work and organisation in the line has been of the utmost value to the C.O.'

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

4



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Acting Warrant Officer W. Rixon, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (3120 L. Cpl. W. Rixon. 1/4 R. Berks R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (3120 Pte. W. Rixon. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (200860 A.W.O. Cl. 2 W. Rixon. R. Berks. R.) *good very fine (4)* *£700-£900*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1916.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 22 January 1917, in rank of Sergeant.

Walter Rixon served in France with the 1/4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, from 30 March 1915. Also entitled to Silver War Badge.

5 A Great War 'Palestine 1917' M.M. group of four awarded to Private C. Giles, 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (70484 Pte. C. Giles. 1/1 Berks: Yeo:-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2188 Pte. C. Giles, Berks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2188 Pte. C. Giles. Berks. Yeo.) *very fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.

Cecil Giles served with the 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry in Egypt from 21 April 1915, and afterwards in Palestine in 1917, moving to France in mid-1918.

6



Four: Colour-Sergeant J. Thompson, 49th Regiment of Foot

China 1842 (John Thompson, 49th Regiment Foot.) original suspension; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Colr. Serjt. J. Thompson 49th Regt.) regimentally engraved naming; **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver-gilt and enamel, *badly chipped*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, fitted with Crimea suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine or better (4)* £1,000-£1,400

Medaille Militaire: 'Colour-Sergeant John Thompson, joined his regiment in the field at Inkermann, having marched that morning, on hearing the firing, from Balaklava, where he had been on detached regimental duty; constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege; in both attacks on the Redan on the 18th of June, and the 8th of September, 1855.'

7 Three: Captain J. Hopkins, 49th Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. I. Hopkins, 49th Regt.) contemporary engraved naming; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, *centre enamel chipped*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, *the first pitted, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £300-£400

8 Three: Sergeant J. Barber, 49th Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (... John Barber. 49th ...) contemporary engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3256 Serjt J. Barber, 49th Foot) Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Johe Barber. 49th Regt) depot impressed naming, fitted with replacement ring suspension, *the first with re-affixed suspension, heavy edge bruising and contact marks with some loss of naming detail, poor, the others nearly very fine or better (3)* £160-£200

9 Pair: Sergeant T. Brown, Berkshire Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (41/1575 Sergt. T. Brown. 1/Berks: R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *pitting from star, therefore good fine (2)* £280-£340

10 Pair: Major H. Manders, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who served as Medical Officer to the 12th Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (Major H. Manders. 12/Impl. Yeo.); Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, hallmarks for London 1901, complete with integral top suspension brooch, *good very fine (2)* £280-£340

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

11 Five: Captain J. Greenaway, Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (6049 Sgt. J. Greenaway, 39th Coy. 10th Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. J. Greenaway. Berks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. J. Greenaway.); Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (147 S.Q.M. Sjt: J. Greenaway. Berks: I. Y.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine or better* (5) £500-£700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 July 1917.

Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C. awarded November 1905, one of 16 awards to the unit.

12 Seven: Quartermaster Sergeant J. Bray, Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry, later Royal Army Medical Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (32096 Pte. J. Bray, 39th Coy. Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (455 Q.M, Sjt. J. Bray. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (455 W. O. Cl. 2 J. Bray. R.A.M.C.); Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (368006 Q.M. Sjt:-T.S.-Mjr:- J. Bray. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn, *generally nearly very fine* (7) £200-£240

13 Pair: Private W. R. Moffitt, Reading Division, St John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp loose on ribbon, Natal (972 Ordly: W. R. Moffitt, St. John Amb: Bde:); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (972 Pte. W. R. Moffitt. Reading Div.) *good very fine and scarce to this Division* (2) £300-£400

14 Four: Sergeant R. Howley, Royal Berkshire Regiment

1914 Star, with clasp (8546 Sjt. R. Howley. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8546 W.O. Cl. 2. R. Howley. R. Berks. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8546 Sjt: R. Howley. R. Berks: R.) *good very fine* (4) £140-£180

15 Four: Captain S. G. Kerry, Berkshire Yeomanry

1914-15 Star (1073 Sjt. S. G. Kerry. Berks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. G. Kerry.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1073 Sjt. S. G. Kerry. Berks. Yeo.) *good very fine* (4) £100-£140

16 Five: Company Quartermaster Sergeant G. Smith, Royal Berkshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (1518 Sjt. G. Smith. R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1518 C. Sjt. G. Smith. R. Berks. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (200076 C.Q.M. Sjt. G. Smith. 4/R. Berks: R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200076 C.Q.M. Sjt. G. Smith. 4/R. Berks: R.) medals unmounted, *toned, good very fine* (5) £140-£180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919 (France).

17 Four: Gunner H. G. Chamberlain, Royal Field Artillery and Berkshire Constabulary

British War and Victory Medals (L-1065 Gnr. H. G. Chamberlain. R.A.) in named card box of issue; Defence Medal, in named card box of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 3 clasps, Long Service 1942, Long Service 1945, Long Service 1955 (Henry G. Chamberlain) in named card box of issue additional marked 'Berks.', *extremely fine*

Pair: Superintendent L. Giles, Berkshire Constabulary

Jubilee 1935 (Supt. L. Giles Berkshire Constabulary) privately engraved naming; Coronation 1937 (Supt. L. Giles Berkshire Constabulary) privately engraved naming, mounted as worn, *very fine*

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (**Ernest S. Davis**) in named card box of issue, additionally marked 'Berks.', *nearly extremely fine* (7) £70-£90

18 Four: Captain A. W. Dolby, Royal Berkshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. W. Dolby); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (Lieut. A. W. Dolby); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lieut. A. W. Dolby. R. Berks. R.) *a little polished, otherwise very fine or better* (4) £180-£220

Alan Walter Dolby was born on 29 April 1898. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Berkshire Regiment, from Royal Military College, 7 April 1916; Lieutenant, 7 October 1917. Served in France and Belgium, 4 June 1917 to 1 April 1918, gassed and invalided. Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 3 February to 23 March, 1918; Captain 21 January 1925; retired 1935.

- 19 *Three: Lieutenant O. Buxton, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. O. Buxton.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Oswald Buxton Altopiano di Asiago 26-27 Agosto 1918', mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £300-£400
 Al Valore Militare *London Gazette* 11 March 1919.
 Sold with copied Medal Index Card which shows entry into French theatre of war in September 1916.

- 20 *Three: Private A. Musselwhite, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 25 September 1915*
 British War and Victory Medals (13554 Pte. A. Musselwhite. R.Berks. R.) in their named card boxes of issue; Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police (PC, A. Musselwhite. X Div:) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140
Arthur Musselwhite, 8th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, was killed in action on 25 September 1915, and is entitled to a 1914-15 Star. Possibly father and son.

- 21 *Pair: Sergeant H. R. W. Brookes, Windsor Borough Police and Berkshire Constabulary*
 Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Harry R. W. Brookes.) mounted as worn; together with a Windsor Borough Police helmet plate, *good very fine (3)* £40-£50

22



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Toulouse (**J. Bourne, 66th Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise toned, good very fine* £1,600-£2,000

- 23 China 1842 (**Patrick Fahey, 49th Regiment Foot.**) original suspension, *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £500-£700

- 24 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**A. Brown, Colour Sergt. 49th Regt. Foot.**) regimentally engraved naming, *top clasp lacking acorn at right side, suspension post reattached, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, poor fine* £80-£100

- 25 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, El-Teb_Tamaai, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**41/2021. Pte. G. Briggs. 1/Berks: R.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £240-£280

El-Teb_Tamaai clasp unconfirmed. The Berkshire Regiment were not present as a unit at either actions.

- 26 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (**Lieut. H. W. G. Arthy**); together with a shield-shaped sports medal, silver and gilt, hallmarks for Birmingham 1918, the reverse engraved 'H. W. Arthy, 1st R. Berks. S.M.E. 'Open' Tug of War 1919', *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160

27



Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**John Johnstone, Serjeant 66th Regiment Foot. 1835.**) fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *good very fine* *£500-£700*

Provenance: Sotheby's, January 1972.

L.S. & G.C. medal sent to the care of the Collector of Excise at Hull, 29 February 1836.

28 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (**Richd. Burnes, Color Sergt. 66th Regt. 1856**) *good very fine* *£100-£140*

29 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4146. Pte. P. Connolly, 66th Foot**) *heavy edge bruise to reverse rim, otherwise nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

30 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1525 Cr. Sergt. W. Ewin. RI. Berks. R.**) *nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

31 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3099. Qr Mr Sergt. Wm. Pile, Berkshire Militia.**) *impressed naming, good very fine* *£60-£80*

32 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**62 Pte. H. J. Daniels. RI. Mil: College.**) *very fine* *£60-£80*

33 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**177 Bndsmn: F. Harding. R. Mil: Coll: Band.**) *contact marks, very fine* *£50-£70*

34 Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**3 W-Carr. Akbar, R. Berks R**) *very fine* *£40-£50*

35 Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**131 Serjt. W. S. Parker. Berks. I.Y.**) *good very fine* *£300-£400*
Awarded February 1905, one of 16 awards to the unit.

36



Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (7343 Sjt: W. Haynes. 3/RI. Berks. Regt.) *nearly extremely fine*

£400-£500

Awarded April 1910, one of 7 awards to the unit, four E.VII.R. and three G.V.R.

37

Reading Police Medal for Bravery, bronze (P.C. George Honeyball. Stopping. Runaway Horse. 15.4.02) with Second Award Bar, the reverse engraved 'Stopping Runaway Horse. July 30. 1906', together with an unrelated Jubilee 1897 commemorative bronze medal, the edge engraved 'E. S. Davis. Greasy pole Henley.' *very fine (2)*

£50-£70

38

Reading Police Medal for Bravery, bronze (Sergt. Thomas Hudson. Stopping. Runaway Horse. 16-9-03); another similar (For Stopping Runaway Horse. P.C. Arthur Searle June 6th 1911) *the first polished and worn, therefore fair; the second very fine (2)*

£60-£80

39

49th Foot Temperance Medal 1837, silver, 41mm, the obverse featuring a Crown above a wreath of shamrocks and thistles united by a rose; within the wreath '49', legend 'P. Charlotte of Wales, the reverse within a wreath of oak and laurel 'April 17, 1837', legend 'Temperance Society Established', fitted with silver clip and bar suspension inscribed 'T. Hyder Cr. Serjt. Septr. 1838', *good very fine and rare*

£100-£140

Provenance: Sotheby's, May 1890; Whitaker Collection 1897.

A Small Collection of Medals to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment

40 *Pair: Colour Sergeant T. Donnellan, 97th Regiment of Foot*

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Colr. Sergt. Thos. Donolon. 97th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (1082 Color Sergt. Thomas Donnellan. 97th. Regt.) *minor edge bruising, scroll suspension and claw tightened to second, very fine (2)* £300-£400

Thomas Donnellan attested for the 97th Regiment of Foot in the Athlone District on 27 March 1838. Initially posted to Athlone, Parsonstown, Dublin and Newbridge, he was raised Corporal 14 April 1840 and embarked from Ireland to Corfu on 30 January 1841. Appointed Orderly Room Clerk three months later, he was made Sergeant Probationer and spent the next six years on the island - most likely barracked at the Old Fortress. Transferred from Malta to Halifax (Nova Scotia) in July 1848, Donnellan returned to Walmer in June 1853 and enjoyed a year of home service in Kent and at Windsor. He subsequently fought in the Crimea before Sebastopol and during the Indian Mutiny, being later recorded as having died at Lucknow on 12 May 1858.

Sold with copied research.

41



Pair: Colour Sergeant J. Beamish, 50th Regiment of Foot

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (432 Sergt. John Beamish, 50th Qn's Own Rgt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (432 Cr. Sergt. J. Beamish, 50th Foot) *contact marks and edge bruising, very fine and better (2)* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.

John Beamish was born in Bulkington, Warwickshire., and attested for the 50th Regiment of Foot at Wolverhampton on 11 January 1859, aged 18 years. He served overseas in Ceylon for nearly three years and in Australia and New Zealand for over five years. Attaining the rank of Sergeant Instructor of Musketry in January 1878, he was discharged at Edinburgh on 29 December 1879.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

42 *Pair: Private J. Hammond, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2480. Pte. J. Hammond. 1/R.W. Kent R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and light contact marks to first from Star, nearly very fine and better (2)* £140-£180

43 *Pair: Private H. Marchant, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment*

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (4108 Pte. H. Marchant 1st. Bn. Ryl. W. Kent Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4108 Pte. H. Marchant. R.W. Kent Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine (2)* £100-£140

Henry Marchant, a gardener's labourer, was born in Bromley in 1875 and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Woolwich on 12 January 1894. Posted overseas to India and Malta, he transferred to the Mounted Infantry on 15 January 1904 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with £5 gratuity per Army Order No. 286 of 1912. Marchant was subsequently discharged at his own request after 18 years' service whilst suffering from inflammation of the neck glands.

Sold with copied service record and other research.

44 Pair: Private W. Ashwell, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was reported as missing in action at Twyfelaar on 13 February 1902

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (5104 Pte. W. Ashwell, 2nd. Rl. W. Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5104 Pte. W. Ashwell. Rl. W. Kent Regt.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £160-£200

William Ashwell was born in Chatham, Kent, in 1880, and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Maidstone on 12 January 1898. Posted to the 2nd Battalion as Private on 24 May 1898, his early service was marred by a conviction and imprisonment for breaking out of barracks and deficiencies of kit. Six month later he returned to the cells for 'forcing a sentry'. Posted to South Africa 16 March 1900, he soon caught the attention of his superiors for leaving his post whilst on active service; imprisoned for a further 42 days, he rejoined his comrades and was later reported as missing in action at Twyfelaar on 13 February 1902.

Awarded his mounted infantry and swimming certificates in 1903 and 1904, Ashwell at some time transferred to the 13th Mounted Infantry and joined the Army Reserve in 1908. He was discharged upon termination of his first period of engagement on 11 January 1910.

Sold with copied service record and research.

45 Four: Temporary Warrant Officer Class I H. Frost, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (TF-240447 Sjt. H. Frost. R.W. Kent R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1948 Pte. H. Frost. R.W. Kent R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (240447 T.W.O.Cl.1. H. Frost. R.W. Kent) *verdigris spots to reverse of VM, nearly very fine and scarce (4)* £240-£280

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

Herbert Frost served during the Great War in India and Mesopotamia as Regimental Sergeant-Major in the 5th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. He later served as Warrant Officer First Class with the 1/5th Battalion, attached General Nightingale's Column at Swara, Kurdistan.

Sold with copied research.

46 Four: Warrant Officer Class II W. L. Johnson, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (L-5971 W.O. Cl.2. W. L. Johnson. R.W. Kent R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (L-5971 R.Q.M. Sjt. W. L. Johnson. 11/R.W. Kent R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (L-5971 Q.M. Sjt. W. L. Johnson. R.W. Kent R.) *contact marks, generally nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Italy.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 May 1917.

William Lewis Johnson, a resident of Broadwater, was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for devotion to duty whilst serving as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. He later received the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity in March 1920.

Sold with copied research.

47 Four: Private F. Dawson, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment

British War Medal 1914-20 (1437 Pte. F. Dawson. R. W. Kent R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1437 Pte. F. Dawson. R. W. Kent R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200241 Pte. F. Dawson. R. W. Kent. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200241 Pte. F. Dawson. 4/R.W. Kent R.) *very fine (4)* £240-£280

Frank Dawson served during the Great War as a Private in the 1/4th Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on the North West Frontier of India (not entitled to a Victory Medal), and saw further service during the Third Afghan War. He was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order No. 23 of 1 February 1920, and was discharged on 31 March 1920.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and medal roll extract.

48 Seven: Colour Sergeant A. A. Spooner, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who served throughout the Siege of Malta from June 1940 to November 1942

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6339672. Pte. A. Spooner. R.W. Kent. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (6339672 C.Sjt. A. A. Spooner. R.W. Kent. R.) *nearly extremely fine (7)* £160-£200

Arthur Albert Spooner was born on 31 August 1906 and attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment at Warley in 1926. Gaining qualifications in map-reading at Guernsey and mathematics at Aldershot, he gained his 1st Class Army Certificate of Education in March 1932. Steadily promoted, he witnessed extensive service with the 2nd Battalion, his conduct being defined as 'exemplary'. The recipient's Army Service Record, adds:

'This N.C.O. joined the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt on 14th January 1926, and has completed 21 years' service with the Colours. He has seen active service with the Regiment in Palestine and was present throughout the Siege of Malta. He has been a C.Q.M.S. since 1942 and has served in this unit (13th Infantry Training Centre) in that rank since 1944. He is a very loyal, conscientious and willing N.C.O., he always does his best and readily accepts responsibility. He is a quick and accurate worker and thoroughly reliable. I can recommend him for a position of trust to any future employer with the greatest confidence. 10 Jan. 1947.'

Released from service, Spooner returned home to 7 Tufton Street, Maidstone, Kent. He later took his retirement at 26, Pedlescombe Road North, St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex.

Sold with a Royal West Kent silver shooting Medal, the reverse engraved 'Pte. Spooner. 3rd Bn Rifle Meeting 1931 Class B. Event 4.'; and copied service record.

49 **Six: Private E. J. Moon, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in 1943**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6342885. Pte E. Moon. R.W. Kent. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £120-£160

Edwin James Moon was born on 7 March 1916 and attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on 14 March 1934, his home town recorded as Maidstone. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served in India, Haifa, Malta and North Africa before being recorded as missing in the Aegean on 16 November 1943. Confirmed as a Prisoner of War 'in German hands', he spent over 18 months at Stalag XI-A camp at Altengrabow in Saxony-Anhalt; as home to 60,000 British, Australian, American, French, Belgian, Serb and Russian prisoners, the camp later bore witness to one of the last airborne operations of the Second World War, code named Operation *Violet*, where six teams of specialist Allied troops under the command of Major Worrall attempted to assure the protection of those within.

Repatriated home to England on 17 May 1945, Moon later sought permission from the military authorities to take employment overseas. He was discharged upon completion of engagement in 1954.

Sold with copied research including the recipient's Army Service Record.

50 **Five: Major V. Moth, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, late Royal West Surrey Regiment**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Major V. Moth. R.W.K.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £140-£180

Victor Moth was born in Frimley, Surrey, on 26 April 1909, and attested for the Queen's Royal Regiment Territorial Force at Guildford on 11 June 1930. Posted to the 5th Battalion, he attended annual training in 1927, 1928 and 1929, and was appointed Lance Corporal 4 October 1929. Posted to India from 1937-41, he was appointed to a commission on 14 April 1941; his Officer Service Record notes the granting of his Captaincy in the Royal West Kent Regiment on 1 October 1946, having changed his name by deed poll from Moth to De Havilland.

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming service in Jerusalem as Temporary Major with the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment; and a copied photograph of the '5th Battalion Officers', with the recipient identified.

51



Seven: Warrant Officer Class II L. W. Spalding, Queen's Own Buffs, Royal Kent Regiment, late Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and Military Provost Staff Corps

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22549499 Cpl. L-W. Spalding. M.P.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (22549499 Sgt. L. W. Spalding. R.W.K.) *with official corrections*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22549499 W.O.Cl.2. L. W. Spalding. Queens Own Buffs) *unit partially officially corrected on last*, mounted as originally worn, *very fine and scarce to unit (7)* £500-£700

Provenance: Philip Burman Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2018.

The Military Provost Staff Corps, formed in 1901, is one of the smallest Corps in the British Army. Its task is to provide the guards for military prisons. During the Korean War two prisons were established, one in Kure, Japan and one in Pusan. The latter was a joint Commonwealth unit run by Canadian, Australian and British Provost and known as the Canadian Provost Prison Unit. The aim of the prison was to "Turn bad soldiers into good soldiers" and in Korea was universally recognised as imposing a very harsh regime. In 1950 prisoners were required to dig their own prison cells 10ft x 10ft x 8 ft deep, which were covered by barbed wire. (Details of life in this unit are given in the book "*Chinese Hordes and Human Waves*" page 59, by B. A. H. Parritt).

Before being accepted into the Corps Spalding would have already been qualified to be a sergeant, been interviewed by two Boards, including one by a Brigadier, and would have to attend a 13 week Induction Course.

Korea Medals to the MPSC are very rare as only 15 members qualified.

52 *Five: Colour Sergeant B. L. Irons, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, late Middlesex Regiment*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (6200952 C/Sjt. B. L. Irons. R.W.K.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £100-£140

Bertram Leslie Irons was born on 10 October 1913 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 30 March 1930. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was appointed Lance Corporal on 2 January 1936 and was mustered in the trade of motor mechanic on 18 October 1939. He served with the British Expeditionary Force from 28 September 1939 to 31 May 1940, and returned to active service in North West Europe upon the D-Day landings, his Army Service Record stating 'NWE 5.6.44 to 6.11.45.'

Released from the Middlesex Regiment Class 'Z' Army Reserve 29 January 1946, Irons re-engaged to complete 22 years' service with the Colours on 13 March 1947, and was posted to the Royal West Kent Regiment. He served in Malaya during the Emergency, and was finally discharged on 11 May 1956, his address at that time noted as 26, Grove Road, Leytonstone, London. His testimonial further adds:

'An N.C.O. who can hold a position of trust and which he will carry out with zeal, vigour and enthusiasm. He is reliable, honest and trustworthy and fully capable of being left alone with his job... During his 22 years service he has had long experience with MT, including driving, stores and technical subjects. He is quiet by nature but a thoroughly steady type of man.'

Sold with copied service record.

53 *Pair: Corporal J. J. Pyman, Queen's Own Buffs, Royal Kent Regiment*

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (23524120 Pte. J. J. Pyman. Queens Own Buffs.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23524120 Cpl J J Pyman Queens) *edge nicks, good very fine and better, the first scarce to unit* (2) £160-£200

The Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment, was formed in March 1961 following the amalgamation of The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) and the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Deployed on a six-month tour of duty in the jungles of Borneo in June 1966 during the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation, the troops returned home via Hong Kong upon a return to peace. The Regiment existed for less than six years; on 31 December 1966 it merged with the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment, the Royal Sussex Regiment, and the Middlesex Regiment to form the Queen's Regiment.

54 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (**3383 W. Fagg. 50th Regt.**) contemporary engraved naming, pierced as issued with small loop suspension, *very fine* £80-£100

William Fagg was born in Dover in 1832 and attested for the 50th Regiment of Foot in his home town on 24 October 1849. A habitual offender, he served during the Crimean campaign and was discharged in consequence of a hernia on 14 April 1858, being no longer fit to carry out the duties of a soldier.

Sold with copied service record.

55



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**2872. Pte. C. Ford. 1/RI. W. Kent R.**) *some pitting, slight edge bruising, very fine* £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

1 officer and 27 other ranks of the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, were present at Abu Klea in the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment.

Charles Ford, a bricklayer by trade, was born in Portsmouth in 1861 and attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment at Gosport on 4 June 1879. Present during the Nile Expedition and at the Battle of Abu Klea on 17 January 1885, he returned home to England on 5 October 1885 and married Miss Annie Gosling at Portsea on 31 July 1886.

Sold with copied service record.

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- 56 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5599 Pte. W. Hubbard. RI: W. Kent Regt.) *edge bruising, better than nearly very fine* £120-£160

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

William Hubbard was born in Bermondsey, London, in 1882, and attested in his home city for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on 7 September 1899. Posted to the 2nd Battalion he served in South Africa from 1 September 1901 to 4 November 1902, followed by two years in Ceylon. Discharged 6 September 1911, he joined the Royal Field Artillery less than two weeks later, witnessing serving in France from 19 August 1914 as part of the British Expeditionary Force. Posted as Gunner to 41st Battery, R.F.A., 31 March 1915, he was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry during the Battle of the Somme and was discharged at Dover on 15 February 1919.

Sold with copied service record.

-
- 57 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (1700 Dmr. T. Collins. RI: W. Kent Regt.) *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

Thomas Collins was born in Woolwich, Kent, in 1881, and attested for the 3rd Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on 3 May 1898. Confirmed on the roll in the rank of Drummer, he was discharged on 2 May 1904.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

-
- 58 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (22309399 Pte. P. A. Whitmore. R.W.K.) *extremely fine* £100-£140

Patrick Anthony Whitmore was born in Plymouth on 17 August 1932 and joined the Royal West Kent Regiment as a National Serviceman on 14 March 1950. Posted from Shorncliffe to Singapore on 1 August 1951, he joined the Far East Land Forces (FARELF) at a time of considerable instability and civil unrest, most notable during the Maria Hertogh riots of the previous December which resulted in 18 dead and 173 injured.

Serving with the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, Whitmore qualified as a specialist assault pioneer in the latter months of 1951, but tragically died not long afterwards in consequence of a motor vehicle accident on 4 January 1952, aged 19, his Army Service Record adding: 'Sustained injuries of a serious nature, on duty, not to blame... Received accidental injuries which proved fatal whilst on operations in aid of Civil Power.' He is buried in Chera Road Christian Cemetery, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Sold with copied research.

-
- 59 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, G.VI.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22686402 Pte. J. R. E. Anderson. R.W.K.) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

60



The George Cross (exchange Empire Gallantry Medal) awarded to Miss Emma José Townsend, the first of only four lady recipients of the E.G.M.

George Cross (Miss Emma José Townsend, 6th September, 1932.) mounted on bow as worn, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £10,000-£14,000



Miss Townsend (second from right) with H.R.H. Princess Marie Louise, Odette Churchill, and Dorothy Thomas.

Provenance: Christie's, November 1965; Sotheby's, June 1970; Spink, September 1992.

E.G.M. *London Gazette* 6 September 1932:

'On the 9th May, 1932, W. J. Yeoman, a farmer of Kingsbridge, South Devon, having already murdered his wife and two children, made a brutal attack on his last surviving child in the South Hams Cottage Hospital at Kingsbridge. The boy, aged nine, was an in-patient under treatment at the Hospital and Yeoman attacked him as he lay in bed, first firing at him with a gun and then striking him with it several times. Miss Emma José Townsend of Portlemouth, Devon, who was visiting her sister at the hospital, heard cries of 'Help', and went into the ward. She showed great courage in closing with Yeoman and trying to prevent him from killing the boy. In the struggle Yeoman struck her with the barrel of the gun and cut her head open. It was necessary afterwards to stitch up the wound and she lost a quantity of blood.'

The boy died two days later and Yeoman was arrested and detained in a criminal lunatic asylum.

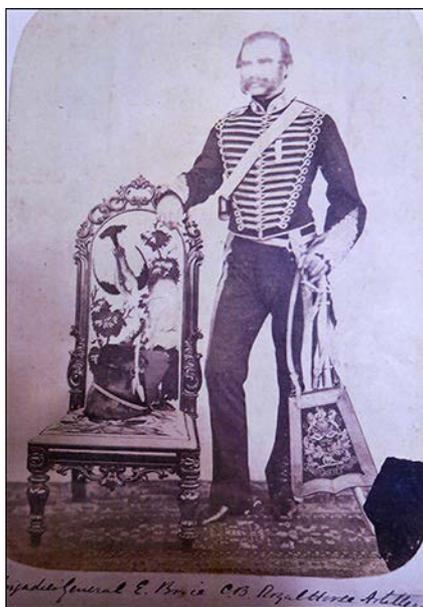
Emma José Townsend was born in Leicester on 1 January 1879, and moved to East Portlemouth, near Salcombe, Devon in 1926, together with her two sisters. By May 1932, one of her sisters had become seriously ill and was moved to the South Hams Cottage Hospital in Kingsbridge, where Emma Townsend visited her on that fateful day. She was presented with the E.G.M. by King George V at Buckingham Palace on 23 February 1933. This award was exchanged for the George Cross in March 1942 and is one of nine exchange awards given to women. Only four direct awards have been given to women, three of them posthumous. Miss Townsend attended the Garden Party which Her Majesty the Queen gave to the members of the V.C. and G.C. Association at Buckingham Palace on 17 July 1962, and was presented to the Queen. She died in her eighty-fifth year at Wimbledon, Surrey, on 8 March 1965.

Sold with 7pp extract from '*For Gallantry*' by Kenneth Hare-Scott which gives a full account of this incident.



An Indian Mutiny C.B. pair awarded to Brigadier-General Edward Brice, a veteran of the Coorg Expedition of 1834, who commanded 'F' Troop, Madras Artillery, throughout the campaign in Central India in 1858-59

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1859, makers mark 'WN', complete with correct gold swivel bar suspension and ribbon buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Bt. Major E. Brice, F. Tp. Madras Art.) *good very fine* (2) £3,000-£3,600



C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 1 March 1861.

Edward Brice was appointed Second Lieutenant, Madras Artillery, on 16 June 1826; First Lieutenant, Madras Artillery, 25 February 1828; Captain, by Brevet, 16 June 1841; Captain, Madras Artillery, 3 July 1845; Major, by Brevet, 20 June 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, by Brevet, 20 July 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Artillery, 5 November 1858; Colonel, Royal (Madras) Artillery, 25 September 1861; Inspector of Artillery with rank of Brigadier-General, from 1 November 1862.

Served in the expedition to Coorg in 1834 - was present at affair at crossing of the river, and Ramasamy, Kanaway, Beebaby, and Hunninghy; served also with the Saugor Field division under Major General Whitlock in 1858, was present at the affair at Kubrai 17th April 1858, and at the battle of Banda 19th April 1858. Brice commanded 'F' Troop, Madras Artillery, throughout the campaign in Central India.

The following extract is taken from the Memoirs of David Dinwiddie, who was Major Brice's troop sergeant major:

'To show you that all native troops during this time were not in open mutiny, I may mention that this very 'F' Troop when under the Command of Major Brice, in Secunderabad, was the means, under his well ordered plans, of keeping the large city of Hyderabad in awe and order, and under Providence, saved also the southern part of India from the fate of Bengal.

For this important service, I believe, Major Brice received his military honours, and now, 1864, holds a good situation as Inspector of Artillery. Just think of the respect the native Mussel-men of this Troop must have held their Commanding Officer in, when they fired at and killed a number of their own caste and countrymen at a moment when the whole city of fanatics were ready to break out at the slightest success of their leaders, and murder every man, woman, and child of European descent belonging to the garrison of Secunderabad, which is situated a few miles from the Residence of their King or Rajah, the Nizam. If the Sepoys in Hyderabad city had not been held in check by this native troop at this critical moment, the entire people of the country from Cape Comorin to the river Nurbuddah, might have committed themselves, under the example of the Madras Native Army, which had been hourly expected to break out in open rebellion as had been the case in Bengal, in May and June the preceding year, viz., 1857.'

Troop Sergeant-Major Dinwiddie makes many mentions of Brice in his memoirs and also describes a close escape from an exploding gun-limber in May 1858:

'Previous to finally quitting my troop; it was ordered out one morning, with a few of the 12th Lancers to reconnoitre the surrounding country, and to let the villagers know that they would be protected from the rebels, provided they would stay at home and cultivate the soil as heretofore. This being done, after a few hours fast riding, with the guns and Cavalry across country, we were on our way home, when an accident occurred, which proved more dangerous than the field of battle, viz., the blowing up of a gun-limber full of shot, shell and powder.

On the leading gun-limber two unfortunate natives sat, whom we had taken with us from Bandah as guides to show the way from village to village. The ground was rough over which we passed at a quick pace, this shook the limber boxes in which was packed the ammunition, which ignited through friction, a rather uncommon occurrence, but it should be remembered the weather was very hot. The ammunition had been carefully packed a few days previously. First a single loud report was heard, when we looked over our shoulders to see what was the cause; quick as thought three shells burst in succession. The next moment, the guides before mentioned were blown up in the air, torn into pieces, their clothing on fire, portions of their bodies, being afterwards found half-roasted; the guns and cavalry, which were all in the rear had timely seen the danger, and halted. The six horses, yoked to the doomed limber, two of them within a yard of it, on the first report rushed to the front in terror, the drivers having no control over them, and they were only brought to a stand, when the pole horses sank exhausted, having been burnt by the explosion and wounded by the splinters of the carriage and limber, which were blown to a thousand pieces.

Major Brice who commanded the party, and who was selected for this duty, on account of his knowledge of the language, Lieutenant Sewel, one of the subalterns of the Native troops, the Quarter Master Sergeant and myself were riding close in front of the leading horses. On the report of the explosion, our horses also stretched out at a full gallop in terror, but were closely followed by the exploding limber. We expected to have our bodies riddled by balls or splinters of wood and iron. In this case the strongest resistance to the force of the powder was from below, viz., from the strong frame of the carriage and axle tree-bed on which the two ammunition boxes were fixed, the consequence was, all the missiles of danger flew, sloping upwards over our heads, so we in front escaped uninjured: but the leading driver at the moment he was looking over his shoulder was struck on the mouth by a stray foot of one of the unfortunate guides, his lips were swollen for a few days; the centre driver, next in the rear, died of wounds received in his skull and neck; the pole driver, recovered of his wounds, which were (wonderful to say) very slight, he being next to the guides at a distance of two yards. One pole horse was shot to put him out of misery, the other five were soon fit for duty, a new limber was supplied from the large Park of Artillery, packed as its predecessor with ammunition, and the gun was again ready for action in a few hours after the accident. I shall always remember the blowing up of the limber, and thank God I escape. The families of the guides were paid a certain sum of money as compensation, and the widow of the unfortunate driver pensioned for life.

Major Brice had, previous to the accident of the limber, been suffering from his chest and the extreme heat; he was now unable to do effective duty, so his Medical man recommended a change of climate. Doctor Ford doing duty with the force, was also seriously ill at the same time, thus they both left the Army a few days after the limber affair on sick leave to Madras, to enjoy the cool and bracing breeze of the Neilgherry [Nilgiri] Hills; I was likewise ordered to accompany the two sick officers, and have an eye to their wants as far as Madras, and then join my new appointment at Palavaram. Accordingly I bid farewell to camp life for a time, and made the best of my way down the valley of the Ganges to Calcutta.'

Sold with copied research including the above-mentioned 'memoirs'.



The 'Burma War 1885-86' C.B. group of four awarded to Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley, who commanded the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment during the campaign, having been previously wounded in the leg at the storming of the inner Taku Fort, China, 21 August 1860

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1887, complete with swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon bar; China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (Lieut. W. H. B. Kingsley. 67th Regt.) officially impressed naming; Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Cabul (Major W. H. B. Kingsley. 67th Foot); India General Service 1854-94, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley 2d Bn. Hamps. R.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine or better (4)* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012

C.B. *London Gazette* 25 November 1887

William Henry Bell Kingsley was born on 28 August 1835, and gazetted Ensign in the 67th Foot on 1 June 1855. Promoted to Lieutenant in October 1857, he served with the regiment throughout the China war of 1860, including the action at Sinho, taking of Tongho, and was severely wounded in the leg at the storming of the inner Taku Fort; also present at the surrender of Peking. Kingsley raised and commanded a regiment of 600 Chinese at Shanghai and was in action during the Taiping Rebellion of 1862-63.

Promoted to Captain in May 1863, he served as A.D.C. to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1866, and was further promoted to Major in August 1872. Kingsley served with the 67th Foot throughout the Afghan war of 1878-80 and was present in the engagement at Charasia on 6 October 1879, and in the operations around Cabul in December 1879, including the investment of Sherpore (twice mentioned in despatches, and Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

Kingsley commanded the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, from August 1882 until 1886, including its service in the Burmese Expedition 1885-86, until after the capture of Mandalay (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazettes* 22 June 1886 and 2 September 1887, and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath). He was placed on Half Pay in August 1886, and commanded the Derby Regimental District, 1887-90. Kingsley was granted a Distinguished Service Pension on 3 April 1898, for general service. Colonel Kingsley died on 3 October 1901.

Sold with copied research.



An unusual 'Great Game' C.B. and Second Afghan War pair to awarded to Colonel Edward 'Ned' Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, who was deputed to undertake reconnaissance work in Persia in 1890-91

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with integral ribbon buckle; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Capt. E. Bruce. 19th B.L.) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *the last with edge bruise, very fine, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£1,800-£2,200*



C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 30 June 1905.

Edward Bruce was born on 2 February 1850, at St. Omer, France, son of Colonel John Bruce, 16th and 18th Regiments and his wife Johannah Jacoba, the daughter of Gregory Herklots, Judge of Trichinopoly. Shortly after Edward's birth his family sailed on the convict ship *Hashemy* to Western Australia where his father John had been appointed as Military Commandant of the Enrolled Pensioner Force (E.P.F.), a newly raised force to keep law and order in the colony, arriving at Fremantle on 25 October 1850.

The Bruce family became much loved citizens in the colony giving their names to Bruce Street and Mount Bruce. In 1854 John Bruce purchased 320 acres of land beside the Swan River for the sole inheritance of Edward which he called 'Ned's Land', known today as Nedlands, an affluent suburb of Perth. Edward later sub-divided his property giving rise to Webster, Edward, Thomas, Tyrrell and Stanley Streets.

John Bruce was a martinet with a stentorian voice. He drilled Edward and his younger brother Urban at daybreak each morning which, according to the local press, made the "welkin ring".

Edward or "browser" as he became called was educated first at Old Bishop's School, St. George's Terrace, Perth, under the mastership of George Hallett Sweeting, before finishing his studies in Ireland and passing for Sandhurst.

He was commissioned Ensign by purchase into the 39th Regiment, 10 July 1868; Probationer Indian Staff Corps, 21 August 1871; Lieutenant, 28 October 1871; transferred to Indian Staff Corps, 21 January 1874, appointed to 19th Lancers; Captain, 10 July 1880; Brevet Major, 10 July 1888; Lieutenant-Colonel, 22 July 1894; Colonel, 10 July 1898; Retired, 2 February 1907.

He formed one of the late King's escort during his memorable visit to India in 1875. He was present throughout the Afghan campaign of 1878-80 with the 19th Lancers and Mentioned in Despatches (*G.G.O.* 326 of 1880) for Ahmed Khel, attached 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

On the 19 April 1880, Sir Donald Stewart led a mixed force to Guznee, where the mullahs harangued the Ghazees who poured down from the hills in fanatical hordes. With upwards of three thousand men they covered the ground rapidly rushing into the 19th Lancers who were unable to form. With unseated cavalry horses, smoke and dust, the Ghazees rushed to within a few yards of the knoll where Sir Donald Stewart and his staff were positioned. The day was saved by the officers of the Goorkhas and Sikhs who formed rallying squares and volleys of rifle fire arrested the Ghazees charge. Several cavalry charges by the 2nd Punjab Cavalry completed the rout of the enemy whose estimated loss amounted to over 1000 killed. The 19th lancers losses were 53 killed and wounded and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry losses amounted to 25 killed and wounded. Total casualties amounted to 115 killed and wounded.

In 1890 Edward was deputed by the Intelligence Branch at Calcutta to enter Persia, ostensibly to purchase mules, an operation dating back to Major Probyn at the start of the Second Afghan War. By 1890 India was increasingly concerned at the rise of Russian activity so these 'mule purchasing' trips took on the added importance of achieving undercover reconnaissance work. Major Bruce spoke fluent Persian and Punjabi with J. G. Lorimer's *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf*, Part II 1915, showing that Bruce entered Persia in 1890, spent November in Arabistan and then went to Isfahan where he remained until September 1891. He examined 10,953 mules of which he purchased 64 for the artillery and 1,727 for transport work.

Bruce had arrived in Persia at the Port of Mahommerah with Captain William Daniel McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, who was fluent in Russian [Sold DNW 25 November 2015]. Their reconnaissance trip through Arabistan was written up by McSwiney at the request of Major Bruce [IOR MSS EUR F112/397 dated 1891 refers]. The reconnaissance report forms all of Appendix "A". It took them up the Karun River to Shuster and Dizful, thence across the Bakhtiari mountains to Isfahan. Travel in the winter of 1890-91 was harsh in the extreme.

His report describes road and track conditions, river crossings, villages, food and fodder availability. Waters were tested for brackishness and potability. Some of the tracks were impassable to ride and porters had to be hired to traverse some of the terrain. Other areas could camp half a battalion and a mountain battery. Deep snow hampered much of the trip with muleteers reluctant to go further in places. Climbing up the 1000 foot passes, in the middle of winter was euphemistically called "difficult". One of the main conclusions was that wheeled transport was out of the question and mules would provide the best means of transport. On arrival at Isfahan he left McSwiney and commenced his mission to purchase the mules.

He married Christian Webster, daughter of his commanding officer General Webster, at Lucknow on 12 February 1874, and had issue four sons and three daughters. The family was not without tragedy. His brother Urban, who had been born in Australia, fell to his death from an open hotel window in The Straits Settlement of The Dindings, Malaya, suffering from somnambulism brought on by fever. One daughter was accidentally burnt to death as a young woman and two of his sons were to die in the Great War.

Colonel Edward Bruce died on 6 June 1911, at Westgate on Sea, Kent.

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

For the medal awarded to the recipient's son, Major S. M. Bruce, 37th Lancers, who was killed in action Persia in May 1915, see Lot 430.



A Colonial C.M.G. pair awarded to C. W. Lees, Esq., Treasurer, Nigeria, late Nigerian Land Contingent

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (L.Cpl. C. W. Leese. Nig. L. Ctgt.) *the first with small chips to both centres, otherwise toned, good very fine* (2) £400-£500

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1932: 'Charles William Leese, Esq., Treasurer, Nigeria.'

Sold with Colonial Office letter, dated 17 May 1932, informing Leese of proposed award of C.M.G.



The unique Great War C.B.E., 'Niger Sudan Campaign 1897' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Colonel A. J. Arnold, 3rd Hussars

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top riband bar, pin removed from this; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (Lieut. A. J. Arnold. 3/Hussars); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (Lt. Colonel A. J. Arnold. 3/Drgn: Gds.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Bt. Col. A. J. Arnold); Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897, silver issue (Brevet Lt-Col. A. J. Arnold D.S.O.) the last five mounted as worn, *the first with chips to white enamel and minor losses to both wreaths, otherwise better than very fine* £6,000-£8,000 (6)

Only 36 known British army recipients of the rare Royal Niger Company medal in silver. The medal was awarded to Africans in bronze with clasp 'Nigeria' and numbered on the edge.

The only D.S.O. awarded for the 'Niger Sudan Campaign 1897'.

Alfred James Arnold was born in Manchester on 10 April 1866, third son of Alfred Rr Arnold, and Durnvilia, daughter of W. J. Taaffe, County Dublin. He was educated at a private school, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and originally enlisted into the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1886. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, in 1893, and joined the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1894. He commanded the same from 1895 to 1899 and commanded troops throughout the Niger Sudan Campaign operations of 1895-96, including the battles of Egbon, Bida and Ilorin in 1897, being mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 11 June 1897) promoted to Captain and Brevet Major. He received the Medal and clasp, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 15 June 1897): "Alfred James Arnold, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, commanding the Forces of the Royal Niger Company; In recognition of services during the Niger Sudan Campaign."



The *Galloping Third* by Hector Bolitho records:

'When the regiment returned to Aldershot, in May 1895, Lieutenant Chaworth-Musters took his detachment, with their wigs and costumes and ancient matchlocks, to the Royal Tournament at the Agricultural Hall in Islington. Eighteen months later, this 'most promising' young officer, 'an excellent rider, and a good sportsman', was leading the mounted troops of the Royal Niger Company, during one of the little wars waged by the European Powers in the 'scramble for Africa'. In this instance, the enemy was the powerful Mahommedan emir of Nupe, 350 miles up the Niger. The 3rd Hussars deserve some credit for the success of the expedition: another of their officers, Major A. J. Arnold, was in command of the 500 Hausas who defeated upwards of 20,000 of the emir's troops at Bida, on January 26, 1897, and then marched to Illorin, where all the district submitted to the authority of the Company. The journals of the time recall the wild outburst of joy among the negroes who had thus been 'secured from slave-raiding'. Major Arnold received the D.S.O.:

Lieutenant Chaworth-Musters, who had been 'foremost in setting an example to the native levies', was unfortunately 'stricken down with fever' and he died on the ship that was bringing him home.'

Arnold became Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on 3 March 1898, and served on the Niger in 1899, on the Expedition to Siam, being promoted to Major and given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 July 1899. For his services in the Transvaal War of 1901 he was mentioned in Despatches on 7 March 1899, and received the Medal with clasp. He was given the Brevet of Colonel on 8 July 1905. Colonel Arnold retired on 14 November 1906. He was 'Inspector of Exploitation for the Portuguese Chartered Company at Beira, Mozambique in East Africa, 1899-1913, receiving an annual salary of £1500 from the Mozambique government, whilst drawing no pay as an officer of the British Army. During the Great War he commanded the 20th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, at home, 1914-15, and the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Gibraltar from August 1915, being mentioned for services during the war in 1918, and created Commander of the Order of the British Empire on 1 January 1919. The British War Medal is confirmed as his sole entitlement for the Great War. Colonel Arnold was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Sold with some copied research including Medal Index Card.



An interesting K.H. group of three awarded to Captain Ludwig Von Borstel, 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion, who was severely wounded at St Etienne, near Bayonne in February 1814

The Royal Guelphic Order, K.H. (Military) Knight's, breast badge, reverse with monogram 'GR' MDCCCXV, ring suspension; Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive (Louis Von Borstel, Capt. 1st Line Bn. K.G.L.); **Germany, Hanover**, Wilhelmskreuz for 25 years service as an officer, WR IV, gold (14ct, 9.63g), gold marks to suspension ring, *about extremely fine, the M.G.S. retaining most of its original frosted finish (3)* £8,000-£10,000

Provenance: Morton & Eden, May 2004 (M.G.S. only, Hanoverian awards added to complete entitlement).

Hermann Christian Ludwig von Borstel was born in Hanover on 16 September 1776. He was one of the original members of the King's German Legion, being commissioned, without purchase, on 17 March 1804, aged 28, into Captain Marschalk's No 2 Company of the 1st Line Battalion. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 24 March 1804, with temporary rank (exact date of confirmation as Lieutenant is not known as his papers were lost in the wreck of the *Augustus Caesar* - see below) before being promoted, again without purchase, to Captain on 17 August 1809. Ludwig 'anglicised' his name when he came to England with the K.G.L., initially from Hermann Christian Ludwig von Borstel to the simpler Louis von Borstel. Later he changed the French sounding Louis to the more English sounding Lewis Borstel, which is the style he used to sign his service record in February 1829, even though the record shows his full Hanoverian name. He reverted to his correct German given names on his eventual retirement back to Hanover.

Ludwig von Borstel accompanied the expedition to Hanover in 1805 as part of the Anglo-Austro-Russian alliance formed to combat Napoleon's forces which were advancing south out of northern Germany. Following Napoleon's victory over the Austrians at Austerlitz in December 1805, control of Hanover fell to the Prussians and the Legion was immediately ordered to withdraw to England.

Shipwreck and Capture

Borstel next accompanied the successful expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Following the capitulation of the Danes in September of that year, several ships were lost in a storm on the return journey to England. Three companies of the 1st line Battalion were embarked in the *Augustus Caesar* transport which, on the night of 27 October, came into a violent collision with the ship of war H.M.S. *Inflexible*, of sixty-four guns. The bowsprit of the man-of-war, bearing down upon the larboard side of the transport, passed through her main chains and carried away her mainmast. The masts, yards, and rigging of both vessels then got foul of each other and the smaller ship, thus entangled, became exposed to the tremendous thumping of the man-of-war, which threatened soon to reduce her to a wreck. Every effort was made on both sides to get clear, but the darkness of the night and the heavy sea rendered this extremely difficult, and nearly an hour had passed before the vessels could be disengaged. Meantime, five of the officers, Captain Laroche, Lieutenants von Borstel, Schlatter, Heine, and Colonel Ompteda, and about a hundred non-commissioned officers and men of the Legion, ventured to attempt escaping from the transport into the *Inflexible*. This was a hazardous experiment, as well in consequence of the violent concussion of the vessels, as of the number of spars that were falling about; however, although many were wounded, with the exception of one man, the whole gained the deck of the ship. By this time the transport presented a deplorable appearance. Of her three masts, the foremast alone remained standing; large breaches down to the very edge of the water had been made in both her sides; twelve out of fourteen guns which she carried had been either torn away, or forced through the deck into the hold; her boats were driven from their fastenings and damaged, and the whole of her bulwark had been carried away.

Thus disabled, she was totally incapable of following the fleet, which on the morning of the 30th was completely out of sight, and the wind coming on to blow a gale from the westward on the following day, she was driven before it towards the coast of Holland. Land was first seen on the morning of the 31st, and now the apprehension arose that the ship might be dashed upon the beach, for they could find no holding ground at sufficient distance from the coast to be secured against a land attack, and the vessel had drifted within half gunshot of the shore, before she could be brought to anchor. The sea broke over her with violence, and it did not seem probable that her shattered hull would hold much longer together; at noon, however, the gale subsided and some hope of safety was entertained. But now came the perils of the land, for the Dutch, who were allied to the French, having descried the vessel, had brought down a few guns to the shore, and from these soon opened a fire upon the luckless transport. The English signal of distress was then made, which caused the firing to be for a time suspended, but towards evening it was resumed, and continued until the master of the transport had been made by signal to understand that he was required to hoist a lantern at the mast head, which being done, the firing ceased, and the vessel, which had received but little additional injury from the ill directed shots, was left unmolested until morning. A Dutch naval officer then came off to the transport, and demanded the surrender of all on board as prisoners of war. Colonel von Ompteda felt that he had no alternative but to submit to this requisition, and his whole force, amounting to nine officers, and more than two hundred non-commissioned officers and soldiers, were, together with the crew of the vessel, disembarked and marched to the Hague, from which the landing place was about six miles distant.

They were to have retained their baggage, but the boats being occupied, till nightfall with the disembarkation of the men its removal could not be attempted before morning, and then the vessel was no longer visible; for the wind getting up in the night, her destruction had been completed. During the violent storm several ships were wrecked, and 226 officers and men of the legion were drowned in the Channel, with another 450 or so captured on the beaches.

The men were afterwards removed to the fortress of Löwenstein, and the officers placed on their parole at Gorcum, The latter were exchanged, and returned to England in the following spring; but the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, being principally natives of those provinces which formed the new kingdom of Westphalia, were forced to enter the service of king Jerome [Napoleons' brother who he had made king of Westphalia] which was a conglomeration of several occupied German states. From this rule, however, the greater part took the first opportunity of emancipating themselves.

The Peninsula War

Von Borstel served throughout the war in Spain and Portugal from 1808 until 1813, and in the south of France in 1813 and 1814. He took part in the crossing of the Douro, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, storming of Burgos, battle of Vittoria, action at Tolosa, siege of St Sebastian, battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and at the storming of St Etienne, near Bayonne, on which occasion von Borstel was severely wounded.

St Etienne, near Bayonne, February 1814

Lewis von Borstel was severely wounded leading his company at the storming of the French entrenchment at St Etienne village on the Bordeaux Road, outside Bayonne, on 27 February 1814.

Ludlow Beamish describes the action in his *History of the King's German Legion*:

'It was arranged that the centre of the enemy's position at St. Etienne should be attacked by the line brigade of the King's German Legion, under major-general Hinuber; the right, by the light brigade under colonel Bussche, and the left by the guards; it so happened, however, that the movement against the centre was commenced before that against the flanks, and the brunt of the action fell upon the line battalions of the legion.

No sooner did the enemy discover the advance of the German troops than they opened a hot fire upon them, their picquets disputing the ground from behind the garden walls of the numerous villas on the heights, while a heavy fire was poured down from the village and fortified church of St. Etienne, as well as from the line of entrenchments on the Bordeaux road.

General Hinuber immediately decided upon storming the village which was the key to the enemy's position, and lieutenant colonel Bodecker of the first line battalion was directed to conduct the attack. This officer accordingly advanced with six companies of his battalion, supported by the fifth line battalion, while the light battalions under Bussche pressed forward on his left, and pushing vigorously up the heights, he carried the place in the most gallant manner. At the same time the skirmishers of the first and fifth battalions, under captain von Rettberg and lieutenants von Brandis and Wilding, supported by the companies of captains von Borstel and Hodenberg, and the second line battalion under lieutenant-colonel von Beck attacked the entrenchments on the Bourdeaux road. These entrenchments were extremely strong, all the contiguous houses being loop-holed, but the brave assailants stormed them with the bayonet, captured a gun, and made prisoners of two officers and about forty men. This assault brought the troops within two hundred yards of the advanced works of the citadel, from whence a galling fire was poured upon them, and, for the moment, they were unable to bring away the gun.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, a strong column of the enemy was seen again advancing from the citadel to retake the position. These were immediately met by the skirmishers of the first and second line battalions, part of those of the fifth under colonel Ompteda, and the companies of captains Purgold and Wenkstern of the second line battalion. A general charge was made by these troops against the enemy with the bayonet, which drove them back, but unwilling to relinquish so important a position, they rallied in the course of half an hour, and renewed the attempt. The same troops again charged and put them to flight, rushing on with a degree of impetuosity that was not to be withstood, and on this occasion, they brought away the gun. The brigades now maintained the post with the same determined spirit which they had shewn in the attack, and no farther effort to regain it was this day made by the enemy.

The loss of the legion on the 27th, was extremely severe. The officers, setting a noble example to their men, exposed themselves with a degree of intrepidity which nothing could exceed, and justly entitled them to a high place in the official account of the engagement. Lieutenant Charles Meyer of the second line battalion was killed, and lieutenants Heimbruch of the first, and Witzendorf of the second light battalion were mortally wounded; major Chuden, captains Rautenberg, Frederick Wynecken, Petersdorff, von Borstel, Rettberg, William Rautenberg, Linsingen; lieutenants Wolrabe, Fahle, Tobin, Holtzermann, Atkins, Witzendorf, Marwedel, Rossing, Wilding, Drysdale, Wichmann, Decken, Augustus Meyer, Rothard, Schuroth, Korsham, and Klinsohr were all wounded, the greater number severely; general Hinuber received a contusion, and the total killed, wounded and prisoners in the five battalions, amounted to not less than three hundred and twenty-eight officers and soldiers.'

Lewis von Borstel did not participate in the final battles of Orthes and Toulouse in early 1814, nor in the battle of Waterloo, as he was still recovering from the severity of the wounds he received at Bayonne. In recognition of his services at Bayonne, he was promoted to major by brevet and subsequently, 28 February 1815, granted a pension of £100 per annum in consideration of the wounds he received on that occasion. He was placed on half-pay on the retired list on 24 February 1816, upon the dissolution of the K.G.L., having served 11 years and 10 months with the colours. He subsequently served, most probably in an administrative position, at Buxtehude, a port town in the Kingdom of Hannover. In 1821 he was awarded the Hanoverian Guelphic Order (3rd class Knight) for his services in the K.G.L., and, in 1838 he received the King William Cross in gold for 25 years' service. This decoration for officers was introduced in 1837 by William IV, 25 years after the battle of Salamanca, in which battle, and at Garcia Hernandez immediately following, the K.G.L. so distinguished themselves that they were accepted into the British Army as equals to their British comrades, with rights to a pension or 'half-pay' from the British Government.

Major Herman Christian Ludwig von Borstel died just short of his 74th birthday, at Buxtehude on 25 June 1850.

Sold with comprehensive research including copied Statement of Services in 1829, all saved to a USB memory stick.



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

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribbon bar; Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (C. A. G. Roberts.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. C. A. G. Roberts, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. C. A. G. Roberts. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1911, *good very fine* (6) *£1,400-£1,800*

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

'For Service on the Mediterranean Station.'

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

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

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

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

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

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Mesopotamia' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Watson, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and died at Tembura, Southern Sudan, during the Aliab Dinka campaign on 18 January 1920

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (Lieut: A. Watson. R.A.M.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Col. S. [*sic*] Watson.); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. Watson.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-22, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Aliab Dinka, unnamed as issued, the clasp incorrectly affixed to the reverse side of the medal, *good very fine and better* (5) £1,800-£2,200

Approximately 37 clasps for Aliab Dinka awarded to British officers.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 17 March 1917; citation published 26 April 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward under very heavy fire, before his own unit was ordered to advance, and commenced to dress the wounded of another battalion. He worked untiringly under fire both day and night, never resting until all the wounded had been brought in.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 15 August 1917 and 27 August 1918 (both Mesopotamia)

Allan Watson was born on 7 March 1887, the son of the Reverend W. Watson, of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 30 January 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1914, and was promoted Captain on 30 March 1915. Proceeding to Mesopotamia, he was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He saw further service during the Aliab Dinka campaign in the southern Sudan, and died at Tembura, Sudan, on 18 January 1920. He is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Khartoum War Cemetery, Sudan.

Note: The recipient's Medal Index Card gives the rank for the British War and Victory Medals a Captain; presumably the medals were either incorrectly named or incorrectly despatches.



A Great War D.S.O. and U.S.A. Military Order of the Dragon group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Craik, 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse), Indian Army, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; China 1900, no clasp (Lieut. J. Craik. 19th Bl. Lcrs.) official correction to regimental number; 1914-15 Star (Major J. Craik.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. Craik.); Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, unnamed as issued, complete with integral silver riband buckle; **United States of America**, Military Order of the Dragon, China 1900 (J. Craik. Captain. 19th Lancers. No. 207.) complete with original embroidered riband and integral top Pagoda suspension brooch, *light contact marks to the earlier medals, otherwise good very fine or better* (7) £2,800-£3,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918: 'James Craik, Major (Temp. Lt-Col.), Reserve of Officers, Retired Pay, Lancers, Indian Army.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 December 1917 and 20 December 1918.

James Craik was born on 24 November 1871 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on 7 November 1891. Promoted Lieutenant on 14 July 1893, he transferred to the Indian Army on 18 July 1896, and was appointed to the 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse), being employed with the 16th Bengal Lancers during the China Expeditionary Force in 1900. Promoted Captain on 10 July 1901, he was employed with Imperial Service Troops as Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States Cavalry, Umballa, from December 1903 to December 1908, and was appointed Squadron Commander, 19th Lancers, on 1 November 1906. Promoted Major on 7 November 1909, he retired in 1912. Recalled for duty as Transport Officer following the outbreak of the Great War, he served as Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport from 15 May 1916, and was appointed Assistant Director General of Transportation with the rank of temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 May 1917. For his services during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and was appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

70 A fine Second War 'Italian theatre' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Major L. C. Downing, Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Capt. L. C. Downing (M.B.E.) R.A.) *good very fine* (7) £200-£240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 24 August 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Italy. 5th Sept. 1943 to 31st Dec. 1943. This officer has rendered invaluable service continually over a period of many years, more especially during the period under review. During the Trigno, Sangro and Ortona Battles, the Regiment were deployed in an AA and Medium Role in the Forward areas.

The Battery under his command was at all times most ably and efficiently led, inflicting considerable casualties upon the enemy both in the air and on the ground. His application of field gunnery was most noteworthy. During the period under review he worked incessantly both by night and by day, without personal thought, under trying and most difficult conditions, in face of great danger, between his troops, thereby encouraging them to still greater success. At all times this officer carries out his duties in a most soldierly like manner and sets a magnificent example to all Ranks under his command.'

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

Leonard Charles Downing was born in Islington in 1909 and attested for the Royal Artillery as Gunner on 9 April 1940. Appointed to a commission soon thereafter, he was Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the M.B.E. for service with the 51st (London) H.A.A. Regiment, Royal Artillery. Assigned to 6th Army Group (Royal Artillery), the 51st were heavily involved in airfield and railhead defence duties, followed by intense periods of assault in support of 1st Canadian Division; encouraged by Brigadier Murray MacIntyre, the Gunners were increasingly called upon to use their versatile 3.7-inch H.A.A. guns for ground support tasks, even wire cutting. This unconventional deployment proved so successful that during the winter of 1943-44, over two thirds of available H.A.A. guns were deployed in forward areas to harass the enemy. Employing HF (Harassing Fire), CB (Counter Battery) and CM (Counter Mortar) shoots, the 51st H.A.A. Regiment also developed a technique known as 'Honey Combing'; the use of this method which involved the firing of accurate air bursts over enemy A.A. positions later proved highly valuable during the assault on the Gothic Line.



A Second War M.B.E., D.S.C. group of six attributed to Lieutenant W. S. MacDonald, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, a pre-war footballer for Queens Park F.C. who was capped four times by Scotland Amateurs and was decorated for the sinking of U-433, on 16 November 1941

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1942 and additionally privately engraved 'Lt. W. S. Mc.Donald [sic] R.N.V.R. H.M.S. Marigold.', hallmarks for London 1942, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *very fine (6)* £800-£1,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette*, 9 March 1943.

D.S.C. *London Gazette*, 11 April 1942.

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 27 January 1942.

William Sinclair MacDonald, a Schoolmaster from Govan, Glasgow, who played football as a Wing Half for Queens Park F.C., Edinburgh City F.C. and was capped four times at amateur level for Scotland, was born in Caithness on 28 August 1911. He was commissioned into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve for service during the Second War and was in command of H.M.S. *Marigold* on 16 November 1941 in the Mediterranean Sea, east of Gibraltar, when she sunk U-433 with the loss of six lives. Subsequently Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, he was further created a Member of the Order of the British Empire whilst serving in H.M.S. *Borage*. Post war, he returned to teaching and at the time of his retirement in 1971, was serving as Rector of Inverness Royal Academy. He died, aged 66, in 1978.

Sold with copied research.

x72

A post-War 'Civil Division' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant O. N. Fasey, 13th (County of London) Battalion (Princess Louise's Kensington Battalion), London Regiment, later Senior Executive Officer, Board of Trade

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (350693 A. Sgt. O. N. Fasey. 13-Lond. R.); Defence Medal, *good very fine (4)* £140-£180

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1958: Owen Nelson Fasey, Esq., Senior Executive Officer, Board of Trade.

Owen Nelson Fasey attested for the 13th (Princess Louise's Kensington) Battalion, London Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, subsequently transferring to the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He joined the Ministry of Pensions as a Clerk in 1921, and moved to the Imports Advisory Committee, Board of Trade, in 1932. Advanced Senior Executive Officer, he was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1958 New Year's Honours' List, shortly before his retirement.

'He was handsome, fair-haired, with piercing blue eyes and Nelsonian nose. He walked as if he were permanently on the deck of a ship. He was a daredevil, and his main aim appeared to be to force his way into the German area of the camp and then hack his way out with a metaphorical cutlass.'

Major P. R. "Pat" Reid, M.B.E., M.C., on his fellow escaper "Billie" Stephens in *The Colditz Story*.

'By midday we had spread the search net to the 20-mile limit with the word *Hasenjagd*. That means "Hare Hunt", but it was often taken to indicate "Wild Goose Chase" ... How could anyone get past the sentry who was parading back and forth in the middle of the German yard? How could any prisoner get out of the windows on the prisoners' side of that yard in the full glare of the searchlights without the sentry seeing him?'

Reinhold Eggers, German Security Officer, Colditz.



The unique, important, and well-documented Second War St. Nazaire raid and Colditz "home-run" D.S.C. and Bar group of seven awarded to Commander W. L. "Billie" Stephens, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve: having commanded the M.Ls employed in Operation *Chariot*, and been taken prisoner after his own launch was set on fire and abandoned under point-blank fire - but not before raising his hip-flask atop the burning wreckage for a final "quick one" prior to entering the icy water - he made a successful bid for freedom with "Pat" Reid and two others from from Colditz Castle in October 1942, a breakout enacted under the cover of the P.O.W's orchestra conducted by Douglas Bader and culminating with the four men squeezing naked through a narrow vent 'like toothpaste out of a tube!'

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1942', and the Bar '1943', hallmarks for London '1942', in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Officer's Decoration, G.V.I.R., undated, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Gratitude, 2nd Class, silver, together with a set of related dress miniature medals, a "France Libre" lapel badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse numbered '6259', the recipient's gold (9 ct.) cigarette case, by W.N. Ltd., Birmingham hallmarks for 1929, with the raised initials 'B.S.' in upper left corner, and original documents including unique Identity Passes forged at Colditz, *extremely fine (lot)*

£40,000-£50,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 21 May 1942:

'For great gallantry, daring and skill in the attack on the German naval base at St. Nazaire.'

The original recommendation - submitted by Commander R. E. D. Ryder, V.C., R.N. - states: 'Lieutenant-Commander Stephens was Senior Officer of the M.Ls taking part in the raid on St. Nazaire and took a leading part in the training, organisation and administration of the 16 M.Ls under him. Although his own craft was sunk before actually reaching his landing place, I consider that by his example and good leadership he set a very high standard for those craft that passed him as a blazing wreck, most gallantly pressing forward the attack.'

D.S.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 16 March 1943 - as per the recipient's M.I. 9 debrief

William Lawson Stephens was born in Holywood, Northern Ireland in August 1911, the scion of a prominent Ulster family, and was educated at Shrewsbury before joining the family firm of shippers and timber merchants. Also a pre-war member of the "Wavy Navy", in which he was appointed a Midshipman in April 1930, at H.M.S. *Caroline*, the Belfast base, he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant by the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, when he was posted to *Hornet*, the Coastal Forces base at Gosport.

St. Nazaire

By the time Combined Operations started to plan its daring raid against the *Normandie* dry-dock at St. Nazaire, Stephens had transferred to *St. Christopher*, the Coastal Forces base at Fort William, and it was from here, in early 1942, in the acting rank of Lieutenant-Commander, that he was ordered south to take up appointment as C.O. of M.Ls for the forthcoming enterprise, code named Operation "Chariot".

On the night in question - 27-28 March 1942 - he was embarked with his crew of 17 men in Motor Launch 192, together with Captain M. C. "Micky" Burn, K.R.R.C., and 14 men of No. 6 Troop, No. 2 Commando. Stephens takes up the story in his unpublished memoir:

'Then I remember the first shot the enemy fired at us. I think it was a 40mm. In any case it was a tracer, a beautiful bright red colour and as it sailed towards us I couldn't imagine that if it hit us it was going to harm us. It looked just like the rockets we used to fire on Guy Fawkes' night in the days before the War. Very shortly afterwards I was disillusioned. Then I remember too, when we were much further up the river and the enemy had already started to fire intermittently at us, still being uncertain whether we were friend or foe, how suddenly we saw a Morse lamp flickering from the M.G.B. ahead of us with Commander Ryder on board. He was sending a message to the shore in German trying to bluff the enemy into thinking that one of their own convoys was approaching. We waited in breathless suspense for the result, the enemy had in the meantime stopped firing at us and most of the searchlights had been extinguished. Every second now was vital to us, we were only about one and a half miles from our objective, or four and a half minutes, if we maintained speed. Then, suddenly, we got our answer: all at once the searchlights came on again and the guns commenced to fire in real earnest. We opened fire too and the ensuing display was quite unbelievable - no fireworks have I ever seen equalled it.

My boat, which was Number 1 of the M.Ls was meanwhile keeping its station on the starboard quarter of the destroyer *Campbeltown*, and things were getting pretty hot. *Campbeltown* was hit again and again and anything which missed her astern was passing mighty close to us! No praise can be too high for our gunners; I don't mean particularly those in my boat, but all our gunners. They were magnificent and continued to fire quickly and with accuracy, and when one was killed or wounded, another stepped in, took his place and continued.

All went well until we were almost abeam of the Old Mole and within 200 yards of our objective. We had been bit a number of times, but were still quite seaworthy, and whilst we had some wounded, they were none of them serious. Then our luck ran out and they got us twice at point-blank range with something very large, probably about 4-inch. The results were sudden and disastrous: both engines and the steering went and the boat was swung hard-a-port by the impact of the shells hitting her. By chance, however, we managed to come more or less alongside the Old Mole allowing a few of the Commandos to climb up the wall and get ashore. My signalman also managed to get ashore, the idea being that we should put a line across to him and make fast. Unfortunately he was killed before he could do this and the boat, having hit the wall of the Mole very hard, immediately rebounded some 15 feet and we were left with neither engines nor steering and all the while being subjected to point-blank fire from a 20mm. gun ashore. The damage was frightful, there was virtually no engine room left and some incendiaries must have hit our tanks, because we were blazing fiercely in the petrol compartment.

It was then decided that as there was no possibility of saving the boat, the best course to adopt was to abandon ship and get ashore in order to join up with our forces who should by this time have landed a little further up river. We got everyone into the water all right, including our wounded, but owing to the number of soldiers we still had on board, there wasn't room for everyone on the Carley Floats and consequently some of us had to swim ashore. I shall always remember those last moments on board. There was practically no firing at us by this time, it being too obvious to the enemy that we had already "had it", and they were concentrating on other targets. I stood right up in the bows and whilst getting out my flask to have a last "quick one" I looked around me. The scene was indescribable. We were burning furiously as were two other boats astern of us a little further out in the river. It was a very sad sight. Tracer was still flying in all directions and the whole scene was brilliantly illuminated by searchlights. After a very long pull at my flask (little did I realise when I should next taste whisky), I slid over the bows on a line and into the water and my God! It was cold! I started to swim at first quite slowly and casually because it was only 60 or 70 yards ashore, then harder as I suddenly realised the current was carrying me fast down stream and away from any possible landing place. I kicked off my flying boots - something I was to regret bitterly later - and swam as I've never swam before. I had to fight to stop myself panicking. Slowly I began to make headway, time seemed interminable, but I suppose I had only been in the water seven or eight minutes when I reached a small slipway and, having arrived at it, I just lay there half in and half out of the water and quite exhausted. At that moment I didn't really care much what happened to me; however, someone, I think my First Lieutenant, pulled me clear and after a minute or two I became more or less normal. We found that only one of our party had not made the shore. Really remarkable considering how strong the current was just there.

The next thing to do was to get along the docks and so join up with our own forces. If we had known a bit more about evasion in those days we might have managed it, but as we tried it - almost marching in three's and with not even a revolver amongst us - it was quite hopeless and sure enough we were spotted by a platoon after we had gone about 20 yards. We all ran and tried to hide behind some huge rolls of wire netting on the quay. After that it was just a question of minutes until we were rounded up and made to understand that we must hold our hands up; and so at 2.30 a.m. on 28 March 1942, I became a prisoner of war.'

Stephens was awarded one of 17 D.S.Cs for the raid, while his Telegraphist, G. C. Davidson, received the D.S.M., and his Chief Motor Mechanic, G. S. Snowball, and Ordinary Seaman G. H. Hallett, posthumous M.I.Ds. At least two other ratings from 192 were killed, namely Ordinary Seamen A. E. Hale and H. W. Little, these in addition to several of Captain "Micky" Burn's No. 6 Troop. He was awarded the M.C.; see also *Storming St. Nazaire*, by James G. Dorrian, for several first hand accounts of 192's fate.

Prisoner of War - Early Escapes

In the immediate aftermath of the raid, Stephens and his party of survivors experienced the sharp end of German hospitality, including been lined-up against a church wall, with 'three of the enemy facing us in a very menacing way with their machine-guns at the ready' - but luckily an officer appeared on the scene before anything untoward occurred. And, after being marched off to temporary incarceration at the port's submarine pens, during the course of which the German bringing up the rear of the party was 'pretty free with his rifle butt', not even water was provided for the wounded on arrival. Here, then, all the encouragement the likes of Stephens needed to contemplate a bid for freedom.

His first such bid, after being held at Rennes in 'the most revolting and disgusting habitations I have ever seen', was from the P.O.W. camp at Marlag in early June 1942, but he was recaptured after numerous adventures which are vividly described in his unpublished memoirs. Awarded seven days' in the cells, he was moved to Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf, where conditions were very poor, and thence, in early September, to Oflag IVC (Colditz), but not before launching a daring escape while *en route* by rail to his new destination.

Unseen by his guards, he escaped via a lavatory window, climbed onto the carriage's roof and clung on for dear life - 'a most unpleasant and frightening experience' - until, at length, the train slowed down on approaching a station. At this point Stephens jumped down to the carriage's rear-footplate before running off over the tracks to the nearest cover, and, just over an hour later, climbed back on to the roof of another train, bound for Chemnitz. A 'perfectly horrible' journey ensued, in which he got colder and colder, such that by the time the train reached its destination he could barely move. Nonetheless, he tried his best to make a run for it when the train arrived, but was quickly pursued and grounded by 'a large Hun on top of me'.

Colditz - The Plan

Arriving at Colditz a day or two later, and after having spent a week in the solitary for his latest escapade, Stephens quickly befriended another recent arrival, Major R. B. "Ronnie" Litterdale, K.R.R.C., who had been captured at Calais. Stephens' unpublished wartime memoirs continue:

'It was during one of our walks down to the park that Ronnie and I got our big idea; the kitchen, where the German cooks prepared our food, faced the court-yard on the one side and the Kommandantur Building on the other; we knew that we could get into it and we thought that if we could saw through the window bars and get out on the other side, we might, if we were lucky, avoid being seen by the sentries ... The window we proposed to get out of was some twelve feet from the ground and backing up against it was a "lean-to" affair with a corrugated iron roof, which was used for storing coal. There were three sentries standing or, as was supposed to be the case, patrolling the roadway which ran past this "lean-to" hut. After we got out of the window we should be in full view of two of these men as we crawled across the roof; we should then have to drop from the roof to the ground, a matter of about eight feet, cross the road on which the sentries were standing, passing within six yards of one of them, before we could gain the comparative safety of the Kommandantur garden. This was all made more difficult by the fact that the whole area was brilliantly floodlit and should the sentries chance to look in the direction of the coal house roof they could not fail to see us. I confess that I thought the scheme a little wild and the more people I talked to about it the more convinced I became that I was right. Ronnie, however, was absolutely determined to try it, basing all his hopes on the fact that the guards, who had probably been pacing up and down that self same beat for months if not years, would never think of anyone trying to get away with such a crazy idea and would consequently be slack; that they were slack there was no doubt. We used to take it in turns to watch them at nights and we found they spent most of their time stamping their feet to keep warm and furtively lighting cigarettes. Ronnie was absolutely determined to have a go at it and I soon found myself fired by his enthusiasm ...'

A meeting of the Escape Committee having been convened, it was decided to give the scheme an airing, though the team was increased to four members, namely the addition of Captain P. R. "Pat" Reid, R.A.S.C., in lieu of his skills as a locksmith, and Flight Lieutenant H. D. "Hank" Wardle, R. C.A.F., to represent the Air Force. Clothing and false papers were quickly set in motion, Stephens and Litterdale adopting the identities of French workmen returning home on leave by train - 'and we decided to go flat out to make Switzerland in three or four days'.

Colditz - The Escape

Of subsequent events, "Pat" Reid wrote in *Colditz - The Full Story*:

'After evening *Appell* on 14 October we all made the highly dangerous run to the kitchen: Malcolm McColm was with us to cover our traces. Balaklava helmets and gloves covered out white skins. Hank and I got out through the window, made our way across the low roofs and dropped to the ground. A British orchestra - which the Germans had had several nights to get used to - was playing in the Saalhaus, conducted by Douglas Bader. Bader had a clear view of the sentry for the whole of his beat. The idea was to use the music for signalling: when they stopped playing it meant the escapers could cross his path.

The orchestra was playing as arranged, but each time I started across on the cessation of the music, it started again. Then I heard German voices. It was an off duty officer on his rounds. Suspicious, he was questioning the sentry. Five minutes later the music stopped again, but this time I was caught napping, and dared not risk a late dash. I waited a long time and the music did not begin again. Obviously things had gone wrong for the orchestra. I decided to wait an hour, to let suspicions die down.

In the hope that we could hide in that time from any passing Goon, I tried the handle of the door in the angle of the wall where we were hiding. It opened, and we entered warily. It was pitch-black inside. We went through a second door and took refuge in a room which seemed to contain no more than rubbish.

When the hour was up, we crept out again, and moved to the end of the wall as the sentry's footsteps indicated that he was turning on his beat. I peered round the corner, saw the soldier ten yards off marching away, and with Hank close behind tiptoed across the pathway (we wore socks over our shoes). Soon we were hiding in a small shrubbery near the entrance to the Kommandantur. Ronnie and Billie clambered across the roofs from the kitchen when they saw us cross the path, and in no time we were all in the pit.

My next job was to see if I could open the door into the building from which Dominic Bruce had escaped. It was fifteen yards away. I reached it, and apart from a hair-raising interruption when I heard Priem returning from an evening in town, I worked for an hour without success. We would have to find another way out.

A tunnel led from our pit under a verandah. We felt our way along until we came to a cellar. At the far end was an air-vent or chimney flue. At first it seemed impossible for a man to negotiate this shaft, but after a few moments of despair I found that by removing some of my clothing I could slide up easily enough. I could see that it led to a bared opening at the level of the ground outside - that is, on the far side of the building, where lay the moat for which we were heading. One of the bars was loose in its mortar socket; I freed one end and bent it nearly double. We could just squeeze through!

It was an enormous struggle, and we each had to strip naked, but by 3.30 a.m. we were all lying in bushes on the moat side of the Kommandantur. Indeed we were on the very edge of the moat. We peered over. Luckily the moat wall was stepped into three successive descents; the drops were about twelve feet and the steps were about two yards wide. We made a couple of sheet-ropes and climbed down, fully clothed once more. It was 4.30 a.m. By 5.15 a.m. we were over the outer boundary wall - none too soon, because we had a long way to go before dawn ...'

By this stage, Stephens was longing for a smoke. Reid asked him how many cigarettes he had. "Fifty Gold Flake," came back the reply. "Then you'd better start chain-smoking," said Reid, "because, with luck, you've got about three hours before you mix with civilian people. That's 17 cigarettes an hour. Can you do it?" - "I'll try!"

The daring breakout of "The Four" had quickly prompted the appearance of a Gestapo "wanted poster" on 16 October, complete with their photographs and descriptions - thus 'STEPHENS, William Lawson, Korvettenkapitan. Born 19.10.10. P.O.W. No. 18660. Height 1.83 metres. Fair hair. Blue eyes ... All means are to be taken to capture the escapers and to prevent them crossing the border!'

But, as confirmed by M.I. 9 records, team Stephens-Litterdale was already ahead of the game:

'After separating from Reid and Wardle, we walked into Rochlitz, which was reached at 0730 hours. We were wearing civilian clothes brought in our attache cases. At 1805 hours we left the train for Chemnitz, arriving at 0920 hours. We took tickets for Stuttgart. We were questioned by the railway police, but our papers were satisfactory. We left Chemnitz at 0940 hours. We had to change at Hof at 1500 hours and until 1930 hours, when the Danzig express left for Nuremberg, we walked round in the town and drank beer in the station restaurant. We reached Nuremberg at 2300 hours.

We slept in the station restaurant until 0530 hours on 16 October, when we left by Schnellzug (fast train) for Stuttgart arriving at 10.15 hours. We had been told by a Polish officer in the camp that Stuttgart main station was strictly controlled, and to avoid booking from there to the frontier, so we went by train to the suburb of Esslingden, where we travelled by electric train to Plochingen, Reutlingen and Tubingen. From Tubingen we went to Tuttlingen. We took the wrong road out of Tuttlingen and had to spend the night of 16-17 October in a wood 6 k.m. S.E. of the town.

At daylight we made out our position by aid of a small map and home-made compass, and we went on foot across country to the railway just south of Immendingen. Here we rested until dark, when we moved on down the valley, in which the railway ran to a wood above Engen.

We lay up in the wood until dark on 18 October. The day was uneventful except that a man was shooting rooks with a rifle, and later a terrier came to look for us, but made no sign. We walked in the fields parallel to the railway and came into sight of Singen shunting yard about midnight. We retraced our steps and in crossing over the main line by a bridge were stopped by a sentry. We showed him our papers and satisfied him that we had lost our way to Singen station. After crossing the railway further north, we found the point where the Helsingen-Singen road meets the wood, shown to us as leading to the frontier.

We followed the wood, but it eventually became clear that we were wrong. We therefore lay up until dawn on 19 October and then reconnoitred to fix our position. Having done that we lay up until dark, and then, following a more easterly branch of the wood, arrived on the frontier road at 2100 hours. We were challenged by a frontier sentry, but owing to his credulity we were able to move away. We remained hidden until the moon went down, and crossed to the wood north of Ramsen, where we arrived about 0300 hours on 20 October. We remained hidden until dawn and then reported to the Swiss police in Ramsen.'

Switzerland and beyond

Reid and Wardle had also made Switzerland the previous evening, thus contributing to a record "home run" tally for Colditz. But further adventures remained, the escapers having to continue their journey from the safety of the British Consulate in Berne to Spain, via France.

Yet in Stephens' case, who was awarded a Bar to his D.S.C., that journey did not actually commence until the end of 1943, after a period of special service in Switzerland, where he no doubt assisted Air Commodore F. M. F. "Freddie" West, V.C., the British Air Attache and Head of British Air Intelligence in Berne, process the ever increasing numbers of British and Commonwealth escapers crossing the Swiss frontier.

In common with many fellow escapers, he was again imprisoned on crossing the Pyrenees into Spain, but using his by now well-honed guile, he offered his wrist watch to a guard for a telephone call to the British Embassy in Madrid and was smuggled out in the boot of a large American car to Gibraltar and from there by air to the U.K., where he landed on 11 July 1944.

His final wartime appointment was as the Naval Representative in the British Delegation to the Black Sea port of Odessa, to witness the highly controversial return of unwilling Cossack P.O.Ws to the Soviets - an experience that left him deeply shocked.

Stephens received his D.S.C. and Bar from H.M. the King at a special investiture held in the Great Hall, Stormont in July 1945, on which same occasion his mother, Mrs. Lilian Stephens, was invested with the M.B.E. Then, at the end of hostilities, he returned to Switzerland to marry Chouchou de Meyer, whom he had met there during the War.

Colditz - The Return

Settling back in Northern Ireland, Stephens became a Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Co. Down, a Commissioner of Belfast Harbour and a Chairman of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, whilst also retaining his links with "Chariot" by way of his appointment as Naval President of the St. Nazaire Association. Moreover, he made a return trip to Colditz in 1978:

"I particularly wanted to show it to my wife but she didn't like it any more than I did. There was a feeling of decay everywhere, it was very sad. But I will never go back again. Once was enough for me."

"Billie" Stephens, a private and modest man, but full of charisma, died at his residence at Chateaufeuf de Grasse, France, in August 1997, aged 85 years.

Sold with the following original documentation:

- i) The official telegram to his father reporting Stephens as a confirmed P.O.W., stamped at Holyrood, Belfast, and dated 2 May 1942.
- ii) A strengthened-tissue escaper's map, covering Germany and her borders, and quite likely used by Stephens in his escape from Colditz, or possibly his subsequent journey from Switzerland to Spain.
- iii) The recipient's forged wartime *Urlaubsfchein* (leave pass) in the name of Jean Bardet, a French electrician being employed by the Germans, with swastika stamps and Leipzig issue dates for 12-13 October 1942, and related *Dienstausweis* (service pass), with portrait photograph, swastika stamps and Leipzig issue date for 28 March 1942, as forged at Colditz and used by him during his escape to Switzerland.
- iv) A post card sent by Stephens to Lieutenant H. J. Higginson, R.N.V.R., at the British Legation, Lisbon, with Berne postmark for October 1942 ('Having a grand holiday here with friends ...').
- v) A forged *Carte D'Identite* in the name of Charles Meslin, from Grenoble, France, with portrait photograph, and French police stamp dated 14 October 1943, folding blue cover; and related *Identite du Titulaire* and *Certificat de Travail*, these as used during the final leg of his journey to Spain.
- vi) A studio portrait photograph, in uniform, wearing the riband of his D.S.C. and Bar.
- vii) Assorted newspaper cuttings, wartime and later, including the recipient's obituary notices in *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Times*.
- viii) A copy of the typed manuscript of his wartime memoir, 78pp., a hitherto unpublished and important wartime memoir, not least in respect of the recipient's accounts of the St. Nazaire raid and his Colditz escape.
- ix) The recipient's mother's M.B.E., Civil Division, 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, on Lady's bow, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant C. J. Robertson, Northumbrian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), late Northumberland Yeomanry (Hussars)

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse neatly contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. C. J. Robertson 315th (1st Northumbrian Brigade R.F.A.(T)) 1st. Jan. 1918.'; 1914 Star, with clasp (827 Pte.C. J. Robertson. North'd. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. J. Robertson.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine and better* (8) *£900-£1,200*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

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

Cyril John Robertson was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 9 June 1895, the son of John Robertson, Vicar of Acklington, and was educated at Charterhouse. As a Private in the Northumberland Yeomanry, he entered into the France/Flanders theatre of war with his unit on 5 October 1914, as Divisional Cavalry to the 7th Infantry Division. Commissioned Second Lieutenant into the 315 (1st Northumbrian) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery on 14 July 1915, for his services during the Great War he was awarded the Military Cross. He relinquished his commission on 30 September 1921, and died at Gosforth on 20 December 1949.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the Vicarage, Acklington; and copied research.

75 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Captain H. Bond, 142 Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Bond.) *good very fine and better* (3) *£500-£700*

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

Harold Bond was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery (Special Reserve of Officers) on 10 August 1916, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 May 1917. Advanced Acting Captain, he was awarded the Military Cross whilst serving with 142 Siege Battery, R.G.A.

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

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

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

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

77

A Great War 'Palestine' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain E. Hammick, 17th Infantry, Indian Army, who died of wounds on 8 October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved '20th. Sept. 1918 Capt. Eustace Hammick. 17th. Regt. I.A. Palestine'; 1914-15 Star (Capt. E. Hammick. 1/17/Infy.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. Hammick); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, *tiny green enamel chip to wreath on last, extremely fine (5)* *£1,600-£2,000*



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

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

The original Recommendation states: 'He commanded the 'advance guard' of the covering force on the night of the 18/19th September 1918, across Wadi Samieh and led his Company in a charge against the enemy's position on Wye Hill, near El Mugheir. By his fine leadership and skill the operation was a complete success. On 20th September he led his Company to the attack on Kh. Jibeit and although severely wounded during the charge, he remained with his Company until he was too weak to carry on. He set a magnificent example to his regiment.'

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

Belgian Order of the Crown, 5th Class *London Gazette* 29 November 1918.

Eustace Hammick was born on 19 November 1888, the second son of Stephen Hammick and Constance Hammick, née Schneider and the grandson of Sir St. Vincent Love Hammick, 3rd Baronet Hammick. Educated at Tonbridge School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment on 19 September 1908. He joined the regiment in India and was promoted to Lieutenant in December 1910. In July 1914 he transferred to the 17th (The Loyal) Regiment, Indian Army and in October that year accompanied them to Mauritius, from whence in May 1915, he was detached for duty with the Indian Expeditionary Force in France. On the withdrawal of the Indian troops from France towards the end of that year, he rejoined his own regiment which was then in German East Africa.

Hammick was promoted to Captain in September 1916. As Adjutant of the Regiment, he took part in the operations throughout 1916-17 against the German forces under General P. E. von Lettow-Vorbeck. He and his eldest brother, Major St. Vincent Frederick Hammick, 13th Rajputs, were both 'mentioned' in General Sir J. L. Deventer's Despatches, 'for distinguished services during the operations from May to December 1917'; he was also awarded the Order of the Crown by the King of the Belgians.

After returning to India for a short rest and recruitment, the regiment then embarked for Egypt and in September 1918 joined the forces fighting in Palestine. A brother officer wrote, 'He had done very good work on patrol and was given the responsible job of advance guard and covering party to the Battalion in a difficult night march in precipitous country. He did this work very successfully and the Commanding Officer, Colonel Fagan, being hit while we were attacking, he took command of the Battalion and did sterling work until our second in command arrived.'

At the commencement of the Battle of Megiddo on 20 September 1918, the enemy held the high ground of Khan Jibeit which was taken in a bayonet charge by the Cape Corps but who in turn were forced back by a heavy counter-attack. The 17th Infantry having been ordered to retake the lost ground at all costs were led by Captain Hammick. The Official History of the Great War, Military Operations Egypt & Palestine states, '... From 12.25 to 12.45 p.m. Khan Jibeit was again bombarded and then recaptured by a brilliant assault carried out by the 17th Infantry, who took 155 prisoners and 3 machine-guns, at a cost of 73 casualties.'

Towards the end of the day, while assisting one of his men who had been wounded, Captain Hammick was himself severely wounded by a bullet from a machine-gun. He was evacuated by hospital ship to Cairo, where he died on 8 October 1918. He was buried in the Cairo War Cemetery.

Sold with a fine portrait photograph of the recipient.

78

A Great War 'M.C.' group of five attributed to Captain W. H. Fisher, North Staffordshire Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Capt. W. H. Fisher, North Staffs Regt, Somme Battle. July 1916'; 1914 Star, *namings erased*; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. H. Fisher); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze, with (incorrect) bronze oak leaf emblem on riband, *very fine (5)* *£400-£500*

M.C. and Croix de Guerre both unconfirmed and appear to be entirely self-awarded.



A very fine Second War Boston and Mosquito navigator's '1943' D.F.C., '1942' immediate D.F.M. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. Liddle, 107 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a low-level specialist, who flew in at least 60 operational sorties, often carried out at 'rooftop' height or lower, and often as lead navigator. Liddle distinguished himself with his pilot George Turner on the 'at all costs' raid on the Gosnay Power Station, 27 August 1943, and during the raid on the Ijmuiden Steel Works, 27 November 1942, when "we all shot out of our cockpits and raced round to the front of the aircraft in order to get Arthur out. Both he and the nose of the aircraft were a mess. There was blood everywhere and great chunks of the perspex were missing. Arthur was covered in blood unconscious and very cold.... All the shells that had hit her [the Boston] had come from dead ahead or the right. One had burst on the actual bombsight, flinging fragments of steel (and perspex) into Arthur's leg, arm and face."

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1132613 Sgt. A. Liddle. R.A. F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (6)* £3,800-£4,600



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 24 December 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal, Pilot Officer Liddle has completed twenty-one operations against the enemy, some from high level, others from low level. He has often been the leading Navigator of formations of squadron aircraft.

Pilot Officer Liddle has shown the utmost skill and coolness and has been at all times exceptionally eager to engage the enemy.

On the 27th August, 1943, he was leading navigator of a formation of six aircraft detailed to attack a Power Station near Gosnay, from a low level. Soon after crossing the enemy coast the formation was attacked by fighters and these attacks continued all the way to and most of the way back from the target. Undeterred and unflurried by the evasive action which it was necessary to take against these fighters, Pilot Officer Liddle guided his formation to the target and bombed it accurately in the face of fierce opposition from the ground. He then accurately navigated his pilot back across enemy territory to base in spite of the course lying directly into a bright setting sun.

I consider that the high courage, determination, coolness and exceptional skill which this officer has always shown justifies the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Station Commander: Pilot Officer Liddle displayed exceptional gallantry and efficiency on all his operational sorties. Recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 15 December 1942.

The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Liddle was the Navigator in the leading aircraft of two Boston IIIs detailed to carry out a cloud-cover and low-level raid on the steel works at Ijmuiden on 27 November, 1942. The formation made an excellent landfall as the target was sighted on the horizon before the coastline itself became visible. During the bombing run the aircraft in which Sergeant Liddle was flying came under very heavy accurate fire from the mole at Ijmuiden. The Observer's cockpit received a direct hit which shattered most of the perspex and wounded Sergeant Liddle in the face and in the chest, arms and legs but, disregarding his injuries and unperturbed by the intense barrage of light flak which had to be negotiated, Sergeant Liddle dropped his bombs on the target. Even after setting course for home, it was some time before Sergeant Liddle had to tell his pilot, Pilot Officer Turner, that there was a lot of blood about which prevented him from seeing his maps and navigation log and, in addition, he was feeling the effects of the icy blasts blowing through the holes in the perspex. Nevertheless, Sergeant Liddle, by a supreme effort, managed to pull himself together and guide the pilot to Horsham St. Faith where a safe landing was made and Sergeant Liddle removed to hospital. Sergeant Liddle has now complete 8½ sorties of which 4 have been low-level attacks, all carried out successfully. I consider that Sergeant Liddle's fine conception of his duty justifies the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal. 29th November, 1942.

Remarks by Station Commander: Sergeant Liddle's action in continuing and completing his mission when badly wounded is a magnificent example of gallantry and determination. Strongly recommended for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Arthur Liddle was born in Blaydon, County Durham in December 1914. The son of a coal miner, he volunteered for service with the Royal Air Force in December 1940. Having passed the initial exams, and the additional one for aircrew, he applied for training as either a pilot or navigator, and was sent to an Initial Training Wing, before being posted overseas to Canada, under the Empire Air Training Scheme, and then passed out as an Observer/Bomb Aimer.

Having advanced to Sergeant and returned to the UK by April 1942, Liddle was posted for further training as a navigator to No. 17 O.T.U., Upwood. After three months, and having crewed up, he was posted for operational flying to 107 Squadron (Bostons), Great Massingham, near Norwich, Norfolk. The squadron then operating in the Boston Mk III aircraft, were to be tasked with both high-level pinpoint bombing as well as low level strikes. These low level strikes would be made on the industrial plants in the Low Countries and German held airfields in France in order to entice enemy fighters up to engage in combat with the Boston's and escorting Spitfires, the ops being known as 'Circus Operations'.

Whilst under training at 17 O.T.U., Liddle had met Sergeant Ron Chatfield, a qualified wireless operator. In 1992 Chatfield would make a recording at The Imperial War Museum in London, detailing his RAF career, with both 107 and 88 Squadrons. Chatfield remembered that he had approached Pilot Officer George Turner, a pilot, who was also looking for a crew at the O.T.U., and suggested himself and Arthur Liddle should team up. All three agreed and a crew was formed that would turn out to be a very efficient and most importantly 'a lucky crew' on all their ops together.

After the first few missions a Canadian gunner, Pilot Officer George Murray, was incorporated into the crew as an under gunner, as the Boston was found to be very vulnerable to attack by enemy fighters coming up from below. Turner, Little and Chatfield were initially sent along with five other new crews to 107 Squadron in July 1942, and were then immediately sent to Scotland to commence army co-operation training to become proficient in smoke laying from a low level. This training was undertaken for their forthcoming part in *Operation Jubilee* (19 August 1942, the Dieppe Raid), when both Canadian and British troops made a landing on the beaches of Dieppe. The Boston squadrons, 88, 107 and 226 would lay down smoke, to help the troops attempting landings on the beaches.

The sixteen crews of 107 and 88 Squadrons assigned to the operation were sent to R.A.F. Ford in Sussex on 17 August, in order to be properly briefed, whilst 226 were sent to Thrupton. Some 32 sorties were carried out by the Boston's over Dieppe during the landings, with no losses, but several aircraft were hit by flak. Twelve aircraft from 107 were detailed to attack the Hitler Battery by the River D'Arques that was still in operation after the initial attack, but their bombs overshot the target due to ground haze and all agreed the operation to lay a smokescreen had been extremely hazardous. After this trip, Turner had the motto "Est Melior Dare Quam Accipere" (It is better to give than to receive) painted on the nose of their Boston.

Of this first sortie, Chatfield would later recall: "This was our first 'op' and we flew Boston 'O' for Orange for 1 hour and twenty minutes, taking off at 1120 in the morning. Our position was at the rear of five other Boston's in box formation (new crews always had to take the rear position). When we attacked, George Turner dived down too fast trying to follow the leading aircraft and I hit my head on the canopy as I wasn't strapped in at the time. He never did that again, and George turned out to be an excellent pilot, eventually leading our box formations. I think he always wanted to be a fighter pilot, and flew that way most of the time".

Ten days later 'O' Orange was one of several aircraft from the squadron engaged on a north sea search for a downed aircraft and its crew, but nothing was sighted. On the 1st September the crew were again engaged on another search, this time for a German fishing vessel, known as a 'squealer', due to the fact that it acted as a spy ship radioing back details of any allied aircraft seen flying towards Europe. Their next proper 'op' was on the 6th September when 12 Boston's were detailed to bomb Boulogne harbour along with any ships seen there, the raid took place under intense heavy and accurate flak.

On the 15 September they were one of 12 Boston's from 107 that bombed the whaling factory ship Solgint in Cherbourg harbour setting it on fire and sinking it. A week later they took part in a low level operation along with 17 other Boston's when they attacked the power station at Commines in France, flying in pairs at around 50 feet, trying to avoid the heavy flak. Two Boston's were lost on this raid. Only two Circuses were possible during October 1942, George Turner and his crew taking part in both of them.

On the 15 October, eleven Boston's from 107, three from 88 and nine from 226 Squadrons made an attack on Le Havre, with the intention of sinking a Neumark Class raider which had been spotted undergoing repairs in dry dock. On arrival the Boston's found that the vessel had sailed and they directed their bombs instead onto a 5000 ton motor vessel in the Bassin de Maree, with no loss to any of the Boston's.

In the late afternoon of 31 October, 17 Boston's of 88 and 107 Squadrons again headed out on a low level operation to attack power stations in the area of Rijsel and Bethune. George Turner and his crew were in a box formation of 6 Boston's but only his crew and Squadron Leader Philip Bar DFC and his crew managed to drop their loads directly onto the target, at Vendin Power Station, with light flak coming at them continually. Despite the rate of climb with the Boston, one of the other five Boston's had been picked out, and attacked, by two Fw 190's from 8/JG 26 who were patrolling in the area. Pilot Officer Henry Collins and his crew were shot down by Leutnant Paul Galland (the younger brother of Adolf Galland, the Luftwaffe's ace fighter pilot), with none surviving. This was his 17th victory and his last, being shot down 5 hours later by a Spitfire pilot.

Most of the sorties undertaken were low level, fast moving surprise attacks, made head on, where the attacking aircraft had already travelled over the Channel or North Sea at wave top height to avoid detection. Then, flying deep into enemy territory, around forests, and hedge-hopping at around 50 feet, the navigator would often confirm their timing by church clocks at the same height!

Added to this, was the constant flak and attacks by enemy fighters. After landing back at base, close inspection of their aircraft by the crews, often revealed much flak and fighter damage, accompanied by all sorts of foliage in the undercarriage! On 7 November George Turner and his crew were detailed to attack Swevelgham Power Station, but were unable to locate the target and ended up dropping their bombs on a German goods train west of Bruges.

Chatfield added the following further details: "We failed to locate the power station on that trip, but bombed a goods train near Bruges carrying military vehicles, the rear end of it blew up sky high with our delayed action bombs."

Ijmuiden Steel Works at Zero Feet - Flak to the face

On 27 November the crew undertook a mission paired with one other Boston which would turn out to be a very memorable trip for all of them, a low level raid on the steel works at Ijmuiden, in North Holland. Turner later recalled:

"The 27th November 1942 was a typical November day with grey cloud sheer at about 1000 feet and visibility of about 3 miles. It started out as a normal one for us at Great Massingham, the officers had arrived from West Raynham in the crew bus at about 8.30 and the NCO's had walked up from their billets. We gathered around the stove in the crew room, some played cards, some chatted, some read. By 9 o'clock normal training was under way, when at around 11am the Flight Commander sent for Warrant Officer Tony Reid and myself to tell us that we had been detailed for a low level operation that I was to lead. We were to tell our crews to have an early lunch in order for a briefing at 1 o'clock. I was excited (low level trips in Boston's always were) and flattered, as this was the first raid I had been chosen to lead (Tony was not pleased as he had been flying longer than me and had double the flying hours as I had). The Royal Dutch Steelworks at Ijmuiden lay behind and slightly to one side of the town and for some reason we were briefed to come in from the sea, cross the harbour and town, then attack the steelworks. In our ignorance this meant nothing to us (this being only our fourth 'low level op'. The Intelligence Officer actually came up to our aircraft to wish us luck, which had never happened before. We took off and flew at 100 feet until we got to the coast when we dropped down to sea height. We had no aids so accurate navigation and compass courses were essential. We had a full load of fuel and four 500 lb bombs fused for a 11 second delay. I was flying one of the few aircraft in the squadron that incorporated an RAF modification to improve the Boston's range – a 140 gallon fuselage tank fitted over the bomb bay. We did not say much over the sea, as we were never a chatty crew, so it was Arthur Liddle, my navigator, warning me that the enemy coast was 5 miles ahead that broke the silence. I changed tanks to inners, went into rich mixture pushed the revs to 2350 and the boost to 40 inches of mercury. As the speed built up to about 280 mph I re-trimmed the aircraft and gave a quick glance over my shoulder to see Tony Reid nicely in position a little to the side and behind, we saw Ijmuiden from about 5 miles out. As I came into the harbour there was tracer flak from all directions criss – crossing in front, at the side and straight ahead in front of me. I was flying as low as I could go, with the prop tips about a foot or so above the water, and most of it seemed to be going above us. Then I heard four loud bangs and knew we had been hit. The engine instruments seemed OK although the starboard engine was a bit down on boost but the fuel gauge for the starboard inner and fuselage tank were showing zero. I was probably suffering from shock because when I looked out again we were up at 300 feet, and a target for every flak gun for miles around. It seemed to take ages to register that I was the centre of all this attention. I pushed the stick forward, shot down to ground level, pushed throttles and pitch levers against the stops and changed to the starboard outer tank, which still had a few gallons in it. I flew in a wide curve to port well behind the town and turned north for a couple of miles or so before taking up a north-westerly heading that Arthur gave me, before passing out over his loss of blood. I checked the crew and found the gunners were OK, but my navigator had been hit. We crossed some sand dunes and headed out to sea.

Heavy guns opened up behind us and great spouts of water rose around us. Ron Chatfield my rear gunner/wireless operator then reported that two Me 109's were on our tail, so I pulled up into some cloud. Ron was filming the raid with a 16mm cine camera during this time and was about to fire at the enemy aircraft when 140 gallons of 100 octane from the damaged fuel tanks swished past his legs and out of the rear hatch. George later told me he was getting ready to fire when he was doused in petrol and thought better of it!

I calculated we had just enough petrol to reach England at our reduced airspeed of 270 mph, and from time to time tried to raise Arthur but with no success. I decided to land at the nearest airfield in order to get medical attention for Arthur as soon as possible and landed at Horsham St Faith, after firing the colours of the day. I flew over the tower at 800 feet did a circuit and landed. We all shot out of our cockpits and raced round to the front of the aircraft in order to get Arthur out. Both he and the nose of the aircraft were a mess. There was blood everywhere and great chunks of the perspex were missing. Arthur was covered in blood unconscious and very cold. Nothing else seemed to be happening, whenever a twin engine aircraft landing on one engine landed at a R.A.F. airfield there was usually a fire tender alongside as soon as it had stopped. Ron dashed off to see what was going on, whilst George and I finished getting Arthur out of the aircraft. Unknown to us the R.A.F. had left Horsham, leaving a care and maintenance party to hand over to the Americans when they arrived. Ron eventually turned up with a truck having browbeaten a corporal to take charge. Arthur was rushed to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital in the care of a medical orderly. I went back to inspect our Boston which was a sorry sight. All the shells that had hit her had come from dead ahead or the right. One had burst on the actual bombsight, flinging fragments of steel (and perspex) into Arthur's leg, arm and face. A second had entered the fuselage a foot or so behind my head and had burst in the fuselage tank.

A third had smashed through the leading edge of the wing inboard of the starboard engine and holed the fuel tank there. The fourth had burst against the bottom two cylinders of the starboard engine, making a mess of the cylinder heads and rocker boxes. These were all 20mm and probably came from one gun. Eventually, an 8cwt van with a WAAF driver came from Massingham to pick us up and we got back to our mess about 10pm. It had been a rather long and eventful day. This operation illustrated the part that luck played, we were lucky the tanks were full, otherwise they would most likely have exploded and caught fire. Intelligence had given Ron Chatfield our gunner, a 16mm cine camera to film over the target. He was using this and not his guns, when 140 gallons of 100 octane swished past his legs and out of the rear hatch. George told me later he was getting ready to use his guns when he was soused in petrol and thought better of it.

Conversely, it was our bad luck that our experienced CO, Wing Commander Lynn had been replaced by Wing Commander Dutton who had just come from India and had no ex-perience of European operations. No experienced CO would have allowed any of his crews to fly through a heavily defended harbour to attack a target behind it. I guess that our attack was to have an element of surprise – straight in from the sea was the shortest way to the target and it might have worked. We didn't surprise them but they certainly surprised us!" (*The Reich Intruders, R.A.F. Light Bomber Raids in World War II*, by M. W. Bowman refers)

Liddle was awarded the immediate D.F.M. for his gallantry during the above raid. Whilst Liddle recuperated in hospital, Turner and his crew took part in Operation *Oyster* on 6 December, the famous attack on the Phillips Radio works at Eindhoven, Holland. Their aircraft was the second Boston to attack the works and again they were lucky not to have been shot down. By 19 January 1943, Liddle was well enough to take part in operations again, although on this mission to bomb Cherbourg they were recalled due to bad weather. Two days later the crew were engaged on Circus 252, an attack on Tricqueville Aerodrome, a round trip of two and three-quarter hours. One day later they were on a similar mission, bombing the aerodrome at Abbeville, France (Circus 253). On 30 January Turner and his crew were sent on another low level attack to Eindhoven, but were recalled due to lack of cloud cover. Bad weather punctuated most of February for 2 Group, 115 sorties were aborted, with just 92 consisting of low level attacks on rail.

On 11 February George Turner and his crew made a low level attack on the marshalling yards at Roosendaal, where they came under fire from very accurate light flak. A change of equipment came to the Boston squadrons of 2 Group in February 1943, as reinforcements of Boston's were needed in Africa.

The Squadron was given the new MkIIIA's, built by Boeing, and it took them a couple of months training to get used to the new power units installed, which gave them a top speed of 330 mph, at 50 feet, with 4 x .303 machine guns in the nose, and twin .303's in the dorsal and ventral positions. By the end of April 1943 the crews of 107 Squadron had amassed 90 decorations for their dangerous missions. No 107 was the only squadron engaged on operations in May 1943, apart from the odd sea search. George Turner's crew were one of 12 Boston's to attack Rouen on 31 May. By now, news had spread through 2 Group that it was to leave Bomber Command and transfer temporarily to Fighter Command whilst a 2nd Tactical Air Force(TAF) was established under AVM Sir Basil Embry.

This new force was to prepare the way into France (Operation *Overlord*) for the Army, and then to give it close support. On 11 June Turner and his crew took part in a raid on Bethune Power Plant. This was successful with no enemy fighters and little flak to contend with. The 12th June was a combined raid (Ramrod 91) with 107 and 342 squadrons attacking a power plant at Rouen, which again was successful. Next day, 12 Boston's from 107 squadron attacked Lille aerodrome, the flak being so heavy on this raid that every aircraft returned peppered with holes. Circus 311 was carried out on 17 June with 9 Boston's from 107 attempting two raids on Flushing, but on each occasion they had to return due to bad weather. The 20th June was another Circus raid (C 313) this time on a Luftwaffe aerodrome at Poix, with 12 Boston's making the attack. A large number of enemy fighters were seen, but no large scale attacks took place, and there was no flak. On the evening of 23 June two 'boxes' of 6 Boston's from 107, with three crews of 342 Squadron made a diversionary raid for a large American B-17 operation on an aircraft factory at Meaulte close to Albert in Belgium. Near Abbeville six enemy fighters tried to attack the Bostons, but their Spitfire escort stopped them. The enemy fighters tried head on attacks from Doullens to the coast, but again, the escort intercepted them, shooting down a FW-190.

107 Squadron opened up 2nd Group activity in July, with pairs of low flying Boston's attacking rail targets in France. Turner and his crew on 2 July, in conjunction with F/O Shaw and his crew, attacked the marshalling yards at Ghent, bombing at 50 feet. Two bombs fell on the lines in front of the station, with two further bombs blowing up a goods train that was just leaving the station, which was also machine gunned. Heavy flak was also encountered crossing the coast, 107 Operational Record Book described the days activity as 'a brilliantly planned day's work, proving what a fine machine the Boston is for low-level operations.'

On the 11 July 107 Squadron sent off 12 Boston's on another low level raid to a power station at Chocques. Along the way Turner and his crew machine gunned two trains, where strikes were seen to hit the engines and the whole length of the train. Strikes and bursts were seen on the power station switch house and nearby machine gun post. 107 Squadron continued their Circus operations, with Turner and his crew attacking Abbeville aerodrome on the 14th, and Poix aerodrome on the 15th from 10,000 feet, where they encountered very heavy accurate flak. There were many attacks by FW190's, on their route home, with Sgt Chatfield damaging one of them. On the 30 July 12 Boston's from 107 Squadron dropped 44 x 500lb bombs on Schipol aerodrome, when again heavy accurate flak was encountered, seven of the aircraft suffering a wide range of damage. Mid afternoon on 8 August some 40 aircraft from 2 Group took off for a low level attack on the German naval storage depot at Rennes. This unescorted force would set course for Start Point, cross to Puren then run onto target. 107 Squadron sent 14 Boston's along with twelve each from 88 and 342 Squadrons, taking off in pairs each carrying a 500lb bomb. Flying in sixes line abreast, they flew at 250 feet over land, dropping to wave height over the Channel, racing towards their target. The leading Boston's from 107 swept across the stores at deck level in order to drop their 11 second delay bombs, blazing away with all of their guns as well. Despite the considerable flak, the naval stores were completely destroyed, the bombs all finding their target, causing a dull red fire with smoke rising to a 1000 feet. The famous wartime cameraman 'Skeets' Kelly was in the lead aircraft and captured the very successful raid on film (after the war he continued with his flying camerawork, as seen in the 1969 film 'Battle of Britain'). Turner's aircraft like many others during the raid was badly shot up, and running short of fuel, was directed to land at Hurn airfield.

Gosnay Power Station - 'at all costs'

On Friday 27 August George Turner and his crew were the lead aircraft of six Boston's detailed for another low level attack on the electrical power station at Gosnay, which supplied most of Northern France, (Ramrod Special 7). During the briefing it was revealed that the attack would be made 'at all costs', and that fighter escort may be able to cover their withdrawal. Again 'Skeets' Kelly would be filming the operation. Crossing the enemy coast at 50 feet, the aircraft flew in echelon to starboard. All six Boston's were widely spaced for any evasive action, the tactic was to stay low, to avoid being silhouetted. From the coast, the Boston's flew around forests rather than over them, sometimes taking the line of roads and rail. All six aircraft got through to the target only to find heavy flak from 20mm cannons awaiting them. Flying high overhead the Boston crews spotted USAAF B17's on another mission (to bomb block houses at Eperlecques), that were being chased by FW190's. But then the Boston's were spotted and the FW190's decided they were easier prey and dived on them (the B-17's of course each having a total of 10 x .5 machine guns located above, below and to the side of their aircraft). Turner and his crew went in first at rooftop height, dropping his 11 second delay bombs followed by two other Boston's. The fourth one (OM-K) took a direct hit from the flak and disintegrated in the air, with the fifth Boston (OM-O) flying into the explosion and crashing in Flechinelle blowing up on the ground. The 6th Boston (OM- S) flown by the South African pilot F/O Jim Allison was hit many times over the target, and was finally shot down over Northern France by the attacking FW 190's at 19.25 hours. By skilful piloting F/O Allison managed to land the damaged aircraft in Beaumetz-les-Aire, where all the crew (including 'Skeets' Kelly) managed to get out and evade capture until December 1943 when they were arrested in Paris.

Chatfield later recalled: 'We took off at 1820 hrs in Boston OM-G with W/C England as the lead aircraft, we were escorted by several Typhoons to the coast, who were then recalled. There was heavy flak over the target, one gun battery caught the aircraft on our port side which exploded and another flew into the explosion, a ball of fire. We were flying at about 310mph, out running the FW190's who couldn't keep up, but kept up the attack for 20 minutes. We still managed to get hit by flak on our starboard side, with the whole operation only taking 1 hour 35 minutes. During the remainder of August and into September the Boston squadrons of 2 Group prepared for Operation *Starkey*, (the invasion that never was). This would be a combined operation between the British and Canadian Armies in conjunction with the RAF and USAAF employing systematic bombing of selected targets in the Pas de Calais / Boulogne area, followed by a feint invasion armada of empty ships. The intention being to fool the Germans to think invasion was imminent and move reinforcements into the area. It was also designed to bring the Luftwaffe to large scale battle and force it to bring its aircraft back from Italy. Bomber Harris called it 'at best, a piece of harmless play acting.'

On 2 September Turner and his crew took part in laying a smoke screen for minesweepers who were checking along the French coast in preparation for Operation *Starkey*, followed two days later by a Ramrod operation (R-S 30) on Boulogne harbour when E – Boats were seen, and bombed with some success. This was to be the last mission before George Turner and his crew were sent on a well earned two month rest, and Arthur Liddle was promoted to Pilot Officer and awarded the D.F.C..

George Turner and his crew returned to operations on 20 December 1943, attacking a V1 rocket site at Heuringham in France, where they encountered very stiff flak. By late October 1943, reconnaissance aircraft had photographed 88 launching sites in the Pas de Calais area, with other evidence to suggest 50 more existed, showing their launching 'ski' ramps all pointing towards London. No 2 Group being skilled in low level precision attacks, were selected almost immediately to destroy these sites, (code-named NoBall) along with the R.A.F. bombers and US 8th and 9th Air Force. From November 1943 until May 1944, 4,710 sorties were made in order to achieve this aim (Operation *Crossbow*). On 23 December a spectacular low level attack was made on the V1 site at Le Mesnil Alard. Having left the coast at Hastings, the 36 Boston's ran into a flock of birds at Brevil, which split the formation. The amount of weaving and erratic courses, led to the Boston's of 107 being unable to find the target, so instead they bombed the marshalling yards at Serquex. All, that is, apart from George Turner and his crew, Arthur Liddle managing to navigate onto another V1 site at Puchervin. After circling at 2000 feet, Turner dived down and made a successful low level attack, again through heavy flak, his aircraft suffering from several hits. No more low level raids of this nature were made on V1 sites by Boston squadrons.

Enter the Mosquito - Turner and Liddle

During February 1944, 107 Squadron as part of the 2nd TAF, started to re-equip and train up on Mosquito Mk VI's at Lasham near Alton in Hampshire, for Night Intruder Operations as part of 138 Wing, in preparation for D-Day. 2nd TAF would gain nine Mosquito squadrons from Fighter Command to be used as low level, fast moving, Day Ranger missions and fighter cover over the beaches.

Often their targets would be well camouflaged and difficult to spot, and they would often have to fly at wave-top height over the Channel to avoid detection. This would be followed by hedgehopping deep into enemy territory to deliver their attacks, with enemy fighters and flak positions adding to their difficulties. With this new aircraft, Flt Sgt Chatfield and Flying Officer George Murray became redundant as part of Turner's crew, as a Pilot and Navigator were all this aircraft needed. Turner elected to keep Liddle as his Navigator.

At 1400 hrs on 15 March, Wing Commander Pollard led 6 Mosquitos on their first low level attack (100-500 feet) on a NoBall (V1 site) codenamed XI/A/42, (located at Herboville), when 24x 500lb bombs were dropped successfully, under light flak conditions, over the target and coastal areas. Flt Lt Turner flew a Mk VI Mosquito L-Lima MM419. Their next operation on 18 March was similar, when Wing Commander Pollard led a formation of six Mosquitos to bomb and fire cannon at a NoBall site at Preuseville, where unfortunately the bombs overshot by 200 yards. Flt Lt Turner flew T-Tango NS 816. Two days later, six more Mosquitos were sent back to Preuseville to finish the job, this time led by Turner with Liddle acting as the lead Navigator, in Mosquito T-Tango NS 816. Twelve 500lb bombs with an eleven second delay were dropped on this site, with another three 500lb bombs dropped on a further site one and a half miles to the South East. Two aircraft failed to locate the primary site due to low cloud, and a third aircraft had trouble releasing his bombs. Light flak was encountered on the way in and outwards. This was not a successful attack as had been hoped. These NoBall low level attacks were extremely hazardous for the crews, facing continuous and light flak.

D-Day and beyond

Under 2nd TAF Operational Order No 3 of 3 June 1944, (Operation *Overlord*), Mosquito squadrons primary role was to attack all road movements as detailed, particularly thin skinned vehicles as distinct from AFV's, by use of low flying attack with cannon, machine guns and bombs using the 'cat's eye' method. On 3 June Turner and Liddle flying in Mosquito T-Tango NS 920, led a low formation of nine Mosquitos onto various German airfields in France, each dropping 4x500lb delayed action bombs and using canon fire on the parked aircraft.

On the night of 5/6 June, Turner and Liddle were again flying T-Tango, one of 17 Mosquitos from 107 Squadron to patrol in the Caen area, with orders to attack bridges, and road and rail movements. Intense light flak was encountered and one Mosquito, R-Robert was damaged in its starboard wing. On the night of 6/7 June W/C Pollard led 16 Mosquitos on a patrol, again in the area south of Caen (Turner and Liddle flying in Mosquito NS 910 T-for Tango). Bombs were dropped on roads, railway junctions and bridges, with cannon fire used on the odd vehicle seen, all the attacking aircraft returned safely, despite the light flak encountered. A similar operation south of Caen was undertaken the following night, with 11 Mosquitos led by the South African Captain Hart, bombing roads, and forests where enemy concentrations were suspected of harbouring. The bad weather on this night meant that the Mosquito Squadrons had to fly low over dangerous terrain, their crews using their 'cat's eyes' to detect slight movement of troops vehicles and trains. Turner and Liddle were in Mosquito T-Tango NS 910.

On the night of 9/10 June, the Canadian, Wing Commander Martin led a formation of 12 Mosquitos on a patrol south of the Caen battle zone. Weather conditions were bad, making targets difficult to find, but Turner and Liddle flying in Mosquito T-Tango, managed to locate a German night fighter beacon which they destroyed with cannon fire. Wing Commander Pollard led a high level attack on the night of 10/11 June on the railway line at St Sauver and areas south of Caen, where each Mosquito dropped 4x500lb bombs with a 25 second delay. Turner and Liddle again flew Mosquito T-Tango. On the 12/13 June, Turner and Liddle flew in Mosquito T-Tango, along with 11 other Mosquitos, to attack a de-training site at Mesnil Manger. The aircraft took off in pairs at 20 minute intervals, where over the target, the first aircraft dropped flares to light up the area, whilst the second one of the pair dropped the bombs and used cannon fire. The procedure was then reversed. No opposition was met with on this op. The following night Turner and Liddle were in Mosquito T-Tango, one of nine aircraft attacking targets behind enemy lines south of the beach head at Le Mans, Lisieux, and Falaise, along with an ammunition dump in a forest at Vire. On the night of 15/16 June Turner and Liddle were in their usual T-Tango Mosquito, one of 16 that attacked a German convoy between St Lo and Leesay, which they managed to halt. The following night 15 Mosquitos bombed and strafed railway trucks and bridges in the Rennes Fougères area, Turner flying T-Tango.

On the night of 18/19 June Turner and Liddle were again flying T-Tango in a sortie of 17 Mosquitos using cannon fire and machine gun fire to destroy road transport and rail targets in the Caen -Laval area. Consistent bad weather in June meant that the Mosquitos had to fly very low to find their targets and they soon became skilled in spotting train smoke some miles away. With these countless night attacks on the rail network in France, the Germans found it painfully slow and hazardous to transport anything anywhere. On the night of 21/22 June, Turner and Liddle were on an offensive patrol in the areas of Chartres/Versailles when one of the other Mosquitos flown by Flt Lt Whittle saw a train which he attacked with bombs, cannon, and machine gun fire. He called in Turner and Liddle flying in Mosquito T-Tango to help destroy the train which they did, and all returned safely to base. On the night of 22/23 June, and the following night, Turner and Liddle were in T-Tango, one of 14 Mosquitos to attack various road and rail targets in the St Lo - Vime - Folligny areas where Panzer Divisions were reported. On these Ops all Mosquitos carried bundles of flares to illuminate the targets before dropping two 500lb bombs. On 25 June, Turner and Liddle were flying in T-Tango, one of 6 Mosquitos detailed to search from 4pm to 8pm looking for traces of W/C Braham's aircraft that was missing after a Ranger patrol over the Dutch Coast. Unfortunately nothing was found.

At midnight the same day, eleven Mosquitos including Turner and Liddle were ordered to patrol an area south of Caen, in support of Army operations. Attacks made on suspicious lights and a train, all returned safely. On the 27/28 June, 79 Mosquitos and 16 Mitchell's were ordered to harass the enemy in the area adjacent to the 2nd Army front during Montgomery's attempt to break out from Caen. 15 Mosquitos from 107 Squadron were ordered to drop their bombs in woods near Mezidon Falaise area, with Turner flying T-Tango. All returned safely. On the 29/30 June 107 Squadron supported the battle west of Caen by halting troop movements through Villers Bogage and Thury Harcourt, and bombing transport seen hiding in nearby woods. All of these attacks were flown at very low level due to the rolling countryside combined with bad weather, Turner flying T-Tango. On the night of the 3/4 July 1944, 8 mosquitos took off for offensive patrols in the areas of Montfort, Flers, and Lavel, whilst another 10 were sent to the area of Angers and Poitiers, their mission was to drop bombs on roads, woods and bridges across the Loire. All returned safely, with Turner and Liddle flying T-Tango.

On the night of 6/7 July, 13 aircraft took off for an offensive patrol looking for river traffic along the River Seine from Rouen to its mouth. None was seen, and the bomb load of 4 x 500lb bombs was dropped on roads, bridges. There were heavy thunderstorms and flying time was cut short. Turner flew Mosquito T-Tango. Their next mission was on the night of 10/11 July when they took off at 01.18hrs in T-Tango for an offensive patrol north and south of the River Seine. Along with W/C Pollard (flying P-Papa) Turner and Liddle made low level sweeps over the river attacking bridges at 200 feet. Just south of Rouen they came across a German convoy crossing a bridge, where they made two attacks with cannon fire, and were met with a very hostile re-action! They went on to use their 4 x 11 second delay 500lb bombs on transport, communication centres, and railway tunnels. They returned the next night in T-Tango, along with 16 other Mosquitos to continue their offensive patrol over the same area, and bombed the marshalling yards at Blois.

On the night of the 27/28 July 1944, Turner and Liddle flew in T-Tango on a different kind of operation. This time they were acting as 'Pathfinders' for 137 Wing, dropping 2 red Target Indicators over railway lines in the area of Chartres, Melun, Gien, and Nevers, followed by attacking any trains unlucky enough to be in the area.

The next night they were back on an offensive patrol along with 17 other Mosquitos from the squadron in order to strafe motorised German troops seen in the area of Falaise and Argentan. On this op Turner flew Mosquito G-George, and on his return to base had to divert to another airfield due to low cloud. Their final operation together was on the last night of July 1944 when along with 17 other Mosquito aircraft they patrolled the upper reaches of the River Seine in the area of Rouen, trains, bridges, and transport being their targets. During the mission Turner (flying W-Whiskey) broke off from the main component with S/L Wallington (flying V-Victor) in order to bomb an ammunition dump. All aircraft encountered light flak but returned safely to base. By now, Pilot Officer Liddle had completed over 60 operations and was sent on a well deserved 'rest' with F/O Turner, after which they commenced training others until the end of the war.

Sold with the following related documents and items: Second World War period Royal Air Force Sergeant's rank chevrons; Second World War period Royal Air Force Observer's single wing brevet; Wartime Airman's badge; Rank brassard for a Pilot Officer; a selection of RAF badges, buttons and insignia, including a silver hallmarked winged starling badge; Air Council Campaign Medal enclosure; Group photograph taken of men of his squadron, 10 March 1944, whilst in Jerusalem, Palestine, this printed with the photographers stamp: 'Approved Military Photographer No. 4 Jerusalem'; 2 other wartime photographs; extensive copied research and a copy of *The Reich Intruders RAF Light Bomber Raids in World War II* by Martin Bowman.

Note: another medal group (campaign medals only, with named card box of issue) is known.

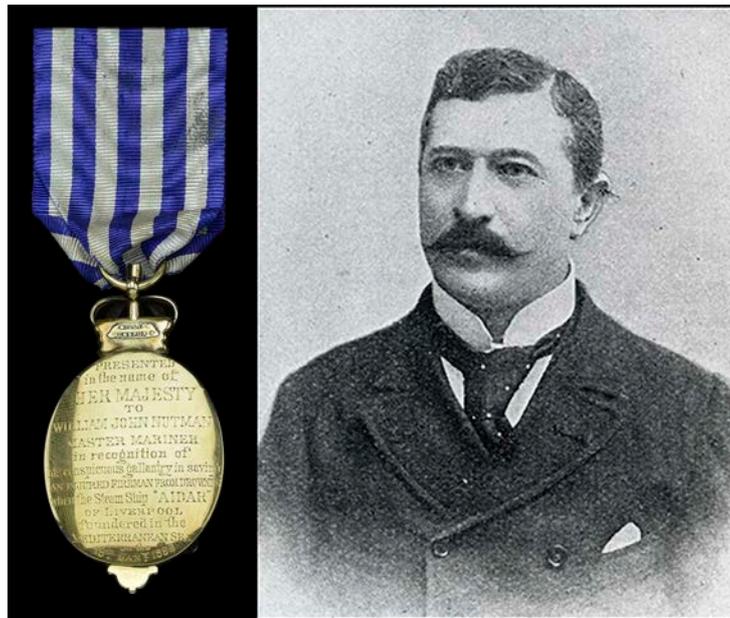




The remarkable and unique Albert Medal in Gold for Sea life-saving group of seven awarded to Mr. W. J. Nutman, Captain of the S.S. *Aidar*, for his great gallantry in saving the life of an injured crewman during a storm in the Mediterranean Sea on the night of 19 January 1896- with the rest of his crew saved he refused to leave the injured fireman behind, waving away the lifeboats as his ship foundered, 'choosing to face almost certain death than to leave him behind'- an extraordinary group for an outstanding act of valour

Albert Medal, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, gold and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented in the name of Her Majesty to William John Nutman, Master Mariner in recognition of his Conspicuous Gallantry in saving an injured fireman from drowning when the steamship "Aidar" of Liverpool foundered in the Mediterranean Sea' on the 19th. Jany. 1896', reverse of the crown with maker's cartouché *Phillips, Cockspur St.*, unnumbered, but with workshop number, in embossed leather case of issue; Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful) (William Nutman. 19th. Jan. 1896.) with top silver riband buckle, in case of issue; Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, large silver medal (Capt. W. Nutman. S.S. "Aidar" 19 January 1896) in case of issue; Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Marine Medal, 3rd type, gold (Captain William Nutman for Gallantry and Heroism in saving life from wreck of S.S. "Aidar" 19/1/96) with top gold riband buckle, in fitted case of issue; Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society Medal, gold (Captain W. J. Nutman, S.S. *Aidar*, 19th. Jan. 1896.) with double dolphin suspension and top gold riband buckle, in case of issue; Mercantile Marine Service Association Medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'To Captain William Nutman (M.M.S.A.) S.S. "Aidar" for gallant and heroic conduct in saving the life of an injured seaman after the foundering of his vessel Jan. 19. 1896.', with top silver riband buckle, in case of issue; Merchant Service Guild Cross, 39mm, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Presented by The Merchant Service Guild to Capt. W. J. Nutman for Heroism at Sea April 1896', with top suspension bar, in case of issue, *suspension bar sprung on one side on last, otherwise extremely fine and better* (7)

£14,000-£18,000



A.M. *London Gazette* 14 April 1896:

'At 2 a.m. on the 19th January 1896, while the S.S. *Staffordshire*, of Liverpool, was on a voyage from Marseilles to Port Said, signals of distress were observed to be proceeding from the S.S. *Aidar*, also of Liverpool, and the *Staffordshire* immediately proceeded to her assistance. As the *Aidar* was found to be sinking fast, three of the *Staffordshire's* lifeboats were at once launched, and with great difficulty, owing to the darkness and the heavy sea, succeeded in rescuing her passengers and crew, 29 in number. At 6:10 a.m. the only persons left on the *Aidar* were Mr. Nutman (the Master), and an injured and helpless fireman, whom he was endeavouring to save, and whom he absolutely refused to abandon. The steamer was now rapidly settling down, and as it was no longer safe to remain near her, the Officer in charge of the rescuing boat asked Mr. Nutman for a final answer. He still persisted in remaining with the injured man, choosing rather to face almost certain death than to leave him to his fate. The men in the boat were obliged to pull away, and immediately afterwards, at 6:17 a.m., the *Aidar* gave one or two lurches and foundered. After she disappeared, Mr. Nutman was seen on the bottom of an upturned boat, still holding the fireman. Half an hour elapsed before the rescuing boat could approach, but eventually Mr. Nutman and the fireman were picked up and taken on board the *Staffordshire*, where the injured man was with difficulty restored by the ship's surgeon.'

William John Nutman was the Captain of the 2,400-ton cargo ship the *Aidar*, which foundered in a northerly gale in the Mediterranean Sea. A fuller account of his great act of gallantry was published in *The Strand Magazine*: 'At 2 a.m. on the 19th of January, while the steamship *Staffordshire*, of Liverpool, was on a voyage from Marseilles to Port Said, signals of distress were observed from the *Aidar*, and the *Staffordshire* immediately went to her assistance. The *Aidar*, it appeared, was on her way from Odessa to Marseilles, and the wreck occurred in the Mediterranean, near Messina. As the *Aidar* was found to be sinking fast, three of the *Staffordshire's* life-boats were at once launched. But their crews experienced immense difficulty in the work of saving life owing to the darkness and the heavy sea. Three times was the *Staffordshire* manoeuvred round to windward, and each time the life-boat was dispatched the rescuing crew were in serious peril of their own lives. During one visit, the boat was badly damaged by one of *Aidar's* davits, which was just above the water. At 6.10 a.m. the only persons left on the wreck were Captain Nutman and an injured and helpless fireman, whom he was endeavouring to save, and whom he absolutely refused to abandon. The steamer was now rapidly settling down, and as it was no longer safe to remain near her, the officer in charge of the rescuing party from the *Staffordshire* asked Nutman for a final answer- would he leave his helpless charge and save himself? He would not; he persisted in remaining with the injured man, choosing almost certain death rather than leave him to his fate. Even the passengers tried hard to induce the captain to come away, but he would not. The fireman seemed powerless and paralyzed with fear, making no effort to save himself beyond clinging to the broken bridge, then down in the water, as the vessel was on her beam ends. As the *Staffordshire's* life-boat returned each time, captain Nutman would say: "Pull away with those people and come back for me afterwards." It is necessary to explain that the boat could not come quite close to the sinking ship, simply because no one knew the moment when the latter might founder and suck down with her anything that chanced to be floating in the vicinity; moreover, there was a terrific sea.

At last, after having given Captain Nutman many chances of life, the men in the rescuing boats were obliged to pull away reluctantly, and immediately afterwards, at 6:17 a.m., the *Aidar* gave one or two heavy lurches and then foundered. Long after this the *Staffordshire's* life-boat returned to the spot, its crew perhaps animated by vague hopes, and the officer commanding it was amazed to behold Captain Nutman clinging to the bottom of an upturned boat, still grasping the now unconscious fireman. Another half-hour elapsed before the boat could approach, but eventually this hero and his precious charge were picked up and taken on board the *Staffordshire*. In all 24 persons were saved, one only, a boy, being drowned. This was the cabin boy, who was washed over-board during the night and not seen after 12:30 a.m.

Colonel Sir Vivian Majendie, the well-known explosives expert at the Home Office, interested himself very much in this case, and obtained a number of facts about it. He had a conversation with Captain Nutman himself, who came from Port Said in the same ship with him. Sir Vivian gathered that the fireman was much too injured to make any effort to save himself, and if left by Captain Nutman he must have inevitably perished. There was also a German passenger on board the *Aidar* who was so paralyzed with horror at the aspect of things that he could not be persuaded to jump from the ship into one of the rescuing boats; and he, too, must have been lost had not Captain Nutman, with great determination, taken him up and dropped him into the water. He was then obliged to struggle to one of the boats, but as he had a life vest on, and a boat was no far away, this cost him very little trouble. The full details of this action were forwarded to the Queen during Her Majesty's recent trip to the Riviera. (article in *The Strand Magazine* refers).

Nutman was presented with this Albert Medal in Gold for Sea (one of only 25 ever awarded) by Queen Victoria in July 1896, and also received a plethora of other awards for this action, including the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Medal in Gold (one of only 66 ever awarded); the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariner's Royal Benevolent Society's Medal in Gold (one of only 40 ever awarded); and the Mercantile Marine Service Association's Medal (one of only 21 ever awarded).



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Company Sergeant Major J. J. Waldron, 47th (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (16586 Coy. Serjt:-Maj: J. J. Waldron. R.E.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (16586 Lce. Corpl. J. J. Waldron... R.E.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (16586, Co. Sjt. Maj: J. J. Waldron, R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (16586 Serg't. J. J. Waldron. R.E.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *heavy pitting to Egypt medal from Star which has partially obscured naming, this good fine, the rest very fine and better* (5) *£1,200-£1,600*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 June 1902.

J. J. Waldron was additionally awarded an Annuity Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 103 of 1945.

Sold with the named card box of issue for the M.S.M. (but lacking the medal)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



An outstanding Second War 'Relief of Tobruk' Immediate D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant-Major R. Oliver, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (4448623 Cpl. R. Oliver. Durh. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (6)* £2,800-£3,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 24 February 1942. The recommendation for an Immediate D.C.M. states:

'At Tobruk on the night 7/8th December, 1941 'C' Coy carried out an attack on the left of the Battalion on Pt 157. Cpl Oliver became separated from the rest of the Coy in the dark. He collected seven men, carried out two assaults on enemy M.G. positions, captured two machine-guns and twenty prisoners and then organised a defensive position with enemy captured weapons on the flank of his Coy. He showed great courage during the operations and was an excellent example to his men.'

On the 3 December 1941 the 1st Durham Light Infantry received orders to support the Border regiment in an attack focused on an enemy held position known as Point 157. If successful the Durhams were then to move through and attack a second position known as Point 162, both positions being on the escarpment east of El Duda. The evening of the 3rd was spent in preparation as the men of 1st D.L.I. were lorried to positions occupied by the Essex Regiment near El Duda. On 7th December the go-ahead was finally received but with one small amendment; the 1st D.L.I. would lead the attack supported by the Border Regiment.

At 17:00hrs the men, assisted by scouts of the Essex Regiment, set out for their start line which this was reached at 19:20hrs, zero hour being 20:30hrs. With "A" Company on the left and "C" Company on the right supported by "B" Company and elements of H.Q. Company with "D" Company also following up, the 1st Durhams set off at 20:30hrs precisely in perfect textbook order.

There was a three quarter moon illuminating the starry sky when suddenly the desert air was filled with tracer and machine gun bullets which all seemed to be heading in the direction of 1 D.L.I. "B" and H.Q. infantrymen found what cover they could in holes and disused sangers. "A" Company unfortunately were caught in the front line of the enemy fire while "C" Company unbeknown to Lieutenant-Colonel Arderne had reached the enemy and had begun clearing them. 2/Lt. Bruce Ballantyne attempted to lead a platoon of "A" Company in a move up the enemies flank yet despite their efforts the move failed and 2/Lt. Ballantyne was himself killed.

The overall picture however was not good to continue the advance as it would result in a great number of casualties; with this in mind Captain Jim Gray, the Adjutant, was sent back through the Durham lines in an effort to bring up tanks to support the floundering infantry attack. A short time later through the pitch blackness the British armour was sighted, and promptly fell into the holes and sangers which "B" Company were sheltering in! They managed to haul themselves free and laid down very accurate fire on the enemy positions. Rallied by this, Colonel Arderne gave the order to "B" and "D" Companies to fix bayonets and charge. Following behind the tanks they advanced into the enemy positions only to find "C" Company already there! Led by Captain Adrian Keith, M.C., they had cleared out the enemy and were busily rounding up prisoners. It was at this point that Captain Keith was killed by an Italian who had surrendered but was still in possession of a hand grenade. Corporal Oliver's impressive gallantry did not go unnoticed and "C" Company without doubt took the full honours for their action that night. When the Border Regiment duly arrived to take over they found that their work had already been taken care of by the Durhams, thus bringing about the relief of Tobruk.

Ralph Oliver was the son of Wilfred and Flora E. Oliver (née Cherry) of 27 Gas Street, Hartlepool. Wilfred had himself served with 2 D.L.I. at the outbreak of W.W.1 and was an old contemptible. Ralph was the eldest of seven brothers, two of whom were killed during the war, and attended Brougham Street School. Enlisting into the Durham Light Infantry at the age of 17, he saw pre-war service in India, Sudan and China with both regular battalions (1st and 2nd D.L.I.). He earned the Distinguished Conduct Medal at Tobruk whilst with "C" Company 1st D.L.I. and finished the war having attained the rank of Company Sergeant-Major. In 1948 he attended Buckingham Palace where he was presented with his D.C.M. by the King.



A Great War 'Patrol Service' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Telegraphist H. F. Small, Royal Navy, for services aboard H.M. S. *Doon* when under fire on the occasion of the German raid on Hartlepool in December 1914

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J.9056. H. F. Small, Tel. H.M.S. Doon. Patrol Services 1915/6.); 1914-15 Star (J.9056. H. F. Small. Tel. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.9056. H. F. Small. Tel. R.N.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £800-£1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 May 1917. The recommendations states:

'H.M.S. *Doon* Patrol services up to 1 October 1916. When *Doon* was under fire on the occasion of the Hartlepool raid her W/T office was riddled with splinters, and the instruments put out of action, but Small remained at his post throughout, and endeavoured to effect repairs. He has been in *Doon* the whole war and shown remarkable devotion to duty remaining on constant watch for 36 hours on one occasion when *Doon* was taking tugs to the assistance of H.M.S. *Falmouth*. He always does his work in a most efficient manner and is very strongly recommended.'

During the German Raid on Hartlepool, H.M.S. *Doon* was damaged by German shellfire. She was straddled by three salvoes with one near miss by an 11-inch shell grazing the after edge of the foremost funnel, damaging a Berthon collapsible lifeboat, before going overboard and bursting on impact with the water. She suffered splinter damage and had her wireless, aft gun and torpedo tube put out of action. She suffered three dead and six wounded.



An excessively rare Second War 'Cockleshell' operations D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Quarter-Master Sergeant J. M. King, Royal Marines, a member of the elite Royal Marine Boom Patrol Detachment (R.M.B.P.D.)

Just two wartime raids were carried out by the hand-picked operatives of the R.M.B.P.D., most famously Operation 'Frankton', the 'Cockleshell Heroes' strike against enemy shipping at Bordeaux in December 1942, and Operation 'Sunbeam', a similar canoe launched attack against targets in Leros in June 1944

Sergeant King was well-known to the likes of 'Blondie' Hasler and Bill Sparks, having trained beside them in the lead-up to the 'Cockleshell Heroes' raid, but it was for his part in 'Sunbeam' - described as one of the most brilliant sabotage operations of the war - that he was awarded his immediate D.S.M., one of only three such awards to the R.M.B.P.D.

On that memorable occasion, in a damaged canoe 'with water up to their knees', and in the face of several challenges from enemy sentries, he and his comrade nonetheless placed six limpet mines on an Italian destroyer: they duly detonated with the desired result

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Sergt. J. M. King, PLY/X. 1457); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (PL.X 1457 J. M. King, D.S.M. Sgt. R.M.) *minor edge bruise to DSM, light contact marks, good very fine (7)* £30,000-£36,000



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 November 1944:

'For gallantry in a hazardous operation in the Aegean.'

The recommendation for his immediate award states: 'Sgt. King was in charge of one of the canoes during operation SUNBEAM. This operation was undertaken to damage shipping in the defended port of LEROS. Sgt. King's canoe was holed before entering the harbour, he however showing great determination continued with his task using a sponge to plug the hole, and entered the harbour. Here, although challenged he avoided detection and managed to place six limpets on the hull of an enemy destroyer. On the deck of the destroyer were several armed men and there was a sentry on the jetty. By this time the water in the canoe was around his knees. He however with the help of his crew, Marine RUFF, successfully left the harbour undetected and made the R.V. on the Island of CALINO some 8 miles distant.

Sgt. King showed great skill and resolution in continuing with this already hazardous task in a badly damaged canoe. The destroyer was badly damaged and had to be sent to PIRAEUS for repairs.'

James Malcolm King was born in Glasgow on 9 June 1918 and joined the Royal Marines in November 1935. His pre-war appointments having included tours of duty in H.M.S. *Rodney* and H.M.S. *Gloucester*, he volunteered for 'special service' in the newly established Royal Marine Boom Patrol Detachment in July 1942.

Under the watchful eye of his new C.O., Major H. 'Blondie' Hasler, King was quickly promoted to Acting Temporary Sergeant and took up appointment as the unit's Physical Training Instructor, a fact referred to by Bill Sparks in *The Last of The Cockleshell Heroes*, who credits King with establishing the unit's haphazard assault course. Sparks adds:

'To build our assault course we used old tyres, ropes and anything else we could think of, but often with disastrous results. Our improvised equipment sometimes collapsed just as a man leapt on to it, or through it or under it, and the injuries were sometimes severe enough to have the victim rushed to hospital. Eventually the hospital complained that they were getting to many casualties from the R.M.B.P.D. To Blondie this was all water off a duck's back. He didn't take any notice and nobody was going to make him deviate from that ...'

For the duration of their arduous and intensive training, which of course involved many hours at sea in their Cockle canoes, the 34-strong rank and file of the R.M.B.P.D. were divided into two sections. When, at length, it was time for Hasler to select the Operation 'Frankton' team for the raid on Bordeaux harbour in December 1942, King was not in the chosen section, a decision that likely saved his life.

The story of his comrades – who became known as the 'Cockleshell Heroes' - needs no elaboration here, although it is not without interest that Bill Sparks, one of the two survivors, was a member of King's section in the Aegean at the time of Operation 'Sunbeam'.

Operation Sunbeam

Overall command of the R.M.B.P.D.'s 'Earthworm' detachment, as the Operation 'Sunbeam' men were known, fell to Captain W. Pritchard-Gordon, R.M., whilst Lieutenant J. F. 'Jasper' Richards, R.M. led the operation on the night.

As had been the case in Operation 'Frankton' the participating cockle canoes were all given names. Thus, Richards and Marine Stevens manned *Shark*; King and Marine Richard Ruff *Salmon* and Corporal Horner and Marine Fisher *Shrimp*. The marines and their canoes were embarked in M.L. 360, in readiness for the planned raid on enemy shipping in Portolaga harbour, Leros, the motor launch hugging anchorages on the Turkish coastline as it awaited the signal to launch the raid. That signal arrived in the afternoon of 16 June 1944, when confirmation was received that potential targets had arrived in convoy at Portolaga.

Cecil A. Hampshire's *The Secret Navies* takes up the story:

'Soon afterwards the motor launch left the anchorage on silent engines and headed seawards, increasing speed to 16 knots as soon as she was clear of the land. The marines blackened their faces and hands and made a final check of their stores and weapons. In addition to eight limpet mines, each cockle was to carry a walkie-talkie radio, silent Sten gun, grenades, fighting knives, camouflage nets for canoe and crew, spare paddles, a baling sponge and canoe repair outfit, first aid box, 24-hour food pack, cigarettes and matches in watertight compartments, chart, compass and compensator and, not least, a bird call. All limpets were armed with four-and-a-half-hour delay fuses.

The weather was ideal, dark and moonless but with plenty of starlight, a gentle swell and a slight mist over the land. After rounding the southern tip of Kalymnos and turning northwards, the motor launch reduced speed to 12 knots fore the final run-up to the dropping zone. During this last leg of the voyage the marines, clad in their cockle suits, squatted silently around their gear on the upper deck, each man engrossed in his own thought.'

And of subsequent events in respect of Sergeant King and Marine Ruff in *Salmon*, Cecil A. Hampshire continues:

'A few minutes later the semi-waterlogged *Salmon* appeared out of the darkness, with King paddling and the weary Ruff stoically bailing out.

That they had managed to complete the operation at all was nothing less than remarkable, for they had been bedevilled by a leaking canoe throughout. On entering the harbour they were almost immediately challenged by the bomb patrol vessel. But as she made no move to follow this up, the hails were ignored and *Salmon* pressed on towards her first objective. Half an hour later they were again challenged, this time from the shore, the shout being heard also by Richards and Stevens in *Shark* ahead of them.

For a few moments the raiders remained perfectly still, then moved off again leaving the sentry still calling half-heartedly after them. But by the time they reached an empty barge moored off the naval base, the water in the canoe was up to their knees, and they had to remain alongside for several minutes while they bailed out. This gave King the opportunity to pin-point their first destroyer target, which he could see lying moored about fifty yards away. But when they approached the vessel they could see men standing about smoking and chatting on her upper deck just above that part of her hull where King had intended to place his first two limpets.

The raiders now tried an approach from the other side, only to spot a sentry standing on a jetty a few yards away. When he was joined by several other guards *Salmon* hastily backed off into the shadows. After a few minutes the group on the jetty broke up, and the cockle was silently propelled under the stern of the destroyer, which appeared to King to be sldo of the Italian Turbine class. Six limpets were placed in position, three on each side, which included one beneath the depth charge rack and another by the engine room where they would do the most damage. By this time *Salmon* was again half full of water, and this decided the sergeant to abandon their second target and make for Kalymnos.

That, he said, was almost the worst part of the whole operation, for although they managed to clear the harbour without incident, even hanging on to the boom for a few minutes to bail out once more, the necessity to deal with the constant inflow of water slowed up their progress considerably. Thus it was almost full daylight when they rounded the north-eastern tip of Kalymnos and saw a fleet of fishing vessels spread out before them. The marines promptly made for the shore and tried to dispose of their canoe by letting the air out of the buoyancy bags and sinking it, intending to raise it again that night and reflate them. But the weight of the water inside caused it to capsize and they lost some of their stores. Eventually they managed to right the craft and hide it in a small inlet, concealing themselves among the rocks nearby.

Late that afternoon they were discovered by a friendly Greek fisherman who entered the inlet in his small caique, and after giving them food and water offered to take them to Budrum, in Turkey. While they were fending off his questions a machine-gun, the same one which had startled Richards and Stevens, opened up and bullets fell all around the fisherman's boat. Before the man hurriedly made off, the sergeant produced his pistol and warned him not to talk about anything he had seen.

The Greek kept his word, for the marines were not disturbed again, and when darkness fell they tried to repair their damaged canoe, using chewing gum to plug a source of the leak. Then having done their best to make her seaworthy, they pushed off and made for the open sea. When King heard the call-sign being transmitted from the motor launch and the replies from the other two cockles, he thankfully added his own and set course for the warship with Ruff bailing furiously. Luckily the sea was calm or their canoe might well have been swamped en route.

Accompanied by two other Coastal Force craft, which had been standing by as escorts in case they should be needed, M.L. 360 arrived safely at Port Deremen, in Turkey, at dawn the next day. From there Richards and his party were taken back to Castelorisio and thence finally to Palestine to receive a great reception at Raiding Force headquarters.'

By then, news had been received that the 'Sunbeam' team had seriously damaged two Italian destroyers and sunk three escort vessels. Their success – at no cost – was a stunning achievement and permitted our Raiding Force to strike a blow against the enemy-held island of Simi.

The subsequent list of awards comprised the D.S.C. for 'Jasper' Richards and D.S.M.s for King and his fellow canoeist in *Salmon*, Richard Ruff. Strangely, although Pritchard-Gordon recommended the whole party for awards, the other three marines received not so much as a mention in despatches. "We must have made it look too easy," observed Corporal W.E. Horner.

King remained on special service in the R.M.B.P.D. until the war's end and may have seen further action in the Greek Islands.

In the post-war era, he was a long-served Physical Training Instructor. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in July 1951 and promoted to Colour-Sergeant in November 1952, he served in 40 R.M. Commando from February 1953 to November 1954. He was finally discharged as a Quarter-Master Sergeant in January 1960.

Sold with a small portrait photograph and copied research, including Operation 'Sunbeam' reports and his service record.

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- 86 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Acting Lance-Corporal S. Fitton, Royal Field Artillery**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (221230 Gnr: A.L. Cpl.- S. Fitton. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (221230 Gnr. S. Fitton. R.A.) *the MM slightly polished, very fine and better (3)* £200-£240
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.
Stanley Fitton attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Manchester and served with 'A' Battery, 112th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front.
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- 87 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Bombardier W. Rowley, Royal Field Artillery**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (84642 Bmbr. W. Rowley. D.180 Bde: R.F.A.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £180-£220
 M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.
William Rowley attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 May 1915. His Medal Index Card states that his campaign medals were forfeited.
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- 88 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Bombardier F. H. Friend, Royal Garrison Artillery**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (329206 Bmbr: F. H. Friend. 124/Hy: By: R.G.A.) *edge bruise, very fine* £200-£240
 M.M. *London Gazette* 25 September 1917.
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- 89 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant J. Hillbeck, Royal Engineers**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (84028 Cpl. J. Hillbeck. 67/F. Coy. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (84028 Sgt. J. Hillbeck. RE.) *suspension crudely re-affixed on MM, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine (2)* £100-£140
 M.M. *London Gazette* 12 November 1917.
James Hillbeck attested for the Royal Engineers at Addingham and served with 67 Field Company during the Great War, initially in Egypt from 23 December 1915, and subsequently on the Western Front.
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- 90 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Pioneer A. Stanley, Royal Engineers**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (321956 Pnr: A. Stanley. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (321956 Pnr, A. Stanley. R.E.) *good very fine (3)* £200-£240
 M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.
Arthur Stanley attested for the Royal Engineers at Maidenhead, Berkshire, and served with them as a Pioneer during the Great War on the Western Front; he subsequently transferred to the Royal Berkshire Regiment.
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- 91 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private T. Hunter, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, who was also Mentioned in Despatches**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (8150 Pte. T. Hunter. 2/S. Gds:) *edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine* £240-£280
 M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916.
Thomas Hunter was born in Gragemantle, Stirlingshire, in 1888 and attested for the Scots Guards at Glasgow on 19 January 1912. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914, and for his services in 1916 was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Medal. He was discharged medically unfit on 4 April 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge. At the time of his discharge he had no fewer than 22 charges on his record, including carelessly discharging a Very pistol, wounding a comrade.

- x 92** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal W. H. Hardwick, 128th Company, Labour Corps, late Royal West Surrey Regiment**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (76389 Pte - L. Cpl - W. H. Hardwick 128/Coy: Lab: C); British War and Victory Medals (47172 Pte. W. H. Hardwick. The Queen's R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £260-£300
 M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.
Walter Harold Hardwick was a native of Herne Hill, London. He initially served during the Great War with The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), before transferring to the 128th Company, Labour Corps for service on the Western Front in the spring 1917.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 93** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. Worrall, 15th (1st Salford Pals) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (66113 Pte. J. Worrall. 15/Lan: Fus:) *edge bruising, unit officially re-impressed, nearly very fine* £140-£180
 M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.
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- 94** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private E. F. Beard, Middlesex Regiment**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (34563 Pte. E. F. Beard. 2/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-34563 Pte. E. F. Beard. Midd'x R.) *extremely fine (3)* £240-£280
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.
Ernest Frederick Beard was born in Epsom, Surrey, in 1886 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment, serving successively with the 18th, 16th, and 2nd Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front.
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- 95** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private H. Smith, Manchester Regiment**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (40416 Pte H. Smith. 20/Manch. R.) *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
 M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.
Harold Smith also served during the Great War with the Cheshire Yeomanry and the Royal Munster Fusiliers, as well as the Manchester Regiment.
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- 96** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal W. G. Milne, 14th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (8889 L. Cpl. W. G. Milne, 14/High: L.I.) *very fine* £180-£220
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1918.
William George Milne was born in Bristol in 1885 and attested there for the Highland Light Infantry on 11 August 1903. He served during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 26 August 1914 to 27 April 1915 (1914 Star), and again from 7 September 1917 to 5 October 1918. Transferring to the Scottish Rifles on 12 July 1918, he was discharged on 22 November 1919.
 Sold with copied service papers.
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- 97** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. Rogers, Seaforth Highlanders**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (202182 Pte. J. Rogers. 1/4 Sea: Highrs:) *edge bruise, very fine* £240-£280
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.
 M.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.
 Sold with copied Battalion war diary extracts and other research.
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- 98** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Driver W. Owens, Army Service Corps**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (T4-069798 Dvr: W. Owens. A.S.C.) *edge bruising, very fine* £180-£220
 M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.
William Owens attested for the Army Service Corps at Merthyr Tydvil on 8 April 1915 and served with 334th Company during the Great War on the Western Front. Awarded the Military Medal whilst attached to the Special Company, Royal Engineers, he was discharged due to wounds on 18 June 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 523905.



Family Medals:

A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Acting Sergeant J. T. Hadlow, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2773 L.Cpl. J. T. Hadlow. 82/(2/H.C.) F.A. R.A.M.C. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2773. Pte. J. T. Hadlow. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2773 A.Sjt. J. T. Hadlow. R.A.M.C.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Gold Medal for Bravery, 31mm, bronze (Sgt. J. T. Hadlow. No. 495211. 82nd. F.A. R.A.M.C. T.F.) contemporarily engraved naming, *contact marks to MM and polishing throughout, good fine and better*

Three: Private A. T. Hadlow, Highland Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 26 October 1915

1914-15 Star (11411 Pte. A. T. Hadlow, High, L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11411 Pte. A. T. Hadlow. H.L.I.) *good very fine (8)* *£500-£700*

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1917.

Serbian Gold Medal for Bravery *London Gazette* 20 September 1919.

John Thomas Hadlow was born in Kent around 1873. He married Ellen McDonnell at St. Alphege's Church, Canterbury, on 15 October 1905, and attested at Sandwich for service with the 82nd Field Ambulance (2nd Home Counties), Royal Army Medical Corps, on 17 September 1914. Sent to France aboard the S.S. *Kingstonian* on 22 December 1914, Hadlow served as part of the 27th Division which was largely composed of regular infantry units returned from India, Hong Kong and Canada. The Division saw considerable action at St-Eloi, Gravenstafel, St. Julien, Frezenburg, and Bellewaerde from 24-25 May 1915, with Hadlow's Field Ambulance likely extremely busy as part of the casualty evacuation chain.

Raised Lance Corporal 14 March 1915, and employed in 'general duty and bearer', Hadlow's Army Service Record notes a number of indiscretions. These included a severe reprimand for striking a Private and further brushes with the military authorities for failure to carry out an order. Transferred to Salonika on 12 December 1915, Hadlow suffered a short bout of malaria, but recovered to be appointed Acting Lance Sergeant on 15 August 1917 and Acting Sergeant on 27 August 1918.

Albert T. Hadlow was born in Ramsgate and originally attested at Canterbury for the Royal Field Artillery. Transferred to the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 December 1914, and died of wounds on 26 October 1915. He is buried in La Gorgue Communal Cemetery, France.

A Great War 'M.M.' group of six awarded to Private A. R. Manton, Royal Dragoons

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4150 Cpl. A. R. Manton. 1/Rl. Drgns) *renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4150. Pte A. R. Manton 1/Rl. Drgns) *renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4150. Pte A. R. Manton 1/Rl. Drgns.) *renamed*; 1914 Star, with clasp (4150 Pte A. R. Manton. 1/Dns.); British War and Victory Medals, with *small* M.I.D. oak leaves (1DN-4150 Pte. A. R. Manton. 1 - Dns) *contact marks, good fine and better (6)* *£200-£240*

Albert R. Manton attested for the 1st Royal Dragoons and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with 3, not 6, clasps, and the King's South Africa Medal with the usual two date clasps). He saw further service during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 October 1914, but the M.M. and Mention in Despatches are both unconfirmed and appear to be entirely self-awarded.



A fine Second War 'retaking of Point 198 on the Djebel Roumana' Immediate M.M. group of seven awarded to Private W. W. Wilson, 5th Battalion, Black Watch, who was later wounded on D-day and killed in action on 4 October 1944, at St Odenrode, Holland

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2758531 Pte. W. W. Wilson. Black Watch.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (7) £1,600-£2,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 July 1943. The recommendation for the award of an Immediate M.M. states:

'During the retaking of Pt 198 on the DJEBEL ROUMANA by 5 Black Watch on the afternoon of 6th April, 1943, this private soldier was a member of No. 7 section to whose skill the ultimate retaking of pt 198 was to no small measure due. Quite unperturbed by the mortaring which was heavy and sustained and grenades which he had to undergo for four hours, Pte. Wilson maintained his L.M.G. in action throughout the fight. On the following morning two spandau posts were found with the German team lying dead over their weapons both posts being within 20 yards of the point that Pte. Wilson had reached the previous evening. It was only Pte. Wilson's quiet courage and high sense of duty which enabled him to work his way up the very steep slope of the ROUMANA feature to a point so close to the enemy and it was only when he got so close that he could see to fire. Pte. Wilson never relaxed and fired his Bren unceasingly during the enemy's withdrawal that night. No praise is too high for the gallantry of his action.'

William Walsh Wilson was born in 1921, son of James and Jane Wilson of East Wemyss, Fife, Scotland.

The following information was provided by Corporal W. Kingston who served with Wilson in the same platoon: 'Corporal Wilson was a butcher by trade and was known as 'Rigger'. He often butchered pigs to supplement rations. He was killed leading a patrol which consisted of himself and two others. This was at St Odenrode in Holland and Wilson was killed by a bullet through his head from a sniper.' Corporal Kingstone also thought that Wilson was not long returned to the Battalion having been wounded in Normandy.

Corporal W. W. Wilson was killed in action at St Odenrode, near Eindhoven, on 4 October 1944, aged 25, and is buried in Uden War cemetery, Netherlands.



A fine Second World War Pathfinder's D.F.M. group of eight awarded to Master Engineer A. J. White, Royal Air Force, who completed over 50 operational sorties in Halifaxes and Lancasters of No. 35 and No. 635 Squadrons, often as a member of the Master Bomber's crew, before notching up many hours in the Berlin Airlift and seeing further active service in Cyprus and Borneo

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1403524 F./Sgt. A. J. White, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (M. Eng. A. J. White (1403524) R.A.F.); General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (M. Eng. A. J. White (1403524) R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (M. Eng. A. J. White (1403524) R.A.F.), together with metal Path Finder Force Badges (2), and Warrant Officer's Crown rank insignia, *one or two edge bruises, otherwise generally very fine or better (11)* *£3,000-£4,000*



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 27 March 1945.

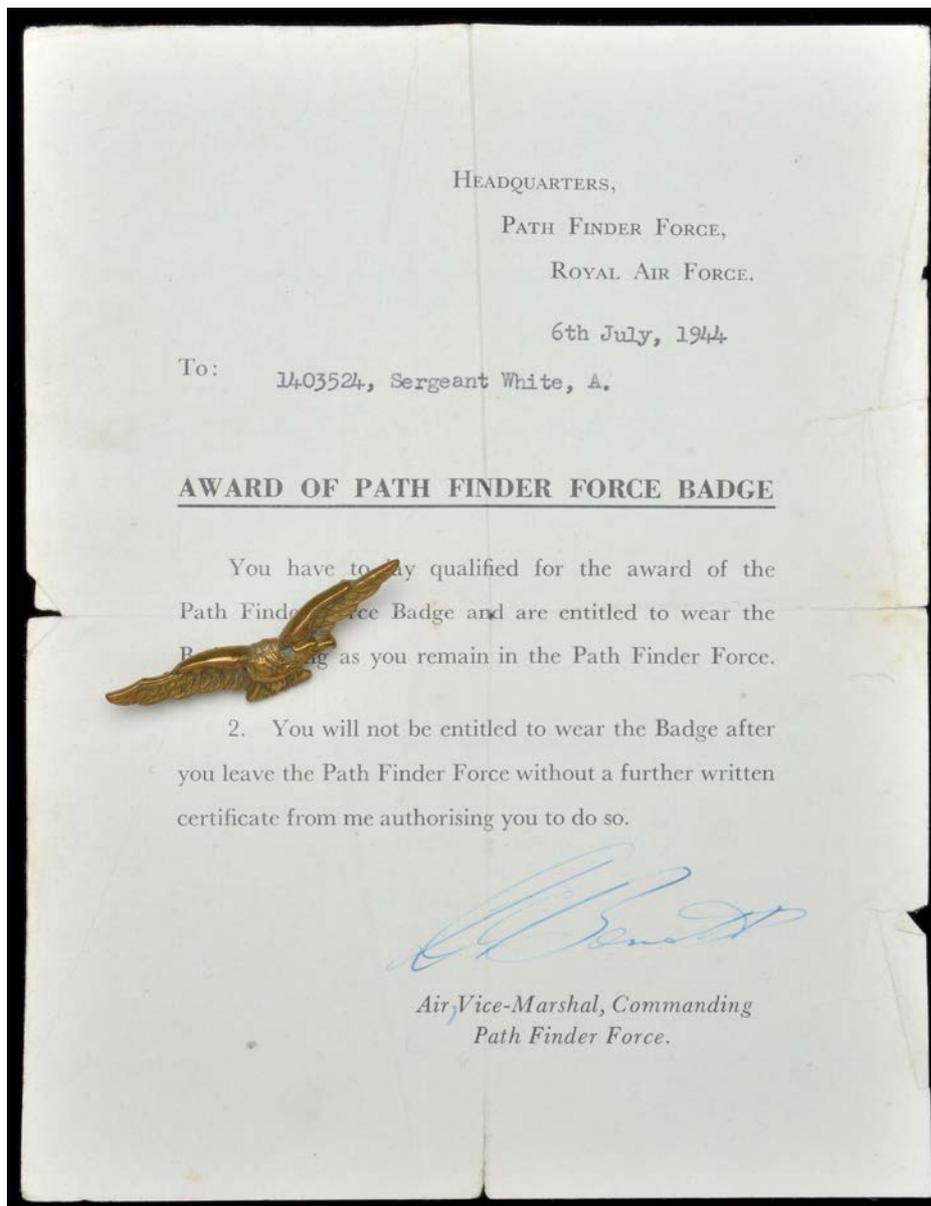
The original Recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. has participated in many attacks against heavily defended enemy objectives, including Berlin. His cheerfulness, courage and confidence, coupled with his sound knowledge of his own particular role, have been most inspiring.'

Alan John White commenced his training as a Flight Engineer in summer of 1943 and, having converted to Halifaxes, joined No. 35 (Path Finder Force) Squadron at Graveley, Huntingdonshire, at the year's end.

Having then participated in strikes against Berlin and Schweinfurt, he joined the crew of Squadron Leader E. K. Creswell, D.F.C., in March 1944, when the unit was re-equipped with Lancasters and, over the coming six months acted as the latter's Flight Engineer in a flurry of operations, often as Deputy or Master Bomber - Creswell would add a D.S.O. and Bar to his accolades in the same period.

Completing their first sortie together on 18 March, when they were compelled to return early from Frankfurt owing to a fire in the port outer engine, they acted as Primary Visual Marker in a return trip to the same city a few nights later, and in a similar capacity in strikes against Berlin and Nuremberg before the month's end, the latter trip resulting in an emergency landing at Ford owing to 'petrol shortage and enemy action'.

In the last week of April, Creswell's crew flew no less than five sorties, one of them as Primary Visual Marker to Karlsruhe, another as Deputy Master Bomber to Laon, and the others as Master Bomber to Villenouve, Friedrichshaven and Acheres - thereafter, with one exception, it was always as Master Bomber until White's transfer to No. 635 Squadron in August. Thus four such sorties against French targets in May, including Boulogne, and three more in June, including Rennes. Indeed targets in support of the Normandy landings were very much on the agenda throughout this period, including two daylight strikes in the Caen battle area on 7 July and a night operation against Tours on the 12th, from which White's Lancaster returned on three engines; for further details see Creswell's manuscript in the archive collection of the Imperial War Museum (Catalogue No. 8286), in which he describes his time in No. 35 Squadron in the period March-July 1944.



This latter operation having marked the end of Creswell's tour of operations, White flew two more sorties to France with different pilots before being posted to newly formed No. 635 Squadron, another Lancaster and Path Finder Force unit, at Downham Market, Norfolk. Here, having flown sorties against Le Havre, Gelsenkirchen and Kiel, he joined the crew of Wing Commander H. J. F. Le Good, A.F.C., in mid-September - another distinguished Path Finder Force C.O. who would add the D.S.O. and D.F.C. to his accolades before the War's end.

Opening their account with a strike against Calais as 'Supporter' on 20 September, White and his crew went on to share in the trial and tribulations of at least 25 sorties before the year's end, several of them of a daytime nature and latterly in the role of 'Visual Backer Up', including strikes against Cologne and Duisburg on three occasions, and Gelsenkirchen and Sterkrade on two occasions. White was recommended for his D. F.M. on 20 December 1944, by which date he had flown 49 sorties, but he added further operations against Cologne, St. Vith, Troisdorf, Hanau and Gelsenkirchen to his tally before being grounded and 'rested' in January 1945.

Post-war, White attended a conversion unit at Dishforth in September 1948, prior to attending a Long Range Course and being posted to No. 59 Squadron in January 1949, and between then and September he completed numerous trips as Flight Engineer in the unit's Yorks during the Berlin Airlift. And he witnessed further active service in Shackletons of No. 37 Squadron in Cyprus in the mid-1950s and in Argosy aircraft of No. 215 Squadron in Borneo in the early 1960s, prior to his retirement in May 1966.

Sold with a complete run of the recipient's original R.A.F. Flying Log Books, comprising Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's, Form 1767 types (3), with entries covering the periods October 1943 to July 1950, August 1950 to March 1957, and April 1957 to September 1962, together with Aircrew Flying Log Books, Form 1767 Types, covering the periods September 1962 to September 1965 and October 1965 to May 1966, a letter confirming his qualification for the Path Finder Force Badge, dated 6 July 1944 and one or two career photographs.



The poignant Second War Lancaster pilot's 'immediate' D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant T. W. J. Hall, 106 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in 4 operational sorties, during which he was awarded the D.F.M. for his 2nd - Berlin, 24 March 1944 - and was killed in action whilst trying to save his crew during the disastrous Nuremberg Raid, 30/31 March 1944. The 'body of the pilot [Hall] was found near the wreckage. This brave young man's operational career had lasted less than a week. He never knew that he had been awarded the D.F.M. for his good work on the Berlin raid.'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1333525 F/Sgt. T. W. J. Hall. R.A.F.) on investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally good very fine (lot)* £2,000-£2,400

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 18 April 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Sergeant Hall was Captain of an aircraft detailed to attack Berlin on the night of 24th/25th March, 1944. On arrival in the target area, he found that he had over-shot and that the Pathfinder Force marking was in progress behind him. He was also in contact with the "Master of Ceremonies" who was heard giving instructions to bomb the markers. Flight Sergeant Hall then did a left-hand circuit and came in again from the North. By this time, he was 12 minutes late and the target was not well marked. Despite this, he made a straight run in and bombed his target successfully. On the return journey, he found himself over the Ruhr area. Here, his aircraft was suddenly coned by numerous searchlights and subjected to intense predicted heavy flak which caused severe damage to the port mainplane, the rear turret, the Bomb Aimer's compartment, the underside of the fuselage and the port inner and outer engines, the latter of which caught fire. Flight Sergeant Hall here displayed exceptional skill and coolness in extricating his aircraft from this most perilous position. By excellent crew co-operation, the fire was extinguished, the engine feathered and the badly damaged aircraft and crew landed safely back at Base. It was this N.C.O.'s first operational sortie as Captain of aircraft and throughout he showed exceptional courage and skill. He displayed outstanding determination in returning to press home his attack and his skilful pilotage and cool determination under extremely difficult conditions are deserving of the highest praise. I consider Flight Sergeant Hall's courage, skill and devotion to duty fully deserve the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal. 27th March, 1944.

Remarks by Base Commander: Flight Sergeant Hall's action in pressing home his attack in the prevailing circumstances showed great determination and courage and was only surpassed by his coolness and skill in extricating his aircraft from the unenviable position in which he found himself on the way home. I strongly support the recommendation for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Thomas William John Hall was the son of William Thomas Hall and Emily Hall, of Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire. Hall joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1942. He carried out his initial training as a pilot at No. 15 E.F.T.S., Carlisle and 31 E.F.T.S., De Winton, Calgary, Canada. Hall carried out further training at No. 38 S.F.T.S., Estevan and No. 6 P.A.F.U., Windrush. After gaining his 'Wings' at No. 17 O.T.U., Silverstone in November 1943, Hall was posted to No. 1661 Conversion Unit, Winthorpe (Sterlings) and then on to No. 5 L.F.S., Syerston (Lancasters) in February 1944.

Hall was posted as a pilot for operational flying to 106 Squadron (Lancasters) at Metheringham in March 1944. He flew four operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Frankfurt, 22 March 1944; Berlin, 24 March 1944, Essen, 26 March 1944 and Nuremberg, 30/31 March 1944 (on which night Bomber Command had 95 aircraft shot down - it's heaviest losses of the entire war on a single raid).

Hall was awarded the 'immediate' D.F.M. for his gallantry during only his second operational sortie - to Berlin. Martin Middlebrook gives the following in *The Nuremberg Raid, 30-31 March 1944*:

'Six nights earlier, Flight Sergeant Tom Hall of 106 Squadron and his crew had flown to Berlin on the first [sic] operation of their tour. This was the night when unexpectedly violent winds had caused Bomber Command much trouble and seventy-three bombers had been lost. Hall, like many others, had arrived at Berlin too early, but, while others bombed and made for home, Hall did a complete orbit over the heavily defended city before bombing. On the return flight the winds took them, again like many others, over the Ruhr where his Lancaster was hit by Flak and two engines took fire. Hall brought his crew home after a desperate flight, although the Lancaster was written off.

Now Hall was on his second [sic] operation [the Nuremberg Raid, 30/31 March 1944]. On the Long Leg his aircraft was hit in the bomb bay and petrol tanks. Sergeant Dack, the wireless operator, describes what happened:

"The Skipper [Hall] said, 'It's time to get out. Get out everyone.' I was a careful sort of bloke and I always kept my parachute underneath my seat. I put it on but then she went down with all four engines flat out. It went through my mind that it was just like a scene from one of those American films with the aircraft going screaming down out of control. Once that started, I knew we couldn't get out. I was thrown on top of the navigator and we were rolling about together. I remember my face being pressed against two dials which I remembered were in the roof so I knew we were upside down. I tried to prod the navigator up towards the front to get out of the front hatch. There was all the time the awful thought that we had a Blockbuster on board which went off on impact. I forgot that we wouldn't have survived the impact ourselves.

Then there was an almighty explosion and I was sent spinning. I thought we had hit the ground but it eventually dawned on me that I was in the air. Then, something whooshed past my face and I was sitting nice and peacefully up in the sky under my parachute. I remember shouting for my wife - I was apologising because I had promised to be home on Saturday"

Only Dack and the flight engineer survived this explosion. The body of the pilot [Hall] was found near the wreckage. This brave young man's operational career had lasted less than a week. He never knew that he had been awarded the D.F.M. for his good work on the Berlin raid.'

The crew's belief in their pilot's ability after the Berlin raid is illustrated in a letter to Hall's mother from the mother of his mid-upper gunner (Tony Poole), dated 6 May 1944:

'What you may not know is the great confidence Tony and all the rest of the crew had in your son. Tony told me that night [whilst on leave after the Berlin sortie] when he came, he said "Don't worry mother if ever I'm reported missing, I shall come back. If Tommy can get us through that he can get us through anything."

Sadly Flight Sergeant Hall's luck ran out, and he was killed in action during the Nuremberg Raid, 30/31 March 1944. He is buried in the Hanover War Cemetery, Germany.

Sold with the following related items and documents: R.A.F. cloth pilot's wings and cap badge; Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book (covering the period May 1942 - 30 March 1944) stamped 'Death Presumed. Central Depository Royal Air Force June 1946'; Transmittal slip for log book addressed to 'W. T. Hall, Esq., 10 Douglas Lane, Wrybury, Bucks', and dated 29 June 1946; and a poignant typed letter written to recipient's parents by the mother of a crewman, dated 6 May 1944.



A 'Volturno Disaster' Sea Gallantry Medal group of three awarded to R. Hunt, Mercantile Marine

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (Rexford Hunt. Volturno. 9th. October. 1913.) in embossed case of issue; British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Rexford Hunt) both in flattened card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (3)* £500-£700

Rexford Hunt was born at Fleetwood on 23 March 1896, and was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Silver whilst serving in the S.S. *Asian* on the occasion of the *Volturno* disaster of 9-10 October 1913. He subsequently served in the Mercantile Marine during the Great War, and was awarded his Master's Certificate on 2 June 1919. He died in Gravesend on 7 October 1939.

The *Volturno*, a British steamer, chartered by the Uranium Steamship Co. of Rotterdam, and bound thence to New York, was engulfed by fire in mid-Atlantic during a heavy gale. Of the 657 on board, 521 were saved by a fleet of eleven steamers that sped to her aid. Heavy seas interfered with the launching of boats, but the difficulty was eventually overcome by the use of oil; those who perished were mostly lost in the boats. The hull of the *Volturno* was eventually found by a Dutch steamer and scuttled as a dangerous derelict.

Numerous awards were made for this famous rescue, including 78 Sea Gallantry Medals in Silver to crew members of the six British vessels, of which 7 were awarded to the crew of the *Asian*, as well as a piece of plate to her Master, and binocular glasses to her Chief Mate. In addition the Board of Trade also awarded 152 silver Sea Gallantry Medals (Foreign Services) to the crews serving on foreign vessels at the rescue.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War S.G.M. group of five awarded to Engineer Sub-Lieutenant W. Clark, Royal Naval Reserve, for his services in helping to extinguish the fires that burned for over five days on H.M.T. *Caronia*, May 1917

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (William Clark. H.M.T. "Caronia". May 1917.); 1914-15 Star (Engr S. Lieut. W. Clark, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Eng. S. Lt. W. Clark. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (William Clark); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Eng. S. Lt. W. Clark. R.N.R.) *good very fine and better (5)* £600-£800

In the latter part of May 1917, while H.M. Transport *Caronia* was at sea, travelling from Durban to Tunghi Bay, a series of fires broke out in her bunkers, accompanied by serious explosions of coal gas. For over five days the crew endeavoured to extinguish the fires; working in alternate watches they continually risked their lives in their efforts to suppress the continually extending fires, and never hesitated when their turn of this dangerous duty came. The ship's master was at length obliged to ask for volunteers from the troops who were on board to provide additional assistance. The fires were finally extinguished on 31 May. In attempting to put out the fires, considerable risk was incurred, and the frequent explosions resulted in a number of men seriously injured.

William Clark served as a Boilermaker in H.M. Transport *Caronia*, and was presented with his Sea Gallantry Medal by H.M. King George V on 27 March 1919. A total of 30 Sea Gallantry Medals in silver were awarded for this action, 11 to the crew of *Caronia*, and 19 to the troops on board.

Sold with copied research.



An inter-War S.G.M. group of three awarded to Assistant Steward G. S. Bruce, S.S. *Aztec*, Mercantile Marine, for his gallantry in rescuing the crew of the schooner *Ria* in the North Atlantic Ocean, 16 November 1931

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., bronze (George Scott Bruce "*Ria*". 16th. November 1931.); Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, bronze (To George S. Bruce. For Gallant Service. 16/11/31.) with integral top riband bar; Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, silver (G. Bruce S.S. "*Aztec*" - Schr. "*Ria*" November. 16. 1931.) with 'double dolphin' riband bar and top silver riband buckle, *about extremely fine* (3) £500-£700

S.G.M. *London Gazette* 30 June 1933: George Scott Bruce, Assistant Steward, S.S. *Aztec* (in a joint citation with seven others):

'In recognition of their services to the Newfoundland schooner *Ria* on the 16th November 1931. The men mentioned manned a lifeboat from the S.S. *Aztec*, and were successful in taking off the shipwrecked crew of six hands from the schooner, in adverse weather conditions.'

The Board of Trade records state: 'On the night of 16 November 1931, the Newfoundland schooner *Ria*, of St. John's, was in distress in the North Atlantic Ocean. For several days the vessel had encountered stormy weather, which had carried away the sails, and, by 16 November, the *Ria* was leaking badly. Her signals of distress were observed about 9.30 p.m. by the S.S. *Aztec*, of Bristol, which altered course towards her. A rough sea, with a high confused swell, was running and the wind was blowing at gale force; and in view of the unfavourable conditions, the Master of the schooner did not expect a rescue to be attempted before daylight. The *Aztec*, however, at once took up a position to windward in order to launch a lifeboat. Difficulty was experienced and several oars were lost or broken sending away a lifeboat. Further difficulty was encountered in getting the boat alongside the *Ria*, but the distressed crew of six hands was eventually taken off and transferred to the *Aztec*.'

The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Marines Royal Benevolent Society Records state: 'The S. S. *Aztec* (Captain E. H. Brice) left Avonmouth on 9 November 1931. Heavy weather was experienced on 16 November. At 9:30 p.m. in latitude 35.58N and longitude 38.10W, a vessel burning distress signals was observed. Course was altered to investigate and at 10:00 p.m. the vessel was stopped alongside the three-masted schooner *Ria*, bound from Cadiz to Groundbank, Newfoundland, with a cargo of salt, that had been drifting derelict for seventeen days, having lost all sails and suffered considerable damage, and also leaking badly. Food and water was almost exhausted, and the crew had suffered considerable hardship. At 10:00 p.m. a boat manned by a volunteer group of eight was launched. Some difficulty was encountered when the boat arrived alongside the schooner, owing to the vessel being unmanageable in a strong northerly wind, rough sea, and high confused swell. The crew, consisting of six, including the Master, were eventually taken off, having set fire to the derelict to prevent her becoming a danger to navigation. At 11:45 p.m. the boat returned to the ship and was hoisted. The Schooner was well afire before leaving.'

George Scott Bruce served as an Assistant Steward in the S.S. *Aztec*, but died in Bristol Royal Infirmary after suffering major injuries after falling 50 feet into the hold of the S.S. *Patuce* in Avonmouth Docks just days before he was due to travel to London to be presented with his Sea Gallantry Medal by H.M. King George V. He is buried in Arno's Vale Cemetery, Bristol. His Sea Gallantry Medal was subsequently presented to his father at Dundee on 24 March 1934.

Family Group:

A Second War B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Steward G. Watkins, Mercantile Marine, who survived a week in an open boat after the M.V. *Trevilley* was torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic in September 1942

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (George Watkins); British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals 1914-18 (George Watkins); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine*

Six: Donkeyman W. E. Watkins, Mercantile Marine, who survived the loss of both the S.S. *Nalon* when she was bombed and sunk by a FW 200 Condor off Ireland in May 1940, and the S.S. *Nicoya* when she was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic in May 1942

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals 1914-18 (William E. Watkins); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *minor spot of verdigris to MMWV, nearly extremely fine (14)* £500-£700



B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 June 1944.

George Watkins was born in Cardiff in March 1899 and, as per accompanying documentation, served as an Assistant Steward in the Mercantile Marine in the Great War. Thereafter, he settled down to a lengthy career with the Hain Steamship Company, a career that lasted until November 1964, when he finally came ashore aged 67 years.

The renewal of hostilities found him serving as a 2nd Steward aboard the *Tredinnick*, from which he removed to the *Tresillian* in May 1940. But the above cited open boat ordeal stemmed from his subsequent appointment as a Chief Steward in the *Trevilley*, which ship was torpedoed and sunk by the *U-64* in the South Atlantic on 9 September 1942. Four men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo, and the Master and Chief Engineer were taken P.O.W. by the U-Boat's commander, Karl-Friedrich Merten, a holder of the Knight's Cross. The remainder managed to get away in three boats, Watkins' one being picked up by the Portuguese steamer *Cubango* a week following the loss of his ship. Repatriated via Lisbon, he next joined the *Empire Cato*, and he was still serving in that capacity when awarded his B.E.M. in the summer of 1944, which distinction he eventually received in March 1947, having been away at sea in the interim.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Buckingham Palace investiture letter, dated 16 June 1944, together with related forwarding letter owing to the fact he was at sea at the time of the planned investiture; letters from the Minister of Transport and Hain Steamship Company Ltd. regarding the same award, dated in June 1944; his Board of Trade 'Authority to Wear War Medals for the Mercantile Marine' - medals issued on 1 June 1927, and similar official form in respect of his 1939-45 War campaign awards; together with a quantity of research, including copied report into the loss of the *Trevilley*.

William Ernest Watkins was born in Cardiff in November 1900 and, in common with his brother George, witnessed active service in the Great War as an Ordinary Seaman in the Mercantile Marine. Unlike his brother, however, he was a 'one ship one trip' man, serving in a wide variety of roles aboard all manner of vessels - thus in the 1939-45 War he served variously as a Greaser, Refrigerator Greaser and Donkeyman. He finally came ashore in April 1967.

His first wartime appointment was as a Greaser in the Glasgow tramp steamer *Blairesk*, followed by a voyage in the Royal Mail ship *Nariva* to the South Atlantic. Then in July 1940, he removed to the *Nalon*, which ship was bombed and sunk by an FW 200 Condor off Ireland in early November of the same year - fortunately without any loss of life. A stint aboard the *Charlton* having followed, Watkins removed to the banana boat *Nicoya*, which ship was torpedoed and sunk by the *U-553* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on 12 May 1942 - her slow demise prompted Karl Thurman, the U-Boat's commander, to slam a second torpedo into the *Nicoya*, just as Watkins and his shipmates were lowering their boats. Five crew members and a D.E.M.S. gunner perished, but the remainder got away in two lifeboats and three rafts, and reached Fame Point, New Brunswick after a bitterly cold night. Repatriated via California, he served in several more vessels before arriving off Utah Beach, Normandy, in June 1944, in the supply ship *Reuben Snow*, thereby qualifying for his 'France and Germany' clasp.

Sold with the recipient's original 'Board of Trade Authority to Wear War Medals for the Mercantile Marine' - medals issued date on 6 June 1921, and similar official form in respect of his 1939-45 War campaign awards, together with his Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society membership card; together with a quantity of research, included copied report into the loss of the *Nicoya*.

108 A Second War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant J. R. Stirrat, Royal Artillery

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (1551612 B.Q.M.S. Joseph R. Stirrat. RA.) on original investiture pin; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *minor edge bruise to BEM, otherwise extremely fine (3)* £180-£220

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1945:

'In recognition of meritorious services.'

Joseph Reid Stirrat was born in Scotland on 5 January 1915 and attested for the 56th (Independent) Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery, in 1939. He served with them unit throughout the Second World War, being awarded the British Empire Medal, and was discharged on 25 November 1945. He died in Scotland on 18 November 1979.

109 A post-War '1953 East Coast Floods' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Lance Bombardier G. W. Smith, Royal Artillery, late Royal Engineers, who displayed meritorious service during the worst flood to affect England and Scotland of the 20th Century

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (22304725 L/Bmdr. Gerald W. Smith, R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14034604 Spr. G. W. Smith. R.E.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £240-£280

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953:

'The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, to approve the award of the British Empire Medal (Military Division) in recognition of meritorious service in connection with the East Coast Floods.'

Gerald William Smith served as Sapper in Palestine with the Royal Engineers and was later decorated for his valuable work as Lance Bombardier in the Royal Artillery during the North Sea Flood of 31 January-1 February 1953. Caused by extreme weather conditions of wind, high tide and low pressure, the storm surge succeeded in overwhelming flood defences along the East Anglian and Scottish coastlines, flooding land up to 5.6 metres above mean sea-level; the sudden inundation forced 30,000 people from their homes and resulted in the loss of 307 lives on land. Damage was later estimated at £50 million at 1953 prices, equivalent to approximately £1.3 billion today.

The *Nottingham Journal* of 1 June 1953, offers a little more detail:

'Lance-Bombardier Gerald William Smith, of 62 Heavy A.A. Regt., Royal Artillery, Lincoln, is rewarded for his work in the East Coast floods by the B.E.M. (Military). He was a driver in the Mablethorpe and Sutton area and lived in married quarters at Lincoln Barracks. He has now been demobilised.'

110 A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Mr. A. C. Williams, Repairer, Rose Heyworth Colliery, sometime Member of Parliament for Abertillery, Monmouthshire

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Albert Clifford Williams) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* £140-£180

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1957: Albert Clifford Williams, Repairer, Rose Heyworth Colliery, South Western Division, National Coal Board (Blaina, Monmouthshire).

Albert Clifford Williams was born on 28 June 1905 and started working in the mines at the age of 14. Appointed a National Union of Mineworkers official in 1934, he was awarded the British Empire Medal in 1957. A Monmouthshire County Councillor, he was elected Member of Parliament for the Abertillery Constituency in a by-election in April 1965, being re-elected in the 1966 General Election (his 88% of the vote share giving him the safest seat of any M.P.). He retired from the House of Commons in 1970, and died in 1987.

111 A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Mr. J. K. Johnson, House Foreman, Kensington House, British Broadcasting Corporation

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (John Kimberley Johnson.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, and contained in original outer named card transmission box, *extremely fine* £120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1965: John Kimberley Johnson, House Foreman, Kensington House, British Broadcasting Corporation (London S. W.9.)

Sold with the named Buckingham Palace enclosure; 10 Downing Street letter informing the recipient that he had been awarded the B.E.M., dated 28 December 1964; a large number of congratulator letters from various senior officials at the B.B.C.; a postcard photograph of the recipient; and the recipient's Royal Artillery Discharge Certificate, in the rank of Gunner, dated 27 September 1933 (after three years with the Colours, and nine years with the Reserve).



A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. group of twenty-one awarded to Mr. W. W. Węglewski, Polish Forces

Poland, Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Order of Polonia Restituta, Fifth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; SPK Combatant's Cross, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved '3.5.87 W. W. Węglewski 21.8.87'; Cross of Merit, silvered and enamel, the reverse engraved '3.5.1971 W. W. Węglewski Londyn'; Army Medal, bronze, with two Additional Award oak leaf Bars on riband; Air Force Medal, silvered, *lacking all enamel*, the reverse engraved '193860 W. W. Węglewski', with three Additional Award oak leaf Bars on riband; Cross of Merit, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Walter Wladyslaw Węglewski London 11th November 1970'; SPK Veterans' Cross, gilt; SPK Cross for the Campaign of September 1939, silvered, the reverse engraved '0312 Choi Lot W. W. Węglewski'; SPK Veterans' Cross, silvered-bronze; **Great Britain**, British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Walter Wladyslaw Węglewski); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these four all engraved '793860 W. W. Węglewski'; European Confederation of Combat Veterans Cross, gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Walter Wladyslaw Węglewski 1976'; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Commemorative Cross of the Royal Federation of Veterans of King Albert I of Belgium, gilt, with bronze, silver, and gold palms on riband; **France, Fifth Republic**, Combatant's Cross, gilt; Combat Volunteer's Cross 1939-45, gilt, the reverse engraved '5145 W. W. W. 59452'; War Medal 1939-45, gilt, 2 clasps, Liberation, France, mounted court-style for wear; together with a Hungarian Veterans' Order, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Walter W. Węglewski W.1.82'; and breast Star, gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Walter Wladyslaw Węglewski 27.6.1982', a number of the awards of modern manufacture, generally nearly very fine and better (22) £600-£800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1976: Walter Wladyslaw Węglewski. For services to the community, State of New South Wales, Australia.

Single Orders and Decorations

113



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross breast star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, 88mm x 83mm, circa 1830-40, unsigned, with gold pin for wearing and a good length of old silk sash riband, a *fine quality piece, minor chipping to green enamel, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£2,400-£2,800*

114



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarks for London 1878, complete with correct swivel-ring gold suspension and integral gold ribbon buckle, a *very minor cut to edge of suspension loop, otherwise a near perfect badge* *£2,000-£2,400*

115



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, gold (18ct, hallmarks for London 1887) and enamel, converted for neck wear with the original small loop suspension removed and neatly replaced with one rotated through 90 degrees, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *extremely fine* £1,600-£2,000

116 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *extremely fine* £700-£900

117



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with both full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, this mounted for wear, *extremely fine* £600-£800

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- 118** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt, with full neck riband, *extremely fine* £200-£240
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- 119** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, this mounted for wear, *extremely fine* £200-£240
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- 120** **The Great War O.B.E. awarded to Major M. J. Long, Royal Artillery**
 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt hallmarks for London 1918, privately engraved to arms of reverse '5th. Nov Maj. M. J. Long. R.A. 1918', the top wearing pin further engraved 'For services with Anti Aircraft 1916-17-18', *light polishing to gilt finish, otherwise extremely fine and most attractive engraving* £120-£160
- O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918:
 'Anti-Aircraft Defences, Home Forces.'
- Michael John Long** was born in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, on 13 November 1853, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Shoeburyness on 13 May 1869. Raised Sergeant 15 September 1875, and transferred to the School of Gunnery the following month, he is recorded in 1891 as a Captain in the Royal Artillery and residing at Toxteth Park in Liverpool. Advanced Major in the UK, British Army Records and Lists of October 1915, he was later decorated for his work in combating the German Zeppelin and Gotha bomber raids using the world's first integrated air defence system; in total 10 airships and 22 aircraft were brought down by the Home Forces air defences.
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- 121** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1917, on 2nd type lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, this similarly mounted, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 122** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, on lady's bow riband, in *Toye, Kenning and Spencer, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature, this similarly mounted, *extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 123** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 124** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 125** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; mounted court-style for display together with a Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; and a Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- 126** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Firmin & Sons* case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 127** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- Attributed to Miss Agatha Ursula Chirgwin, Alderman, Penzance Borough Council (M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1974), who served as the first female mayor of Penzance.
- Sold with copied research but with no original documentation.

128



Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, by *J. W. Benson Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London*, silver and enamel, concave reverse inscribed in four lines, '2nd. Class Order of Merit', with manufacturer's name and address below, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

129 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*

130 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (2), Officer's (Sister's), lady's shoulder badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, on lady's bow riband; Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, Cross with heraldic beasts in angles superimposed on black enamel background; Service Medal of the Order of St John, unnamed as issued; the first two with the related miniature awards; and with various other St. John accompaniments, including a *Spink, London*, embossed case, *very fine and better* (3) *£80-£100*

131 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel (2), *reverse back-plate lacking from one*; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, silver, with additional Award Bar, unnamed as issued; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, silvered base metal, with two additional bars (**N/Mem. M. Tear. Hants S.J.A.B.**); together with two unofficial Order of St. John of Jerusalem Officer's breast badge, both silver-gilt and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; two St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Crosses in bronze (**A39855 Florence Scorer; 270659 William Elliott**), the second with clasps for 1926 and 1927, the reverses both numbered '270659'; a Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medal 'W. H. Elliott June 1930'; an attractive cricket medal, silver with gold shield to obverse, 'G.W.R. S. & E.U.C.C. Prestd. to W. H. Elliott Bowling 1925.'; a large silver medal with gold shield, 'Presented to W. H. Elliott. Runner Up, Billiards. 1923.'; and three further small silver fobs, variously engraved to reverse 'C.C.C. 1925-6', 'W.C.C. Runners Up', and 'Thursday League Div I Winner 1946/7.', *generally nearly very fine and better* (lot) *£100-£140*

132 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, 3rd (wartime) skeletal issue, *good very fine* *£40-£50*

133 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, unnamed, in case of issue with labels (**William John Skyrme**) *very fine* *£40-£50*

134 Natal Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R., unnamed, *toned, good very fine* *£200-£300*

Only 9 Natal Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded. This unnamed example is understood to have been purchased from the Militia H.Q. of the Natal Militia in 1911.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

135



Pair: Surgeon T. M. Fogo, M.D., Ordnance Medical Department, Royal Foot Artillery

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (T. M. Fogo, Asst. Surgn. O.M.D.); Waterloo 1815 (Surgeon Thomas M. Fogo Royal Foot Artillery) fitted with replacement hinged silver bar suspension, *the second with small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£2,600-£3,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2018.

Thomas MacMillan Fogo was appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon in the Ordnance Medical Department (a separate branch of the Royal Artillery) on 22 January 1806, and Assistant Surgeon on 1 February 1808. He served the campaign of 1808-09, under Sir John Moore, including the battle of Corunna; in the Expedition to Walcheren later in 1809; and on a Secret Expedition in March 1810, which landed at Cadiz in April, reinforcing the army under Lord Lyndoch. The Ordnance force being greater than an ordinary regiment (1150 men), and Dr Fogo being the senior medical officer, he was given the local rank of Surgeon. He remained at Cadiz until July 1811, when he returned to England for the benefit of his health.

Fogo subsequently went to Portugal in March 1812, and from July was Senior Ordnance Medical Officer at Cadiz. When the siege was raised in August, he accompanied the force which followed the retiring French army; but the pursuit being given up at Seville, he returned to Cadiz, and remained there until its final evacuation in August 1814. He served also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, and the advance to Paris. At Waterloo he is thought to have assisted with the assessment and surgery performed on Lord Uxbridge. He retired on half-pay on 1 September 1816.

Fogo returned to full-pay as M.D. on 19 March 1825, and was appointed Senior Surgeon on 1 January 1843. He retired on full-pay on 25 July 1849, and died at Tiverton, Devon, on 28 September 1850.

Sold with copied research.

136



Pair: Lieutenant (later Captain) Lewis Heise, King's German Artillery, a veteran of the campaign in Northern Germany in 1813-14 and of the battle of Waterloo in 1815 where he was wounded

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. Lewis Heise, King's Germ. Artillery.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension; K.G.L. Medal for Volunteers 1813, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine or better* (2) £2,600-£3,000

Provenance: An important Collection of Medals to the K.G.L., Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003 (Waterloo medal only).

Lewis Heise (also seen as Louis and Ludwig) was born on 25 May 1789, in Hannover and commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the King's German Artillery on 15 December 1812. He served in the campaign in Northern Germany in 1813-14, and was present with the 2nd Company at the battle of Waterloo where he was either severely wounded (*London Gazette* refers) or slightly wounded (*Beamish* refers) on 18 June. His Waterloo medal was dispatched to him at Hannover as a Captain on half pay. He died in Hannover on 7 September 1850.

Sold with copied roll extracts and other research, including details of two letters from Lieutenant Heise, extracted from the Siborne papers, written in 1835 and 1837, which rather unusually for an Artilleryman detail his service at Waterloo, all saved to a USB memory stick.

137



Pair: Captain G. Milligan, Bengal Horse Artillery, who died at Scutari whilst on service in the Crimea on 24 June 1855

Maharajpoo Star (2nd Lieut. G. Milligan, 2nd. Brigade Horse Artillery) fitted with original brass hook suspension but lacking ring; Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (Lieut. G. Milligan 2nd. Brigade H: Ay.) *light pitting from Star, generally very fine* (2) £700-£900

George Milligan was born on 29 May 1826, the third son of the Reverend G. Milligan, of Elie Manse, Fife. Educated at the United College in St. Andrews, Milligan transferred to the Scottish Naval and Military Academy at Edinburgh, where he proved adept in fortification and military drawings. Recommended for the Bengal Artillery of the East India Company by Stuart Bayley Hare, J.P., of Calder Hall, Milligan was passed fit and accepted as a Cadet on 27 April 1842. Gazetted Second Lieutenant 11 June 1842, he arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, on 3 October 1842 and saw action on 29 December 1843 at Maharajpoo with the 2nd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery. Ordered to silence the Mahratta guns, the Horse Artillery faced heavy losses which were finally stemmed by an infantry attack which carried the enemy defences. Skirting round to the right flank, the Horse Artillery assisted with the attack on the main camp at Chounda, before the Mahratta force was driven back in confusion across the River Asin with the loss of 49 guns.

Promoted Lieutenant 3 July 1845, Milligan served at Agra with 1st Battalion and Scinde in the expedition against the Beloochee Hill tribes. A veteran of the Battle of Sobraon, Milligan was seconded for duty with the Turkish Contingent Force and advanced Local Captain on 27 March 1855. He died in camp at Scutari less than 3 months later, on 24 June 1855, whilst on service in the Crimea.

Sold with copied research.

138

Pair: Private Adam Robson, 43rd Light Infantry

South Africa 1834-53 (A. Robson. 43rd Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Adam Robson, 43rd Lt. Infy.) *the first with replacement suspension rod and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine, the second better* (2) £500-£600

Sold with copied muster and medal rolls.

139 Three: Private G. Mullins, Grenadier Guards

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Pte. G. Mullins. Grenr. Gds.) *contemporarily re-engraved naming*, with top silver riband buckle; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3711. Geo Mullins, Grenr. Gds.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (3719. G. Mullins. 2B. G.G.) *contemporarily impressed naming, pierced as issued, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£500-£700*

140 Pair: Private D. McNab, 42nd Royal Highlanders

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Balaklava (846 D. McNab. 42nd Royal Highs) *faint privately engraved naming*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (846 Pt. David McNab. 42 R.H.) *engraved naming, fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£200-£240*

141**Three: Deputy Assistant Commissary General A. F. Cookesley, Commissariat Department, who died in China having served with Major Gordon's Anglo-Chinese Contingent**

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (A. F. Cookesley. Depy. Asst. Comy. General) *Hunt & Roskell style engraved naming*; China 1857-60, no clasp (D. Ast. Comy. Genl. A. F. Cookesley.) *officially impressed naming*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, fitted with rings for suspension, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *very fine (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Augustus Foulkes Cookesley was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General on 1 January 1855. He served with the Head Quarters of the army throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal and four Clasps, and Turkish Medal). He afterwards served on the Cape of Good Hope and China stations, where he was at the taking of Peking; and finally joined Anglo-Chinese contingent under Major Gordon [later 'Chinese Gordon' of Khartoum fame]. He died suddenly of Asiatic cholera at Quinsan, China, on 16 July 1863, aged 30, and is buried in Shantung Road Cemetery. He was the son of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, Incumbent of St Peter's, Hammersmith.

142 Three: Battery Sergeant Major G. Kirkham, Royal Horse Artillery, late Bengal Horse Artillery

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Staff Serjt. G. F. Kirkham. Bengal Arty.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow, *naming erased*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (4550 Batty. Serjt. Mjr. Geoe. Kirkham C Bgde. R H A.) *suspension claw loose on last, edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£240-£280*

George Kirkham was born in Mitcham, Surrey, in 1824. He attested at London for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 17 July 1844, and sailed to India not long thereafter aboard *Queen*. Initially posted as Gunner to 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, Kirkham rendered service at Loodiana and Ferozepore in November 1848, before being ordered to Jullundur and then Waziristan where he was employed in keeping the local tribesmen under control. He first saw action on the North West Frontier as Staff Sergeant with 1/1 Bengal Horse Artillery between 28 April and 18 May 1852, the roll stating:

'Against the Ootman Khels and Ranezai tribes 11 May 1852, under Brig. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell KCB, to destroy the group of villages called Nowa Dand belonging to the Ootman Kheyl tribe which aided and abetted Agoon Khan, the murdered of a Government official, and to punish the people in the valley of Ranezai who had refused to pay the fine they had agreed to disburse on account of misdemeanour towards the British Government.'

Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant at the Capture of Lucknow, the 1/1 Bengal Horse Artillery later transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery in 1861. Volunteering as Sergeant Major for 'A' Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkham was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with annuity in January 1863, before likely returning home to Woolwich with his unit in the spring of 1865.



Three: Captain H. C. D. Ryder, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Ottoman Order of Osmanieh Fourth Class and promoted Commander for his gallantry as captain of H.M.S. *Cygnét* during the bombardment of Alexandria on 11 July 1882

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (Lt. & Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder. R.N. H.M.S. "Cygnét."); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising to first, this good very fine; the Egypt pair better (3)* £500-£700

Hugh Cuthbert Dudley Ryder was born on 10 February 1843, the son of the Hon. Frederick Ryder, and the grandson of the 1st Earl of Harrowby, and joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in March 1857, serving during the China War of that year (Medal and clasp). Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 14 December 1864, he was promoted Lieutenant on 21 January 1867, and served in Command of H.M.S. *Cygnét* from 31 December 1880 to 25 September 1882, being awarded the Ottoman Order of Osmanieh Fourth Class and promoted Commander for his gallantry during the bombardment of Alexandria on 11 July 1882. Promoted to the rank of Captain on the Retired List in July 1897, he died on 14 January 1898.

144 *Pair: Gunner T. Satchwell, Royal Artillery*

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Gunner. Thos. Satchwell, No.6 B. 12th. Bde. R. Arty.) officially impressed; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Thos. Satchwell. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming, fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *contact marks and wear, good fine (2)* £260-£300

Thomas Satchwell was invalided home to the UK on 26 December 1861.

145 *Pair: Private C. Spong, 9th Lancers*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1287. C. Spong. 9th. Lancers.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1287 Private C. Spong 9th. Lancers) *minor official correction to surname on Star (originally named 'Sponge'), edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £500-£700

C. Spong served in 'C' Troop, 1st Squadron, during the Second Afghan War, being present at the Battle of Charasia, the action at Sherpur, and the march from Kabul to Kandahar.

146 *Four: Private J. Henderson, 72nd Highlanders*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (58B/8990 Pte. J. Henderson. 72nd. Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (58B/890 Private J. Henderson 72nd. Highlanders) *number officially corrected; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (263. Pte. J. Henderson. 1/Sea: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse contemporarily engraved '263 Pte. J. Henderson 1/Sea: Hrs.) pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £600-£800

147 *Pair: Private D. McPhee, 72nd Highlanders*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (58B/566 Pte. D. M'Phee. 72nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (58B/566 Private D. McPhee 72nd Highlanders) *heavy contact marks on first medal from point bruised point of star, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £400-£500

Sold with an unnamed National Rifle Association bronze medal, with Field Marshall Lord Roberts of Kandahar on the obverse.

148 Pair: Sergeant J. McNally, 92nd Highlanders, who was wounded by gunshot to his hand at the Battle of Kandahar on 1 September 1880

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1983 Serjt. J. Mc.Nally, 92nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1983 Sergt. J. Mc.Nally 92nd. Highlanders) *heavy pitting and contact marks, lacquered, fine (2)* £600-£800

John McNally attested for the 92nd Highlanders and served with them in Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War. He was slightly wounded by gunshot to his hand at Kandahar on 1 September 1880, on which date the Battalion suffered 14 other ranks killed, and 2 officers and 70 other ranks wounded.

149 Nine: Warrant Officer Class II G. Townsend, Gloucestershire Regiment, late Royal Berkshire Regiment and East Surrey Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated [*sic*] reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Suakin 1885 (No. 2118 Pte. G. Townsend. 1st. Berks. Regt.) *renamed*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse Regimentally impressed '1 Bks 2118 G T'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9779 Sjt: G. Townsend. E. Surrey Regt.); 1914-15 Star (15019 C.S. Mjr. G. Townsend. Glouc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (15019 W.O. Cl. 2. G. Townsend. Glouc. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, *contact marks to the second and third, otherwise nearly very fine and better (9)* £240-£280

George Townsend attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan, before transferring to the East Surrey Regiment and seeing further service in South Africa during the Boer War. Discharged, he re-enlisted in the Gloucestershire Regiment on 5 November 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 November 1915. He was discharged on 30 May 1916. His Second World War service is unconfirmed.

150 Pair: Sepoy Sundru, 1st Punjab Infantry, Indian Army

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (144 Sepoy Sundru 1st Punjab Infy.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (144 Sepoy Sundru 1st Pjb. Infy.) *suspension slack, post bent on second medal, contact marks, good fine (2)* £120-£160

151 Pair: Corporal W. C. Wayman, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, a survivor from the Warren Hastings wreck, who was killed in action whilst attached to the Mounted Infantry at Gun Hill, Bakenlaagte, 30 October 1901

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5981 Pte W. Wayman 1st Bn K.R. Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, last clasp loose on riband (5981 Corpl: W. Wayman. K.R.R.C.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine (2)* £500-£600

William C. Wayman was a native of Offord Cluny, Cambridgeshire. He attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps in September 1890, and served with the 1st Battalion in India from the following year, and was engaged in the Relief of Chitral. Wayman then served in Mauritius, January 1897-January 1899. His transfer from India to Mauritius was not without incident, as Wayman, a member of 'G' Company, 1st Battalion K.R.R.C., was a survivor from the troopship *Warren Hastings* when she ran aground and was wrecked off the Island of Reunion, on 14 January 1897. Wayman served with the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. Mounted Infantry during the Second Boer War. He advanced to Corporal, and served in Sergeant Ashfield's section as part of No. 1 Company, 25th Mounted Infantry Battalion.

Corporal Wayman was killed in action on Gun Hill, Bakenlaagte, 30 October 1901. He is buried in the Primrose Garden Cemetery, South Africa, and commemorated on the Boer War Memorial in Huntingdon.

Sold with copied research.

152 Six: Ship's Corporal First Class C. E. Champion, Royal Navy, Later Royal Fleet Reserve

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (C. E. Champion, A.B., H.M.S. Theseus.); 1914-15 Star (168330, C. E. Champion, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (168330 C. E. Champion. Sh. Cpl. 1 R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (168330 (Ch. B. 859) C. E. Champion. Sh. Cpl. 1 R.F.R.); Defence Medal, mounted for display in this order, *nearly very fine and better (6)* £240-£280

Charles Edward Champion was born in Nottingham on 12 May 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 14 August 1892. Posted to H.M.S. *Theseus* on 14 January 1896, he was promoted Able Seaman on 1 March 1897 and served in *Theseus* during the operations against Chief Overiami at Benin City from 6 February 1897. Shore discharged, by purchase, on 19 October 1898, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 12 September 1902, and re-enrolled in October 1911. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Ship's Corporal on 13 May 1918. He was finally demobilised on 18 April 1919.

153 Pair: Private T. Gray, Seaforth Highlanders

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4177 Pte. T. Gray. 1/Sea Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (4177 Pte. T. Gray, 2: Sea: Highrs.) *edge bruise to first medal, slight contact marks, very fine (2)* £180-£220



A rare Boer War 'Defence of Ladysmith' Naval Brigade group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer L. Harmer, H.M.S. *Powerful*, Royal Navy, complete with the recipient's presentation City of Portsmouth presentation pocket watch, and Lloyd's presentation tobacco box; Harmer subsequently served in H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and for his services was awarded the Russian Medal of St. George

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (173178 A.B. L. Harmer, H.M.S. *Powerful*) officially engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (173178 L. Harmer, P.O. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (173178 L. Harmer. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., bronze, unnamed as issued, *suspension repaired above crown and no longer swivelling*; Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., E.VII.R. (173178 Leonard Harmer, P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. *Blenheim*); **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St George, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '1272854', *this lacking original ring suspension*; together with the recipient's City of Portsmouth Presentation Hunter Pocket Watch, silver case, continental hall marks, the outer front lid inscribed 'Siege of Ladysmith, 118 Days, 1899-1900, L. Harmer, A.B., H.M.S. *Powerful*', the Swiss made movement signed 'S. Smith & Son, 9 Strand, London, Watchmakers to the Admiralty'; and the recipient's Corporation of Lloyd's Presentation silver Tobacco Box, by 'H. & A.', hallmarks for Birmingham 1899, the lid with engraved crest and 'Lloyd's' above and the date '7 May 1900' below, additionally inscribed 'To L. Harmer A.B. H.M.S. *Powerful*', *very fine or better* (9) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

Leonard Harmer was born at Broadwater, Sussex, on 28 November 1877, and joined the Royal Navy on as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 25 May 1893. He served in H.M.S. *Powerful* from 8 June 1897 to 8 June 1900, and was promoted Able Seaman on 21 April 1898. He served with *Powerful's* Ladysmith Naval Brigade and was present throughout the defence of that town. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 15 September 1907, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1910 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Blenheim*. During the Great War he served in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, including in the destroyer H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk* at the battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916; *Sparrowhawk* was sunk during the action, but fortunately suffered very few casualties. Awarded the Russian Medal of St George 4th Class for his services at Jutland, Harmer was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 1 August 1918, before being invalided out of the service in May 1920 suffering from a growth on his lower jaw.

Sold with a black cloth seaman's cap with 'H.M.S. *Powerful*' tally, mothed but generally good for the period.

155 Six: Trooper R. Nicholson, Royal Horse Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (153 Tpr: R. Nicholson. R.H. Gds.); 1914 Star, with clasp (153 Tpr. R. Nicholson. R.H. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (153 Tpr. R. Nicholson. R.H. Gds.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (153 Pte. R. H. Nicholson. R. Horse Gds.) *good very fine* (6) £300-£400

Robert Nicholson served with the Royal Horse Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914.

156

*Family Group:***Five: Sergeant E. J. Westcott, 16th Lancers, later Chief Inspector, Metropolitan Police**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, *Driefontein clasp a tailor's copy, affixed by unofficial rivets* (3227 Cpl. E. Westcott. 16th. Lancers); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3227 Serjt. E. Westcott. 16th. Lancers.); Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. E. Westcott. K. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. E. Westcott. Y. Divn.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (Insp. E. Westcott.) *generally good very fine*

Three: Private E. J. Westcott, 17th Lancers

1914 Star (3070 Pte. E. J. Westcott 17/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-3070 Pte. E. J. Westcott. 17-Lrs.) *good very fine* (8) £300-£400

Eugene John Westcott (Senior) was born in Peckham, London, on 28 February 1871 and attested for the 16th Lancers on 30 May 1890. Promoted Corporal on 2 April 1895, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 30 May 1897, and joined the Metropolitan Police on 14 June 1897. Posted initially to K (Bow) Division, he transferred to Y (Highgate) Division on 5 August 1898. Following the outbreak of the Boer War he was recalled to the Colours on 20 December 1899, and served in South Africa from 12 February 1900 to 23 August 1902. Discharged on 28 July 1903, after 13 years and 60 days' service, he returned to the Metropolitan Police, and was promoted Police Sergeant on 19 September 1903 upon transferring to T (Hammersmith) Division, later being advanced Inspector. His final appointment was as Chief Inspector of the mounted branch at Scotland Yard. A familiar figure at Epsom races, it was Westcott as the senior officer of the mounted police that used to accompany the owners when they led in the Derby winner. He retired to pension on 11 November 1923, and died in 1930.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts (which does not show entitlement to the Driefontein clasp); and copied research.

Eugene J. Westcott (Junior), son of the above, attested for the 17th Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He was discharged to the Reserve on 5 February 1919.

157

Pair: Company Sergeant Major J. Cusack, Royal Garrison Artillery, later Cape Garrison Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (37098 Sgt. J. Cusack. W.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (37098 C.S. Major. J. Cusack. Cape G.A.) *good very fine* (2) £120-£160

James Cusack was born in Durban, Natal, around 1867, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Fort Rowner (Gosport) on 13 March 1883, his age declared as 15 years, 11 months. Appointed Bombardier in the 2/1st Southern Division, he was raised Sergeant 1 August 1894 and Company Sergeant Major 30 September 1899. Posted overseas to Mauritius and South Africa, his Army Service Record notes marriage at St. Mary's Cathedral, Cape Town, and discharge in 1904.

158

Pair: Sapper J. Bergan, Royal Engineers, who survived a 'desperate encounter' with the Boers, and another life-threatening moment involving a fellow Sapper, before dying of disease at Wynberg on 22 August 1902

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (29517. Sapr. J. Bergan. R.E.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (29517 Sapr: J. Bergan. R.E.) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* (2) £260-£300

Joseph Bergan, a tailor by profession, was born in Accrington in 1875 and attested for the Royal Engineers as Sapper on 10 October 1895. In contrast to the experiences of many soldiers during the Boer War which are now lost to history, Bergan made sure to write religiously to his brother Mr. Harry Bergan, publican of the King's Arms in Accrington. These letters were subsequently passed to the local press, an excerpt from *The Gazette* of 20 September 1902 noting:

'Mr. Bergan served right through the war in South Africa in the 11th Field Service Corps, Royal Engineers. He went out three years ago next month in the "Aurania," the first ship that took troops out to South Africa. He was in many engagements with Generals Methuen, Smith-Dorrien, Rundle and French. He was the only one of his company who went right through the campaign. He once had a very narrow escape from being killed. He and seven of his company were left to bury the dead. They missed the company, were lost about six weeks, and marched 150 miles. They were fired on by the Boers. They had a desperate encounter, and six of them were killed. Only Sapper Bergan and the sergeant escaped alive, and after a long and dangerous march they reached Pretoria. One morning he was in a tent with two comrades when the camp was attacked by the Boers. His two companions were shot dead by his side, but he escaped unhurt...'

Having survived the best efforts of the Boers to kill him, Bergan had a second particularly close call on the night of 25 May 1902 when a fellow Royal Engineer ran amok with his gun amongst the rows of neatly arranged tents in camp. Bergan's account was subsequently published in *The Haslington Gazette* on 26 July 1902:

'I regret much to say that one of my company was murdered in the tent next to me the Sunday before peace was proclaimed. It was very hard lines, seeing that the murdered man had been all through the war right from the commencement. The murderer has been found insane, and that is no doubt a proper verdict.'

The most likely suspect proved to be 27854 Sapper R. Roe of the 11th Field Company; medal roll entries for this man note 'Lunatic to Prov. Co. R.E. 22/8/02' and 'discharged'. His medals were later returned. Second Corporal C. Jackson - the victim - rests in an unmarked grave in the Vryburg Cemetery. Having survived the entire campaign apparently unscathed, Bergan travelled to Cape Town and waited to be allocated a ship in which to return to England. It was in these days between the cessation of hostilities and the embarkation for home that his health began to fail him; struck down by an abscess on the liver and pleurisy he was sent to Wynberg Hospital where he died on 22 August 1902 at the age of 27 years.

159 *Pair: Corporal H. E. Clarke, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who died of disease at Frankfort on 13 February 1902*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (5532 Corl. H. E. Clarke, Oxford: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (5532 Pte. H. Clarke. Oxford: L.I.) mounted court-style for display, *minor edge bruise to first, otherwise good extremely fine (2)* £240-£280

Henry Edwin Clarke was born in Southwark, London, in 1879 and attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in London on 27 September 1897. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, attached to the Mounted Infantry, from 22 December 1899, and died of disease at Frankfort on 13 February 1902.

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

160 *Pair: Private A. Nice, Rifle Brigade, later Royal Defence Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (309 Pte. A. Nice, Rifle Brigade); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (309 Pte. A. Nice. Rifle Brigade) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* £140-£180

Albert Nice served during the Great War at home with the 15th Battalion, Royal Defence Corps, from 22 May 1915 to 4 April 1918.

Sold with an original award certificate for a Silver War Badge (No. 18488); a Rifle Brigade cap badge; and a small portrait photograph of the recipient in later life.

161 *Pair: Private H. R. Byng, 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers and City of London Imperial Volunteers, later Lieutenant, Natal Rangers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (1438 Pte. R. H. Byng, C. I.V.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Lt. H. R. Byng, Natal Rangers) engraved in running script as issued to officers, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £500-£700

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, August 2020.

Harold Robert Byng was born at Portsea Island, Hampshire in 1874, the son of Lieutenant Arthur H. Byng, R.N. Belonging to an old Essex family, he was first cousin to Julian Byng, 1st Viscount Byng of Vimy, and also to Launcelot Alfred Cranmer-Byng, author and sinologist.

An engineer by profession, Byng enlisted into the Artists Rifles in 1895 and served with their City Imperial Volunteers detachment in South Africa during the Boer War with the Infantry Battalion. He later served as a Lieutenant in the Natal Rangers. His later career saw him take charge of the Borneo Railways for the British North Borneo Chartered Co. before retiring to Little Easton, Essex in 1928. He died there, aged 63, in 1938.

Sold with copied research, including an annotated group photographic image featuring the recipient.

162 *Pair: Captain D. R. Hadow, Army Service Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. D. R. Hadow, A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. D. R. Hadow, A.S.C.) official correction to rank on the second, both medals officially engraved, mounted as worn together with related pair of mounted miniature medals, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

163



Four: Commander L. W. Pooley, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine

Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (L. W. Pooley); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. L. W. Pooley. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. L. W. Pooley. R.N.R.) *some staining, otherwise good very fine (4)* £900-£1,200

Llewellyn Willoughby Pooley was born on 6 July 1871 in Bootle, Lancashire. He served as Second Officer in S.S. *Ortona* during the Boer War and was commissioned into the Royal Naval Reserve on 2 January 1901. Promoted Lieutenant on 5 December 1904, and Lieutenant-Commander on 13 January 1912, he served during the Great War, and was placed on the retired list with the rank of Commander on 31 March 1919.

Sold together with copied research.

164

Four: Assistant Surgeon A. R. Emmett, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action in East Africa in December 1916

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (4th Cl Asst Surgn A. R. Emmett ISM Deptt); 1914-15 Star (Asst. Sgn. A. R. Emmett, I.M.D.); British War and Victory Medals (Asst-Sgn. A. R. Emmett, I.M.D.) *extremely fine (4)* £280-£340

Alexis Renwick Emmett was born on 13 November 1884, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon 4th Class on 27 February 1905, and advanced to 3rd Class, ranking as Sub-Conductor, on 27 February 1912. He served on the North West Frontier of India in 1908, including operations in the Zakka Khel country, and operations in the Mohmand country (Medal with clasp). Emmett served in East Africa with Indian Expeditionary Force "B" which sailed from India in mid-October 1914. He was attached to the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, which was to be the sole British Regular Army unit to serve in East Africa during the Great War. He was killed in action at the battle for Salaita Hill, East Africa, on 12 December 1916, and is commemorated by name on the Nairobi British and Indian Memorial.

165

Four: Able Seaman W. E. Cooke, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Benbow at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (J.12559 W. E. Cooke, Ord. Sea. H.M.S. Pelorus.); 1914-15 Star (J.12559, W. E. Cooke. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.12559 W. E. Cooke. A.B. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £120-£160

Walter Edward Cooke, a Shoemaker from Warrington, Lancashire, was born on 7 July 1895. He attested into the Royal Navy as a Boy on 7 July 1913 and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 July 1914. He served in H.M.S. *Pelorus* in the Persian Gulf, before further service during the Great War in a number of ships including H.M.S. *Benbow* at the Battle of Jutland. He was shore demobilised on 6 July 1925 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

166



Nine: Colonel W. Holdsworth, 13th/18th Hussars, formerly 18th Hussars, he was thrice mentioned in despatches and thrice wounded during the Great War, and was its senior officer on amalgamation with the 13th Hussars

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut. W. Holdsworth. 18/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. Holdsworth.) *naming inverted on VM but aligns perfectly with that on the BVVM; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Fourth Class breast badge, with swords, silver and enamels, this lacking reverse centre and enamels chipped on obverse centre, otherwise nearly very fine or better (9)* £400-£500

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914; 30 January 1915; 16 March 1919.

Crown of Romania, 4th Class, *London Gazette* 20 September 1919.

Walter Holdsworth proceeded on service with the regiment to France on 15 August 1914, and was wounded on 20 October 1914. He was promoted to Captain on 8 April 1915, having recovered from his wounds and returned to France, only to be wounded again on 24 April 1916. He was promoted to Temporary Major on 26 May 1918, and was wounded for a third time on 28 August 1918. He was appointed to the temporary command of the regiment on 14 October 1918. Major Holdsworth assumed command of the 18th Hussars on 17 September 1922, and was its senior officer on amalgamation with the 13th Hussars in November 1922, becoming 13th/18th Hussars. As a retired officer he was re-employed on 30 May 1941, and was employed on Troop ships during the Second War.

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

167 *Seven: Lance-Corporal A. H. Eyre, Royal Engineers*

1914 Star, with clasp (16432 Sapr: A. H. Eyre. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (16432 T.2.Cpl. A. H. Eyre. R.E.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf [not confirmed]; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Arthur Henry Eyre) *officially re-engraved naming*; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (16432 L. Cpl. - A.2. Cpl. - A. H. Eyre. 2/Cav: Sig: Sqn: R.E.) *good very fine (7)* £300-£400

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

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the war.'

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1946: Overseer, Post Office, Bristol

Arthur Henry Eyre was born in Etwell, Derbyshire in 1886 and was working as a Telegraphist at the time of his attestation for Short Service in the Royal Engineers in Birmingham on 26 November 1906. In 1909 he extended his service to seven years and transferred to the Army Reserve on 26 November 1913 from which he was mobilised on 5 August 1914. He served in France with the British Expeditionary Force from 14 August 1914, initially as a Sapper with "A" Signal Company, Royal Engineers and was mentioned in Field Marshal French's Despatch of 30 November 1915 for 'For gallant and distinguished service in the field.' (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916). He transferred to the 2nd Cavalry Divisional Signal Squadron, Royal Engineers, on 17 June 1916 and was awarded the M.S.M. in 1918 while serving with them in the rank of Lance Corporal (A/2nd Cpl.). He was discharged to the Class Z reserve on 24 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

Note: No trace of the recipient being Mentioned in Despatches for services during the Second World War has been found.

168 *Three: Private H. Few, Wiltshire Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front in 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (3-861 Pte. H. Few. 1/Wilts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-861 Pte. H. Few. Wilts. R.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Herbert Few was born in Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1879 and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment as a Boy Soldier on 27 February 1893. He served with them in Burma from 23 February 1894 to 6 November 1895; and then in India from 11 February 1899 to 11 March 1905, and was discharged on 14 March 1905. Re-enlisting in the Wiltshire Regiment on 3 September 1914, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 October to 22 December 1914, being wounded by gun shot to the right thigh; he subsequently served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 22 November 1915 to 24 January 1919. He was discharged on 23 March 1919, after a further 4 years and 202 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers.

x 169 *Three: Private W. J. F. T. Wright, 25th (1/2 Wessex) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (T.F.)*

1914 Star, with clasp (1803 Pte W. J. F. T. Wright. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1803 Pte. W. F. [sic] Wright. R.A.M. C.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £160-£200

Divisional Commander's Parchment Certificate For Gallant Conduct and Devotion to Duty:

'On 25th, 26th and 27th March, 1918, at Lihons, Rosieres and Caix Private Wright worked exceedingly well and was extremely cool under shell fire. His example of devotion to duty under difficult circumstances was a great encouragement to others.'

William Joseph Frederick Thomas Wright served during the Great War with the 25th (1/2 Wessex) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (T.F.) on the Western Front from 5 November 1914.

Sold with the following related items and documents: riband bar; 8th Divisional Commander's Parchment Certificate For Gallant Conduct and Devotion to Duty, dated 21 March 1918; OHMS envelope addressed to 'Mr. W. Wright, 11 Melbourne Street, Plymouth'; and copied research.

170 *Three: Acting Bombardier D. Munro, Royal Marine Brigade and Royal Marine Artillery*

1914 Star (R.M.A. 14255 Gunner D. Munro, R.M. Brigade); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 14255 Act. Bomb. D. Munro.) *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

171 *Three: Sergeant A. E. Paxton, Royal Engineers*

1914 Star (21096 Dvr: A. Paxton. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (21096 Dvr. A. Paxton. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1855635 Sgt. A. E. Paxton R.E.) *edge nicks, generally very fine (3)* £100-£140

Albert Edward Paxton attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 15th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914.



An extensive 'Royal Tournament' group of four awarded to Petty Officer G. O. Baillie, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Colossus at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

1914-15 Star (J.19439. G. O. Baillie. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.19439. G. O. Baillie. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.19439 G. O. Baillie, P.O. H.M.S. Vivid.) mounted as worn; together with nine Royal Tournament prize medals, all for fencing, one in silver for 1926; and eight in bronze, for 1924, 1925, 1926 (2), 1929, 1933, and 1935 (2), all named to the recipient, and all in embossed cases of issue, *the mounted group polished and worn, with traces of verdigris to VM, therefore fair to fine; the Royal Tournament medals nearly extremely fine (lot)* £200-£240



George Ochiltree Baillie was born in Edinburgh on 16 April 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 2 August 1912. Promoted Able Seaman on 12 June 1914, he served during the Great War in the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Colossus* from 15 April 1915 to 26 July 1918, including at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, where *Colossus* was the only dreadnought from the main body of the Grand Fleet to be hit during the Battle. Promoted Leading Seaman on 5 December 1917, and Petty Officer on 25 March 1921, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £20, on 28 June 1928, and was shore pensioned on 15 April 1935. Recalled for service during the Second World War, he was finally released on 12 September 1945.

A keen fencer, Baillie regularly competed at the Royal Tournament, winning medals for each of the foil, sabre, and epee, and was awarded a Hurt Certificate on 28 August 1929 for straining his muscle whilst fencing. A postman in civilian life, he died in Stafford on 1 June 1990.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Certificate of Service, Gunner and Torpedo History Sheet, and Certificate for Wounds and Hurts; two small cups, the first silver and engraved 'Portsmouth R.N. & R.M. Boxing Championships 1922 Winner G. O. Baillie P.O.', the second EPNS and engraved 'E.M.G.C. Veterans Trophy 1955 won by G. Baillie.'; two named Boxing Medals, one silver, the other bronze, both for 1925; named Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medal; Petty Officer's cloth insignia; various buttons; photographs; and other ephemera.



Six: Petty Officer L. F. Svensson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Exmouth during the Messina Earthquake Rescue Operations of December 1908

1914-15 Star (234708, L. F. Svensson, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (234708 L. F. Svensson. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (234708 L. F. Svensson. P.O. H.M.S. Dolphion.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued; Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver (Leon F. Suensson [sic] 16. Sept. 1919) mounted court-style for wear, *light contact marks, very fine* (6) £400-£500

Leon Frederick Svensson was born in Epping, Essex, on 20 May 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 14 September 1905. He was posted to H.M.S. *Exmouth* on 25 May 1907, and was promoted Able Seaman on 30 August 1908, serving in the *Exmouth* in the aftermath of the Messina Earthquake of December of that year, although he was not one of the ratings that was actually landed from the ship in order to participate in the rescue operations. He saw further service during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, including H.M.S. *Blenheim* from 2 December 1914 to 11 January 1916. Promoted Leading Seaman on 23 April 1916, and Petty Officer on 3 August 1920, he served in the Submarine Depot Ship H.M.S. *Dolphin* from 4 December 1917 to 4 September 1924, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 May 1922. He was shore pensioned on 16 April 1929 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 20 May 1929.

Sold with the original named envelope for the Messina Earthquake Medal; and copied record of service.

174 *Family group:*

Three: Lieutenant L. G. A. Farmer, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (S. Lt. L. G. A. Farmer. R.N.R.). British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. G. A. Farmer. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Second Lieutenant W. McD. Farmer, 14th Battalion, Royal Scots, who was killed in action in Mesopotamia on 9 April 1916

1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. W. McD. Farmer. R. Scots.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. W. McD. Farmer.) *nearly extremely fine* (6) £160-£200

William McDowell Farmer served as a Second Lieutenant in the 14th Battalion, Royal Scots, in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia from October 1915. Attached to the 8th Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, he was killed in action on 9 April 1916, in the second attack on Sannaiyat. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

175 *Five: Petty Officer W. P. Jones, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine*

1914-15 Star (D.1679, W. P. Jones, L.S., R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1679D. W. P. Jones. P.O. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (William P. Jones); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1679D. W. P. Jones. P.O. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G. C., E.VII.R. (D.1679. W. P. Jones, Sean. R.N.R.) mounted court-style for display, *generally very fine* (5) £120-£160

William Paynter Jones was born in the village of Llanfallog on the Isle of Anglesey on 8 March 1874. A longstanding member of Royal Naval Reserve, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal at Southampton on 30 July 1912 and later served during the Great War aboard a variety of armed merchant cruisers. Raised Petty Officer 23 October 1916, Jones was subsequently transferred to duties as Boatswain aboard the Algerine-class salvage vessel *Ranger* which had been commandeered by the Admiralty.

Released from strength 6 March 1920, Jones returned to employment as Bosun in the Merchant Navy and later caught the attention of *The Shields News* on 12 January 1937, when called as witness at the trial of Edward Charles Ridgway of Taunton, who was charged with the murder of James Burns aboard the Cunard-White Star liner *Berengaria*; describing both the deceased and the knifeman as intoxicated, Jones was fortunate not to suffer a similar fate after arguing with Ridgway who was in a 'foul mood'.

176 *Five: Second Hand B. A. Mitchell, Royal Naval Reserve*

1914-15 Star (S.D. 28. B. A. Mitchell, D.H., R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (28 S.D. B. A. Mitchell. 2 Hd. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (B. A. Mitchell) *renamed*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (28 S.D. B. A. Mitchell. 2 Hd. R.N.R.); Defence Medal, *edge bruise to second, nearly very fine (5)* £70-£90

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'In recognition of services in mine sweeping operations between 1 April and 31 December 1917.'

Bertram Arthur Mitchell was born in Milton Abbas, Dorset, on 23 January 1896. Mobilised before completing his training, he served aboard H.M. S. *Magpie* from 14 August 1915, followed by postings aboard a wide variety of vessels, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in mine-sweeping operations in 1917.

177 *Three: Air Mechanic First Class K. Godwin, Royal Naval Air Service*

1914-15 Star (F.706 K. Godwin. A.M.1. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (F.706 K. Godwin. A.M.1 R.N.A.S.) *good very fine (3)* £60-£80

178 *Three: Junior Officer J. J. McTigue, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary, late Royal Naval Reserve*

1914-15 Star (A.7078. J. J. Mc Tique [sic]. Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Jr. Offr. J. J. Mc Tigue. M.F.A.) *VM officially re-impressed, good very fine, scarce to rank*

Pair: H. Palmer, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Harry Palmer) mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* £100-£140

John Joseph McTigue was born in Sligo, Ireland, on 17 June 1891 and enlisted in the Royal Naval Reserve at Glasgow on 12 December 1914 He served during the Great War in the light cruiser H.M.S. *Comus* from 17 May 1915 to 18 January 1917; during this period *Comus* was jointly responsible for the sinking of the German raider *Greif* on 22 February 1916, and took part in the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916.

McTigue was awarded a Certificate of Competency as 2nd Mate on 21 May 1918, transferring to the Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary as a Junior Officer.

Sold with copied record of service.

179 *Three: Private R. H. Higgin, Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry, later Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars*

1914-15 Star (1880 Pte. R. H. Higgin. West. & Cumb. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (1880 Pte. R. H. Higgin. West. & Cumb. Y.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

Robert Henry Higgin was born in the Parish of Urswick, near Ulverston, Lancashire, on 14 March 1891, and attested at Ulverston for the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry on 23 February 1911 for a term of 4 years. Recorded as living with his parents at 6, Benson Street, Ulverston, Higgin joined the Regiment at annual training at Farleton (1911), Lowther Park (1912) and Blenern (1913). Embodied as Private at the outbreak of the Great War, his Army Service papers note initial rejection from foreign service on account of a deflection to his teeth. This was rectified in February 1915 following the supply of dentures.

Joining the British Expeditionary Force in France from 27 July 1915, Higgin was present on the Western Front during the Battle of Loos when fresh troops of territorials, reservists and volunteers from Kitchener's New Army suffered over 50,000 casualties, including 2,600 from a failed gas attack when the poison blew back into the British lines. Admitted to No. 5 General Base Depot at Rouen 9 February 1916, Higgin proceeded to England for discharge on 15 February 1916 under completion of his term of engagement. Transferred to the Worcestershire Hussars, he was rejected three times as unfit for further overseas service and died at Ulverston in 1959.

180 *Five: Lieutenant L. W. Thain, Lincolnshire Regiment, late Suffolk Yeomanry, later Royal Artillery (T.A.) and Special Constabulary*

1914-15 Star (1510 L.Cpl. L. W. Thain. Suff. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. W. Thain.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (539417 B.Q.M. Sjt. L. W. Thain. R.A.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Leonard W. Thain.) *nearly very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

Leonard William Thain served in the Balkan theatre of operations with the Suffolk Yeomanry from 8 October 1915, the reverse to his *MIC* recording his home address as 'Decoy Poultry Farm, Ashby, Nr. Lowestoft'. Appointed to a Commission in the Lincolnshire Regiment 27 March 1917, he transferred post-war to the Royal Artillery (T.A.) as Battery Quartermaster Sergeant and was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1927.

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- 181** *Four: Sergeant F. Smith, Royal Field Artillery*
 1914-15 Star (1133, Gnr. F. Smith. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1133 Sjt. F. Smith. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (885374 Sjt. F. Smith. R.F.A.) *light contact marks to last, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
Frank Smith served as Gunner in France from 17 November 1915. Raised Sergeant, he was later awarded the M.S.M. for service with the 74th Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery (T.F.).
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- 182** *Three: Shoeing Smith T. L. Owen, Royal Field Artillery*
 1914-15 Star (98857. S. Sth. T. L. Owen. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (98857 T. L. Owen. R.A.) *light contact marks, very fine*
Three: Driver C. Potter, Royal Field Artillery
 1914-15 Star (84601 Dvr. C. Potter. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (84601 Dvr. C. Potter. R.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* £70-£90
Thomas Lewis Owen, a native of Neath, Glamorgan, attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 13 May 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 August 1915, and subsequently in Salonika.
Charles Potter was born in Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, in 1891 and attested for the Royal field Artillery at Malton on 8 September 1914, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 July 1915.
 Sold with copied service papers and Medal Index Cards.
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- 183** *Three: Driver P. H. Carloss, Royal Field Artillery*
 1914-15 Star (16867 Dvr: P. H. Carloss. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (16867 Dvr. P. H. Carloss. R.A.) *very fine*
Four: Corporal H. D. Brunt, South African Service Corps
 British War and Bilingual Victory Medal (Cpl. H. D. Brunt S.A.S.C.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '92302 H. D. Brunt', *very fine and better*
 1914-15 Star (102930 Dvr. F. J. Binyon. R.H.A.) *nearly very fine (8)* £70-£90
Percy H. Carloss was born in Battersea, London, on 1 April 1894. He joined the Royal Field Artillery at Chelsea Town Hall on 7 November 1914, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 September 1915 with 'A' Battery, 100th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Transferred to Salonika on 13 December 1915, he service was marred by stomach complaints which necessitated evacuation to Malta. Sent home, he recovered sufficiently to witness further service with the Army Service Corps in Ireland and Royal Horse Artillery in Egypt, before discharge on 19 July 1919.
 Sold with a small display of *reproduction* Royal Horse Artillery insignia.
-
- 184** *Three: Private S. W. Acock, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who died on the Western Front on 6 February 1916*
 1914-15 Star (3913 Pte. S. W. Acock. The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-3913 Pte. S. W. Acock. The Queen's R.) *very fine*
Three: Private J. W. Banner, Royal Fusiliers, who was severely wounded at Gallipoli in July 1915
 1914-15 Star (9214 Pte. J. Banner. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-9214 Pte. J. W. Banner. R. Fus.) *very fine*
Pair: Private G. Metcalfe, Machine Gun Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (89884 Pte. G. Metcalfe. M.G.C.) *very fine (8)* £120-£160
Sidney W. Acock was born in Horsell, Surrey, in 1880. He attested for the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment at Guildford on 16 December 1914 and served with the 1s Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 6 February 1916 and is buried in Cambrin Churchyard Extension, Pas de Calais, France.
John William Banner was born in 1895 and attested at Stoke on Trent for the Royal Fusiliers on 10 November 1914. Sent to Gallipoli with the 2nd Battalion, he suffered a severe gunshot wound to the face and neck in July 1915 which necessitated evacuation to Mansoura Hospital and effectively ended his war.
George Metcalfe joined the British Army on 31 January 1911. He was discharged no longer physically fit for war service and issued a Silver War Badge on 23 September 1918.



Six: Captain A. H. Waddy, Bedfordshire Regiment, later Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who first enlisted under the Tricolour in August 1914 as a Private in the French Army

1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. A. H. Waddy. Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. H. Waddy. R.A.F.); **France, Third Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze; Inter-Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; Croix du Combattant Volontaire 1914-18, bronze, *good very fine and better* (6) £400-£500



Alexander Harry Waddy was born at Regent's Park, London, on 25 April 1896, the son of Harry Waddy, a member of the London Stock Exchange. Educated at Cheltenham College from 1910-13, he crossed the Channel to France a short while later in order to improve his language skills. His life at this time was carefully detailed by *The Evening Sentinel* on 30 August 1934:

'At the outbreak of the war, he was in France, studying French, and, with a patriotism that was typical of his character, he at once joined the French Army as a private.'

With the declaration of war on 29 July 1914, a call was made for foreigners residing in France to support their adopted country. While many would have preferred direct enlistment in the regular French Army, the only option immediately available was that of the Foreign Legion. On 3 August 1914 a reported 8,000 volunteers applied to enlist in the Paris recruiting office of the Legion. The speed of the German Advance in accordance with the Schlieffen Plan caught the French Army heavily by surprise, not least the enemy proximity to Paris in early September 1914. Detailing every available man to the defence of the city and famously utilising over 600 taxicabs to carry soldiers from Les Invalides to Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, some fifty kilometres away, the German sweep was halted - something which the French later termed 'The Miracle on the Marne'. With the front temporarily stabilised, Waddy returned to England and was appointed to a commission in the Bedfordshire Regiment on 11 May 1915.

Posted to France from 7 July 1915 with the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Waddy arrived in the aftermath of the defence of Hill 60 - likely as a replacement - and was later moved south in defence of the Somme. In 1916, the 1st Battalion witnessed heavy action at High Wood and Guillemont and took part in the Battles of Morval and Le Transloy. Transferred to the 7th Battalion, Waddy was mentioned in the Battalion war diary of 5 October 1917 during practise exercises near Irish Farm and Canal Bank, in preparation for his unit going into the line during the Battle of Passchendaele. The war diary later adds: 'The mud was very bad and duck-boards few. The men suffered considerably from cold and wet. The line consisted of shell holes filled with water.'

Keen to leave the life of an infantryman, Waddy transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 5 February 1918 and was posted to 21 Squadron. Qualifying Temporary 2nd Lieutenant (Observer) 5 April 1918, he was sent to Armaments School at R.A.F. Uxbridge for Pilot training; the war subsequently ended before Waddy had the opportunity to take on the Luftwaffe and he relinquished his commission on 9 February 1919 after taking employment as managing director of T. R. Boote Ltd, Waterloo Potteries (Tile Manufacturers), Burslem.

Married to a local girl in 1918, Waddy soon became a popular and successful industrialist. Appointed Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment (Territorial Army) on 28 December 1928, he was placed in the command of "C" (Burslem) Company and set up home at Standon House, Standon. Beset by a sudden illness, Waddy died a few years later at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary on 29 August 1934, his loss much lamented by his family and workforce of over 250 people: 'He was a soldier of ability and a man of understanding, and he has helped, by his knowledge, fairness and grit, to keep the flag flying' (The recipient's obituary, refers).

Waddy's premature death at the age of 38 years proved the first of many tragedies for his family; both of his sons died during the Second World War, the first, Midshipman Roger Latham Waddy, R.N.V.R., being killed whilst piloting a swordfish aircraft on a depth-charge practice sortie on 16 July 1941, the second, Major Alexander Peter Harry Waddy, being killed in action at Arnhem on 18 September 1944 whilst leading "B" Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st Parachute Brigade, in an attempt to destroy a panzer using a 'Gammon' bomb.

Sold with copied R.A.F. Service Record, newspaper entries, and a photographic image of the recipient in officer's uniform.

186 *Three: Acting Sergeant W. Crerand, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)*

1914-15 Star (1965 Pte. W. Crerand. Sco; Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (1965 Pte. W. Crerand. Sco. Rif.) *very fine (3)*
£50-£70

William Crerand was born in 1893 and attested into the Scottish Rifles, at Glasgow, on 26 October 1914, for service during the Great War. He served with the 1/7th Battalion at Gallipoli from 16 June 1915; slightly wounded on 10 November 1915, he saw further service in Egypt receiving a gun shot wound to his right leg on 30 August 1917. He landed in France on 17 April 1918 and saw further service on the Western Front, where he was twice slightly gassed; on 25 May 1918 and 28 August 1918. Transferring into the 3rd Battalion at Home on 14 October 1918, he was advanced Acting Sergeant on 10 February 1919 before being disembodied on 20 March 1919.

Sold with original certificate of disembodiment, original casualty tag for his Gun Shot Wound in 1917, original award certificate for his 1914-15 Star with original torn named envelope, copied Medal Index Card, copied medal roll extracts and six polished Great War Scottish Rifles regimental buttons with maker's marks for *Firmin, London*.

187 *Pair: Private G. E. Dobinson, 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion, Border Regiment*

1914-15 Star (17575 Pte. G. E. Dobinson. Bord. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (17575 Pte. G. E. Dobinson. Bord. R.) *good very fine (2)*
£70-£90

George Ernest Dobinson was born at Great Orton, Carlisle, on 5 November 1892, the second son of farm labourer William Dobinson of Cumnersdale, Cumberland. Educated at Westward School in Cumberland until 26 October 1906, he is recorded in 1911 as a farm labourer residing with his parents at Allen Cottage in Caldbach (Calbeck).

Listed as serving with "C" Company in the 11th Battalion Nominal Roll of November 1915, Dobinson landed in France on 24 December 1915 and likely joined the Battalion at camp at Bouzincourt, close to the town of Albert in the Somme department. Crossed by an intricate lattice of trench systems dug into the chalky, muddy landscape, this wasteland of discomfort with names such as 'Crucifix Corner' and 'Oban Avenue' soon became home to the men. Colin Bardgett, author of *The Lonsdale Battalion, 1914-1918*, adds: 'They learned that a pick and shovel was just as important as a Lee-Enfield rifle, and it was better to shoot fast than accurately... They learned that trench clubs and Mills bombs were more use than ceremonial swords and bayonets.'

The First Day of the Battle of the Somme

The experiences and sacrifices of the 11th Battalion, Border Regiment, on 1 July 1916, are described by many historians as typifying the slaughter on the Somme. Detailed to emerge from the front line trenches and advance across No Man's Land in the Leipzig Salient, it wasn't long before carefully aimed enfilade fire from the German-held Nordwerk began to mow down the infantry in scores:

'At 8am exactly Colonel Machell gave the order from the edge of Authuille Wood to move out. The Lonsdales wished each other good luck and shook hands, then they started their advance, some cheering and singing as if at a football match. They moved in blob formation, little groups of men being slightly to the rear of the one in front and slightly to the flank, this being considered the best formation under shell fire. As soon as the Lonsdales came into the open the deadly enfilade machine gun fire ripped through their ranks. The Germans found their mark; a hail of bullets cut furrows in the earth as the machine gunners found their range. The Lonsdales were being strewn all over the ground (*ibid*).'

Of the 28 officers and 800 men who took part in the attack, 25 officers and 490 men were killed or wounded that day. According to the Lonsdale Battalion Casualty List, "C" Company lost 22 killed and 106 wounded; a few survivors managed to reach the 17th Highlanders who succeeded in capturing the Leipzig Redoubt - perhaps the greatest success for 32nd Division that day - but contemporary accounts later described the majority of the men as being 'cut down like grass'. It would be another three months before the original objective of Mouquet Farm was finally captured on 26 September 1916, with further daily losses of life.

The UK, *World War I Service Medal and Award Roll, 1914-20*, later confirms the transfer of Dobinson and a number of 11th Battalion survivors to the Machine Gun Corps, the re-allocation of consecutive service numbers indicating at the same time and likely upon the reduction of the Battalion to cadre strength in May 1918. As one of the 'originals', Dobinson numbered among a select few who had survived the Somme and the steady rates of attrition during Operations on the Ancre and the German retreat to the Hindenburg line in 1917. Recorded in 1921 as a horseman and a resident of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Penrith, Dobinson died at the Cumberland Infirmary on 2 December 1953, his last address recorded as 18 Short-Street, Carlisle.

188 *Three: Second Lieutenant E. S. Strachan, 1/8th Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was killed in action in the attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt at Loos on 15 October 1915*

1914-15 Star (2.Lt. E. S. Strachan. Notts. & Derby. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lt. E. S. Strachan.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £180-£220

Edward Stanley Strachan was born on 25 July 1879, son of James Edward Strachan, a wine and spirit merchant in London. He was educated at Merchant Taylors School before going up to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he joined the Cambridge University Volunteers and subsequently the Civil Service Rifles. He entered his father's business before becoming a partner in the wine business of T. Forman & Co., of Market Hill, Luton. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/8th (Territorial) Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, on 7 April 1915, and went to France on 17 June. He took part in several actions before being reported missing, believed killed, in the attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt on 14 October 1915. Aged 36, he has no known grave and is commemorated by name on the Loos Memorial.

189 *Three: Lieutenant N. Williams, 8th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the German Spring Offensive on 21 March 1918*

1914-15 Star (13945 Cpl. N. Williams, R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. Williams.) *very fine* (3) £180-£220

Norman Williams served in the ranks of the Royal Lancaster Regiment in France from 17 July 1915, and was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant on 4 August 1916. As a Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, he was killed in action on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918, as recorded in the regimental history:

'Then the Germans began working round both flanks and shortly opened fire with a machine gun from in rear of the trench. From this, and snipers on all sides, heavy losses were incurred. One sniper, in a shell-hole fifty yards in front, was particularly active and deadly. This man was located by Lt. N. Williams who, accompanied by his servant, Pte. J. E. Peters, rushed him with the bayonet, and took him prisoner. As he was returning to the trench, Williams was killed. His gallantry probably saved many lives.'

190 *Three: Private W. Buchanan, Gordon Highlanders*

1914-15 Star (3-6868 Pte. W. Buchanan. Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (3-6868 Pte. W. Buchanan. Gordons.) *very fine*

Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police (**P.C. W. Bennett. E. Divn.**); Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897, silver issue, the edge stamped, 'copy'; **Brunei, Sultanate**, General Service Medal, silver and enamel, *repair to clasp backstrap on copy medal, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2) £120-£160

William Buchanan attested into the Gordon Highlanders for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 9 July 1915. He was discharged on 14 December 1918.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extract for the award of his 1914-15 Star.

191 *Three: Private W. Anderson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, later Air Mechanic Third Class, Royal Air Force, who was thrice wounded on the Western Front, ultimately having his left thigh amputated*

1914-15 Star (1763 Pte. W. Anderson. Arg. & Suth. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (107606. 3.A.M. W. Anderson. R.A. F.) mounted court-style for display, *the Star and VM both lightly silvered, nearly very fine* (3) £70-£90

William Anderson was born in Stirlingshire in 1888 and attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 16 August 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 May 1915, and was twice wounded, firstly by gun shot to the left knee on 17 July 1916, and then by gun shot to the chest and right leg on 25 April 1917. Recovering, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 30 August 1917, and then as a founder member to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. Again wounded, by gun shot to the legs, chest, and left knee on 30 September 1918, ultimately his left thigh had to be amputated, and he was discharged on 1 September 1920.

Sold with copied research.

- ×192 **Three: Private J. Kavanagh, Army Cyclist Corps, later Royal Highlanders**
1914-15 Star (2687 Pte. J. Kavanagh, A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (2687 Pte. J. Kavanagh. A. Cyc. Corps.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) £50-£70
- Joseph Kavanagh** attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 October 1915. Subsequently transferring to the Royal Highlanders, he was discharged in February 1919.
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- 193 **Three: Private J. Lee, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment**
1914-15 Star (2253. Pte. J. Lee, 10-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2253. Pte. J. Lee. 10-Lond. R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private T. Kimberley, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (S-33335 Pte. T. Kimberley. 17-Lond. R.) *very fine*
- Great War Clasp: An original 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star; together with two accompanying rosettes, *good very fine* (5) £80-£100
- James Lee** attested for the 10th Battalion, London Regiment, and served with them during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 10 March 1915.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.
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- 194 **Three: Lieutenant (Quartermaster) E. Adderley, Barkley West Commando**
1914-15 Star (Lt. & Q.M. E. Adderley Barkley West Cdo.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Lt. E. Adderley.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) £60-£80
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- 195 **Three: Private G. P. Annandale, 20th Mounted Rifles**
1914-15 Star (Pte. G. P. Annandale 20th M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. G. P. Annandale. 20th M.R.) all with *flattened* named card boxes of issue, with outer OHMS transmission envelope, addressed to Mr. G. P. Annandale, Jamestown, C. P.', *good very fine*
- Three: Driver M. W. Gradwell, South African Service Corps**
1914-15 Star (Dvr. M. W. Bradwell S.A.S.C.-M.T.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Dvr. M. W. Gradwell. S.A.S.C.-M.T.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Lance-Corporal G. van der Weele, 1st South African Infantry, who was wounded at Delville Wood on 16 July 1916**
British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (L/Cpl. G. van der Weele 1st. S.A.I.) mounted court-style, *very fine* (8) £100-£140
- George van der Weele** was wounded at Delville Wood on 16 July 1916.
-
- 196 **Three: Private D. J. Oosthuizen, 5th South African Infantry**
1914-15 Star (Pte. D. J. Oosthuizen 5th Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. D. J. Oosthuizen 5th Infantry) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- Three: Sergeant S. T. S. Lockett, 7th South African Infantry**
1914-15 Star (Sjt. S. T. S. Lockett 7th Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. S. T. S. Lockett 7th Infantry) *very fine*
- Three: Lance-Corporal A. Lawrence, Rand Rifles, later 8th South African Infantry**
1914-15 Star (Pte. A. Lawrence Rand Rfls.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (L/Cpl A. Lawrence 8th S.A.I.) *generally very fine* (9) £100-£140
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- 197 **Four: Ordinary Seaman W. J. Liversage, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine**
British War Medal 1914-20 (J.59025 W. J. Liversage. Ord. R.N.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (William Liversage); Victory Medal 1914-19 (J.59025 W. J. Liversage. Ord. R.N.); **France, Third Republic**, Merchant Marine Medal for Courage and Devotion, silver, the reverse officially engraved, 'Liversage, W., 1928', *verdigris spots to both MMWM and VM, nearly very fine and better* (4) £140-£180
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.
- William James Liversage** was born in Wallasey on 9 November 1897, the son of William James Liversage, piermaster at New Brighton. He enlisted in the Royal Navy as Ordinary Seaman in September 1916 and served aboard the battleship *Superb* from January to June 1917. Transferred to the Milford Haven base *Idaho* for service aboard the *P.62* from October 1917 to April 1918, he witnessed the final stages of the Great War aboard the decoy ship *Bendish* from October 1918. Demobilised in February 1919, he returned to his civilian employment as a merchant seaman and was awarded the French Merchant Marine Medal in 1928.
- Sold with copied research.



The outstanding Polar Medal group of four awarded to Captain A. B. Armitage, Royal Naval Reserve, who was Scott's second-in-command and Navigator of the *Discovery* in the British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-04, and later Commodore of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company

A pugnacious sort of character – who once decked an opponent with a single blow – he led the first team to reach the Polar Plateau, a pioneering breakthrough recounted in the pages of his *Two Years in the Antarctic*

But his achievement was somewhat undermined by a bitter bust-up with Scott over contractual arrangements, in the wake of which he pronounced his friend Shackleton as the real hero of the Golden Age of Exploration

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Albert B. Armitage); Polar Medal 1904, silver, 1 clasp, Antarctic 1902-04 (Lieut. A. B. Armitage, R.N.R. "Discovery"); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.VII.R., reverse hallmarked 1909; together with the recipient's Royal Geographical Society Scott Medal 1904, silver (Lieut. Albert B. Armitage, R.N.R.) *good very fine (5)*

£30,000-£40,000



Albert Borlase Armitage was born at Balquhider in the Perthshire Highlands on 2 July 1864, where his father - a doctor - had taken a house for the summer. Shortly afterwards the family settled in Scarborough where Armitage grew up with his six brothers and attended Clifton Villa School as a boarder from the age of six.

In his autobiography *Cadet to Commodore*, he relates how he fell out with one of his brothers, and later his father, and of his prowess as a boxer. By his own account he was a quick-tempered man and once, during a boxing bout on a P. & O. vessel, he went 'berserk' and felled a man with a massive blow to his heart.

His career in the merchant service commenced with his appointment as a cadet in the training ship *Worcester* in 1878 and he passed out at the end of the following year with a First-class Extra in Navigation and a First-class in Seamanship. Duly qualified, he undertook his first voyage in the cargo sailing ship *Plassey*, bound for Calcutta. On the return leg of his second voyage *Plassey* ran ashore in a storm near Sandgate, where she eventually broke up, still with some of the crew aboard.

Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition 1894-97

Armitage subsequently joined the P. & O. Company, his first trip being in the cargo-passenger ship *Bokhara* to the Far East. And it was through company channels that he was recommended for employment in the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition to Franz Joseph Land in the Arctic Ocean in 1894.

Having undertaken training at Kew Observatory, he was appointed second-in-command of the expedition, in which, over a period of three years, he took charge of the magnetic, meteorological and astronomical work and gained valuable experience in ice navigation and sledge travel.

Memorable and trail-blazing these three years in the wilds of the Arctic may have been, but they resulted in the loss of his seniority and promotion within the ranks of the P. & O. By way of compensation, however, he received the Murchison Grant of the Royal Geographical Society in 1898. Moreover, it was on account of knowledge accrued during the expedition that he was selected for the British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-04.

Scott's First Expedition 1901-04

Sir Clements Markham and Scott both wanted the expedition to be manned entirely by members of the Royal Navy but Sir Alfred Harmsworth, who donated the large sum of £5,000 towards the expedition, made the condition that Armitage and Koettlitz - also of the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition - be included. Armitage got on very well with Scott during the preparations for the voyage and his R.N.R. rank of Lieutenant ensured that he was made second-in-command and Navigator of the *Discovery*. *Cadet to Commodore* takes up the story:

'I went to see Scott, and dined with his mother and sister and him. I was charmed by him from the first. He said to me, "You *will* come with me, won't you? I cannot do without you."

I felt that we would be friends; I wanted to see the Antarctic; I consented to go, even though it was against my better reasoning. Scott had no experience of the work he was undertaking; I had three years' knowledge of it. I was to be his adviser, a sort of dry-nurse, and knew enough of human nature to fear the result. I threw my reasoning aside. I will say at once that I never met a more delightful man than Scott to work with during our collaboration in the preparation of all matters in connection with the expedition.

We were the greatest of friends during those six months and for many months afterwards, until, indeed, the relief ship *Morning* left us after her first visit, in spite of the fact that I could not see eye to eye with him in regard to many things in the conduct of affairs. Athletic, brainy, with a keen, quick intelligence, great courage and charming manners, he had not to my mind that magnetic quality which could have made me follow him in all things. This I recognized from the beginning, and put forward certain suggestions for both Sir Clements Markham and Scott to consider before I signed the agreement. These they consented to. Had they been kept, all would have been well. They were apart from the official agreement signed by all members of the expedition, and were as follows:

My appointment was independent of Scott, although of course I was under his command. I was to be landed, if possible, with a hut and equipment sufficient for two years; eight men, including one of the surgeons, and a team of dogs. There was to be no restriction put on my sledging. My expedition was not to be more than fifty pounds per annum less than Scott's. It was to commence when I left my P. & O. ship, and continue until I rejoined a P. & O. ship.

With the exception of the expedition pay, not one of these conditions was fulfilled.'

Here, then, the causes for Armitage's falling out with Scott, not least his deep disappointment at having his sledging ambitions curtailed to just one major outing:

'As I said, I went south. I was told off to find a pass between the lofty peaks of South Victoria Land, to the west, and gain the inland plateau if it existed. I did so, although he [Scott] did not believe I would find it ... But he would not allow me to carry on my work: he did it himself, and refused to allow me or anyone else to attempt a further southern journey, saying that there was no use in it.'

His notable achievement in being the first to lead a team onto the Polar Plateau over the Western Mountains was later eclipsed by Scott, who sledged beyond Armitage's furthest west, thereby creating further angst, since the latter wanted a second shot at it. Yet Armitage's contribution to the overall aims of the expedition shone through:

'I did what was in me to do. As Navigator I took the *Discovery* further east into the ice than any other craft had been in such a high latitude and determined the Barrier's boundary in that direction - one of the principal objects of the expedition - as well as discovering King Edward's Land. As Magnetic Observer at sea I helped in carrying out another of the main objects for which *Discovery* was built, and the chief reason for the Government grant. On shore, I made the pioneer journey to the summit of the ice-caps, obtaining practical proof of a continental area.'

On his return to the U.K., Armitage was paid off by the expedition but it took him nearly nine months to find an appointment with P. & O. Nor would the Admiralty sanction his promotion from Lieutenant in the R.N.R., claiming that he was not yet qualified for higher rank.

Facing financial difficulties, he commenced a flurry of 'Discovery' lectures around the country, in addition to working towards the publication of his *Two Years in Antarctica*, which title appeared in print in 1905. A row then ensued with Scott's publishers because it had pre-empted the publication of his *Discovery Expedition*. According to Armitage, he and Scott later met up for lunch "and all was sunshine." If so, they never met again.

As for Shackleton, whom Armitage much admired, there was a final, poignant meeting on the eve of his *Quest* expedition:

'My brother went with me to visit the *Quest*, Shackleton's little ship, then lying in the Thames. My old shipmate received us and personally conducted us over his small vessel with a world-renown. He was not the same old "Shackles"; he was jumpy and nervy and very ill-looking. When we drove away, we both agreed that Shackleton would probably never return. He not only looked ill; he looked "fey." It was a great blow to me when I heard that he, that "Joyous Adventurer" of explorers, had gone under. He has left a record of pluck, determination and cheerfulness in all circumstances that is of priceless value to others. Dauntless, staunch, he was the knight-errant of Polar explorers.'



Subsequent career

Armitage was eventually given his own command, the Royal Mail Steamer *Isis*, carrying mails between Brindisi and Port Said, and such work made up for much of his remaining career at sea.

By the outbreak of the Great War, he was in command of the *Salsette* on the Bombay to Aden run, but her war work took her elsewhere. On 20 July 1917, she was torpedoed by the *UB-40* south-west of Portland Bill, with a loss of 15 of her crew. Armitage was the last man to abandon ship, which went down bow first about 50 minutes after being hit. His next command was the *Karmala*, which was used to transport cargo and troops across the Atlantic and, later, for repatriating Australian soldiers.

Armitage's final appointment was as captain of the mail steamer *Mantua* on the Bombay to China run and, after a career spanning over 40 years, he was appointed Commodore of the P. & O. Fleet in 1923. He retired a year later, aged 60, and died in October 1943.

Note: Armitage's diaries of his time in the Antarctic were sold at auction for £36,000 in 2004.

Sold with original editions of Armitage's *Two Years in the Antarctic* (Edward Arnold, London 1905), and *Cadet to Commodore* (Cassell and Company, 1925).

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Five: Engineer Lieutenant J. M. Thomson, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine

British War Medal 1914-20 (Eng. Lt. J. M. Thomson. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (James M. Thomson); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Eng. Lt. J. M. Thomson. R.N.R.); Defence Medal (James M. Thomson) privately engraved; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sergt. James M. Thomson) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (5) £70-£90

James Maitland Thomson was born in Aberdeen in 1890 and served as Engineer Lieutenant (Temporary) in the Royal Naval Reserve from 9 April 1918. News of his advancement soon caught the attention of *The Aberdeen Daily Journal* on 8 June 1918:

'Mr. James Maitland Thomson, eldest son on the late Mr. J. Thomson, Post Office, Bridge of Don, has received a commission as Engineer-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. Lieutenant Thomson, who served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co., was in the Indian Naval Transport Service, and, with the exception of a short furlough, he has been continuously engaged in conveying troops and munitions to the various fronts since the beginning of the war. He also saw service in connection with the conveyance of Indian troops to Burma in 1913. His two brothers, Robert and George, are also in the Navy.'

Thomson's Service Record adds: 'Commission received and returned to C in C. East Indies.'



A Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service group of three awarded to Captain R. A. Kelly, Mercantile Marine, who successfully brought his vessel the S.S. *Tainui* into Falmouth Harbour after she had been torpedoed and hit 75 miles west of St. Nazaire, 8 April 1918

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Richard A. Kelly); Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 3rd type, silver (Captain Richard Alfred Kelly, S.S. "*Tainui*", 8th April 1918.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £500-£700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 January 1919:

'The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the publication of the names of the following Officers and men of the Mercantile Marine in the *London Gazette* as having received an expression of commendation for their services ... Capt. Richard Alfred Kelly.'

Richard Alfred Kelly served as Master of the Shaw, Savill, & Albion Company's S.S. *Tainui* (9,965 tons), and was awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service, together with an Admiralty award of £100, for the following action:

'While this vessel was about 75 miles west of St. Nazaire proceeding in convoy at 5:54 p.m. on 8 April 1918, the track of a torpedo was seen on the port bow. The engines were immediately put full astern and the torpedo passed ahead of the vessel. The engines had just been put full speed ahead again when a second torpedo was seen at close range approaching rapidly. This struck the vessel on the port side abreast of No. 1 hatch. The engines were at once stopped, and as the vessel was listing very heavily to port and settling by the head, the boats were manned and lowered at 5:57 p.m.

The whole of the passengers and the greater portion of the Stewards' staff were transferred to a destroyer which was standing by. The crew remained in the boats near the vessel. At 8:15 p.m. as she was still floating the Master ordered the crew to return; by 8:45 p.m. they were all on board with the exception of the crews of two boats which, owing to the darkness and the state of the sea, had lost touch with the vessel. They were subsequently picked up by the destroyer. Steam was raised at 11:35 p.m., and the engines put slow ahead in an attempt to reach Plymouth. It was found, however, that being so much out of trim, the vessel would not steer, and at 3:12 a.m. on 9 April the engines were put astern, the *Tainui* proceeding stern first.

About 4:00 a.m. two patrol boats arrived and were given lines from aft, but they were found useless for towing purposes. One was then given a line from the bow to assist in steering, and the other was told to lead the way, as the compasses of the *Tainui* had been put out of action by the explosion. At 9:00 a.m. a tug arrived and took her in tow. At 11:45 a.m. it was decided to alter course for Falmouth, this being the nearest port. At 3:15 p.m. the Falmouth Pilot and port authorities boarded, and at 4:13 p.m. the vessel was beached inside the harbour. Nos. 1 and 2 holds were full, the water rose steadily in No. 3, and by the time she was beached there was 4 ft. 6 in. of water in the after end, although the pumps had been working the whole time. The Master state that the conduct of the Officers, Engineers, and Crew was excellent.'

Sold with copied research.



Eight: Chief Engineer John F. Gilbert, Merchant Navy, decorated by the Belgian Government for services as Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Sampep*, a Liberty Ship under the Ministry of War Transport which supported the D-Day landings on 'Juno' Beach on 6 June 1944

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (John F. Gilbert); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, these last four privately impressed (Chief Engineer J. F. Gilbert Merchant Navy); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, French motto, with silver palm on riband; Croix de Guerre, L.III. R. bronze, with bronze palm on riband, *good very fine (8)* *£300-£400*

Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 6 January 1948:
'In recognition of Services during the War. - Chief Engineer, S.S. *Sampep*.'

John Frederick Gilbert was born in Liverpool on 18 February 1883 and gained his Board of Trade Certificate of Competency (No. 47919) in 1918. Serving as Seaman and Third Assistant Engineer during the latter stages of the Great War, Gilbert later took employment aboard a variety of merchant navy vessels including *Runic*, *Canada*, *Persic*, *Shamrock* and the Clan Line passenger and cargo vessel *Clan Farquhar*. Transferring to *Baron Fairlie* in August 1938 and *Baron Belhaven* on 28 May 1940, he was present aboard the latter when she was attacked by enemy aircraft whilst sailing in convoy out of Liverpool on 13 April 1941; struck by a bomb which passed down her funnel, the ship was forced to divert to Barry Docks for extensive repairs.

Posted to the S.S. *Sampep* as Chief Engineer, Gilbert witnessed the D-Day landings as part of the support convoy 'England Thames Mechanised Transport Ships 1'. This is confirmed in the book *D-Day Ships* by John de S. Winser who lists the movements of the *Sampep* that day: 'Loaded at London, left Thames 0630 6th June, arrived Juno 0700 7th. Convoy ETM 1, returned to Thames 9/10th.'

Gilbert survived the war and continued to serve as Chief Engineer for the White Star Line until his death in a Liverpool hospital in consequence of heart failure on 23 February 1951. He was buried in Holy Trinity Churchyard.

Sold with copied research.



A Liverpool Shipwreck and Royal Humane Society of New Zealand group of four awarded to Able Seaman F. H. Earl, S.S. *Indrabarah*, for the rescue of two fellow sailors upon the wreck of the ship off the coast of New Zealand in May 1913

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Frederick H. Earl); Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (To F. H. Earl A.B. S.S. "*Indrabarah*" for Gallant Service. 10th. May 1913.) with integral silver riband buckle; Royal Humane Society of New Zealand, Bronze Medal, the reverse engraved 'Awarded to Frederick H. Earl in recognition of an Act of Bravery 1914', with integral bronze riband bar, *good very fine (4)* £700-£900

Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society *75th Annual Report 1914*:

'A Silver Medal and Certificate of Thanks to F. H. Earl (A.B.), of the S.S. *Indrabarah*, for gallantly rescuing two seamen on the occasion of the stranding of the vessel on the Manawatu Coast, New Zealand, on May 10th, 1913.'

Royal Humane Society of New Zealand *Annual Report 1914*:

'Frederick H. Earl, for attempting to rescue several persons from drowning on the steamer "*Indrabarah*", on 13th [sic] May 1913. Frederick Earl, A. B., on the steamer "*Indrabarah*", then lying stranded on the Rangitika Beach, on the coast of New Zealand, volunteered with a line attached to his body, to attempt to swim on shore and so establish a life-line for the purpose of the crew on shore should this be necessary. The weather was very stormy, and the attempt was made under very dangerous conditions; the breakers being so heavy prevented him from accomplishing this. He struggled until exhausted and then with great difficulty was rescued by Alfred W. Adcock.'

Frederick Harry Earl was born in Peckham, London, on 18 September 1891, and served as Able Seaman aboard the twin-screw steamship *Indrabarah* which was launched in 1910 and was engaged in the trade of carrying refrigerated cargoes from Australia and New Zealand to Liverpool. Twice recognised for his gallant service in May 1913, the *Shields Daily News* of 12 May 1913 confirms the loss of the *Indrabarah* during a 'night storm, when a heavy sea was running' with all crew reported as safe. The *Lyttleton Times* of 4 July 1913, adds:

'The *Indrabarah*. Another attempt to be made. Wanganui, July 3.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to-night to refloat the *Indrabarah*. So far, the cargo of meat is undisturbed, and will only be jettisoned as a last resort. Everything is in readiness for such an emergency. The tide this morning at Rangitikei was eighteen inches higher than in the last spring tides.'

Sold with copied research.



Five: Able Seaman H. Humberston, Mercantile Marine, who was awarded the Norwegian Medal for Heroic Deeds for his gallantry in rescuing the crew of the shipwrecked barque *Sara* on 19 November 1916

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Henry Humberston); Defence Medal; Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver (Henry Humberstone (*sic*) 6. Jan. 1920) with ring suspension and 'Warspite' life ring riband device; **Norway, Kingdom**, Medal for Heroic Deeds, Haakon VII, silver medal with crown, 29mm, the reverse inscribed 'H. Humberston (*sic*) 19-11-1916', *edge bruising to last two, generally very fine (5)* £500-£700

Henry Humberston was born in Croydon, Surrey, on 27 September 1894, and joined the Mercantile Marine as a Deck Boy in 1910. By 1916 he was an Able Seaman in the S.S. *Rathlin Head*, of Belfast, which spent most of the War sailing between Belfast and New Orleans. He was awarded the Norwegian Medal for Heroic Deeds in silver for his gallantry in rescuing the crew of the shipwrecked barque *Sara* of Fredrikstad on 19 November 1916- the Master of the S.S. *Rathlin Head's* report reading as follows:

'I sighted the Norwegian barque *Sara* on the 19 November at 4:00 p.m., with main and mizen masts gone, bulwarks and decks and boats swept, in Lat 47N, Long 26.30W. A heavy seas and swell with a moderating NW gale at this time. On getting about half a mile off and not seeing any signs of crew I sounded my whistle and ran up the signal "Do you require any assistance?" He had up signal, "Will you take me in tow?"

Owing to weather conditions and the bad weather appearances, combined with the wrecked condition and small value of ship and cargo, and my being so far behind my loading time here, I refused to tow, but replied I would take off crew. he then requested me to do so. This was done with great difficulty, as it came on dark, and both vessels rolling heavily in the sea. We were unable to get our lifeboat in, breaking the port bridge derrick and it going over board, striking Mr. Moore, Chief Officer, and doing him serious injury, as he was in charge of the operation on Bridge Deck. One of the crew of the barque was badly injured on his own vessel, and the Captain had his hand also injured; one other of these men was sick, and getting them into and safely out of the the boat was very difficult. There are 16 in all.'

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the Norwegian award, named to 'Henry Humberston', and dated Kristiania, 28 December 1917; the recipient's Merchant Navy Continuous Certificate of Discharge; and copied research.

204 Three: Seaman D. McAllister, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Donald McAllister); **France, Third Republic**, Merchant Marine Medal for Courage and Devotion, silver, the reverse officially engraved, 'D. MacAlliste [*sic*] 1929', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

205 Nine: Lieutenant W. G. A. Robinson, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk in 1940

British War and Victory Medals, *both erased*; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Gnr. (T). W. G. A. Robinson. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine (9)* £140-£180

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940:

'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk.'

William George Alfred Robinson was born in Woolwich on 28 March 1901 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 30 August 1916, serving during the latter stages of the Great War in H.M.S. *Agincourt* from 30 April 1917. Advanced Petty Officer on 28 July 1930, he was promoted Acting Gunner on 1 October 1932, and served in H.M.S. *Imogen* from 23 November 1936, taking part in operations off the Palestine Coast. He saw extensive service during the Second World War, initially in H.M.S. *Harvester*, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk. Advanced Commissioned Gunner in 1942, he was promoted Lieutenant in 1948, and retired in 1950.

Sold with a quantity of original service documents including the recipient's original Parchment Certificate of Service; Torpedo History Sheet; Gunner and Torpedo Certificate; Higher Education Certificate Second Class; five Gunner Appointment letters; a group photograph; and other documents.

- 206** *Three: Chief Sick Berth Steward J. A. Neal, Royal Navy*
British War and Victory Medals (150394 J. A. Neal. Ch. S.B.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (150394 J. A. Neal, S.B. Steward. H.M.S. King Alfred.) *good very fine*
- Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**181893. T. W. Wanstall, P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Dominion.**) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

John Andrew Neal was born in Decca, Bombay, India, on 28 August 1872 and joined the Royal Navy as a Sick Berth Attendant at R.N. Hospital Haslar on 1 October 1892. Advanced Sick Berth Steward on 1 April 1901, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 April 1907, and was promoted Chief Sick Berth Steward on 14 August 1910. Shore pensioned on 1 May 1913, he served during the Great War afloat in H.M.S. *Malaya* from 28 January 1916 to 31 March 1918.

- 207** *Pair: Lieutenant W. N. Thacker, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who died of disease on 17 February 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. N. Thacker. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**Eng. S. Lt. A. E. Sharp. R.N.R.**) *very fine (3)* £70-£90

William Norman Thacker was born on 26 August 1887 and was educated at Dulwich College. Emigrating to Canada, he was commissioned into the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles at Vancouver in 1916; however, as such an appointment offered little immediate prospect of service in Europe, he transferred to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve later that year, and served in the Motor Patrol Service in H.M. Motor Launch *520*. Promoted Lieutenant in June 1917, he was taken seriously ill with lung trouble in August 1917, and died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, on 17 February 1918. He is buried under a C.W.G.C. Headstone in Cobh (Queenstown) Old Church Cemetery, County Cork, Ireland.

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

- 208** *Pair: Motor Mechanic E. V. Ralph, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
British War and Victory Medals (M.B.2128 E. V. Ralph. M.M. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private A. W. Duncombe, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded on the Western Front in 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (R-22007 Pte. A. W. Duncombe. K.R. Rif. C.) *good very fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**4487 Pte. H. Teele. Conn. Rang.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly very fine (5)* £60-£80

Alfred Walter Duncombe attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 8 December 1915, and was wounded in 1916. He was discharged on 1 January 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 109742.

- 209** *Pair: Trooper W. Ascough, Household Battalion, who was severely wounded in action at Arras and was later evacuated home after the Battalion suffered 70% casualties over four days during the Battle of Passchendaele in October 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (2531 Tpr. W. Ascough. Household Bn.) in *flattened* named card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Willie Ascough, a groom coachman, was born at Harbury, Warwickshire, in 1887, and originally enlisted for the Coldstream Guards on 24 June 1916. Placed in Reserve, he was called up for service on 4 January 1917 and attested at Windsor for the Royal Household Battalion on 7 January 1917. Formed as an infantry Battalion at Knightsbridge Barracks some four months earlier, the troops of the Household Battalion were largely drawn from the reserve units of the household cavalry, the men skilled in horse riding and equine management; much retraining and re-equipment was necessary to convert such cavalry troops into foot soldiers, capable of conducting the increasingly mechanised war on the Western Front.

Posted to France 6 May 1917 - likely as Battalion reinforcements - Ascough served as part of 10th Brigade, 4th Division, and witnessed heavy engagement during the final two weeks of the Battle of Arras. Initially successful, the British advance ground to a stalemate as the Germans adapted to the 'set piece' attacks and concentrated ever more artillery pieces to the east of the town. Wounded in action on 24 June 1917, Ascough's Army Service Record notes a severe gunshot wound to his left eye and admittance to the 5th General Hospital at Rouen.

Rejoining his unit in the field 22 September 1917, Ascough was present with the Household Battalion during the Battle of Passchendaele; losses were particularly severe on 9 October 1917 when 45 men of the Battalion were hit by barrage shellfire as they attempted to advance along the Poelcapelle-Schreiboom road. The following day another 50 men were struck by shellfire at the assembly position as they prepared to go 'over the top' at 5.25am and follow the Poelcapelle-Cinq Chemins road towards Requette Farm. Relieved by the 25th Northumberland Fusiliers on the night of 12-13 October, it was later found that of the original 498 men of The Household Battalion who went into action, 348 had become casualties. 13 Officers had also been hit by shrapnel and gunfire, the enemy response so intense that few of the dead could be found and later identified.

Sent to No. 10 Field Ambulance and admitted to No. 12 General Hospital, Ascough was evacuated home to England per A.T. *Panama* on 22 November 1917, suffering from nephritis. Admitted to University College Hospital with headaches, he never returned to active overseas service and was transferred to the Coldstream Guards at Caterham on 4 April 1918, before discharge in February 1919. Having lost so many of its original cohort, approximately 450 men, the Household Battalion was effectively disbanded on 10 February 1918.

- 210** *Pair: Private H. Clack, City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders) and Machine Gun Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (30187 Pte. H. Clack. C. of Lond. Yeo.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Private G. Ingram, City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders), later Dorset Yeomanry and Corps of Hussars*
British War and Victory Medals (230612 Pte. G. Ingram. C. of Lond. Yeo.) *minor edge bruise, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100
- Sold with copied Medal Index Cards and medal roll extracts.

211 Six: Sergeant C. H. Watkins, Royal Field Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (1148 Dvr. C. H. Watkins. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1148 Dvr. C. H. Watkins. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with two Additional Award Bars (753922 Sjt. C. H. Watkins. R.A.) mounted court-style for wear, *contact marks to Great War awards, very fine and better (6)* £140-£180

Clifford Harry Watkins was born in Portsmouth in 1895 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force). Posted to the Wessex Division, 1st Brigade, he served with them during the Great War and was later promoted Sergeant.

212 Three: Captain J. Whelan, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Whelan.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (9698 C.S. Mjr: J. Whelan. R.G.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

James Whelan was born on 25 May 1877 and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery, serving in the ranks for 19 years and 252 days, and being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 49 of 1913. Appointed to a Regular Army commission as a Second Lieutenant on 12 January 1915, he was promoted Lieutenant on 10 April 1916, and served during the Great War with the 62nd Company, R.G.A. in Aden on coast defence duties from June 1916. He was promoted Captain on 3 November 1917 and, having attained the fixed compulsory retirement age, he was placed on retired pay on 25 May 1922.

A hand-written note accompanying the lot adds: 'Captain Whelan was involved in fighting a fire caused by a spontaneous explosion - He, along with others, entered the smouldering magazine and extinguished the fire, knowing full well that a further explosion might take place at any moment, from which there would be no escape. Whelan was ill afterwards due to breathing cordite fumes. He recuperated in Aden and was granted 2 months home leave. Also suffered broken leg when his horse bolted, slipped and fell on his leg. Both incidents are well documented.'

Sold with an array of original documents, including a copy of a typed letter to the O.C. Royal Artillery, Aden, confirming the explosion in a magazine at Fort Norbut, and the 'gallant conduct' of Captain J. Whelan, R.G.A.; A hand-written witness statement by the Doctor treating Captain Whelan, who noted 'Patient was for two hours fighting a cordite fire', dated 25.7.18, at Aden; Army Form A Furlough and Leave, confirming two months of leave at Kirkee, dated 26 July 1918; Army Form A.45B. Proceedings of a Medical Board, confirming fracture of the left femur in consequence of the horse bolting at Quetta on 13 October 1915, the latter document torn and extremely fragile.

213 Three: Bombardier P. A. Rudd, Royal Artillery (Mounted Bands)

British War and Victory Medals (29774 Bmbr. P. A. Rudd. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (29774 Bmbr: P. A. Rudd. R.A. (Mtd: Bands.)) *heavily polished and worn, with contact marks throughout, fair to fine, the last scarce to unit (3)* £70-£90

Percy Arthur Rudd was born in Croydon in 1882 and attested for the Royal Artillery in 1898. He was later awarded the L.S.G.C. Medal on 1 April 1917 whilst serving in the Royal Artillery Mounted Band; consisting of woodwind, brass and percussion instruments, it fell to musicians like Rudd to specialise in military band ensembles, with the intention of display at royal and state occasions. At the outbreak of the Great War, it was hoped that military scores would bolster morale, patriotism and recruitment figures, the orchestra later proving a popular success story across the country.

214**Three: Gunner G. H. Williams, Royal Artillery, later Military Mounted Police, who was awarded a scarce Portuguese Military Medal for Good Service**

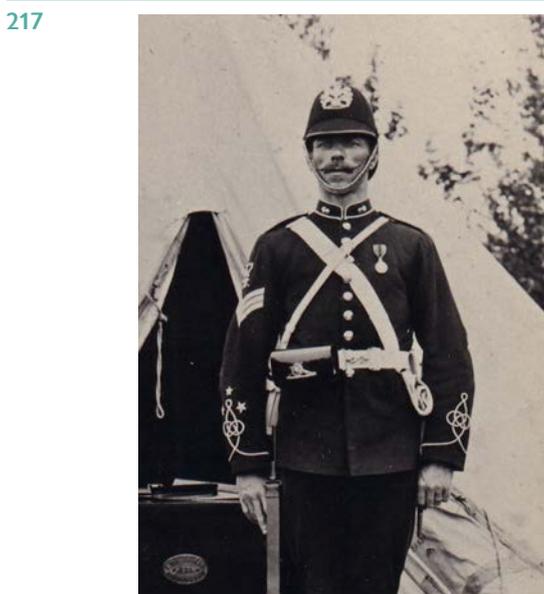
British War and Victory Medals (42708 Gnr. G. H. Williams. R.A.); **Portugal, Republic**, Military Medal for Good Service, bronze, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, good very fine, the last scarce (3)* £300-£400

Approximately 105 Portuguese Military Medals for Good Service announced in the *London Gazette* for service during the Great War. Portuguese Military Medal for Good Service *London Gazette* 8 March 1920.

- 215** *Three: Gunner H. W. Wilkinson, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (315252 Gnr. H. W. Wilkinson. R.A.): Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Herbert William Wilkinson) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine*
- Three: Driver C. G. Ransom, Army Service Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (T-390103 Dvr. C. G. Ransom. A.S.C.); Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R., unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the recipient's riband bar, *edge bruise to BWVM, very fine* (6) £70-£90

- 216** *Four: Driver C. A. Booth, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (36 Dvr. C. A. Booth. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (36 Dvr. C. A. Booth. R.A.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (905170 Dvr. C. A. Booth. R.F.A.) *patches of staining to both VM and TFWM, nearly very fine* (4) £120-£160

Charles Alfred Booth was born in Eastbourne in 1892 and attested for the 5th Sussex Service Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 23 September 1910. Posted to India on 29 October 1914, he transferred to Mesopotamia on 18 October 1917 with "A" Battery, 221st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and was later appointed Shoeing Smith on 8 July 1918. He was demobilised in February 1919.



- Six: Warrant Officer Class II A. E. Piper, Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers*
 British War and Victory Medals (352001 W.O. Cl. 2 A. E. Piper. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (352001 W.O. Cl. 2. A. E. Piper. R.A.); Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (1170 C.S. Mjr. A. Piper. 1/Hants: R.G.A.V.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (352001 W.O. Cl.II. A. E. Piper. R.G.A.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, the Coronation 1902 somewhat polished and worn, therefore fine, the rest good very fine and better* (6) £400-£500

Arthur E. Piper was awarded the 1902 Coronation Medal by virtue of being the senior N.C.O. of the 1st Hampshire Volunteer Artillery, and was awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal per *Army Order* 100 of May 1907; and the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per *Army Order* 507 of November 1920.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient c.1905 together with copied medal roll extracts.

- 218** *Pair: Captain S. Hilton, Royal Fusiliers, who was Mentioned in Despatches*
 British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. S. Hilton.) *polished, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Warrant Officer Class II E. Newman, Army Cyclist Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (18917 W.O. Cl. 2. E. Newman. A. Cyc. Corps.) *polished, nearly very fine*

Pair: R. E. Taylor, British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem
 British War and Victory Medals (R. E. Taylor. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); together with a British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-18, with integral top brooch bar; and a St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, silver, the reverse engraved 'A7307 Lily Taylor', in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* (8) £80-£100

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

- 219** *Four: Sergeant F. Herne, Hampshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (1453 Sgt. F. Herne. Hamps. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1453 Pte. F. Herne. Hamps. R.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, with bronze palm on riband, *edge nicks to first, otherwise good very fine* (4) £160-£200

Frederick Herne was awarded the Territorial Force War Medal for service with the 177th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, and was demobilised on 1 March 1920.

Note: Belgian Croix de Guerre unconfirmed.

- 220** *Pair: Private P. H. A. Audrain, Hampshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (29192 Pte. P. H. A. Audrain. Hamps. R.) *contact marks, very fine*
 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued, *contact marks, edge digs, very fine* (3) £70-£90

Peter Henry Adolphus Audrain was born in St. Helier, Jersey, on 4 April 1900. He attested into the Hampshire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion. Post war, he returned to Jersey and was a resident during the Second War, under German occupation.

221 *Pair: Second Lieutenant L. J. Sellman, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*

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

Four: Attributed to G. D. D. Dashwood

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issued addressed to 'Mr. G. D. D. Dashwood, 87 Sheehan Crescent, Raffles, Carlisle, Cumberland', *extremely fine*

Four: Attributed to J. E. Bowden

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Air Council enclosure, in named card box of issued addressed to 'J. E. Bowden, Esq., 12 Thorncote Road, Hatch, Nr. Sandy, Bedfordshire', *extremely fine*

Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. B. Travis, 82 Fernbank Avenue, Sudbury Hill, Wembley, Middlesex', *extremely fine (11)* £70-£90

Leonard James Sellman was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 1 August 1917 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1917.

222 *Pair: Private A. E. Davis, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 11 April 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (36095 Pte. A. E. Davis. Wilts. R.) *very fine*

1914-15 Star (15938 Pte. F. Cooper. Yorks: L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (Lt. Col. E. W. Powell; Lieut. W. Dean; Lieut. H. Knight; 2. Lieut. J. R. W. Saunders; 4186 Cpl. A. G. Arnott. K.O. Sco. Bord.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army, Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with a Silver War Badge, the reverse numbered 'B178173', *edge bruising, nearly very fine (13)* £120-£160

Arthur Ernest Davis was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment at Devizes, Wiltshire. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 11 April 1918, aged 18. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Fred Cooper attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1915. Posted as Missing in Action on 27 May 1918, he returned to his unit and was discharged Class 'Z' following the cessation of hostilities.

Arthur George Arnott attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 10 May 1909 and was promoted Corporal on 26 September 1914. He served with the 1/5th Battalion during the Great War with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 24 May 1915, and was wounded by gun shot to the right shoulder on 16 July 1915. He was discharged on 19 May 1916, after 7 years and 10 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

223 *Three: Private W. F. L. Brooks, Durham Light Infantry*

British War and Victory Medals (7127 Pte. W. F. L. Brooks. Durh. L.I.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Cross for the Veterans of King Albert I, gilt, mounted for wear, *very fine*

Commemorative Influenza Epidemic Cross, gold (9ct., 4.51g), engraved '**Influenza Epidemic Oct. 1918 Nov. Miss Gray**', with small ring suspension, *good very fine (4)* £80-£100

224 *Four: Private H. Ludlow, 8th (City of London) Battalion (Post Office Rifles), London Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (51047 Pte. H. Ludlow. 8-Lond. R.); Defence Medal; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, Ministry of the Interior, bronze, unnamed, the first three mounted as worn, the last loose, *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £80-£100

Sold with the original Bestowal Document (in French) awarding the French Médaille d'Honneur du Travail to Monsieur Harold Ludlow, Chef garçon de bureau retraité du Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris à Londres, in recompense of 45 years' service, dated Paris, 12 July 1965; together with Buckingham Palace Restricted Permission to wear letter; a Masonic Certificate named to the recipient; and an unrelated Prussian Kaiser Wilhelm Centenary Medal, with bestowal document.

225 *Pair: Lieutenant E. A. Booth, Army Intelligence Corps, attached H.Q. Staff as Military Control Officer, Murmansk, North Russia, who was killed in action at Kolvetsky on 23 September 1919*

British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. E. A. Booth.) together with Memorial Plaque (Edward Arthur Booth), *nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

Edward Arthur Booth served as a Private (No. 3569) with the 28th London Regiment in France from 9 May 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star). He was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant on 1 November 1918, General List (Army Intelligence Corps) and served in North Russia as a Military Control Officer, attached H.Q. Staff at Murmansk. He was officially reported missing, believed killed in action, on 23 September 1919, during a raid on the village of Kolvetsky on the Dvina River, near Kandalakscha, Archangel, Russia. He has no known grave and is commemorated by name on the Archangel Memorial.

226 Five: Squadron Leader A. J. Fricker, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Flying Corps, who successfully destroyed a balloon and sent a Fokker DVI fighter out of control above the Western Front, before being taken Prisoner of War

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. J. Fricker. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's Second War card identity disc 'A. J. Fricker Offr 192398 R.A.F.O.', *nearly extremely fine (5)* £300-£400

Alan James Fricker was born in Kingston, Surrey, on 9 March 1899, and attested for the Royal Flying Corps on 26 August 1917. Initially sent to Crystal Palace and Eastbourne for Pilot training, he graduated from Cranwell on 23 January 1918, the remarks in his service record adding: 'V.G. Pilot. Good officer. Recom'd for Scouts.' Transferred to the R.N.A.S. and sent to Fighting School at Manston, Fricker was advanced Flight Sub Lieutenant in No. 3 Naval Squadron (later 203 Squadron, R.A.F.) and crossed the Channel to Dunkirk on 15 March 1918. Piloting a Sopwith Camel fighter aircraft Fricker recorded four indecisive combats with enemy aircraft between April and July 1918. He also destroyed a balloon - a particularly hazardous feat given the volatility of their hydrogen contents.

On 4 July 1918, Lieutenant Fricker and eleven fellow pilots of 203 Squadron were detailed to an offensive patrol at 17,500 feet in the Estaires-Merville locality. The casualty report offers further detail:

'Pilot left aerodrome at 7-45pm with 11 others on offensive patrol and failed to return. He was last seen at 8-55pm diving in combat with a Fokker biplane 2 miles East of Ypres. Recommended that this machine (D/3370) be struck off strength of No. 203 Sqdn.'

An eyewitness account by a fellow pilot, adds: 'Whilst on Offensive Patrol we met 4 E.A. I saw Lieut. A. J. Fricker attack E.A. from behind and fire good burst. E.A. went down side-slipping from side to side out of control. Lieut. Fricker has not returned from Patrol yet.'

Recorded as a Prisoner of War, Fricker was finally released from captivity on 14 December 1918. Discharged to the unemployed list on 10 September 1919, it seems likely that he returned to civilian employment as a civil engineer. Appointed Squadron Leader in the R.A.F. Technical Branch (Aircraft Equipment) on 1 December 1941, he died at Ellesborough, near Aylesbury, on 4 September 1966.

Sold with copied research.

227 Pair: Sergeant A. Charlton, Royal Naval Air Service, later Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (224355. Sgt. A. Charlton. R.A.F.) *good very fine*

Pair: Corporal S. H. Gayner, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (50221. Cpl. S. H. Gayner. R.A.F.) *edge nicks, good very fine (4)*

£60-£80

Sold with an R.A.F. cap badge; and copied research.

228 Four: Sergeant W. H. Alexander, 8th Battalion (90th Winnipeg Rifles), Canadian Expeditionary Force, later Winnipeg Grenadiers, who was knocked unconscious and buried for over 4 hours during the Battle of the Somme

British War and Victory Medals (22163 L.Cpl. W. Alexander. 8-Can. Inf.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Sergt. Dmr. W. H. Alexander Winn. Gren.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada, with Second Award Bar (Sgt. W. H. Alexander Wpg. Gren.); together with the recipient's British Empire Service League Canadian Legion Badge, the reverse engraved 'W. H. Alexander Prince Edward Man. Branch 81 1933', with Past President top riband bar, *edge bruise to EM, very fine and better (5)* £240-£280

William H. Alexander was born in Belfast on 16 August 1886 and emigrated to Canada where he set up home at 395, Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg. He joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 23 September 1914 and witnessed initial training at Shorncliffe with the 11th Battalion. Advanced Lance Corporal 1 January 1916, he crossed the Channel to France and joined the 8th Battalion on the Western Front on 18 July 1916 - likely as reinforcements following extensive losses on the Somme.

Evacuated to No. 2 Australian General Hospital on 28 September 1916, his Service Record notes: 'injury to abdomen wall & scrotum, buried 4.5 hours'. Returned to England per H.S. *St Denis*, he spent a period of time at Northampton War Hospital and various Canadian convalescent establishments. This was followed by a number of administrative roles in London, his recovery hindered by bronchitis and neurasthenia. Invalided to Canada 21 May 1919, Alexander continued to suffer from shell shock and was repeatedly admitted to military hospital in Winnipeg before being discharged medically unfit on 1 October 1920. He later regained his health and rendered long service as Sergeant and Sergeant Drummer in the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers.

Sold with an unrelated Canadian Memorial Cross, E.I.I.R., unnamed, marked 'Sterling' to reverse, *extremely fine*

229 Six: Acting Lance-Corporal J. L. Sinnett, 2nd Cape Corps, later Union Defence Force

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (A/L/Cpl. J. L. Sinnett. 2nd C.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, the Second War awards all officially impressed 'C304569 L. Sinnett', mounted for wear, the two Stars on the incorrect ribands, *very fine*

Five: Warrant Officer Class II A. J. Emes, South African Air Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, the Second War awards all officially impressed '97425 A. J. Emes'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st (bilingual) issue, Union of South Africa (W.O.2 A. J. Emes S.A.A.F.) mounted for wear, *very fine (11)* £80-£100

- 230** *Pair: Sergeant F. B. Niblett, Royal Marine Artillery, later Air Raid Precautions*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (R.M.A. 3869 Sgt. F. B. Niblett.); Defence Medal; together with the recipient's silver A.R.P. lapel badge; and an Order of the Sons of Temperance Jewel, silver-gilt and enamel, with ribands bars inscribed 'Presented to F. B. Niblett 1943', *nearly extremely fine*
Five: G. A. W. Frost, Union Defence Force
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially named '578318 G. A. W. Frost.', mounted for wear, *good very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**F.312656 A. C. Kirkwood. A.C.2. R.N.A.S.; F.20018 E. Lawrence. A.C.1 R.N.A.S.**) first in named card box of issue, with outer OHMS Admiralty transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mr. A. C. Kirkwood, 264 Alexander Road, Gateshead'; together with a *copy* Air Crew Europe Star, 1 *copy* clasp, Atlantic, *nearly extremely fine (12)* £120-£160
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- 231** *Pair: Acting Colour Sergeant H. Markson, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (23553 Pte. I [sic]. Markson. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (23553 A.C. Sgt. H. Markson. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *IGS officially re-impressed, good very fine*
 India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**8025 Sep Khan Mohd, 2-7 Rajput R.**); 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, North West Frontier 1935, *second clasp loose on riband (2681 Sepoy Hukam Dad, 1/22/Punjabis.) very fine (4)* £60-£80
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- 232** *Pair: Major P. H. Retallack, 5th (Bombay) Volunteer Artillery, Indian Army, and Auxiliary Forces of India*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Maj. P. H. Retallack.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Maj. P. H. Retallack. V. Bde. R. A. A. F. I.) officially impressed, *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
Percy Hamilton Retallack was born in Redruth, Cornwall, in 1881. Noted in *The Cornubian* as marrying Miss Lilian Kate Seymour at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, in 1909, he later served in the Bombay Artillery during the Great War. Advanced Major on 5 November 1918, he retired to Steyning, Sussex, where he died in 1932.
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- 233** *Pair: Lieutenant J. Whelan, 35th Pack Battery, Indian Army, late Royal Garrison Artillery*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. J. Whelan, 35 Pack. Bty.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (34177 B.S. Mjr: J. Whelan, R.G.A.) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90
Joseph Whelan attested for the Royal Artillery at Fort Westmorland on 6 March 1899, and served with them in India from 2 October 1910 to 17 September 1918, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity on 1 October 1918.
 Discharged to a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Infantry Branch) on 18 September 1918, he subsequently served in the operations on the North West Frontier during the Third Afghan War with the 35th Pack Battery.
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- 234** *Five: Bombardier A. G. Walsh, Royal Artillery (T.A.), who was wounded in action in Holland in 1944*
 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, *second clasp loose on riband (783259 Gnr. A, G, Walsh. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine (5)* £100-£140
Arthur George Walsh was born on 2 November 1908 and attested for the Royal Artillery (T.A.) on 23 May 1928. Posted to the 153rd Battery, 51st (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, he transferred to the Regular Army in February 1929. Posted to India from 16 September 1930, he qualified for the IGS medal, clasps North West Frontier 1930-31 and Mohmand 1933, whilst serving with the 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery. Returned home to London in the winter of 1935, Walsh transferred to Reserve on 18 December 1935 but was recalled to service at the outbreak of the Second World War.
 Posted with the British Expeditionary Force to France from 24 September 1939 to 7 June 1940, Walsh was one of the last to escape Northern Europe and make it safely back across the Channel. Promoted Bombardier on 7 April 1941, he transferred to 103rd (Medium) Battery, Royal Artillery, on 1 December 1942. Sent to Holland, he was wounded in action on 12 October 1944 suffering a shrapnel wound to the right index finger and right ankle. Evacuated home to the Westminster Hospital, he ended the war recuperating at his father's address at 25 Lillington Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
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- 235** *Six: Gunner J. Wilkinson, Royal Artillery and Special Constabulary*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (1072514 Gnr. J, Wilkinson. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Joseph Wilkinson) *the first cleaned, good very fine and better (6)* £100-£140
Joseph Wilkinson served with the 31st (Kirkee) Field Battery, Royal Artillery, during the Afridi Redshirt Rebellion on the North West Frontier of India 1930-31.

236 Six: Lieutenant S. E. Baker, Royal Artillery

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (1071866 Bmbr. S. E. Baker. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Lieut. S. E. Baker. R.A.) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £100-£140

S. E. Baker served on the North West Frontier in 1935 with the 81st (Sphinx) Field Battery, Royal Artillery. Assigned to halt the repeated harassment of working parties repairing the Mohinand-Gandad road, he likely witnessed the first operational use of tanks in India. Following fierce fighting around Nahakki, the majority of the 2,000 marauding tribesmen were driven off, with the British later convening a jirga to establish peace.

237 Five: Bombardier P. B. Chaters, Royal Artillery

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (4447290 Gnr. P. B. Chaters. R.A.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (4447290 Gnr. P. B. Chaters. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (4447290 Bdr. P. B. Chaters. R.A.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, heavy contact marks to Defence Medal, generally very fine (5)* £120-£160

238 Seven: Major N. Shaw, Royal Artillery

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (784161 Bmbr. N. Shaw. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Major. N. Shaw. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Lieut. (Q.M.) N. Shaw. R.A.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (7)* £180-£220

N. Shaw served in India in 1936 with the 7th/4th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. He later fought in Burma against the Japanese and during the Malayan Emergency against communist backed pro-independence guerilla forces.

239 Five: Carpenter Mohammed Ji, 18th Mountain Battery, Indian Army, later Royal Pakistan Artillery

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (F-681 Carpenter Mohd Ji, 18 Mtn. Bty.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (F/681 Carp Ji RPA) *nearly very fine*

Four: Saddler Ibrahim, 19th Mountain Battery, Indian Army

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (F-471 Saddler Ibrahim, 19 Mtn. Bty) *edge bruising to last, nearly very fine (9)* £60-£80

240 Six: Petty Officer A. J. Bowen, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Minesweeping 1945-51 (P/JX125874 A. J. Bowen. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.125874 A. J. Bowen. P.O. H.M.S. Sphinx.) mounted as worn, *official correction to ship on LS&GC, contact marks, very fine (6)* £220-£260

Alec John Bowen, a Grocer's Assistant from Cannock, Staffordshire, was born on 8 June 1910. He attested into the Royal Navy as a Boy on 23 January 1926 and was advanced Ordinary Seaman on 7 December 1927. Further advanced Able Seaman, he served in Palestine during post war military operations, before service during the Second War. Further advanced Petty Officer, his LSGC was awarded on 14 July 1934, whilst he was serving in H.M.S. *Sphinx*. Post war, he served on minesweeping duties and later died, aged 61, around June 1962, in Cannock.

Sold with copied research.

241 Seven: Petty Officer E. C. Hall, Royal Navy and Royal Australian Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in H.M.S. *Leith*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.140625 E. C. Hall, O. Smn. R.N.); 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; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (41106 P.O. E. C. Hall. RAN.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (7)* £240-£280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940 (H.M.S. *Leith*).

242 Seven: Chief Mechanician C. H. Offord, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Belfast* at the battle of North Cape in December 1943 and off Normandy in June 1944

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (KX. 80038 C. H. Offord. Mech. 1. H.M.S. *Belfast*.) *good very fine (7)* £240-£280

Cecil Horace Offord was born in Ipswich, Suffolk on 5 January 1910 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in 1929. Advanced Mechanician First Class, he served throughout the Second World War, initially in the battleship H.M.S. *Nelson* before transferring to the cruiser H.M.S. *Belfast* in November 1942. Promoted Acting Chief Mechanician, he served in *Belfast* until August 1944, and was present in her during the Battle of North Cape in December 1943, which resulted in the sinking of the German battleship *Scharnhorst*, and off Normandy during the D-Day landings in June 1944. Offord ended the war aboard the battleship H.M.S. *King George V* in the Far East, and was finally shore pensioned in January 1953.

Sold with a short section of an H.M.S. *Belfast* naval cap tally.

243



Five: Electrician's Mate First Class P. Wells, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (C/MX.804905 P. Wells. E.M.1. R.N.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £600-£800

244 Seven: Corporal G. Vintner, Royal Marines and Royal Fleet Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (CH.X 1196 G. Vintner. Cpl. (TY) CH/B 3666 R.F.R.) *good very fine* (7) £120-£160

Sold with copied R.F.R. L.S. & G.C. roll extract and letter from the Royal Marines Museum suggesting that Corporal Vintner probably served in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships during the Second World War.

245 Five: Attributed to Seaman R. F. Taylor, Mercantile Marine

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Minister of Transport enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. R. F. Taylor, "Bell & Hare", 724 High Road, Tottenham, N17'; together with the General Register and Record Officer of Shipping and Seamen named letter confirming the recipient's entitlement and enclosing the ribands for the above entitlement, dated 14 February 1958, *extremely fine*

An unattributed Second World War group of six

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (11) £60-£80

246 Four: Seaman W. R. Fredey, Australian Merchant Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed 'W. R. Fredey. M.N.', *good very fine* (4) £50-£70

Walter Russell Fredey was born in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, on 30 June 1901. He later applied for his Campaign Stars and War Medal on 8 July 1961.

247 An unattributed group of four

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-£100

248 Five: Captain F. V. Munson, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Capt. F. V. Munson, 16 Althorpe Road, Harrow, Middlesex'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt. F. V. Munson. R.A.) *extremely fine*

Four: Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Jackson, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *nearly extremely fine (9)* £100-£140

Leslie James Jackson was born on 27 April 1907 and lived with his wife at 4, Windsor Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex. Appointed to a commission on 18 March 1940 with IV Corps, Royal Signals, he transferred to VIII Corps on 14 November 1940 and was placed on the Staff of C.S.O. North on 1 June 1941. Raised War Substantive Captain, he transferred to 12 (A) Divisional Signals as Second in Command, being Mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished service in East Africa and Madagascar (*London Gazette* 8 July 1943).

Joining the Northern Area Signals (Line of Communications) on 30 October 1943, Jackson was further promoted Acting Lieutenant Colonel 31 August 1944, and Officer Commanding Southern Area Signals in January 1945. Retired by the cessation of hostilities, the Army List of April 1946 shows him as Honorary Lieutenant Colonel.

Sold with the recipients Officer's Record of Service Army Book 439, Military Identity Card, Military Driving Licence, eight photographs, including a fine military group shot and portrait photograph, and a Royal Signals dinner menu, Nairobi August 1944, this signed to the inside with numerous autographs.

249 Five: Lieutenant F. Lawrence, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt. F. Lawrence. R. A.) *surname partially officially corrected, very fine*

Six: Gunner W. Holmes, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4613929 Gnr. W. Holmes. R.A.) *minor official correction to number, very fine and better (11)* £100-£140

250 Five: Warrant Officer Class I A. N. C. Vassie, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (1438653 W.O. Cl.1. A. N. C. Vassie. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (1438653 W.O. Cl.1. A. N. C. Vassie. R.A.) *minor contact marks, very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

Anthony Norman Claude Vassie attested for the Royal Artillery in 1938 and served in Kenya during the Mau Mau Uprising. He is later noted in the attestation record as 'Pensioner, 8/65.'

251 Seven: Warrant Officer Class II T. Brooks, Royal Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches for service in Italy in 1945

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (822037 W.O. Cl.2. T. Brooks. R.A.) *nearly very fine (7)* £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* of 29 November 1945 (Italy).

252 Five: Gunner N. Barker, Royal Artillery, later Corps of Military Police

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (869753 Gnr. N. Barker. R.A.) *light contact marks to last, nearly very fine and better*

Five: Sergeant B. Lee, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1467500 Sgt B Lee RA) *good very fine (10)* £80-£100

Norman Barker attested for the Royal Artillery in 1937 and transferred to the Corps of Military Police on 29 January 1945.

Bruce Lee attested for the Royal Artillery in 1938 and was later transferred to Reserve on 7 July 1946.

253 Six: Signalman E. C. Berge, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. E. C. Berge, "Longlands", Upton Pyne, Exeter, Devon'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (2586549. Sigmn. E. C. Berge. R. Sigs.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* £60-£80

- 254** *Three: Bandsman W. E. Wilson, Royal Norfolk Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk on 27 June 1940, but was lucky to escape the fate of 97 of his comrades who were massacred by the S.S. at Le Paradis*
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5769719 Pte. W. E. Wilson R. Norfolk.)
last officially re-impressed, mounted court-style for display, good very fine (3) £80-£100

W. E. Wilson attested for the Royal Norfolk Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion as a Bandsman with the British Expeditionary Force in France. The Battalion's resistance at the La Basse Canal earned a terrible retribution when the surviving 97 men surrendered to the Germans on 27 May 1940; taken into an open field they were deliberately gunned-down by S.S. troops - only two men survived the horrific incident. Wilson, however, was one of those members of the Battalion who had escaped the encirclement; many of these men were successfully evacuated, but Wilson was captured and taken prisoner of war on 27 June 1940. He was repatriated on 5 November 1943.

Sold with copied research.

- 255** *Six: attributed to Squadron Leader P. O. Gibson, Royal Air Force*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

Four: attributed to Flight Lieutenant J. E. Lambert, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was shot down and killed over Burma on Christmas Day 1941

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with a Royal Life Saving Society, small bronze medal named to 'J. E. Lambert July 1934'; a Royal Life Saving Society Award of Merit, silver medal 'J. E. Lambert. 1935'; two National Rifle Association small silver fob medals, 'J. E. Lambert Summer 1931' and 'J. E. Lambert Weinberg Trophy Repton 1936'; a large silver fob with yellow metal shield to obverse 'J. E. Lambert Ashburton Chal. Shield, Repton 1936'; three further bronze Rifle Association medals, unnamed; For Marksmanship, Country Life Competition, bronze medallion, 38mm, named to edge 'Cadet J. E. Lambert, Repton School Class A. 2nd. Team Winners.'; and an attractive silver spoon, engraved to bowl 'Marling Cup Bisley J. E. Lambert Repton School Winners 1936, *extremely fine*

Four: attributed to Air Mechanic G. W. Guy, Fleet Air Arm

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (lot)* £200-£240

Patrick O. Gibson was born on 21 April 1906 and appointed to a commission in the Royal Air Force on 30 October 1940. Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Second World War (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943), he was raised Squadron Leader 1 January 1957, before taking retirement on 21 April 1961.

Sold with an original letter from the British Legation, Bangkok, dated 19 August 1946, thanking Gibson for his efficient co-operation in arrangements for the departure of the Royal party, in named O.H.M.S. envelope; A letter of thanks from the Air Ministry, Whitehall, dated 29 March 1961, and an invitation to a garden party at Buckingham Palace on 12 July 1963.

John Edward Lambert was born on 6 July 1918, the son of Edward William Lambert, Director of the Crown Office, Burma. Educated at Repton School and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, he served as Flying Officer with 67 Squadron, Royal Air Force, being later appointed leader of Green Section, B Flight. Posted to Burma on Buffalo aircraft, he was shot down and killed on Christmas Day 1941, near Rangoon. Aged just 23 years, he is buried in Rangoon War Cemetery, Burma.

- 256** *Three: Flying Officer (Navigator) D. A. Field, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed on 11 December 1944*
1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named card box of issue addressed to 'Mrs G. E. Field., 43 Smith Street, Coventry', *extremely fine (3)* £260-£300

Dennis Arthur Field was born at Coventry, Warwickshire in March 1921. Commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 11 June 1943, he was promoted Flying Officer on 11 December 1943, and served during the Second World War as a Navigator with 105 Squadron (Mosquitos). On the night of 11-12 December 1944 Field, along with his pilot, James Gladstone Brass, Royal Canadian Air Force, took off from R.A.F. Borne at 17:33 in Mosquito MM152 on a night mission to Bielefeld. On their return they flew into high ground at Longhole Stud near Newmarket and crashed at 22:23. Both Brass and Field were killed. He is buried in Coventry (London Road) Cemetery. His medals were sent to his widow, Gwyneth Eileen Field.

Sold with an R.A.F. officer's cap badge and Navigators brevet.

Three: Flying Officer (Wireless Operator / Air Gunner) W. C. Grimes, D.F.M., 617 (Dambusters) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action when his Lancaster was lost without trace whilst in transit over the Iberian Peninsula and the Bay of Biscay, on 17-18 October 1943, having previously raided the Antheor Viaduct- Grimes was himself a veteran of 56 operational sorties, having previously flown with 103 Squadron in 1941 on his first tour, and 218 Squadron in 1942 on his second tour

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'W. C. Grimes Esq., 3 Saville Street, South Shields, Co. Durham', *extremely fine (3)* £500-£700



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 January 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Grimes, W. C., is a Wireless Operator / Air Gunner of 218 (Gold Coast) Squadron. Between June 1941 and November 1942 he carried out as many as 53 operational sorties embracing 299 hours of operational flying. During his two tours he has always displayed courage and technical skill of a very high order.

On 24 July 1941, his aircraft was flying in formation with two other Wellingtons during a daylight raid on the German Battleships in Brest Harbour. The formation was attacked by two Me.109s. Although one of the Wellingtons was lost in the first attack, the combined fire of the remaining aircraft was sufficient to drive off one of the German machines and to shoot the other down in flames.

In September 1942, on the return from Munich, Flight Sergeant Grimes' aircraft was subjected to very accurate and very intense flak. The aircraft was hit, the 2nd Pilot and Engineer slightly wounded, while the Navigator, mistaking an order to "Stand By", actually baled out. Flight Sergeant Grimes dressed the 2nd Pilot's wounds and acted with him as deputy Navigator. On reaching the French coast, wireless navigation became possible and Flight Sergeant Grimes was able to direct his Captain who landed safely at Manston.

Flight Sergeant Grimes' keenness, resolution, and technical adroitness are held in very high regard by the other Wireless Operators, to whom he never fails to give the benefit of his knowledge and experience. He is very strongly recommended for the award of the D.F.M.'

Walter Crawford Grimes served during the Second World War as a Wireless Operator / Air Gunner initially with 103 Squadron, flying Wellingtons. He commenced operational duties with the Squadron on 12 June 1941, with an attack on Osnabruck. Between June and the end of September 1941, when he finished his tour, he flew in 28 operational sorties- targets included Brest Harbour (three times), Duisburg (twice), Cologne (five times), Bremen, Frankfurt (four times), Hamburg (five times), Mannheim (twice), and Berlin.

Transferring to 218 Squadron, flying Stirlings, he commenced his second tour of operational sorties on 29 May 1942, with an attack on Borkum, and the following night took part in the 1,000 Bomber Raid on Cologne. Between June and the beginning of November 1942, when he finished his tour, he flew in 25 operational sorties- targets included Essen (three times), Bremen (five times), St. Nazaire, Lubeck, Duisburg, Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Lubeck, Keil, Cologne, and Munich on 19 September 1942. It was on this sortie to Munich on 19 September that his aircraft was hit by intense flak, the 2nd pilot and engineer were wounded and the navigator baled out. Grimes dressed the wounds of the injured crew and took over as deputy navigator. It was for this action, as well as previous good work over his two tours, that he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Grimes was then rested to training and returned for his third tour with 617 'Dambusters' Squadron. On 11 November 1943, Grimes' Lancaster was one of eleven aircraft detailed to attack the Antheor Viaduct again using 12,000lb High Capacity thin walled 'Tall Boy' bombs and new gyro bomb sights. Flying on to Blida Airfield in North Africa, Grimes and his crew were scheduled to return on 17-18 November, routed out over the Bay of Biscay. Grimes was killed in action on this flight when Lancaster ED735, piloted by Flight Lieutenant E. E. G. Youseman, D.F.C., and crewed by a very experienced crew that contained no fewer than four D.F.M. recipients, was lost without trace, having probably falling victim to enemy fighters over the Bay. All the crew were killed.

Grimes is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial. His medals were sent to his father, also called Walter Crawford Grimes, who served during the Great War in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sold with various portrait photographs of the recipient; and copied research.

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An extremely well-documented Second War campaign group of four awarded to Liberator Bomb Aimer, Sergeant D. Earl, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 40 operational sorties whilst attached to 31 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron in Italy - including a variety of Partisan related operations over Hungary, Greece, Northern Italy, Yugoslavia and in support of the Polish Home Army during the Warsaw Uprising, August - September 1944

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (lot)*

£260-£300

Dennis Earl was born in January 1923, and enlisted as an L.A.C. in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in March 1943. He carried out initial training as an Air Gunner at No. 1 B.G.S., Jarvis, Ontario, Canada and No. 4 A.O.S., London, Ontario. Earl was posted for operational service as an Air Bomber with 31 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron in August 1944. Flying Liberators, and operating from Italy, Earl took part in at least 40 operational sorties to targets including: Northern Italy, Hungary, Greece, and Yugoslavia. He also flew supply drops to partisans in Yugoslavia, Northern Italy, and two missions to drop supplies to Warsaw during the Warsaw Uprising. The latter, when combined with 178 (R.A.F.) Squadron, was the long-range airlift of supplies to the Polish Home Army in Warsaw. Between 12 and 17 August these squadrons lost 17 of the ninety-three aircraft sent to Warsaw with eight of these losses being from 31 Squadron.

On Sunday 13 August 1944, 10 crews of 31 Squadron were ordered to Brindisi and briefed for a 3,200 km flight plan from Foggia to Warsaw to drop supplies for the encircled Polish resistance. The supplies were packed in 12 canisters per aircraft, each weighing 150 kg containing light machine guns, ammunition, hand grenades, radio equipment, food and medical supplies. There were 196 11-hour night flights from Brindisi and Foggia in Italy (total between 31 and 34 Squadrons) to and from Warsaw from 4 August to early September 1944. Of the 80 aircraft involved, 31 were shot down, 17 during the weekend of 13-16 August. Sixty-nine South Africans were killed and twenty-five SAAF Liberators were shot down. Fifty percent of the aircraft were from the RAF, and 36% of the total force was South African. Air Marshal Sir John Slessors, the Allied air commander in the Mediterranean, later put the losses at one bomber lost for every ton of supplies dropped. Earl's Log Book entry for 14 August 1944 gives:

'Warsaw. Supply Dropping to Partisans fighting in the burning city. Height 300 ft. Concentrated flak and searchlights two bullets in tail.'

Earl carried out a similar sortie to Warsaw, 10 September 1944, before suffering more damage to his aircraft seven days later 'Brescia. N. Italy. Marshalling Yards. On way to target caught in barrage of H.A.A. and hit by shrapnel.' (Ibid)

Earl's ops were proving perilous, and his aircraft suffered damage in between supply dropping for Marshal Tito's partisans in Jugoslavia, and Italian Partisans in Northern Italy. His Log Book recording for 3 January 1945 'Salcano. N. Italy. Railway Bridge. Holed by H.A.A. at Pola.'

Earl completed his tour of operations in February 1945, and returned for service with the Royal Air Force. He was released from service as a Sergeant in March 1947.

Sold with the following extensive amount of related contemporary documents: Royal Canadian Air Force Flying Log Book for Aircrew other than Pilot (23 December 1943 - 25 February 1954); R.A.F. Service and Release Book; 15 wartime personal photos and 11 bombing target photos; more than 50 personal letters written during his service; a short diary written during training in Canada; telegrams, newspaper clippings about operations, and two RAF targets charts.

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Six: Gunner E. Bauer, South African Artillery

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '114594 E. Bauer', *good very fine*

Four: Gunner J. M. B. Cleland, South African Artillery

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '143971 J. M. B. Cleland', *nearly very fine and better (10)*

£80-£100

Emil Bauer initially served from 14 June 1940 as Gunner in the 18th Battery, 6th Light Brigade, South African Artillery. Embarked at Durban for the Middle East per S.S. *Ile de France*, on 9 June 1941, he witnessed extensive active service in North Africa and Italy, much of this time spent with the 42nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment. Repatriated 23 May 1945, he returned home to Blue River, East London.

Sold with copied Army Service Record.

John Morton Blignaut Cleland was appointed to the 5th Field Regiment, South African Artillery, on 14 March 1941. Leaving Durban on 22 July 1941, he served in North Africa with the Eighth Army against Axis Forces led by General Erwin Rommel, but his service was prematurely cut short by ill health. Embarked home via the Suez Canal 11 December 1942, Cleland spent much of the spring of 1943 suffering from sickness which resulted in two stays at military hospital. Discharged in consequence on 4 August 1943, he likely returned to the family address at 185 Dunbarton Road, Arcadia, Pretoria.

Sold with copied Army Service Record.

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Seven: Warrant Officer Class II J. R. Yolland, Royal Artillery

Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (889322 Sgt. J. R. Yolland. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (889322 W.O. Cl.2. J. R. Yolland. RA.) the first six mounted as worn, the last loose, *contact marks, polished and worn, nearly very fine (7)*

£180-£220

John Robert Yolland was born in 1924 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Exeter on 30 January 1939, his service reckoning from 24 September 1942. His service record states that he served during the Second World War in North Africa from 15 July 1943 to 16 March 1944 (too late to qualify for the Africa Star); and in North West Europe from 7 November to 6 December 1944 (entitlement to the Italy Star unconfirmed, although he may have seen operational service in the geographical areas covered by the Italy Star en route to and from North Africa). He saw further service as a Bandsman with the B.O.A.R., and was discharged on 1 January 1969 after 29 years and 337 days' service.

Sold with the recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service Red Book.

261 Five: Lieutenant J. Campbell, Royal Artillery

France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lt. J. Campbell. R.A.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt. J. Campbell. R.A.) mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £80-£100

262 Pair: H. B. Addison, Royal Navy

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named flattened card box of issue, with 'Navy Accounts, Bath' label on reverse, addressed to 'Mr. H. B. Addison, 6 Spinney Drive, Limefield, Bury, Lancs.', *extremely fine*

Three: Corporal W. H. Wathey, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Y1931426 Cpl. W. H. Wathey R.A.F.) *good very fine (5)* £70-£90

263 Four: Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. K. Simpson, Royal Artillery, late Special Constabulary

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1950, with integral top riband bar; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (George A. K. Simpson.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £120-£160

George Andrew Kirkpatrick Simpson was born in 1908 and educated at Loretto School, Edinburgh. Taking employment as a chartered accountant and stockbroker, he later became a Partner in Penny & McGeorge of Glasgow and Chairman of the Scottish Stock Exchange. Commissioned into the 57th (Glasgow) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (T.A.) on 1 November 1938, he was mobilised 24 August 1939 and raised War Substantive Captain 30 May 1941; it was around this time that the neighbouring shipbuilding and munition-making town of Clydebank was largely destroyed by two devastating Luftwaffe raids on the nights of 13-14 March 1941. Over 1,200 people died, 1,000 people were seriously injured and hundreds more were injured by blast debris.

Appointed War Substantive Major on 9 November 1945 and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 April 1950, Simpson took his retirement from the Territorial Army in May 1958 and returned home to Lagbuie in Dunbartonshire.

Sold with a typed note by a former custodian stating that the recipient further served during the Second World War with the Orkney and Shetland Defences, and later as Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander in S.E. Asia; this remains unconfirmed.

264 Three: Captain J. E. L. Timbrell, Worcestershire Regiment, later Royal Artillery

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, *second clasp loose on riband* (Lt. J. E. L. Timbrell. R.A.) *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

John Edward Laurence Timbrell was born in Strood, Kent, in 1924, and was originally appointed to a commission in the Worcestershire Regiment in October 1945. Transferring to the Royal Artillery, he served in Palestine with Middle East Land Forces (M.E.L.F.), and was promoted Captain in December 1952. He died in Hampshire in 2011.

265 Four: Warrant Officer Class II L. F. Besant, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (5381404 W.O. Cl.2. L. F. Besant. Oxf. & Bucks.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (4381404 C. Sjt. L. F. Besant. Oxf. & Bucks.) *minor official correction to unit on last*, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, the GSM and LS&GC both 1st issue miniatures, these lacquered and mounted court-style as worn, *light contact marks, very fine and better (4)* £80-£100

Sold with various Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry cap badges.

266 An unattributed group of three

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1948, with two Additional Award Bars, both E.II.R., both dated 1955, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, *The TD lacking the two Additional Award Bars*; and a TA lapel badge, the reverse numbered '178727', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

267 Six: Warrant Officer Class II T. G. McNulty, Royal Canadian Artillery

Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Canada (Bty. S.M. (W.O.Cl.2.) T. G. McNulty R.C.A. (N.P.)); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (BSM (WO 2) T. G. McNulty) *very fine and better (6)* £120-£160

268 **Three: African Station Sergeant S. T. J. Nhandara, British South Africa Police, who was recommended for the Colonial Police Meritorious Service Medal**

War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (11294 African Sgt. Stanislaus T. J. Nhandara, B.S.A.); Service Medal of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (Takawira. 11294. Rhodesia. S.J.A.B. 1959.) *the last officially renamed, generally good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 2010.

Stanislaus Takawira Jojo Nhandara attested for the British South Africa Police on 11 April 1944, following in the footsteps of his father, No. 7723 Sgt. Jojo. Raised Station Sergeant, he was awarded the Colonial Police Long Service Medal in 1962 'in recognition of having served 18 years in the Police'. The citation adds: 'He has continued to serve loyally and faithfully and he is, therefore, recommended for the award of the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service'. Sadly, this does not appear to ever have been gazetted.

Taking his retirement from Harare Sub Station on 30 July 1969, Nhandara later became a caretaker at the Harare National Sports Centre.

Sold with copied research and original typed citation for the LS&GC.

269



Three: Private F. Satchwell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14459822 Pte. F. Satchwell. A. & S.H.) *with official corrections*; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14459822 Pte. F. Satchwell. A. & S.H.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£240-£280

Provenance: Massie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

Frank Satchwell was born in Huntingdon on 11 August 1924, and was employed during the Second World War as a miner at the Littleton Colliery. He enlisted in the General Service Corps post-VE Day (as a miner in a reserved occupation he was unable to join-up during the Second World War), and was posted to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He served with the 1st Battalion in post-War Palestine, where the battalion was active from 6 November 1945 until 15 May 1948, before returning to the U.K. Based for a time at the depot at Fort George, he sailed for Hong Kong on 19 October 1949, and on 25 August 1950 the battalion departed Hong Kong bound for Korea.

Satchwell served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Korea, and was likely recommended for a mention in despatches. In his book *The Argylls in Korea* (1952), Lieutenant-Colonel G. I. Malcolm lists Private Satchwell as having received this distinction; and in his book *Marks of Courage* (1991), Ashley Cunningham-Boothe also records Satchwell's 'M.I.D.' Malcolm, when he was writing his history, was presumably privy to information provided by the battalion's commanding officer, Colonel Neilson, and it may be speculated therefore that Satchwell may have been recommended for a 'mention', but ultimately it was not approved.

The battalion returned to Hong Kong in April 1951, and returning to the U.K. Satchwell was discharged shortly after. In civilian life he established, with his brother, a building company called 'Peter Rosa Ltd.' He died in Staffordshire on 26 July 1997.

Sold with comprehensive copied service history.

270 **Pair: Sergeant W. J. Smith, Royal Artillery**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21003257 Sgt. W. J. Smith. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *edge nicks and contact marks, therefore very fine (2)* £80-£100



Three: Sergeant A. J. Allum, Gloucestershire Regiment, later Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches whilst serving with the 'Glorious Glosters' in Korea

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (22198639 Pte. A. J. Allum. Glosters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (22198639 Sgt. A. J. Allum RAOC) first two mounted as worn, the last in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £700-£900

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 December 1953:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Korea.'

Sold with the recipient's original Mentioned in Despatches Certificate.

272 Pair: Driver T. N. Eynon, Royal Army Service Corps

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (T/22774588 Dvr. T. N. Eynon. R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £70-£90

273 Pair: Craftsman E. J. Jackson, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (7601323 Cfn. E. J. Jackson. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *the latter a modern US-produced striking, extremely fine* (2) £60-£80

274 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Tattersall, Royal Artillery, later Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2/Lt. L. H. Tattersall. R.A.); Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., T. & A.V.R., reverse officially dated 1970, mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £100-£140

Lawrence Holmes Tattersall was appointed Second Lieutenant from the Territorial Army National Service List on 3 October 1957, and witnessed early service with No. 271 (Sheffield) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (T.A.). Promoted Captain on 26 February 1960, and Major on 9 May 1967, he was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in the *London Gazette* of 13 January 1970 for service with the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 March 1971, he transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and died at Barrow in Furness, Lancashire, in 2002.

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- 275** *Pair: Corporal C. Warfield, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Royal Green Jackets*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23467563 Cpl. G. Warfield. Oxf. & Bucks.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (2346763 Cpl. C. Warfield. 1 Green Jackets.) *number officially corrected on latter, mounted court-style for display, light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
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- 276** *Three: Corporal P. Barber, Royal Air Force*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (3503001 S.A.C. P. Barber. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (W3503001 Cpl. P. Barber. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (W3503001 Cpl P Barber RAF) *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* *£160-£200*
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- 277** *Pair: Able Seaman D. Cattaneo, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/J. 949088 D. Cattaneo. Ord. R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (J.949088 D. Cattaneo. A.B. R.N.) *slight contact marks, very fine* *£140-£180*
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- 278** *Pair: Staff Sergeant A. Parry, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (22562133 Sgt. A. Parry. R.E.M.E.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (22562133 S. Sgt. A. Parry. REME.), together with named paper envelope addressed to 'Mr. A. Parry 44 Mereside, Springfield Estate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, *edge dig to first, contact marks, very fine (2)* *£100-£140*
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- 279** *Pair: Rifleman A. Palmer, Green Jackets*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (23887579 Rfn. A. Palmer. 1 Green Jackets.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23887579 Rfn. A. Palmer. 1 Green Jackets.) *mounted as originally worn, very fine (2)* *£180-£220*
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- 280** *Pair: Chief Technician R. P. Lomas, Royal Air Force*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (R4163570 Cpl. R. P. Lomas. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (Chf. Tech. R. P. Lomas. (R4163570) RAF) *slight contact mark, very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 281** *Pair: Staff Sergeant A. Stephen, Royal Engineers*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (22783171 S. Sgt. A. Stephen RE.); **Oman, Sultanate**, General Service Medal 1959, with clasp, bronze, *good very fine and better (2)* *£100-£140*
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- 282** *Three: Petty Officer C. F. Savin, Royal Navy*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (PO (M)(Q) C F Savin D086642L); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (PO (M)(Q) C F Savin D086642L HMS Plymouth); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO (M) (Q) C F Savin D086642L RN) *mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£600-£800*
- H.M.S. *Plymouth* took a very active part in the South Atlantic campaign and at an early stage took part in the recapture of South Georgia, the surrender document being signed in her Wardroom. She was used for Naval Gunfire Support, Air Defence and Anti-Submarine Patrol during the operation to liberate the Falklands themselves.
- On 8 June H.M.S. *Plymouth* came under heavy air attack and was hit by 30mm cannon-fire and four 1,000lb bombs while in support of an action ashore. None of the bombs exploded but one of the ship's own depth charges was set off during the attack and much of the damage was caused by the fire which started as a result. The ship sailed out of San Carlos Water under her own steam and repairs were carried out away from the action area by the Support Ship *Stena Seaspread*. H.M.S. *Plymouth* was back in action less than three days later.



Three: Sergeant A. Neil, Royal Artillery, who served in 132 (Bengal Rocket Troop) Battery in the Falklands

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24232269 Gnr. D. [sic] Neil RA.); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24232269 LBdr A Neil RA); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24232269 Sgt A Neil RA) mounted as worn, *good very fine, scarce (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Anthony Neil was born in Cardiff in December 1955 and attested for the Royal Artillery in May 1971. Having then qualified as a Regimental Signaller, he served three tours in Northern Ireland (December 1973 to February 1974, February to April 1976, and November 1980 to March 1981), following which he passed the basic course for Observation Post Assistant, a timely qualification in light of looming events in the South Atlantic.

In May 1982, Neil was one of 16 members of 132 (Bengal Rocket Troop) Battery, R.A., under Major Mike Fallon, selected for service in a Forward Observation role, in support of 1/7 Gurkha Rifles, during the South Atlantic campaign. Among the first elements of 5 Infantry Brigade to be disembarked, Neil and his fellow gunners advanced to Bluff Cove via Goose Green, and provided valuable support in the attacks on Mounts Tumbledown and Harriet, as well as controlling naval gunfire and Harrier air strikes. In the course of the Tumbledown operation, the Gunners and Gurkhas walked into an enemy fire zone, two Bombardiers being wounded by shrapnel and an officer being shot by a sniper - the unit's history crediting Neil with working alongside his Battery C.O. to establish the true direction of the enemy's artillery fire and, thereafter, moving forward to join Captain G. M. Pugh, to replace one of the wounded Bombardiers: it was clearly a nasty moment, two "blind" rounds coming within 20 metres of the Gurkhas' C.O. and the Battery Commander's group.

Having returned from the Falklands in mid-July 1982, and been presented with his South Atlantic Medal in a special parade at Larkhill, by Lieutenant-General Sir Ted Burgess, K.C.B., O.B.E., Commander United Kingdom Field Army, that December, Neil passed an Internal Security Course in April 1987 and the Joint Services Downhill Skiing Course in January 1988, prior to being discharged as a Sergeant in June 1992.

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- 284** *Pair: Trooper M. Hallam, 14/20th Hussars*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24449857 Tpr M Hallam 14/20H); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine (2)* *£60-£80*
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- 285** *Pair: Private A. Higgs, Royal Army Medical Corps*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24757804 Pte A Higgs RAMC); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24757804 Pte A Higgs RAMC) *slight contact marks, very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
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- 286** *Four: Lance-Bombardier J. Madine, Royal Artillery*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24841242 Gnr J Madine RA); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24841242 LBdr J Madine RA) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£140-£180*
-
- 287** *Five: Gunner D. Hughes, Royal Artillery*
 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24876182 Gnr D Hughes RA); U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine (5)* *£160-£200*
-
- 288** *Pair: Lance Corporal M. Cook, Royal Green Jackets*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25146548 Rfn M Cook RGJ); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25146548 Rfn M Cook RGJ) mounted court-style as worn with the pin removed, *good very fine (2)* *£200-£240*
- Michael Cook** was born on 6 July 1984 and attested for the Royal Green Jackets at Birmingham on 5 February 2002. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served two tours of Northern Ireland in 2002 and 2004; in Iraq from September 2003; and a short emergency tour of Kosovo in 2005 to combat smuggling. Promoted Lance Corporal in 2004, he was discharged on 26 February 2007.
- Sold with the recipient's original Certificates of Service and Qualifications; Oath Certificate; three group photographs; and a number of photographs taken on operational service.
-
- 289** *Pair: Gunner J. P. Steyn, Royal Artillery*
 Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25157634 Gnr J P Steyn RA); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

Single Campaign Medals

290



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**William Smallridge**) *obverse edge bruise and light marks, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

William Smallridge (Smallbridge) is confirmed on the reconstructed roll for Egypt as Coxswain aboard H.M.S. *Romulus*, a 36-gun fifth rate frigate, converted to a troopship in 1799 for the Egyptian campaign and landed troops for the battle of Aboukir on 8 March 1801.

One of five clasps issued to this ship.

291

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Richd. Fitzgerald**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Glendining's November 1951.

Richard Fitzgerald served as a Private, Royal Marines, in H.M.S. *Powerful* during the operations on and off the coast of Syria, 1840.

292



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (**J. Clarke, 79th. Foot**) *cleaned, good very fine* £600-£800

293



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (**W. Von Hellen, Cornet 3rd Hus K.G.L.**) *nearly very fine* £2,600-£3,000

Provenance: Fayle Collection, Sotheby's, December 1921; An important Collection of Medals to the K.G.L., Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003; Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.

William Von der Hellen was born on 9 April 1786, at Köhlen, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen. He was gazetted as a Cornet in 1806, promoted to Lieutenant in 1810, and to Captain in 1814. He served in the Baltic Expedition 1807-08; in the Peninsula 1808-09, being heavily involved at Benevente whilst commanding the outlying piquets of the regiment. Although the regiment took no further part in the Peninsula war, it did see action in Northern Germany in 1813-14, and in the Netherlands later in 1814. The 3rd Hussars also took part in the campaign of 1815 and battle of Waterloo, where Von Hellen commanded a Troop of the regiment. He was placed on half pay in February 1816 and his Waterloo Medal was dispatched to him at Wellen, near Beverstedt, in Hannover. Captain William von der Hellen died at Wellen on 11 October 1862.

Seven officers and 89 other ranks of the 3rd Hussars K.G.L. lived to claim the M.G.S. medal, mostly with the single clasp for Sahagun & Benevente, the rarest clasp awarded to the K.G.L.

Sold with detailed research and additional background information saved to a USB memory stick.

294



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**J. Branch, 1st. Foot Guards.**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1988; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2016.

James Branch was born in Little Seiling, Essex, in 1781, and attested for the 1st Foot Guards at Chelmsford, Essex, on 19 May 1801. He served with the Regiment in the Peninsula, as part of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond's Company at the Battle of Corunna, 16 January 1809, and during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815. He was discharged on 17 August 1817, after 18 years and 91 days' service.

In retirement Branch was the victim of a burglary, when, 'on the night of the 23rd July 1831, at about eleven o'clock at night, he heard a noise below stairs, and going to investigate, he saw two men coming out of his house. Mr. Branch called to them, but they made no answer, and so he levelled a gun which he had in his hand, but it mis-fired. The robbers passed round the front of the house and then ran away. On examining his house, Mr. Branch found that the door had been opened, a stone bottle had been stolen, and a shoe had been left behind in the house. Later, a Mr. Byford said that he saw one of the suspects, a William Mascall, at Weathersfield fair in Mr. Coote's beer shop, and that he was wearing a shoe identical to the one left behind after the robbery, and missing the other one. The prisoner was taken before the Magistrates. He stated that he had thrown away his old shoe. On being called for his defence, he said he was a poor fatherless boy who had no witnesses to speak for him. The Jury immediately found him guilty, and the Court said that he must expect to pass the remainder of his days in slavery, and in a foreign land.' (*The Essex Standard and Colchester and County Advertiser*, 10 December 1831 refers).

Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.

295



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (**William Richards, 24th Foot**) *nearly very fine*

£1,200-£1,600

William Richards was born in the Parish of St Mary's, Warwick, and enlisted into the 24th Foot on 15 April 1808, aged 18 years, a cotton weaver by trade. He served 6 years 271 days and was discharged at Ramsgate on 10 January 1815, in consequence of 'Amputated Arm, by Gun Shot Wound at Talavera de la Rayna in Spain, in action with the enemy on the 28th July 1809.' He was admitted to a Chelsea Hospital pension of 1/- per day on 2 February 1815.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.

296



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (**W. Carpenter, Smith, Field Train Dept.**) *light contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£600-£800

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1907 and May 1946.

William Carpenter was a Civil Artificer attached to the Field Train Department, Royal Artillery.

297



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca (**Joseph Carter, 24th Foot**) *light edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise very fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

Joseph Carter was born in the Parish of Knowle, near Birmingham, Warwickshire, and enlisted into the 24th Foot at Coventry on 1 May 1807, aged 16 years. He served 'Five years in the Peninsula, two years in Canada - the remainder at Home. Was present with the 2nd Battalion of the Corps at the following actions, viz. Talavera, Salamanca and Fuentes D'Onor.' He was promoted to Corporal on 8 October 1820 and to Sergeant on 1 October 1823. He was discharged at his own request at Montreal, Lower Canada, on 31 August 1834.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

298



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Barrosa, Nivelle, Nive (**J. Copestuke, 3rd. Foot Guards**) *edge bruising, good very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

John Copestuke (also recorded as Copestake), a native of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leicestershire, attested for the 3rd Foot Guards and served with them in the Peninsula, being wounded at Barrosa.

299



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Nivelles, Nive, Toulouse (**Thos. Champ, Capt. 43rd Foot.**) *toned, good very fine*
£2,000-£2,400

Thomas Champ joined the 43rd as Ensign on 5 December 1799; Lieutenant, 18 November 1803; Captain, 15 September 1808; Brevet-Major, 27 May 1825; retired on half-pay, unattached, 19 September 1826; exchanged to 20th Regiment, 6 September 1831; retired from the Army, 27 September 1831. He was present with the Regiment at Copenhagen in 1807. Served in the Peninsular War and was present at San Munos, Nivelles, Nive, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and received the Medal with clasps for Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse; he also took part in the expedition to New Orleans. Major Champ died at Leamington on 22 September 1851, aged 73, and is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

300



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Toulouse (**Wm. Holly, 43rd Foot.**) *edge bruising and marks, otherwise nearly very fine*
£1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, April 1902 and December 1947.

301



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes (**John Oakland, 45th Foot**)
nearly extremely fine *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1952; Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

John Oakland was born in Nottingham in 1793 and attested for the 45th Regiment of Foot on 13 April 1809, aged 27. He served with the Regiment in the Peninsula, and was wounded by a musket shot to the arm at Orthes on 27 February 1814. He was discharged on account of his wounds on 10 January 1815, after 5 years and 271 days' service.

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

302



Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**P. Francis, 24th Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£2,600-£3,000*

Perkin Francis volunteered for the 24th Foot, from the Durham Militia, on 4 April 1809. He joined the 2nd Battalion in Portugal on 25 May 1809, and participated in all the campaigns between Talavera and the Pyrenees. He was not present at the battles of Nivelles and Orthes because he was hospitalised at Santander. He is shown in the musters as being invalided and based at the regimental York Depot from 24 October 1814 until 24 April 1817, when he was discharged with effect from 31 December 1814.

Sold with copied extracts from regimental muster and pay lists.

303



Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Alexr. Gillies, 42nd Foot**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £2,200-£2,600

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, October 1972; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2018.

Alexander Gillies was born at Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and enlisted into the 42nd Foot in Essex on 19 March 1804, aged 20, for unlimited service, a weaver by trade. He was wounded in the arm at Corunna, afterwards taking part in the expedition to the Walcheren in 1809, from which he suffered a long and severe attack of Walcheren Fever. He was wounded in the thigh at Burgos, and also in the leg at Toulouse. He was present at the battle of Waterloo where he served in Captain Alexander Fraser's Company. He was discharged at Dublin on 26 October 1823, in consequence of 'chronic rheumatism', with a total service of 21 years and 8 months, including 2 years for Waterloo. Admitted to Chelsea Hospital out-pension on 17 December 1823, he died at Glasgow on 21 November 1855.

Sold with copied discharge papers and extracts from Chelsea out patient registers.

304



Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse (**W. Neal, Serjt., 45th Foot**) *some edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Sotheby's, April 1910 and July 1982; Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

William Neal had the distinction of serving in both the first and last of the major battles of the Peninsula War.

305



Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse (**R. Farmer, 43rd Foot**) *very minor edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £2,600-£3,000

306



Military General Service 1793-1814, 11 clasps, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse (**James Oddy, 43rd Foot**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £5,000-£7,000

Only one officer and 19 men of the 43rd received the clasp for Talavera where they served in the 1st Battalion Detachments. Six 11-clasp medals to the 43rd, this being a unique combination.

James Oddy, a native of North Yorkshire, entered the ranks of the 43rd Foot direct from the Militia in January 1808 and embarked for Portugal with the 2nd Battalion that September. He appears to have been wounded at Vimiera, after which he 'joined the 1st Battalion detachments'. According to his entry in the Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Registers, he also served in Canada. Oddy died at Birstall on 17 August 1850, aged 60 years, and was buried in St. Peter's Church; his wife, Mary, died in December of the same year.

Sold with medal roll verification and related muster details.

307



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepaul (**J. Gardiner, 24th Foot**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Joseph Gardiner was born in the Parish of Campden, Gloucestershire, and enlisted into the 24th Foot at Colchester, Essex, on 5 December 1805, aged 18, for unlimited service. He served in the East Indies from 3 December 1820 to 11 July 1823, and was discharged on 29 September 1823, in consequence of chronic hepatitis, the effect of the climate in India. Conduct very good.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

308



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepaul (**W. Miles, 24th Foot**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, fitted with later replacement claw and scroll suspension, *edge bruises and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Gordon Everson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

William Miles was born in the Parish of Easington, Warwickshire, and enlisted at Stratford-on-Avon on 11 September 1805, aged 17, joining the 24th Foot in December of that year. In July 1806 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, where he served on garrison duty at Simonstown and Wynberg until June 1810, when the regiment left the Cape for India. He was promoted to Corporal in December 1811, the regiment then being stationed at Fort William. He was reduced to Private in November 1814, the same month that the service companies of the 24th took the field for the Nepaul campaign. In 1817 he was part of the force assembled for the operations against the Pindarees and Maharattas, and in March 1818 he was promoted again to Corporal. Miles was promoted to Sergeant at the end of 1819, and to Colour-Sergeant in October 1822. He returned to England with the regiment in July 1823 and was discharged 'worn out' on 29 September 1823.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 309 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, bronze, 48mm, Soho Mint, unmounted, *the reverse field embellished by some attractive engraving above skyline, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 310 Highland Society Medal for Egypt 1801, silver, later striking, the edge engraved in small capitals 'By The Highland Society of London' in place of usual Gaelic inscription, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £60-£80
- 311 Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, *some light surface corrosion and staining, otherwise generally good very fine* £400-£500
- 312 Waterloo 1815 (**John Pacey, Gunner, Royal Foot Artillery.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and bar suspension, engraved correction to 'c' in surname, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £600-£800
- 313 Honourable East India Company Medal for the Coorg Rebellion 1837, silver, fitted with small loop for suspension, *a couple of scratches to reverse field, edge bruising and contact mark, better than good fine* £300-£400
- 314 St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, fitted with a contemporary silver clip and straight bar suspension, *edge nicks, very fine* £140-£180
- 315 Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (**Thacore Missur 12th Regt**) hand impressed in small serif capitals, fitted with the usual Regimental silver clip and straight bar suspension, *contact marks, otherwise very fine* £300-£400
- 316 Maharajpoo Star 1843, unnamed, fitted with original brass hook and ring for suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £220-£260
- 317 Punnar Star 1843, unnamed, with brass hook suspension, *heavily polished and worn, poor* £80-£100
- 318 Sulej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**John Hubbard 3rd Lt. Dragns.**) *slight edge dig, contact marks, very fine* £600-£800
- 319 Sulej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Sergt. William Cooke H.Ms 53 Regt.**) naming officially engraved in running script, an official replacement for a medal lost during the Indian Mutiny, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks with minor loss of naming, otherwise fine only* £100-£140
- 320 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**G. Cranbrook, O.S., H.M.S. Curacoa**) *contact marks nearly very fine* £500-£700
- George Cranbrook** was born in Hammersmith, Middlesex, on 9 December 1845. He attested into the Royal Navy as a Boy, on 7 March 1861 and appears on the 1861 census onboard H.M.S. *Victoria and Albert*. he saw later service in New Zealand from 1863 to 1864 as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Curacoa*. He died, aged 51, in Kensington, London, in 1896.
- Sold with copied enlistment papers and copied medal roll extract.
- 321 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**J. Morris, 24th. Foot.**) *suspension slack, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£700
- 322 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Capt: F. C. Marsden. 29th. Beng. N.I.**) *slight contact marks, very fine* £600-£800
- C.B. *London Gazette*, 18 May 1860.
- Frederick Carleton Marsden**, the eldest son of Captain James Marsden, 7th Dragoons, was born on 15 December 1803. An Officer Cadet in 1824, he was commissioned as an Ensign into the 29th Native Infantry in March 1825, and later advanced Captain in December 1844 before his Appointment as Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab in April 1849, Multan Division in 1851, Jhelum Division in 1855.
- Further advanced Major in March 1855, he retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1857 before his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, for which he was appointed C.B. in 1860. Additionally entitled to an Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp, he died in 1889.
- Sold with copied *London Gazette* entry and copied research, and a *British Library Imaging Services* CD-ROM containing personal diary details of his time spent in the Punjab.

- 323 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, traces of lacquer, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- 324 Baltic 1854-55 (2), the first unnamed as issued; the second privately engraved '**3 Co. W. Rowe. R.M.A.**', *latter with traces of brooch mounting to both obverse and reverse, with copy suspension; the first good very fine, the second nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160
- 325 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; China 1857-60, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (2)* £140-£180
- 326 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, *this loose on riband, unnamed as issued, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
- 327 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (**Gt. W. Holden. 2C. 8B. R.A.**) contemporary engraved naming, unofficial retaining rod between clasps, *nearly very fine* £160-£200
- Clasps not confirmed.
- 328 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Pvte. John Cornish Scots Fs. Gds.**) *Hunt & Roskell* engraved naming, housed in a fitted *A. H. Baldwin & Sons, London*, fitted case, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500
- John Cornish** was born in Kilkhampton, near Stratton, Cornwall, in 1831, and attested for the Scots Fusilier Guards at Stratton on 25 June 1850, aged 19. he served with the Regiment overseas from 28 February 1854 to 5 July 1855, and was discharged, unfit for further service owing to palpitations of the heart caused by his war service, on 9 October 1856, after 6 years and 107 days' service.
- Sold with copied service details and medal roll extracts.
- 329 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**2268. Corpl. W. J. Trotter. Coldm. Guards**) Regimentally impressed naming, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine* £500-£700

D.C.M. Recommendation dated 2 April 1855.

William John Trotter was born in Coldstream, Berwickshire, on 9 September 1820 and attested there for the Coldstream Guards on 9 March 1838. Promoted Corporal on 6 June 1840, he served with the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea for two years and 4 months; was slightly wounded on 3 September 1855; and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was finally discharged on 8 September 1859, after 21 years' man's service.

Sold with copied research.

330



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Edwd. Neil. 21st Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £600-£800

Edward Neil died before Sebastopol 19 December 1854.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

- 331** Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**No. 3337. James. Lamb. R...**) Depot impressed naming, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fair to fine* £300-£400
- James Lamb** served with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts which confirm the entitlement to all four clasps.
-
- 332** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1740 Corpl. T. Doyle 1st. Bn. H.Ms. 19th. Regt.**) *suspension and retaining rod both slightly loose, very fine* £70-£90
-
- 333** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**622 Pte. G. Henderson. 71/Regt.**) *an officially impressed later issue, good very fine* £80-£100
- George Henderson** enlisted at Glasgow and witnessed extensive service in India with the 71st Regiment of Foot, serving at Gwalior, Sealkote, Nawshera and Peshawar between 1858 and 1864. Returned home to Edinburgh Castle from 30 May 1865 to 31 December 1865, he spent a further four years at Aldershot and Fermoy before being discharged time expired as Corporal on 14 January 1869. Henderson is later recorded in 1881 as a basket maker residing in Eastbourne.
-
- 334** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**2598 Pte. Geo. Burrows. 4 Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *suspension slack, edge bruises, contact marks, nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 335** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**24416 Sergt. lustr. [sic] T. H. Brown Rl. Arty.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Thomas Henry Brown** was born in Woolwich around 1850 and attested for the Royal Artillery in 1868. Appointed Sergeant Instructor of Gunnery, his name appears on the medal roll of the 1/1st London Division, Royal Artillery, for the Third Burmese War, the entry adding: 'Served as R.A. Head Quarters Staff, Upper Burma Field Force.'
-
- x 336** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**574 Pte. J. McConnachie 2d. Bn. R. Sc. Fus.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- x 337** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**Mr. T. W. Wood Dist. Supdt. of Burma Police**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- Thomas William Wood** was appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Irrawaddy Division, Burma on 16 January 1863. He was advanced a 1st Grade Superintendent in Rangoon in January 1890.
-
- x 338** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**Asstt. Comdt. F. D. Savi Lushai Mily: Police**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £120-£160
- F. D. Savi** is listed in the India List 1890 as an Acting Assistant Superintendent, Indian Police Department, Bengal at Mymensingh; and is listed in the India List 1905 as a District Superintendent Fifth Class.
-
- 339** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Thos. Bailly, A,B, Pearl**) *nearly extremely fine* £700-£900
- Thomas Bailly** served as an Able Seaman aboard the 21-gun screw corvette H.M.S. *Pearl*. Despatched from Hong Kong to Calcutta in July 1857 upon receiving news of the rebellion, the crew of the *Pearl* were first engaged in rescuing the crew of the transport H.M.S. *Transit* which was wrecked off Bangka Island, Sumatra. Arriving safely in India on 11 September 1857, her 175 officers and men proceeded to form the Pearl Naval Brigade under the command of her Captain, Edward Southwell Sotheby.
- The Brigade engaged in numerous actions against the rebel forces, most notably contributing to the campaign which resulted in the Relief of Lucknow. Deploying mostly rifle companies, the Pearl Naval Brigade fought alongside a similar Brigade formed from the crew of H.M.S. *Shannon*, which was led by William Peel, son of the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, and a Victoria Cross recipient himself.
- For their role in suppressing the Indian uprising, Sotheby and the Pearl Naval Brigade were mentioned in despatches on 13 occasions relating to the operations in Oudh, and received thanks of the Governor-General of India and of both Houses of Parliament; Sotheby was further made Companion of the Order of the Bath, appointed an extra aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, and ended his career as Admiral.

340 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**John Feast, A.B. Pearl**) *slight edge bruises, contact marks, otherwise very fine* £700-£900

John Feast served as an Able Seaman aboard the 21-gun screw corvette H.M.S. *Pearl*. Despatched from Hong Kong to Calcutta in July 1857 upon receiving news of the rebellion, the crew of the *Pearl* were first engaged in rescuing the crew of the transport H.M.S. *Transit* which was wrecked off Bangka Island, Sumatra. Arriving safely in India on 11 September 1857, her 175 officers and men proceeded to form the Pearl Naval Brigade under the command of her Captain, Edward Southwell Sotheby.

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Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x 341 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Jemadar Hajaroo 1st. Battn. Bl. Mily. Police**) *good very fine* £100-£140

The Bengal Military Police was raised by Captain Rattray in 1856 with 500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry. The regiment remained loyal during the Great Sepoy Mutiny and played a key role in defending the route between Benares and Calcutta. In 1864 they were renamed the 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

342 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Thos Smith, Qr Master. Shannon**) *slight contact marks, very fine* £1,200-£1,600

343 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Corpl. Cr. Mr. Josh. Pizzie, F Tp. R.H. Arty.**) *good very fine* £260-£300

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Joseph Pizzie was born in Amesbury, Wiltshire, in 1826 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery. He served as a Corporal Collar Maker with 'F' Troop in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and died on 24 May 1858.

344 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Thos. Johnston, 93rd Highlanders**) *remains of menu-holder fittings to reverse of suspension which no longer swivels, otherwise toned, good very fine* £200-£240

345 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Wm. Pacey, 84th. Regt.**) *edge bruising, polished and slightly worn, suspension post slightly bent, good fine* £500-£700

346 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Wm Carr, 1st Madras Fusrs**) *suspension claw re-affixed, and clasp carriage reconstituted, nearly very fine* £300-£400

William Carr served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers during the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded in the right leg at Lucknow, 18 October 1857.

347 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Edwd Downs ...th Regt**) *officially impressed naming, with unofficial retaining rod, suspension claw re-affixed, with top lugs, fine* £80-£120

Edward Downs served as No. 269 Private, 67th Foot in China, and is additionally entitled to 'Pekin 1860' clasp.

348 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Matw Ratcliffe 67th Regt**) *officially impressed naming, pawnbroker's mark in obverse field, suspension claw loose, light scratches, very fine* £360-£440

Matthew Ratcliffe was born in Walesby, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire. He attested for the 67th Foot at Sheffield in November 1854, and served with the regiment in China. Ratcliffe was wounded at the taking of the inner Taku Fort, 21 August 1860, and invalided, 08 June 1864. He was discharged in December 1864.

Sold with copied service papers.



The China 1857-60 Medal awarded to General T. C. Knox [C.B.], 67th Foot, who commanded the regiment in China, and led the storming party across the main ditch at the taking of the inner Taku Fort, 21 August 1860, 'partly by the French Bridge and partly by swimming over, and forcing their way in by single file in the most gallant manner.' The storming of the Taku Forts led to the award of 3 Victoria Crosses

China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lt. Col. T. C. Knox, C.B. 67th Regt.) officially impressed naming, with contemporary silver top riband buckle, *very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012

Thomas Edmond Knox was born in London in March 1820. Having passed out as a Cadet from the Royal Military College, Knox was commissioned Ensign in the 98th Foot in January 1838. The following month he transferred to the 85th Foot, and advanced to Major in August 1852. Knox exchanged to the 67th Foot in February 1853, and advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in September 1858.

Knox commanded the 67th Foot throughout the campaign of 1860 in China including the action of Sinho, taking of Tongho, and led the storming party across the main ditch at the taking of the inner Taku Fort (21 August 1860) - when 77 officers and men of the 67th were killed or wounded (C.B. *London Gazette* 1 March 1861, and mentioned in Lieutenant General Sir J. Hope Grants despatch of 24 August 1860). Three men were awarded the Victoria Cross for their gallantry during the storming of the Taku Forts - Lieutenant E. H. Lenon, 67th Foot, and Lieutenant R. M. Rogers and Private J. McDougall both of the 44th Foot. Knox was also present at the surrender of Pekin.

Knox was appointed Brevet Colonel in January 1863, and served as officer commanding of the 2/9th Foot, 1865-1874. He subsequently retired as General, and died at 11 Cambridge Street, London in May 1898.

Sold with copied research.

350 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Edwd Gifford. 67th Regt**) officially impressed naming, *very fine* £280-£340

Edward Gifford served with the 67th Foot in China, and died at Shanghai, 28 July 1863.

351 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Patk. McEvoy 67th Regt**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £280-£340

352 China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Gunr. Wm. Turton, No. 6 B. 12th. Bde. R. Art.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £400-£500

353 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. J. MacKay, S John V. Bn.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *suspension slack, edge dig, contact marks, very fine* £240-£280

- 354 Abyssinia 1867 (**Cornet Lord C. Hamilton 11th Hussars Aide de Camp**) *old repair to suspension post, otherwise toned, good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Three officers and 9 enlisted men of the 11th Hussars received the Abyssinia medal.

Charles George Douglas-Hamilton was born on 18 May 1847, the second son of William Alexander Archibald, 11th Duke of Hamilton & 8th Duke of Brandon, and his wife H.H. Princess Marie of Baden, youngest daughter of Karl Ludwig I, Grand Duke of Baden (which made him a cousin of Emperor Napoleon III).

He was commissioned as Cornet by purchase in the 11th Hussars on 9 March 1866, and served during the Abyssinia campaign as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Napier. He was present during the capture of Magdala, and was also mentioned in despatches. He resigned his commission in 1869 (which appears to have been connected to financial issues). In 1885 he succeeded a distant cousin to become the 7th Earl of Selkirk, but sadly died on 2nd May the following year from Tuberculosis, in Biarritz, just before his 39th birthday.

- 355 Abyssinia 1867 (**Staff Surgn. J. H. Chartres Medl. Staff**) *note incorrect second initial, small collector's number '3002' impressed by suspension, very fine* £400-£500

John Smith Charters was born in Dublin on 4 October 1828 and qualified B.A. and M.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1857; M.B. and M.D. in 1870. He was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon on 9 May 1852; Assistant Surgeon, 29th Foot, 11 June 1852; 100th Foot, 16 November 1860; 8th Hussars, 13 January 1869; Surgeon-Major, 8th Hussars, 9 May 1872; served throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68 as a Staff Surgeon, and in medical charge of one of the Hospital Ships. Surgeon Charters died in London on 31 October 1875.

- 356 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**G. Mott, Ord. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Barracouta, 73-74**) *edge bruising, suspension claw loose, nearly very fine* £140-£180

357



- Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**Bt. Major A. A. Godwin, 103rd Foot. 1873-4**) *nearly extremely fine and a rare award to one of Wolseley's Special Service Officers* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.

One of only two Ashantee 1873-74 Medals awarded to the 103rd Regiment of Foot (later 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers).

Algernon Arbuthnot Godwin was commissioned Ensign in the 103rd Regiment of Foot on 20 November 1860, and was promoted Lieutenant on 30 July 1862, and Captain on 14 August 1872. As a Brevet Major he accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September 1873 on special service, as one of Wolseley's thirty-five Special Service Officers - exceptionally clever and literate, they became known as the 'Wolseley Ring'. Serving in the first phase of the Ashantee War, he was appointed Special Commissioner to the King of Annamaboe, raised the Annamaboe Contingent, and commanded it at the action near Dunquah on 27 October 1873, where he was severely wounded. Wolseley later described the aftermath of this action:

'Five officers were wounded, one of whom, Captain Godwin, of the Royal Dublins, was hit in the groin. A very good officer, always to the fore, he was a severe loss at the moment. I saw him the next day, when he declared that his wound was nothing, and that he was certain to be well in a few days. He would walk about to make others believe he was all right. Yet my doctor told me I need not count upon his assistance again in the campaign. It is of such stuff that heroes are made.'

Mentioned in Despatches and rewarded with the Brevet of Major, Godwin was confirmed in the rank of Major on 1 April 1874, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 8 July 1881.

Sold with copied research.

- 358 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**952. Pte. R. Boyd. 2-21st. Foot.**) *contact marks, good very fine* £260-£300

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming the recipient's entitlement to a no clasp medal.

- 359 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**1073 Pte. F. Hatton. 80th. Foot.**) *severe edge digs, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

- 360 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**1721. Pte. O. Howard. 80th. Foot.**) *slight edge dig, contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500
- 361 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**3649. Driv. G. Lewis. 6th. Bde. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500
George Lewis attested for the Royal Artillery and served in 'O' Battery, 6th Brigade, in South Africa during the Zulu War.
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 362 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**575. Qr. Mr. Sgt. J. Gerry. 2/21st. Foot.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £400-£500
- 363 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**481. Pte. J. Rigsby. 99th. Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £500-£700
Sold with original *A. H. Baldwin & Sons* invoice, dated November 1974, for £43.20
- x 364 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Masjid (**8. Bde/916. Lce Corpl T. Jenkinson. 51st Regt**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
Sold with extract of copied medal roll.
- 365 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**58B/485 Prive. J. Johnstone 72nd Highlanders**) *good very fine* £240-£280
- 366 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**58B/179 Lce. Corpl. G. McKenzie 72nd. Highlanders**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

367



Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (**Gunnr. R. Mitchell. Kaffrarian Vol. Arty.**) *nearly extremely fine, rare to unit* £700-£900

Only 16 medals awarded to the Kaffrarian Volunteer Artillery, of which only two were two clasp medals; the other fourteen were all single clasp medals for Basutoland.

- 368 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**C. F. Ayling. Lg. Stok: H.M.S. "Alexandra".**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine* £120-£160
- 369 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85 (**145. Pte. J. Ritchie. 1/Cam'n. Highrs.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise better than very fine* £200-£240
- 370 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**2508 Pte. R. Patterson, 2/KO. Sco: Bord.**) *pitting and contact marks, good fine* £120-£160
- 371 Khedive's Star, dated 1882 (**547. 3.60**) *edge bruising to left hand point of star, contact marks, some polishing to obverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £60-£80

Star awarded to 547 Rifleman (Bugler) John Grant, 3rd Battalion, 60th King's Royal Rifles. Also entitled to the South Africa Medal, clasp 1879, the Egypt and Sudan Medal 1882-89, 2 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, Suakin 1884 and a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Single Campaign Medals

372	Khedive's Star (2), dated 1882; dated 1884-6, both unnamed as issued, <i>contact marks, nearly very fine (2)</i>	£100-£140
373	Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i>	£50-£70
374	Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i>	£50-£70
375	Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i>	£60-£80
376	North West Canada 1885, no clasp (Cap. Jos. O. Biron 9e. Bat. V.Q.) naming engraved in usual style for unit, fitted with replacement non-swivel suspension, <i>polished, good fine</i>	£400-£500
377	East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (A. Strange, A.B., H.M.S. Brisk.) <i>light contact marks, otherwise very fine</i>	£220-£260
	Approximately 83 'Witu 1890' clasps issued to H.M.S. Brisk.	
378	East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (2588 Gnr: Kabba Grunshi. G.C.C.) <i>good very fine</i>	£120-£160
379	East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (16180 Gr. H. Hodges, R.G.A.) <i>very fine</i>	£240-£280
	Approximately 85 'Sierra Leone 1898-99' clasp awards to the Royal Garrison Artillery.	
	Henry Hodges was born Hereford in 1873 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Brecon on 3 August 1896, having previously served with the Cardigan Artillery Militia. He served with them during the operations in Sierra Leone from 20 November 1897 to 15 December 1898, and was discharged 'Medically Unfit' on 2 August 1900, after 4 years' service.	
	Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extract.	
380	East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (124 Sapper W. Smith, Rl: Engrs.) officially impressed naming, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£140-£180
	Approximately 56 clasps issued to Royal Engineers.	
381	East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1893-94, 1892 (377. Pte. E. Anderson. 1/W.I. Rgt.) clasps mounted in reverse order with unofficial rivets, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£240-£280
382	Central Africa 1891-98, ring suspension, unnamed, <i>fitted with a larger replacement ring, slight edge bruise, some contact marks, otherwise very fine</i>	£400-£500
383	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2675 Pte. R. Hart 1st. Bn. Rif. Bde.) <i>small scratch to obverse field, very fine</i>	£140-£180
	Robert Hart was born in Chertsey, Surrey, in 1874 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich on 6 April 1893, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Posted to the 3rd Battalion, he served with them in India from 11 December 1895, and saw active service with the Tochi Field Force on the Punjab Frontier, 1897-98. He died at Mirahshah on 29 September 1897.	
	Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts, both of which confirm that the recipient served with the 3rd Battalion, not 1st Battalion.	
384	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2530 Pte. F. Clarke. 3rd. Rif. Bde.) <i>very fine</i>	£90-£120
x 385	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Jemdr. Mall Singh. 13th. Bl. Lcrs.) <i>suspension claw slightly loose, edge nicks, nearly very fine</i>	£70-£90
	Only two Squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers served during the operations on the Punjab Frontier, June 1897 to April 1898; Mall Singh may well therefore have been one of the 150 men of his regiment that took part in the famous charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers on 9 August 1897.	
x 386	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (Sweeper Budha 16th. Bl. Infy.) <i>edge bruising, nearly very fine</i>	£80-£100

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- 387** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Major H. Guise. 3d. Fd. By: R.A.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- Howard Guise** was born on 17 September 1858, the son of the Reverend Vernon Guise and grandson of Sir John Wright Guise, Bt., of Elmore Court, near Gloucester. Commissioned into the Royal Artillery in January 1878, Guise was appointed Lieutenant in 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, in December 1882. Advanced Major in August 1896, he served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in the operations on the North West Frontier of India, and is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the India General Service Medal with 2 clasps. Placed on retired pay in June 1899, the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* of 5 October 1904 notes: 'but in 1901 was again actively employed in the South African War'. He died at 42, Marine Parade, Brighton on 29 September 1904.
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- 388** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Lieutt. D. R. Poulter. R.A.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- Douglas Ryley Poulter** was born in Lewisham on 19 August 1871 and was commissioned into the Royal Artillery. He served in India on the North West Frontier as Brigade Ordnance Officer with the Kurram Moveable Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force, and is confirmed on the roll as entitled to the India General Service Medal with both clasps. Promoted Captain in October 1902, he is listed in 1914 on the Reserve of Officers. He died at Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon, on 26 November 1945.
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- 389** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (**1224 Sepoy Sundar 38th. Bl. Infy.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**3392 Sepoy Puran Singh. 87-Punjabis.**) *attempted tightening of claw on first, this still loose, edge bruising, good fine and better (2)* £80-£100
- Sundar** served as part of the Malakand Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir Bindon Blood. The 38th Bengal Infantry were later present at the V.C. action at Bilot from 16-17 September 1897, and suffered 20 men killed and wounded during the campaign. Aside from their fighting prowess, they gained considerable plaudits for their speed on marches and endurance in the intense heat.
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- 390** Jummoo and Kashmir 1895, 1 *copy* clasp, Chitral 1895, unnamed as issued, *replacement claw and suspender, very fine* £200-£240
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- 391** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, silver, unnamed, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160
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- 392** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, silver, unnamed, fitted with replacement fixed suspension, *edge bruising and surface marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- 393** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**2465. L/Naik. Sada Singh 5/Bom. Mt. By.**) *contact marks, suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine* £120-£160
- Sada Singh** enlisted in 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery in 1881 and was awarded an India General Service Medal 1854 with clasp 'Burma 1885-7'; an India General Service Medal 1895 with clasps 'Punjab Frontier 1897-98' and 'Tirah 1897-98'; and the Queen's and Khedive's Sudan Medals for service at Suakin. He was advanced to Jemadar on 14 May 1901.
- Note:* The recipient's Khedive's Sudan Medal was sold in these rooms in July 2001.
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- 394** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (**Pte. W. Murray. Gren. Gds.**) naming impressed in small capitals as usual, *some scratches to obverse, otherwise very fine* £80-£100
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- 395** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: J. Hunter, V: Co: A. & S. Highrs:**) *nearly extremely fine* £280-£340
- John Hunter** was born in Leith in 1878, the eldest son of iron works founder Robert Hunter of Glenfuir Mansion House, Falkirk. Educated at Falkirk High School, he fell under his father's wing and took initial employment at Portdownie Iron Works. On 27 December 1895, Hunter attested for the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Appointed to "D" (Falkirk) Company as Private, he was advanced to a commission in July 1897. Sent to Chelsea Barracks in London, he secured the P.S. Certificate (distinguished) and another for knowledge of tactics. He also proved himself a crack shot at Bislely.
- An eager and enthusiastic young officer, Hunter ranked amongst the first to volunteer his services at the outbreak of the Boer War. Sent to the Cape, his active service proved fleeting when he was struck down with enteric fever at Heilbron in the Free State. Evacuated to hospital, he succumbed on 30 June 1900. The *Falkirk & Midland Counties Journal* of 7 July 1900, adds:
- 'Lieut. Hunter was well-known and respected, and where his readiness in volunteering for active service was regarded as showing a praiseworthy and patriotic spirit, his death has caused widespread and profound grief, and many deeply regret the end that has thus been brought to what gave promise of being a successful career.'
- Four days later, the *Falkirk Herald* added a brief line from his commanding officer: 'A better soldier and a better man I never wish to meet.'
- For the Great War gold memorial locket relating to the recipient's younger brother, see Lot 569.
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- 396** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. G. J. Schooling. Cradock T.G.**) *fine* £50-£70
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- 397** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. A. Boothman. Ladismith T.G.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £60-£80

- 398 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2846 Gnr: S. J. Rainbow. Norfolk Art: Mil:**) *cleaned, very fine* £80-£100
- 399 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4039 Pte. P. H. Curtis, Rifle Brigade**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
P. H. Curtis served with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and was wounded at Surprise Hill, Ladysmith, on 11 February 1899.
- 400 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**Pte. J. E. Moffatt: Ladysmith Town Gd:**) *the obverse polished, very fine; the reverse extremely fine* £180-£220
- 401 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (**1912 Corp: H. Gregory. Kitchener's F.S.:**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2099 Tpr: R. G. Belin. S.A.C.:**) *edge nicks to latter, this cleaned, very fine (2)* £100-£140

402



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Belfast (**Lieut. F. E. Till, 6/Drgn: Gds.**) *extremely fine* £2,000-£2,400

Francis Edward Till was born on 23 July 1875, 3rd son of Edward Till, J.P. for Surrey. Educated at Wellington College 1889-93, he entered the 6th Dragoon Guards from the Militia in July 1897. He served in operations around Colesberg, Cape Colony and the relief of Kimberley, and in the subsequent advance on Bloemfontein and Pretoria. He was present at Belfast and Machadodorp and the occupation of Barberton, 13 September 1900. He was captured by the Boers on 31 December 1899, and released on the taking of Pretoria. He was killed in action at Basfontein on 14 August 1901, during operations around Naauwport in a brush with 13 Boers. One of his men was also killed and 4 wounded. He is buried in Naauwport Hill cemetery, South Africa.

- x 403 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2151 Tpr: G. P. Jackson. Natal Police**) *minor edge bruise, cleaned, good very fine* £100-£140

G. P. Jackson served as the Governor of Natal's Orderly on his visit to Dundee in June 1900. Also entitled to the clasp South Africa 1901.

- 404 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2478 Sgt. W. Coombes, Rifle Brigade.**) *extremely fine* £600-£800

W. Coombes, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was killed in action at Pieters Hill on 27 February 1900, four days before the final relief of Ladysmith.

Barton's brigade attacked Pieters Hill shortly after noon on 27 February. Behind an early use of the creeping barrage by field artillery pieces as heavy as 4.7-inch naval guns, the 6th Brigade's advance was rapid at first. Then, about 14:00, as the British infantry moved out of artillery observation and Botha reinforced his threatened flank, the attack stalled. The reserve was put in at 14:30 and repulsed due to tough Boer resistance and enfilading fire from Railway Hill to the west.

At 15:00 Colonel Walter Kitchener's 5th Brigade attacked Railway Hill. After working their way slowly uphill, the soldiers carried the nek (saddle) between Hart's and Railway Hills in a brilliant bayonet charge, capturing 48 Boer prisoners. The last to move forward, Major-General Norcott's 4th Brigade, began its assault on Hart's Hill. The close artillery support proved decisive, as trench after trench was overwhelmed by direct fire. A final infantry charge cleared the crest, compelling a Boer retreat. As Botha's men fell back from the heights, the British infantry gave out a cheer.

- 405 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**5887 Pte. T. Ludlam. E. Lanc: Regt.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

406



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (4087 Pte. J. H. Brown, 30th. Coy. 9th. Imp. Yeo.) nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

J. Howard Brown attested for the Imperial Yeomanry and served with the 30th (Pembrokeshire) Company, 9th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with the recipient's binoculars, by *Ross, London*, these engraved 'Howard Brown, Pembrokeshire Yeomanry, Jany. 1900', and housed in original leather carrying case; three original cabinet photographs of the recipient, two portrait and one group; and copied details of the Company's movements in South Africa during the Boer War.

407

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**5784 Pte. W. Blythe. Rifle Brigade.**) *light contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* £100-£140

William Henry Blythe was born in St. Pancras, London, in 1883 and attested for the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Rifle Brigade, on 10 September 1901, having previously served with the 17th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps. Embodied on 9 December 1901, he embarked for South Africa on 21 December 1901, and served with them during the Boer War until the cessation of hostilities. He was disembodied on 3 October 1902.

Sold with copied attestation papers and medal roll extracts.

408

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**4812 Pte J. G. Dymond, Devon: Regt**) *suspension slack, contact marks, therefore good fine* £300-£400

John George Dymond was born in Exeter, Devon. He enlisted in the Devonshire Regiment in February 1897, and served with them during the Second Boer War, September 1899 - January 1902 (entitled to K.S.A. with 2 clasps). Dymond advanced to Acting Sergeant and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War from November 1914 (as a consequence of which he was awarded the M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919; a 'Parchment Certificate by Divl Commandr. for gallantry & devotion to duty near Ypres during operations on the 31st July & 1st August 1917'; and the L.S. & G.C. in April 1916).

Dymond was discharged 24 April 1919.

409

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**3782. Pte. S. J. Devoisey. 1/Oxford. LI.**) *engraved naming, minor official correction to rank, light scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

Stephen James Devoisey attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Oxford on 1 December 1891 and served with the 1st Battalion in India from 4 December 1893 to 30 April 1897. Returning home, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 1 December 1898, before being recalled to the Colours on 4 December 1899, and served in South Africa during the Boer War from 22 December 1899. He died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein on 6 June 1900.

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

410

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**3101 Tpr: F. Korch. Kitchener's Horse**) *slight scratches, very fine* £80-£100

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement as well as further entitlement to a two clasp King's South Africa Medal, whilst serving with the Cape Town Highlanders, attached to Kitchener's Horse.

411

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**11214 Tpr: W. Home, 61st Coy 17th Imp: Yeo.**) *clasp carriage reconstituted, very fine* £280-£340

William Home was born in Dublin, Ireland. He attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Newbridge in January 1900, and served with the 61st (South Irish Horse) Company, 17th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry during the Second Boer War (additionally entitled to the 'South Africa 1901' clasp, service papers also give 'Wounded Left Knee, Houtkraal, 22 December 1900' for the campaign).

- 412 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (10089 Pte. C. T. Robson. 55th. Coy. 5th. Impl: Yeo)* contact marks, slight edge digs, very fine
£80-£100

Charles Thomas Robson, a Cartman from St. Andrews, Northumberland, was born around 1877. He attested at Newcastle upon Tyne, into the 55th (Northumberland) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, for service in South Africa during the Boer War. Also serving with the South African Constabulary, attached to the Provisional Transvaal Constabulary, he was discharged at Home on 16 June 1901.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement.

- 413 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (853 Pte J. Leighton. Kaffrn: Rifle) very fine
£300-£400

- x 414 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8410 Corpl: A. Henry. Highland LI.) *unofficial rivets between 2nd and 3rd clasps, very fine*
£80-£100

Alexander Henry was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He attested for the Highland Light Infantry at the city of his birth in February 1901, and served with them (attached 1st Scottish Horse) in South Africa, March 1901 - April 1902. Henry was discharged on the latter date have advanced to Corporal.

Sold with copied service papers.

- 415 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *top clasp loose as issued (4151 Pte. W. Mee. 1: Leic: Regt.) some scratches, very fine*
£260-£300

W. Mee attested into the Leicestershire Regiment and served in South Africa during the Boer War. He was invalided home on 2 June 1901.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 416 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5881 Pte S. Pooley, RI. Dublin Fus:) *good very fine*
£260-£300

S. Pooley served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers during the Second Boer War. He died of disease at Heidelberg, 18 July 1900.

- 417 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (3781 Pte. G. Carl. 14/Hrs.) engraved naming, very fine
£140-£180

- 418 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (321 LCorpl: E. O. Straker. S.A. Lt. Horse.) *officially re-impressed naming, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine*
£60-£80

- 419 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (701 Tpr: E. Lewis. S.A. Lt Horse.) very fine
£160-£200

- 420 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (16750 Corpl: H. E. Austin. R.H.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (7382 Pte. R. Ducker. Norf. R.) *severe edge bruise partially obscuring rank on first; initial and surname officially re-impressed on second, otherwise nearly very fine (2)*
£60-£80

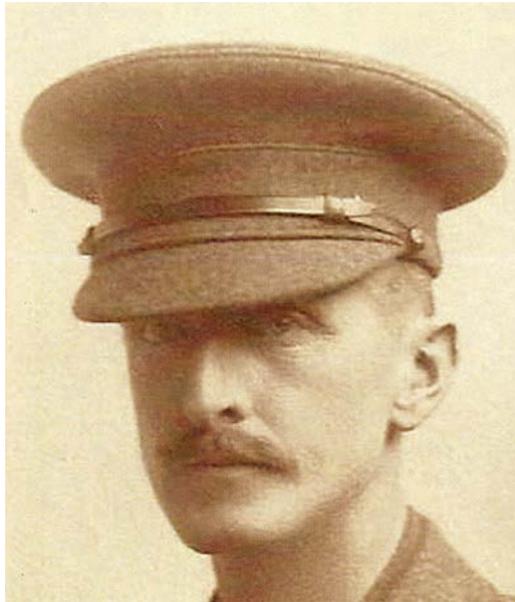
Henry Edmund Austin was born in Margate, Kent, in 1876. A clerk, he attested at London for the Royal Artillery on 13 October 1896, joining 'A' depot at Woolwich soon thereafter. Sent to South Africa with 'R' Battery from 24 October 1899, he witnessed a number of engagements before transferring to 'N' Battery on 20 January 1901 (also entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, and Relief of Kimberley). Austin returned home to England on 8 June 1904, being discharged on 12 October 1908.

Rowland Ducker was born in the small village of Swanton Novers, Norfolk, in 1888. A moulders labourer, his Army Service Record notes that he attested for the Norfolk Regiment on 10 January 1907 and served at Warley, Pietmaritzburg and Gibraltar. Posted as telegraphist to Karachi and Quetta during the Great War, the recipient later made a request to the War Office for an M.I.D. oak leaves emblem, his papers stating: 'Brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable service rendered in India in connection with the war, dated Simla, 3.6.18.'

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- 421** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2100 Pte. J. Carroll. RI: Irish Regt.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80
- Sold with copied medal roll extract for the Queen's South Africa Medal, showing the recipient received a Q.S.A. with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
-
- 422** **A King's South Africa Medal to Private P. Stratford, Rifle Brigade, who was later killed in action during the Great War on the Western Front on 25 September 1915**
- King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5899 Pte. P. Stratford. Rifle Brigade.) *contact marks, edge digs, very fine* £60-£80
- Percy Samuel Stratford** attested into the Rifle Brigade and served in South Africa during the Boer War with the 2nd Battalion. He is additionally entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with three clasps; Transvaal, Defence of Ladysmith and Laing's Nek.
- Recalled for service during the Great War, he was killed in action on 25 September 1915, whilst serving with the 9th Battalion, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 423** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger B. J. Erasamus.**) *very fine* £140-£180
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 424** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger. P. J. Fourie.**) *very fine* £140-£180
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- 425** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger D. J. J. Jacobs.**) *rank slightly erased, slight file marks to naming but clearly legible, otherwise very fine* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 426** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (**R. Keegan, P.O. 2CI. H.M.S. Magicienne**) *good very fine* £300-£400
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999.
- Approximately 202 Jubaland clasps awarded to Royal Naval personnel, of which 172 were to H.M.S. *Magicienne*.
- Robert Keegan** was born in Delgany, Wicklow, on 9 April 1874 and joined the Royal Navy as a boy Second Class on 30 January 1890. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 January 1894, he served in H.M.S. *Magicienne* from 18 November 1897 to 19 June 1901, being promoted Leading Seaman on 11 January 1900 and Petty Officer Second Class on 16 October 1900, and taking part in the Jubaland campaign. Posted to the Coastguard on 12 November 1901, serving at Hull, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 January 1908.
- Keegan returned to the Royal Navy on 28 August 1909, and was shore pensioned on 24 June 1910, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham the following day. Re-joining the Royal Navy on 22 January 1913, on a five year agreement to serve with the ROyal Australian Navy, he served in H.M.A.S. *Australia* from 21 June 1913.
- Sold with copied service record.
-
- x 427** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**S.P. J. A. Lapage.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
- John Anthony Lapage** was born on 18 November 1916 and was educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford. He joined the Kenya Police as a Second Grade Assistant Inspector on 19 November 1937, qualifying in Swahili in 1938. Transferring to the Nigeria Police in 1948, he returned to Kenya in 1954, and was promoted Superintendent of Police in 1955.
- He took an active part in the campaign against the Mau Mau in Kenya, working with Ian Henderson of the Kenya Police C.I.D. in the capture of Kimathi, one of the main Mau Mau leaders, in 1955. He was advanced Assistant Commissioner in 1958.
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- 428** Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**1666 Pte. W. Wilson. 4th K.R.R.**) *contact marks and polished, otherwise better than good fine* £280-£340
-
- x 429** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Manbeir Sarki S. & T. Corps**) *good very fine* £60-£80

430 The North West Frontier campaign medal awarded to Captain S. M. Bruce, 37th Lancers, who was killed in action in South Persia in May 1918

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Capt. S. M. Bruce, 37th Lancers.) *toned, nearly extremely fine*
 £500-£700



M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 October 1917.

Stanley Malcolm Bruce was born on 6 August 1878 at Hythe, Kent. He was educated Aberdeen House Ramsgate, under George Simmers, Clerk in Holy Orders, and at Wellington College, passing for Sandhurst. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Dragoon Guards on 16 February 1898; Indian Staff Corps, 19 May 1900; Lieutenant, 7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse), 25 June 1900; Captain, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) 16 February 1907; Brevet-Major, 1 September 1915; Major, 6 April 1917. D.A.A.G. 25 October 1917.

He was present at the punitive action against the Zakka Khel Afridis, 13th-27th February 1908. The rapid advance of Major-General Sir James Willcocks' column combined with the use of the new 10-pounder breech-loading mountain gun using smokeless powder so surprised the Afridis that they submitted quickly to the British forces.

He was mentioned in despatches in October 1917 for operations against the Lashanis, Tutakis, Charrahis and other robber tribes in South Persia. Sykes states from his *History of Persia*, 'In April a section of the 23rd mountain Battery under Major R. S. Rothwell, a squadron of the 37th Lancers under Major S. M. Bruce, and a wing of the 124th Baluchis under Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Twigg, reached Bandar Abbas from Bushire. This tiny force may perhaps claim the "record" for distance marched during the Great War, most of the troops covering 5,000 miles during the next three years. It also won considerable success in the field.'

Major Bruce is mentioned continuously throughout the narrative and was also involved in reconnaissance work with Major V. P. B. Williams, 4th Cavalry, in surveying 113 miles of roads for military use when Bruce was in charge of the Niriz Column. By May 1918 warfare had broken out among the tribes and Shiraz was invested by up to 5000 Qashqai tribesmen. Between 24th-26th May, Colonel E. F. Orton, 37th/15th Lancers, led a force out of Shiraz to break the siege.

IOR/L/MIL/17/15/30 contains Captain N. De Brath's despatch of the action in which Major Bruce was killed. Bruce's small force had lost communications with the main army by helio and were forced to keep a 700 yard distance from the deadly accurate Qashqai riflemen. In the ensuing skirmishes the force was outmanoeuvred in the difficult terrain by an enemy that was both cunning and ruthless. As he lay dying Major Bruce said to his Senior Indian Officer "I shall be dead soon. Hold on to this position and beat them off with fire". Volunteers were called to assist bringing in Major Bruce and the wounded; two men of the Burma Mounted Rifles and four men 37th/15th Lancers were taken out at a gallop. Major Bruce is buried in the British War Cemetery Tehran. He was 39 years old and a bachelor.

The Medal Index Card for the 37th Lancers shows that he was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals which were issued by the Indian government. Their whereabouts are unknown but it is probable that they were sent to his brother, Major John Bruce, serving in the Indian Remount Department who had taken over the administration of his brother's Will.

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

For the C.B. pair awarded to the recipient's father, see Lot 63.

- x 431 India General Service 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**677 Dfdr Jaggat Singh 12 Cavy**); Burma 1930-32 (**17 Sepoy Lachman, Eastn. Bn. B.M.P.**); 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, North West Frontier 1930-31, *unofficial rivets between clasps (405 Const. Sardar Khan, Z.L. Police.) edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (3)* £70-£90
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- 432 India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**7758 Sep. Dost Mohd., 2-15 Punjab R.**); 2 clasps, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**602 Sepoy Dheru, 3/Bn. Corps of Guides F.F.**); India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**8102 Sep. Nur Akbar. Tochi Scouts.**) *name and unit officially re-impresed on last, generally nearly very fine and better (3)* £70-£90
-
- 433 1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (**Major C. A. Wilding R. Innis: Fus.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
 C.M.G. *London Gazette* 15 February 1915.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 October 1914 and 9 December 1914.
C. A. Wilding commanded the 10th Brigade (1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment; 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; and 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers), on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date they were tasked with attacking the Redan Ridge between Serre and Beaumont-Hamel.
-
- 434 1914 Star (**Capt: W. E. Lyon. 19/Hrs.**) *minor patches of staining to obverse, good very fine* £60-£80
William E. Lyon was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 19th Royal Hussars on 13 March 1907, and was promoted Lieutenant on 20 February 1910, and Captain on 14 July 1913. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914; advanced Major, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917).
-
- 435 1914 Star (**18930 Ftr: A. Stonehouse. R.F.A.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80
Albert Stonehouse was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1876 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 7 September 1901. Mobilised at Glasgow on 5 August 1914, he served with the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 August 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to this 1914 Star), and was demobilised on 14 June 1919.
 Sold with copied service papers and Medal Index Card.
-
- 436 1914 Star (**J. L. Ramsay. B.R.C.S.**); 1914-15 Star (**Nurse M. White, V.A.D.**) *'Nurse' unofficially recently engraved*; British War Medal 1914-20 (**Nurse. B. Braby.**) *half-hearted attempt to obliterate naming but all details perfectly legible*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**S. Nurse H. M. Learner.; C. M. Turner. V.A.D.**) *nearly very fine*
Four: Attributed to Sister G. E Hancock, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Army Nursing Service
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all privately engraved 'Sr. G. E. Hancock Q.A.I.A.N.S.', *the Stars both later issues, mounted court-style for display, very fine*
 Miniature Medals: The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's badge (2), both silver and enamel, one on lady's bow riband; together with a lapel rosette badge; and a St. John Ambulance Priory in Southern Africa War Work badge, *very fine (11)* £120-£160
John Livustine Ramsay was born on 12 April 1890 and served initially as an Orderly with the British Red Cross Society during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 October 1914. He subsequently attested as a Private in the Highland Light Infantry, and was killed in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front on 3 May 1917. He is buried in Roclincourt Valley Cemetery, France.
Miss Marion White served as a Nurse with the Voluntary Aid Detachment during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 October 1915 to 25 May 1916.
Miss Beatrice Braby served as a Nurse with the South African Medical Nursing Service from 16 December 1916 to 20 November 1917.
Miss Hilda Mary Learner was born in North Walsham, Norfolk, in 1883 and served as a Staff Nurse with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.
Miss Catherine Mary Turner served with the Voluntary Aid Detachment.
-
- 437 1914-15 Star (4) (**93191 S. Sth. W. Henderson. R.F.A.; L-35267 Gnr: (A. Bmbr:) A. Williams. R.F.A.; 469. Sdlr. T. B. Hatfield, R.G.A.; Sjt. L. O. Brown. Heavy Arty.**) *generally very fine (4)* £80-£100
William Henderson attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1915.
Alfred Williams attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 10 July 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 November 1915. He was discharged on account of wounds on 9 February 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 325792.
Thomas Bruin Hatfield attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 January 1915.
L. O. Brown served with the South African Heavy Artillery during the Great War.
 Sold with copied Medal Index Cards and medal roll extracts.

438 An unusual 'sole entitlement' casualty British War Medal awarded to Sergeant C. F. Bullock, Royal Malta Dockyard Police (Dockyard Police Group) and Royal Garrison Artillery

British War Medal 1914-20 (225295 Sjt. C. F. Bullock. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine*

£80-£100

Charles Frederick Bullock, a groom by trade, was born in Kempsey, Worcestershire, in 1872, and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 20 February 1904 after marrying Miss Carolina Seolito at Malta in 1901. Released upon termination of engagement in February 1916, he joined the Royal Malta Dockyard Police and was soon engaged in maintaining British rule and protecting imperial and allied assets at the Hydraulic Dock, Msida.

Malta in the Great War

Described as the 'halfway house' of the Mediterranean Sea, midway between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, the island of Malta offered a valuable anchorage, repair facility and nursing station for hundreds of torpedoed warships and merchant navy vessels. Strategically crucial as an imperial fortress, the British kept control by stifling political development and controlling port operations.

Initially employed out of St Paul's Bay and Marsaxlokk on 'contraband control' operations, the Royal Malta Dockyard Police spent the first few years of the war boarding neutral ships and conducting inspections to ensure that any cargoes were not bound for Germany or Austria-Hungary. By early 1917, hastened by the creation of a Dockyard Worker's Union (1916), their attention shifted from outwith the island to inward, as civil unrest amongst the local Maltese populous began to rear its ugly head. Fuelled by inflation and a widespread belief that merchants controlling key commodities, especially grain, were achieving excessive profits - in spite of regulations - large numbers of Maltese began to disobey British rule, leading to considerable pressures being placed upon Bullock and his compatriots. Prolonged tension later turned into violent revolt during the Sette Giugno riots of 7 June 1919, when 4 young Maltese were killed by British soldiers.

Likely keen to avoid being further dragged into the nationalist quest for self rule, freedom and independence, Bullock returned to the Royal Garrison Artillery as Sergeant on 24 August 1918. Posted to the 102nd Company, he died of broncho-pneumonia at St. Andrews Hospital, Malta, on 1 December 1918, and was buried at Addolorata Cemetery.

439 British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. W. Pearson.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Thomas Owen Sharp) *small spot of verdigris to plaque, nearly extremely fine (2)*

£70-£90

Walter Pearson was born in Buxton, Derbyshire, and served with the 41st Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War in Mesopotamia. He died on 24 May 1918, and is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

Frank Thomas Owen Sharp served with the Mercantile Marine during the Great War.

440 British War Medal 1914-20 (E. M. Trubridge F.A.N.Y.C.); together with a silver identity bracelet inscribed 'First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps E. M. Trubridge. R.C. 4 York Terrace, Regents Park, London', *nearly extremely fine*

£100-£140

Miss Elsa Marie Trubridge enrolled in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps and served as a Driver with Unit 5, Belgian Section, during the Great War on the Western Front from August 1918.

441 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (4808 Dfdr. Moinud Din, 145 Lab. Cps.) *suspension somewhat bent, nearly very fine*

£80-£100

442 A scarce British War Medal in Bronze awarded to Muleteer Arif Salim Suleiman, a Turkish Cypriot serving with the Macedonian Mule Corps

British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (7110. Muleteer Macedonian Mule C.) *replacement suspender, last digit of number double struck, naming feint in places, edge bruises, some digs to obverse and reverse, fine, scarce*

£70-£90

Arif Salim Suleiman, a Turkish Cypriot, attested into the Macedonian Mule Corps for service during the Great War and served overseas from 31 December 1916 to 5 February 1918.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extract.

443 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (3) (Andrew Hansen; Arthur W. Squires; Albert E. Johnson) *last with replacement suspension; together with three cast copy Sinking of the S.S. Lusitania 1915 Medallions, by K. Goetz, one of the Luistania medallions in relic condition, otherwise generally very fine (6)*

£70-£90

444 The Victory Medal awarded to Musician H. Sutcliffe, Royal Marine Artillery, who was wounded in action whilst serving in H.M.S. *Lion* at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916

Victory Medal 1914-19 (R.M.B. 2388 Mus. H. Sutcliffe.) *good very fine*

£60-£80

Harold Sutcliffe, a wool warehouseman, was born in Bradford on 5 September 1885 and enlisted at Eastney for the Royal Marine Artillery on 16 August 1915. Posted to the Royal Naval School of Music as Musician, he passed for qualification in fire control on 1 October 1915 and transferred to *Lion* on 15 November 1915.

Serving as flagship of Admiral Beatty's Battlecruiser Fleet, *Lion* was struck 14 times during the battle, including suffering near-catastrophic damage to Q-turret, suffering 99 dead and 51 wounded. Although mortally wounded, Major Francis Harvey, Royal Marine Artillery, the Q-turret gun commander with primary fire control, ordered the magazine and turret to be flooded. This saved the munitions and cordite charges from exploding which undoubtedly would have sunk the ship; for his bravery and self-sacrifice Harvey was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

Granted a hurt certificate, Sutcliffe was returned to the books of the Royal Naval School of Music but likely never resumed active service. Invalided on 21 March 1917, he returned home to 34 Geach Street, Brompton Road, Bradford.

445 The Victory Medal awarded to Second Lieutenant A. I. Griffiths, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 August 1917

Victory Medal 1914-19 (2. Lieut. A. I. Griffiths); Memorial Plaque (Arthur Ivor Griffiths) in card envelope, *good very fine (2)*

£80-£100

Arthur Ivor Griffiths was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment, and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 January 1917. He was killed in action on 3 August 1917, aged 32, and is buried in Fins New British Cemetery, Sorel-le-Grand, France.

446 Victory Medal 1914-19 (M. A. Johnston. F.A.N.Y.C.) very fine

£100-£140

Miss Muriel Agnes Johnston enrolled in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps on 6 March 1916 and served as a Nurse with the Belgian Section during the Great War on the Western Front from March to August 1916.

Sold with copied research.

447 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp (3), Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.139617 A. Ford. Ord. Smn. R.N.); Palestine 1945-48; (D/JX720335 R. C. M. King. A.B. R.N.); Canal Zone (D/J.930009 A. Fletcher. A.B. R.N.); together with an unofficial National Service Medal, with supporting miniature, and ribbon bars, possibly worn by Fletcher, *edge bruises, contact marks, very fine (4)*

£140-£180

448 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (LT/KX.726606 J. P. Carbert. Sto. Mech. R.N.) *contact marks, edge bruise*

£80-£100

449 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (PLY/X. 5356 J. Burke. Mne. R.M.) *edge digs, contact marks, very fine*

£120-£160

450 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (RM. 8325 D. Smith Mne RM) *very fine*

£80-£100

451



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SSX.831508 J. Milner. Ord. Smn. R.N.) *contact marks, edge bruises, otherwise very fine*

£600-£800

452 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (RM14085 M. N. Greaves Mne. RM) *extremely fine*

£140-£180

453 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (2) (P/K.931133 C. Grundy M.(E).1. R.N.; P/SS.928310 W. P. Lockyer. Ord. R.N.) *surname officially corrected on latter, very fine (2)*

£80-£100

454 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (R.M.17478 J. Collins. Mne. R.M.) *extremely fine*

£200-£240

- 455 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (**Lieut. J. H. Delamain.**) *edge bruise, cleaned, nearly very fine* £70-£90
J. H. Delamain served as a Lieutenant in the 57th Rifles, Indian Army.
-
- 456 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), S. Persia (**2983 Bgtr, Saddiq Ahmad, 16-Rajputs.**); N.W. Persia (**653 Rfmn, Manbahadur Khattri. 1-2-Gurkha. R.**) *edge bruises, contact marks, file marks to end of naming on last medal, nearly very fine (2)* £70-£90
-
- 457 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**GS-39345 Pte. H. W. Collins. Midd'x. R.**) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
Henry William Collins attested for the Middlesex Regiment and proceeded with the 1st/9th Battalion to India on 2 December 1914. From there the Battalion went to Mesopotamia on 23 December 1917 (entitled to British War and Victory Medals) and then 2 Companies of the Battalion proceeded to Kurdistan in March 1919 to support and bring the 1st/5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment up to strength in South Kurdistan.
-
- 458 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**7812635 Pte. W. Gilbert. M.G.C.**) *contact marks* £60-£80
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- 459 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert Iraq (**355591. L.A.C. G. P. Stockwell. R.A.F.**); together with the related miniature award, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700
Gerald Patrick Stockwell was born in Peckham, London, on 8 January 1905 and joined the Royal Air Force on 5 September 1923. He was discharged on 4 September 1935, after 12 years' service, but was recalled for service during the Second World War, and was promoted temporary Sergeant on 1 February 1943.
-
- x 460 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (3), Palestine (**2369 2/B/Sjt. A. W. Birch. Pal. Police.**); Malaya (2), G.VI.R. (**Cey/18039818 Cpl. G. R. Nicholas. R.P.C.**); E.II.R. (**23286054 Pte. A. Thomson. K.O.S.B.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine and better (3)* £120-£160
-
- 461 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine (**F. G. Noyes**) engraved naming; S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed as issued, *light file marks and contact marks to rim of second medal, nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- 462 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2) Palestine 1945-48 (**19141237 Tpr. A. Mothersole. 3/H.**) *minor official correction to surname*; Malaya, E.II.R. (**23365952 Spr. W. H. Harrison. R.E.**) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: A. A. Reed, Australian Forces
Australia, Active Service Medal 1945-75, 3 clasps, Malaysia, Thai-Malay, Vietnam (16413 A A Reed (D)); National Medal (16413 A A Reed (D)) *extremely fine (4)* £120-£160
-
- 463 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine 1945-48 (**14632907 Sjt. V. McManemy. R. Sigs.**); Cyprus (**23300043 Pte. R. J. Turner. Suffolk.**) *very fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 464 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine 1945-48 (**T/14944477 Dvr. D. T. Hutchinson. R.A.S.C.**); Malaya, E.II.R. (**4186375 A.C.1. K. Janson. R.A.F.**) *edge bruise to latter, scratches and contact marks, very fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 465 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**3211010 L.A.C. A. Bell. R.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 466 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (2), G.VI.R. (**22192175 Pte. H. Denton. Devon.**); E.II.R. (**4022374 Cpl. W. H. Amey. R. A.F.**) *very fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 467 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**1140127 Rfn. Manbir. Rai. 10 GR.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**21139847 Cpl. Lalkaji Tamang. 2/10 GR.**) *traces of adhesive to reverse of first, very fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- 468 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**22933335 Gnr. J. M. Farry. R.A.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**38872 Signlr. Sher Zaman, 5 Mtn. Bty.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- 469 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22465967 Cfn H Carrington. REME**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

- 470 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22912371 Cfn A W Kitchen REME**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
£80-£100
- 471 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23269098 Gnr. A. Dale. R.A.; 4196071 L.A.C. T. G. C. McCloskey R.A.F.**)
contact marks, edge bruise to second medal, very fine (2) £80-£100
- 472 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23500247 Pte. M. Bradbury. R. Leicesters.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp,
Northern Ireland (**24600433 Pte K D Bradley R Hamps**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- x 473 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**P/10054 O. Yiacoup. Army Fire Bde. Cyprus.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit*
£60-£80
- x 474 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**1751 Pte. Hamud Muhammad. T.O.S.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
- 475 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Major J. A. Guinee, R.I.A.S.C.**) *officially re-impressed*
naming, minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £60-£80
- 476 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2) (**1964 Rfn. Bahadur Gurung, 1-1 G.R.; 7298 Rfn.**
Jasbahadur Rana, 2-2 G.R.) *very fine (2)* £80-£100
- 477 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Pacific Star; Burma Star (6); Italy Star; France and Germany Star;
Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal (4); New Zealand War Service Medal; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (2), both
unnamed as issued; U.N. Medal (2), both unnamed as issued on UNFICYP ribands; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Non Article 5
(5), all unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better (29)* £120-£160
- x 478 Burma Star (21), one with *copy* Pacific clasp, all unnamed as issued; together with three *copy* Burma Stars, *one Star lacking*
suspension ring, generally very fine (24) £60-£80
- x 479 Italy Star (16), all unnamed as issued, one in Canadian card box of issue; together with nine *copy* Italy Stars, *one Star silvered,*
some Stars lacking suspension ring, generally very fine (25) £60-£80
- x 480 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (25), all unnamed as issued, *all lacking rings between loop and straight bar suspension, good*
very fine (25) £100-£140
- x 481 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (31), all unnamed as issued, *all lacking suspension bars, 27 with the loop suspension affixed to*
medal; four with suspension loop broken and thus planchet only, generally very fine (31) £80-£100
- x 482 War Medal 1939-45 (27), one with M.I.D. oak leaf, all unnamed as issued, *one lacking retaining rod, generally good fine and better*
(27) £60-£80
- x 483 War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver (39), all unnamed as issued, *four planchets only, another four lacking retaining rod,*
generally very fine (39) £140-£180
- 484 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (3), Borneo (**060067 A. R. A. Edwards. M(E).1. R.N.**); Radfan (**1938884 SAC. R. H. Duffy. R.**
A.F.); Malay Peninsula (**N4270911 SAC. W. H. Hogg. R.A.F.**) *contact marks, very fine and better (3)* £120-£160
- 485 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**Major P. M. Brentford. RA.**) *edge nick to reverse, nearly extremely fine*
£70-£90

Peter Michael Brentford was born on 13 October 1928 and educated at Taunton School in Somerset. He attested for the Royal Artillery in 1949 and was promoted Major on 16 April 1963.

He was posted to South Arabia during the Aden Emergency, and took his retirement on 19 September 1967. He died in Devon on 16 March 1974.

486 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (3), South Arabia (**24102472 Gnr. D. W. Yeatman. R.A.**); Malay Peninsula (**19040199 W.O. Cl. 2. J. E. Jenkins. RAOC.**); Northern Ireland (**24042239 L/Cpl. L. Rooke. REME.**) *official correction to naming on first medal, slight edge bruise and slack suspension to second medal, otherwise good very fine (3)* £120-£160

487 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24279112 Fus. G. R. Sutton RRF; 24463086 Pte P C Strydom ACC**) *edge bruise to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

488 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (**S (S) A P Hotson D209007Y RN**) *extremely fine* £180-£220

489 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Kuwait (**24891598 Pte R J Thomas ACC**) *good very fine* £300-£400



490 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (**SAC M. J. Coyle (R8425583) RAF**) *extremely fine* £260-£300



491 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, N. Iraq & S. Turkey, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**24840607 Gnr L J Brown RA**) *mounted court-style as worn, extremely fine* £240-£280

492 South Atlantic 1982, with *copy rosette* (**MEM (L)2 S A James D184726S HMS Ardent**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012.

The frigate H.M.S. *Ardent* sustained serious damage from enemy air attack on 21 May 1982, and sank off North West Island in Falkland Sound during the following evening, her casualties amounting to 22 killed and 37 wounded. The ship's fate is best summarised in the citation for the D.S. C. awarded to her captain, Commander Alan West (later Admiral Lord West of Spithead) as per the following announcement in the *London Gazette* of 8 October 1982:

'On 21 May 1982, H.M.S. *Ardent*, commanded by Commander West, was deployed to Grantham Sound to conduct Naval Gunfire Support during the amphibious landings in San Carlos Water; in particular to cover the withdrawal of an S.A.S. diversionary patrol. Isolated there, H.M.S. *Ardent* was subject to heavy air attack (at one stage eleven aircraft were involved). Despite these overwhelming odds, Commander West covered the S.A. S. withdrawal and supported 2 Para establishing themselves on Sussex Mountain. He fought his ship bravely, shooting down one Pucara, and continued to bring fire to bear on enemy aircraft despite the progressive loss of the ship's propulsion, Seacat system and 4.5-inch gun. Eventually, after being hit by no less than nine bombs and several rockets, and with no hope of saving the ship, he ordered her to be abandoned. The utmost credit should go to Commander West for continuing to fight his ship in the face of extreme adversity and in particular for the well organised manner in which she was abandoned. Without his calm courage and personal direction in the face of overwhelming odds far greater loss of life might have occurred.'



A scarce *Sir Galahad* Casualty South Atlantic Medal awarded to Lance Corporal D. A. Padgett, Royal Army Medical Corps

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24417860 LCpl D A Padgett RAMC) *extremely fine*

£1,200-£1,600

Doug A. Padgett served with the 16th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps during the Falklands War, and was waiting to be disembarked from *Sir Galahad* when it was bombed and set on fire by enemy aircraft on 8 June 1982.

The Attack on Sir Galahad

'I served as a Combat Medical Technician with 55 Field Surgical Team attached to 2 Field Hospital serving in the Falklands. I was at Port Stanley and moved to Fitzroy on Sir Galahad where we were bombed. I was on the tank deck awaiting disembarkation when the air strike happened and the bomb went off behind me and to my left. I was sitting on the front bumper of a Landover which shielded me from most of the blast. I just received flash burns on my left hand. At first I was confused and disoriented and angry that the ship had turned off its lights (as I thought at the time). Actually the bomb had exploded and filled the tank deck with smoke. As reality crept in I understood that we had been hit. It was then I realised that I had to act and do my job as a medic. As the smoke started to clear I could see people running round, confused, hurt, screaming and shouting. I gathered to me what medics were available and proceeded to work on the wounded. It was obvious that the fire was spreading and in the centre of the tank deck was a pile of munitions waiting to be disembarked. Basically a giant bomb waiting to explode! The exits to the rear were out of action so we had to move forward with our casualties. Whilst finding access to the boat deck along the bulkhead there was a guy very badly injured. He was disembowelled; one leg was off above the knee, the other missing below the knee. He was waving his arms and asking for help. I knew there was nothing I could do for him so I had to make a decision and I left him. I just walked past him with my casualty. I've felt guilt and regret for ever since that I didn't even say anything to him. I came to the bottom of a stairwell and I saw two young Welsh Guardsmen. They obviously didn't think they were going to make it out. They shook each others hands, pointed their rifles to each others head and pulled their triggers. There was nothing I could have done to stop them. It was their decision. When I thought back about this incident I just felt so disgusted with myself that I'd felt no sympathy, remorse or other emotion and they killed each other in front of my eyes. Eventually we gained access to the boat decks and continued performing our job. I was casevaced ashore and re-kitted. I was treated, then sent back to Fitzroy to work with the surgical team where I performed triage duties. I spent the rest of the Falklands war working with that unit.' (the recipient's own account, published in *After the Falklands* refers).

Padgett retired from the Army in 1989. Sergeant Naya, Royal Army Medical Corps, serving alongside Padgett on the *Sir Galahad*, was awarded the Military Medal for this action.

494 N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp (5), Former Yugoslavia; Africa; OUP-Libya/Libye; NTM-Iraq; ISAF, the last four all on post-2011 Non-Article 5 ribands, all with riband bars, the last four all with miniature clasp devices on riband bar, all in cases of issue, *extremely fine*

United States of America, Bronze Star, unnamed as issued, in card box, *extremely fine* (6)

£50-£70

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

495



Empress of India 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, *light scratch in obverse field, otherwise toned nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

496



Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, in *Wyon, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine*

£180-£220

497 *Pair: Inspector H. Tadd, Metropolitan Police*

Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. H. Tadd. G. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (Insp. H. Tadd. X. Div.) *very fine* (2)

£60-£80

x 498 Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police (**PS, C. Nicholls, X. Div.**); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. F. Redford. Y. Div.**); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (**P.C., A. Alexander.**) *nearly very fine and better* (3)

£80-£100

499 Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge nicks, good very fine* £80-£100

500 Jubilee 1897, bronze, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* £70-£90

501



Jubilee 1897, Mayor's and Provost's issue, silver, unnamed as issued, in red leather embossed case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-£240

502 **Three: Police Constable F. Fairbrass, Metropolitan Police**

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. - F. Fairberass. D. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. F. Fairbrass. D. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., F. Fairbrass.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* £70-£90

503 **Three: Police Constable W. Taylor, Metropolitan Police**

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Taylor. V. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Taylor. V. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Taylor.) *nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90

504 **Three: Police Constable S. Hatherley, 1st (Woolwich Arsenal) Division, Metropolitan Police**

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. 128. S. H. Hatherley - 1st. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. S. Hatherley. 1st. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Hatherley.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

From 1860 to 1922, the Metropolitan Police were responsible for policing Woolwich Arsenal (1st Division), as well as H.M. Dockyards Portsmouth (2nd Division), Devonport (3rd Division), Chatham (4th Division), Pembroke (5th Division), and, from 1916, Rosyth (6th Division).

Sold with the recipient's 'The Metropolitan' whistle with chain.

505 Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

506 **Pair: Police Sergeant N. Firth, Metropolitan Police**

Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. N. Firth. T. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S., N. Firth.) *good very fine*

Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police (P.C. J. Parsons. C. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. T. Collins. A. Div.) *very fine (4)* £100-£140

- 507** *Pair: Police Sergeant E. Nickels, Metropolitan Police*
Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. E. Nickels. X. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. E. Nickels.) mounted as worn, *very fine*
Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**Comdr. William C. E. Gibson, M.B.E.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Sergt. Alfred H. Budd**) in named card box of issued for 'Buckinghamshire'; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with three Additional Award Bars (**3319. Amb. Offr. F. A. Cave. Wolverton Div No. 2 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1923.**) *about extremely fine (5)* £100-£140
- William Charles Ernest Gibson** was born on 14 January 1868, the son of the Reverend H. A. Gibson, Vicar of Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, and was educated privately. For 20 years he was in business in the East, and during the Great War he served as Divisional Commander of 'T' Division, Metropolitan Special Constabulary, from August 1914 to March 1919. For his services during the Great War he was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire (*London Gazette* 7 January 1918).
-
- x 508** Visit to Ireland 1903 (**P.C. W. Sharkey. D.M.P.**) *lacking integral top shamrock suspension bar, nearly very fine* £60-£80
-
- x 509** Visit to Scotland 1903 (**P.C. D. McPhie.**) complete with integral top thistle riband bar, *nearly very fine* £70-£90
-
- 510** Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, City of London Police (**P.C. T. W. Stevens.**); Coronation 1911, County and Borough Police, unnamed, *generally very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
-
- x 511** Coronation 1911, Scottish Police (**P.C., R. Richardson.**) *minor edge nick, extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 512** Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (2) (**Pte. S. T. Anderson.; Storeman J. Grant.**) *edge nicks, good very fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 513** Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £60-£80
-
- 514** Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953 (2), both unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £100-£140
-
- 515** Jubilee 2002 (2), both unnamed as issued, one in card box of issue; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine (3)* £80-£100
-
- 516** Jubilee 2022, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 517**



Coronation 2023, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine*

£160-£200

Long Service Medals

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- 518** Imperial Service Medal (2), E.VII.R., Star issue (**Richard R. Hemmett**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**William Albert May**) in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 519** Imperial Service Medal (5), G.V.R., Star issue (**Thomas S. Shafe**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; G.V.I.R. (2), 1st issue (**John Valentine Gleeson**); 2nd issue (**Marguerite Alice Musckett**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Ernest John Leslie Roberts; Leonard Savage**) last in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *about extremely fine (5)* £100-£140
-
- 520** Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Lady's badge with wreath (**Jane Richards**) on lady's bow riband, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £260-£300
-
- 521** Imperial Service Medal (2), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**George Edley Hooper**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (**Foster Martin**); together with a *poor quality* Admiral Vernon Medal for the Capture of Portobello 1739 in bronze; a Boer War Birmingham Tribute Medal 1899-1902 in gilt medal; and a commemorative Medal for the Battle of Jutland 1916, by *Spink, London*, in bronze, *good very fine except where stated (5)* £60-£80
-
- 522** Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (**Col: Sgt. J. McCrory. 24th Foot**) *very fine* £300-£400
M.S.M. awarded 30 October 1893, with Annuity of £10.
John McCrory was born in the Parish of Armagh, County Armagh, and attested there for the 25th Foot on 17 October 1850, aged 18 years, a servant by trade. Promoted to Corporal on 1 December 1855, he volunteered to the 42nd Highlanders on 26 July 1857, and served with the 42nd at the capture of Lucknow (Medal with clasp). In September 1858 he transferred to the 24th Foot, being promoted to Corporal in February 1861, to Sergeant in September 1862, and to Colour-Sergeant on 1 October 1866. He was granted the L.S. & G.C. medal with £5 gratuity on 22 June 1871, and was discharged on 31 October 1871. Having been granted an annuity M.S.M. in October 1893, he died on 10 January 1912.
Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 523** Army Meritorious Service Medal (2), E.VII.R. (**Serjt: J. Wilson. R.A.**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**By. Sjt. Mjr. W. Hayward. R.A.**) *good very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
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- 524** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Q.M. Sjt: J. Adams. 2/Oxf. LI.**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £70-£90
Joseph Adams was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal, together with an Annuity of £10, on 17 October 1915. He died on 17 February 1918.
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- 525** *Pair: Company Quartermaster Sergeant W. Allen, Royal Garrison Artillery*
Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (33 C.Q.M.S. W. Allen. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (33 C.Q.M.Sjt: W. Allen. R.G.A.) *good very fine and better (2)* £120-£160
W. Allen was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity in April 1912 and an Annuity Meritorious Service Medal in July 1948.
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- x 526** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**378. Pte. E. Wilson, 2-16th. Foot**) *minor edge bruising, cleaned, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 527** **The Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. awarded to Captain of the Foretop C. Newbury, who was drowned when H.M.S. Eurydice capsized and sank during a heavy snow storm in Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, on 24 March 1878, with the loss of all but two of her crew**
Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Cs Newbury Capt Foretp. H.M.S. Excellent) engraved naming, *good very fine and a scarce casualty* £140-£180
Charles Newbury (also recorded as Newberry) was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 11 December 1839 and joined the Royal Navy for continuous service on 11 February 1861. Advanced Captain of the Foretop on 31 December 1872, he served in H.M.S. *Excellent* from 8 March 1875 to 7 February 1877. Posted to H.M.S. *Eurydice* on 8 February 1877, he served in her during her tour of the North American and West Indies Station from November 1877 to March 1878. Sailing from Bermuda on 6 March 1878, the *Eurydice* crossed the Atlantic, but was caught in a heavy snow storm off Dunnoose headland, Isle of Wight, and capsized and sank in Sandown Bay on 24 March 1878; out of the ship's complement of 319 there were only two survivors, with most of those not carried down with the ship dying from exposure in the freezing waters.

- 528 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Wm. Harvey. Caulker. H.M.S. London.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £120-£160

William Harvey was born in Monkton, Ayrshire, in November 1840, and joined the Royal Navy as Shipwright on 19 October 1864. Posted to *Narcissus*, *Indus* and *Asia*, he survived the wreck of the wooden screw sloop H.M.S. *Niobe* off Miquelon Island (near Newfoundland) on 21 May 1874. Noted on his service record as 'very trustworthy and conduct exemplary', He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 October 1876 and was shore pensioned on 29 October 1884.

Sold with copied service record.

- 529 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Wm. H. Waycott Grs. Mte. H.M.S. Lord. Warden.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £120-£160

William Henry Waycott was born in Upnor Green, Kent, on 6 April 1843, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 6 October 1857. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Achilles* on 1 January 1873, he served aboard *Lord Warden*, *Hercules* and *Penelope* before being shore pensioned at his own request in May 1885. He died in Medway, Kent, in 1908.

Sold with copied service record.

- 530 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Horace. Spenton. Blksth. H.M.S. Woodlark**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £120-£160

Horace Spenton was born in Rushman, Suffolk, on 1 March 1823, and joined the Royal Navy as a Blacksmith on 19 February 1846. Appointed Armourer's Blacksmith in H.M.S. *Formidable* on 25 April 1846, he served aboard *Monarch* and *Wanderer* before being posted to the R.N. Barracks at Sheerness in August 1865. Transferred to H.M.S. *Woodlark* on 9 December 1871, Spenton was invalided from the service on 5 November 1875 with his character recorded as 'exemplary'.

Sold with copied service record.

- 531 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Josph. Best Comd. Boatmn. H.M. Coast Gd.**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Joseph Best was born in Plymouth on 3 January 1839 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 27 January 1854. Posted to H.M.S. *Recruit*, he served in the Crimea (Medal and clasp Azoff) and was raised Captain of the Forecastle aboard *Phoebe* 22 June 1862. Transferred from *Valiant* to the Coastguard on 19 November 1869, he was advanced Commissioned Boatman, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 October 1896.

Sold with copied service record.

- 532 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Jas. Westlake. Cox. Cutter H.M.S. Achilles**) impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £100-£140

James Westlake was born in the village of Shevioc, Cornwall, on 9 September 1854, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 19 October 1869. Posted aboard *Lively*, *Pearl*, *Conflict*, and *Duke of Wellington*, he was promoted Leading Seaman aboard *Defence* 15 August 1879. Posted to H.M.S. *Achilles* on 21 October 1880, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 October 1882, and was additionally entitled to an Egypt Medal and Khedive's Star for service in the same ship. Further promoted Petty Officer 1st Class (Captain Fore Top) aboard the screw corvette H.M.S. *Conquest* 18 April 1885, he was discharged to pension on 6 October 1892.

Sold with copied service record.

533



- Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Willm. Tozer Towell, Gunnrs. Mate, H.M.S. Britomart.**) impressed naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £140-£180

William Tozer Towell was born in Topsham, Devon, on 6 May 1856, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 16 January 1872. Raised Ordinary Seaman aboard *Repulse* 6 May 1874, and Leading Seaman aboard *Royal Adelaide* 16 August 1879, he transferred to the frigate *Northumberland* on 30 October 1879 and was made Petty Officer 1st Class on 14 January 1882. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1884, he was shore pensioned on 12 May 1894.

Sold with the recipient's original Royal Navy Service Record documents on parchment, these hand annotated and in generally good condition; n original cabinet photograph of Towell in naval uniform; and copied research.

534 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**B. Coleman, Ldg. Sto., H.M.S. Herald.**) impressed naming, *very fine* £100-£140

Bartholomew Coleman was born in Cork on 17 April 1852 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 3 April 1884. Promoted Leading Stoker aboard *Indus*, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 September 1893 and later transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport in 1904. His Naval Service Record confirms that he was discharged medically unfit on 20 March 1907.

Sold with copied service record.

535 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**M. Vaile, Sh. Corp. 1Cl., H.M.S. Liffey.**) impressed naming, *name of ship officially re-impressed, good very fine* £70-£90

Maurice Vaile was born in Westbury on Severn, Gloucestershire, on 28 September 1856, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 1 January 1873. Advanced Ship's Corporal 1st Class in H.M.S. *Minotaur* on 1 June 1889, he witnessed later service aboard *Bacchante*, *Boadicea*, *Cossack* and the drill ship H.M.S. *Eagle* from 1 July 1892 to 11 April 1894. His Service Record intriguingly states: 'Removed from 'Eagle': Not to be again employed on recruiting duties.'

Vaile served in H.M.S. *Liffey* from 6 November 1894 to 28 January 1898, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 January 1898. He was shore pensioned on 6 April 1898.

Sold with copied service records.

536 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Thos. G. Carey, Torpedo Artr. H.M.S. Northampton**) impressed naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £100-£140

Thomas George Carey was born in Devonport on 27 January 1848 and joined the Royal Navy as Armourer's Crew on 8 January 1870. Posted to *Cambridge*, *Lord Clyde*, *Thetis*, *Iron Duke* and *Aurora*, he was appointed Torpedo Artificer aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Northampton* on 13 January 1880. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal the following month, Carey was advanced Acting Chief Armourer aboard H.M.S. *Cambridge* 9 January 1896, and ended nearly 30 years of service to the Royal Navy back home in Devonport as Chief Armourer at the torpedo school *Defiance*.

Sold with copied service record.

537 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Thomas Tozer, Act. Ch. Bos. Mte., H.M.S. Victor Emanuel**) impressed naming, *edge nicks and light contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Thomas Tozer was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 25 March 1845, and joined the Royal Navy on 18 June 1866. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class in H.M.S. *Argus* on 1 October 1874, and Acting Chief Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Audacious* on 5 September 1882, he transferred to the gun-ship H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* on 25 March 1883 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 December 1883, before being shore pensioned on 22 October 1885.

Sold with copied service record.

538



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**W. W. Holby, P.O. 1st Cl. H.M.S. Victory**) impressed naming, in original named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £140-£180

Wilson William Holby was born in Deptford, Kent, on 8 April 1854, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 19 April 1869. Posted to *Trafalgar*, *Aurora* and *Royal Adelaide*, he was advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 26 November 1880, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1882. Returned to Portsmouth in 1891, Holby was shore pensioned on 7 April 1892.

Sold with copied service record.

- 539** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**C. H. S. Stapleton. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Warrior**) impressed naming, *good very fine*
£100-£140

Charles Henry Sparks Stapleton was born in Sandgate, Kent, on 21 April 1851 and joined the Royal Navy on 21 September 1869. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 2 June 1877, he served in *H.M.S. Warrior* from 12 September 1878 to 31 May 1880, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 April 1879. Posted to the Royal Yacht *H.M.Y. Osborne* on 11 November 1880, he was pensioned on 20 March 1894, but was permitted to continue to serve in *Osborne* for up to an additional two years as a pensioner, finally being shore discharged on 11 April 1895.

- 540** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Geo. French. Stewd. H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert**) impressed naming, *better than very fine*
£120-£160

George French was born in London on 2 September 1817 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 12 October 1832. Advanced Ordinary Seaman aboard *Carysfort* and Ship's Cook aboard the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert* 4 May 1848, he transferred as Ship's Officer Steward to *Blenheim* before returning to the *Victoria & Albert* as a Steward 1st Class Petty Officer on 30 December 1853. French served aboard the Royal Yacht for 25 years before taking his discharge on 30 September 1878, his character and conduct noted as 'exemplary'.

Sold with copied service record.

- 541** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Edwin Horswill, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.**) impressed naming, *fitted with a non-swivel replacement suspension with commensurate scratches and marks to top of planchet, nearly very fine*
£60-£80

- 542** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**John Jones. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard**) impressed naming, *suspension replaced with a non-swivel suspension, edge bruising, good very fine*
£60-£80

- 543** 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 2 volume publication *Naval Medals 1793-1880* by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris.

- 544** *Pair: Sergeant E. W. Kemp, 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps, Lewes and Hastings Contingents, who was decorated in the first Regimental award ceremony following the institution of the V.F.L.S. Medal in 1894*

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Sergt. E. W. Kemp.) contemporary engraved naming; together with the recipient's Cinque Ports (Hastings) Volunteer Rifle Corps Coronation Medal, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine and better, the last scarce (2)*
£100-£140

Edward Winder Kemp was born in Woolwich around 1850, the son of John Kemp and husband to Miss Emily Nye. Married at Lewes on 15 November 1873, he worked as a foreman in the town and is recorded in the *Sussex Express* of 5 April 1895 as having served 27 years and 7 months in the Lewes Contingent of the 1st Cinque Ports Royal Volunteer Rifle Corps at the time of his award. The newspaper adds: 'The distribution of long service medals to past and present members of the above battalion took place on Saturday evening at Hastings, the head-quarter town. The men of the Lewes Company, who, as recipients of the medal, were largely in excess of any other company in the battalion, met at the railway station of the county town at 3.45, and proceeded to Hastings by train, arriving at their destination about five o'clock... Shortly after six o'clock the assembly took place in the Queen's-avenue, Queen's-road, Hastings, where the two Hastings companies also paraded under arms to do honour to the occasion.

The medallists paraded in alphabetical order, and at 6.25, preceded by the excellent band of the head-quarter companies and the two companies under arms, marched to the Public Hall, near the Albert Memorial, where the whole parade formed three sides of a square, facing inwards... The Brigadier of the district, Major-General Richards, made the presentation. The honour was instituted to mark zealous service of 20 years; service demanding sacrifice of time and leisure, and in a great many cases a great deal of money. This practical form of recognition [The Medal] could be handed down as heirlooms to their successors, and always be a source of pride. General Richards then pinned the medal on the breasts of the veterans, shaking hands with each.'

The circumstances regarding the naming on the edge of the medals were also - somewhat unusually - detailed in the same article: 'Brigadier-General [*sic*] Richards announced that Colonel Brookfield desired him to mention that the War Office had acceded to a desire that the names of recipients and their service should be engraved on the medals. It had not been done on this issue of medals, as it would take a long time to return them for that purpose. But any recipient who now wished to have his name engraved should send his medal to the Adjutant.'

Having had his details suitably added to the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, Kemp appears to have remained in the service of the Volunteer Corps, later transferring to the Hastings Contingent at the time of the 1902 Coronation; this medal duly displays the incorrect date, a reminder of the postponement of the occasion on account of the deteriorating health of the future King Edward VII.

- 545** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**947 B.Q.M. Sjt: J. H. Ford. 2nd. Sussex R.G.A.V.; 2296 Sjt: E. H. Ridge. 2nd. Middx: R.G.A.V.**) both impressed naming, *very fine and better (2)*
£70-£90

- 546** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (3) (**Sgt. P. T. N. Lonorgan. 11 Bde. R.A. (A.F.I.); Gnr. J. Philip, IV Bde., R.A., A.F.I.; Sergt. T. N. Sturrock, 1/(Cossipore) Bde., Mobile Arty., I.D.F.**) impressed naming, *the first with edge bruise, light contact marks, generally very fine and better (3)*
£100-£140

- 547** Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**6305 T. Piddington. 3rd Oxford LI. Mil.**) *extremely fine* £400-£500
- T. Piddington** was awarded his Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per *Army Order 27* of February 1905, one of 13 such awards to the 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
Sold with copied research.
-
- 548** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1950, with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 549** Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated 1954, with integral top riband bar; Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.II.R., reverse officially dated 1964, *this lacking integral top riband bar; gilding somewhat rubbed on latter, very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
-
- 550** *Three: Sergeant W. G. Horsley, Royal Garrison Artillery, later National Fire Brigade (Felixstowe Fire Station)*
Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (1004 Sjt: W. G. Horsley. E. & S. R.G.A.); National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, with clasp for Twenty Years' service and two clasps for Five Years' service, the edge officially numbered '2729' and additionally contemporarily engraved 'William G. Horsley.'; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, with clasps for Five Years and Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '4437' and additionally contemporarily engraved 'William George Horsley', *very fine and a scarce combination (3)* £140-£180
- William George Horsley** was awarded the T.F.E.M. on 1 July 1909 whilst serving with the Essex and Suffolk Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery. His obituary was later published in the *Felixstowe Times* on 5 October 1935:
'Felixstowe Fireman's Funeral. Mr. Wm. George Horsley
A popular member of the Felixstowe Fire Brigade, Mr. William George Horsley of 3, Bath Cottages, Grange Road, was buried at Felixstowe on Monday afternoon with service honours. He was very well-known and much respected in the district. Mr. Horsley was a native of Felixstowe, and became apprenticed to the late Mr. Ward in the building trade. For very many years he was a member of the Volunteers. Amongst his recreations were golf, and he played at the Eastward Ho! course. As a member of the Fire Brigade he served for thirty-four years. The body was borne on the fire engine to the Methodist Church; the coffin was draped with a Union Jack, and there were wreaths which included a tribute from his colleagues in the Brigade.'
-
- 551** Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, unnamed as issued; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**65257 N. McEchnie, Sean. 1Cl., R.N.R.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 552** Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 553** Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, 2nd type reverse, in *Royal Mint* case of issue (**Gilbert Ronald George White**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 554** Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Harry Francis Honeyman**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 555** Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Obs (W) T S Swinford**) *extremely fine and scarce to a female recipient* £120-£160
-
- 556** Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Inspr. David R. Davies**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**Stn Offr Neville C Cartwright**); Corps of Commissionaires Badge, the reverse engraved '**W. S. Dickinson**', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-£90
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- 557** Royal Ulster Constabulary Service Medal, E.II.R. (**R/Const W McBeth**) on 1st type riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 558** British Fire Services Association, bronze medal for 10 years (**R. Glover.**); National Fire Brigades Association Medal, bronze (2), with two bars 'Ten Years', 'Five Years', 2nd type (**11937 Harry J. Morton.**); with bar 'Ten Years', 2nd type (**10858 Herbert Ward**) mounted on wearing pins, *generally good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Life Saving Awards

559



Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Alfred Durrant, 13th. Decr. 1896.**) with integral top bronze riband buckle, in *Warrington, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £160-£200

R.H.S. Case no.: 28,676: 'Mr. Alfrted Durrant, a Carpenter, at great personal risk, rescued G. Leedham from drowning in the Trent, at Catton, near Burton-on-Trent, on 13 December 1896.'

Sold with the original Royal Humane Society Bestowal Document, dated 15 January 1897, mounted on card.

560



Port of Plymouth Humane Society bronze cross, reverse inscribed, '**Port of Plymouth Humane Society Presented to John Hodge for saving the life of George Pawlby from drowning at Tamar Wharf Devonport Jany. 5th. 1887**', with integral top bronze riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

'Yesterday [5 January 1887] afternoon a boy named George Pawlby, two and a half years old, while playing near Mr. Jame's saw mills at Morice Town, fell into the water. John Hodge, living at 132 Exeter Street, Plymouth, witnessed the accident, and jumping into the water succeeded, after great difficulty, in bringing the child to the shore. To all appearances he was dead, but Police Constable Avery and several quay porters eventually restored animation. The child was then taken home by its mother, and is progressing favourably under medical attention. It was high tide at the time of the mishap.' (*Western Morning News*, 6 January 1887 refers).

Sold with copied research.

Miscellaneous

- 561 Visit of the Prince of Wales to India 1875-76, small silver medalet, 24mm x 21mm, with integral loop for suspension, attached to a Naval cloth sworn lanyard with gilt fittings, *lightly polished, the reverse somewhat worn, nearly very fine* £80-£100

Sold with a small pin badge depicting Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, and an infant Edward VIII; a Rowntree Coronation 1902 presentation chocolate box, complete with chocolate contents; and other ephemera.

- 562 Memorial Plaque (3) (**Albert Edward Ramsbotham; Harry William Lever; Frederick Tindall**) *very fine (3)* £140-£180

Albert Edward Ramsbotham served during the Great War as a Private with the 7th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and was killed in action on 5 July 1917. He is buried in Albuera Cemetery, France.

Harry William Lever served during the Great War as a Corporal with the 4th (Royal Fusiliers) Battalion, London Regiment, and was killed in action on 15 May 1917. He is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

Frederick Tindall, there are two Great War casualties of this name, one served as a Private with 1/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment and was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme. He is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France. The other served as a Private with the 1/4th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment and was killed in action on 9 October 1917. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, France.

Sold with copied entries from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission register, and copied research from *Soldier's Died in the Great War*.

- 563 Memorial Plaque (3) (**Henry Charles Prodehl; Stephanus Andries Nel; Willem Martin van Niekerk**) first in card envelope with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *last drilled at three and nine o'clock, otherwise good very fine (3)* £80-£100

Henry Charles Prodehl served with the 1st South African Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action at the Battle of Delville Wood, Somme, on 17 July 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Stephanus Andries Nel served with the 12th South African Infantry in East Africa, and died on 13 September 1916. He is buried in Dar es Salaam War Cemetery, Tanzania.

Willem Martin van Niekerk served with the 1st South African Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 9 April 1917. He is buried in Point-du-Jour Military Cemetery, Athies, France.

x 564



Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Marquis of Granby Medal 1765.

A circular medals by *T. Pingo*, 36mm, silver, the obverse depicting the laureate head of George III facing right, the reverse featuring a robed and helmeted female standing facing left, holding a spear and palm branch, at her feet an owl and shield, with the legend, 'Praemia Lavdi' above, 'D. M. Granby Mag. Gen. Ord. MDCCLXV', in exergue, *pierced for ring suspension and reverse from rusty die, very fine and very rare* £240-£300



Referenced in *British Historical Medals* 93; *Eimer* 710; *Balmer* R.121 (British) & R.589 (Irish); *Payne* p.196-7

John, Marquis of Granby (1721-70), was the Master-General of Ordnance and Captain of the Cadet Company of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich from 1763 until his death. Prize medals in gold and in silver were instituted in 1765 for award to gentlemen cadets who distinguished themselves. Bronze medals are also known to exist. *Balmer*, in addition, ascribes the same medal to the Irish Ordnance Department which was formed in 1756 and incorporated into the Royal Artillery in 1801.

x 565



A Jamaica Militia Regimental Medal 1822.

An oval engraved medal with engraved edge, 49mm x 42mm, silver, unmarked, with scroll mount, obverse engraved with 'Jamaica' above regimental badge and motto, with 'Militia' below, reverse engraved with '**Presented to James Thomas, of the 3rd Compy. as the Second best shot in the St. Cath's. Regt. of the Militia. Aug. 1822. J. G. Jackson. Col.**', some scratches to naming with poor attempt at obliteration, but still legible, otherwise generally nearly very fine £140-£180

Owing to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the original provenance and manufacture of some early engraved Regimental and Volunteer Medals, this lot is sold as viewed.

566

North-East London Rifle Volunteers Five Years Efficient Medal (2), both 30mm, silver, the first engraved to reverse '**G. H. Money. Lt. Colonel. 1865.**', with contemporary loop and small ring suspension; the second engraved to reverse '**H. Ewart, 1868.**', with clasp for 7 Years Efficient 1870, with ornate suspension and top wearing pin brooch, *minor nicks, very fine*

Four: H. Welch, Fire Brigade

Defence Medal 1939-45; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, with clasp 'Ten Years' (12313 Harold Welch); Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (Harold Welch); together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, bronze, engraved to reverse '21.4.61 Harold Welch', *good very fine* (6) £60-£80

567

Cuminestown Volunteers Medal 1869.

A circular engraved medal with decorated rim, 37mm, silver, obverse engraved with a kneeling Rifleman wear a Glengarry, in the firing position, reverse engraved '**Presented to the Cuminestown Volunteers By W. Taylor, Stanry Knowe. 1879.**', with attractive top mount and loop suspension; together with a large Tank Corps Medal, 70mm, silver, 155.61g, the obverse featuring a Great War tank crossing the battlefield, Regimental crest above, with battle honours on wreath around, the reverse embossed 'Tank Corps France Athletic Meeting', unnamed, in fitted case of issue, *edge bruise to latter, generally good very fine* (2) £70-£90

568



Sunnybrae Kirkmahoe Boer War Tribute Medal.

A circular silver disc held in an elaborate outer silver band, the obverse engraved with a stylised 'JC', the reverse engraved '**Presented to Pte. James Cameron, 3rd. K.O.S.B., by Neighbours & Friends of Sunnybrae Kirkmahoe on his return from South Africa 19th. June 1902**', with top silver riband buckle, *good very fine* £300-£400



A Great War gold memorial locket of Lieutenant R. G. Hunter, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

A fine locket by *Solomon Blanckensee & Son. Ltd.*, 35mm, gold (9ct., 13.92g, hallmarks for Birmingham 1918) with top wearing loop, rose gold to exterior, yellow gold to interior, bearing the Regimental crest of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders engraved to obverse and monogram 'R.G.H.' to reverse, with miniature portrait of the recipient to interior in full officer's dress uniform with tied lock of hair mounted behind glass lunettes, further engraved to interior 'Lieut R. G. Hunter, 7th. A. & S. H. Born 26 Sept. 1892, Fell at Roeux, France, 23 Apl. 1917.', *extremely fine* £300-£400



Robert Gibson Hunter was born in Falkirk on 26 September 1892, the youngest son of iron works founder Robert Hunter of Glenfuir Mansion House, Falkirk. Educated at Morrison's Academy, Crieff, and Edinburgh University, he graduated Master of Arts (1913) and took employment as a law apprentice with Messrs. Miller Thomson and Co., in Edinburgh. A member of the University O.T.C., Hunter began the process of studying for a Bachelor of Law degree in 1914, but this was soon placed on hold upon his appointment to a commission in the 7th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in February 1915.

Posted to France 28 July 1915, Hunter was advanced Lieutenant in 1916 and was killed in action in command of "A" Company, 7th Battalion, on the Western Front. A contemporary newspaper article adds a little more information:

'In a letter to the recipient's mother, his C.O. wrote: "It is with the greatest regret that I have to tell you that your son was killed on the 23rd April 1917 while gallantly leading his Company in the attack. He was doing splendidly, and was proving himself a most capable officer, while his cheery disposition always encouraged the men. We will all feel his loss very much...'

Hunter is buried at Level Crossing Cemetery in the Pas-de-Calais, France. A short while later his mother would hear the news that another son, Captain Archibald Smith Hunter M.C., was killed on 29 August 1918, her third child lost to war following the death of Lieutenant John Hunter during the South African Campaign in 1900.

Sold with a copied photograph of the recipient in military uniform from which the miniature portrait was posthumously modelled.

For the Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to the recipient's brother, see Lot 395.

570 Blackpool Special Constabulary Medal 1914-18, 9 carat gold and enamels, total weight 9.56g, reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1912, 'For Services Rendered', engraved 'Constable 185 P. Long', *good very fine* £80-£100

x571 Marquess of Lorne Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of H.R.H. Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, the reverse with the Lorne coat of arms, *edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £60-£80

John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquess of Lorne (later 9th Duke of Argyll and the son-in-law of Queen Victoria) served as the 4th Governor-General of Canada from November 1878 to October 1883.

x572 Marquess of Lansdowne Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the reverse with the Lansdowne coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquess of Lansdowne served as the 5th Governor-General of Canada from October 1883 to June 1888. He was later Viceroy of India and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

x573 Marquess of Lansdowne Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the reverse with the Lansdowne coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50

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- x 574 Lord Stanley of Preston Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Stanley of Preston, the reverse with the Stanley coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
- Frederick Arthur Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley of Preston** (later 16th Earl of Derby) served as the 6th Governor-General of Canada from June 1888 to September 1893.
-
- x 575 Lord Stanley of Preston Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Stanley of Preston, the reverse with the Stanley coat of arms, *extremely fine* £40-£50
-
- x 576 Earl of Aberdeen Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the reverse with the Aberdeen coat of arms, *minor edge nick, otherwise extremely fine* £60-£80
- John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen** (later 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair) served as the 7th Governor-General of Canada from September 1893 to November 1898.
-
- x 577 Earl of Aberdeen Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the reverse with the Aberdeen coat of arms, *extremely fine* £40-£50
-
- x 578 Earl of Minto Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Minto, the reverse with the Minto coat of arms, *extremely fine* £60-£80
- Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto** served as the 8th Governor-General of Canada from November 1898 to December 1904. He was later Viceroy of India.
-
- x 579 Earl Grey Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Grey, the reverse with the Grey coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
- Albert Henry George Grey, 4th Earl Grey** served as the 9th Governor-General of Canada from December 1904 to October 1911.
-
- x 580 Earl Grey Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Grey, the reverse with the Grey coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50
-
- x 581 H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the reverse with the Connaught coat of arms, silver marks to edge, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
- His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn**, the third son of Queen Victoria, and the brother-in-law of his predecessor the Marquess of Lorne, served as the 10th Governor-General of Canada from October 1911 to November 1916, the only member of the Royal Family to so serve.
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- x 582 H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the reverse with the Connaught coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50
-
- x 583 The Duke of Devonshire Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the reverse with the Devonshire coat of arms, *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50
- Victor Christian William Cavendish, 9th Duke of Devonshire** served as the 11th Governor-General of Canada from November 1916 to August 1921.
-
- x 584 Viscount Byng of Vimy Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Byng, the reverse with the Byng coat of arms, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £60-£80
- Field Marshal Julian Hedworth George Byng, 1st Viscount Byng of Vimy** served as the 12th Governor-General of Canada from August 1921 to October 1926.
-
- x 585 Viscount Byng of Vimy Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Byng, the reverse with the Byng coat of arms, *extremely fine* £40-£50

- x 586 Marquess of Willingdon Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1927, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Willingdon, the reverse with the Willingdon coat of arms, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £60-£80

Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1st Marquess of Willingdon served as the 13th Governor-General of Canada from October 1926 to April 1931. He was later Viceroy of India.

- x 587 Earl of Bessborough Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, silver, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Bessborough, the reverse with the Bessborough coat of arms, silver mark to reverse, *good very fine* £60-£80

Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, 9th Earl of Bessborough served as the 14th Governor-General of Canada from April 1931 to November 1935.

- x 588 Lord Tweedsmuir Governor General of Canada Presentation Medal, 51mm, bronze, the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, the reverse with the Tweedsmuir coat of arms, *good very fine* £40-£50

John Buchan, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir, the well-known author, served as the 15th Governor-General of Canada from November 1935 to February 1940, dying in office.

589 Regimental Medallions.

A good selection of Scottish regimental sporting medallions and fobs including a Highland Light Infantry large silvered coin pattern medallion with regimental insignia, a silver 51st Division Pipe Band competition winner's medallion hallmarked Birmingham 1917, 7th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, (**Piper J. Wilkie 1919**), a King's Own Scottish Borderers, Minden Day Sports medallion 1923, a Scots Guards Tug of War medallion, a Royal Scots Fusiliers boxing medal, a silver King's Own Scottish Borderers with hallmarked Birmingham 1925 Depot Rifle Meeting 1925 medallion, a Lowland Division medallion (1939), a Gordon Highlanders bronze shooting medal, etc., *very good condition (lot)* £70-£90

590 Regimental and Shooting Medallions.

A good selection of regimental and shooting medallions and fobs including a distinguished service five year award from the society of miniature rifle clubs (**Sgt. E. V. Philpott, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards**), a silver Liverpool City Police, shooting award fob hallmarks for London 1927, a silver YMCA shooting award watch fob, with hallmarks for Birmingham 1916 (**M.C. Dick**), Winner open competition, Feb. 1917, a very attractive fob consisting of an enamel shield of a shooter within a wreath, assorted NRA, Astor County Cup. Army Rifle Association, Worcester County Rifle Assoc. Home Guard Match, Lord Roberts shooting medallions, a 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, Bronze, Dublin manufacture, a silver 59th Warwickshire Searchlight Regiment RA, 148 LAA, Gunnery 1944, (**Sjt. A.E. Smith**) with hallmarks for Birmingham 1940, a silver and enamelled 325 Siege Battery RGA France 1917 medallion with hallmarks, a Boxing medallion (**Gdsn. W. Mottram, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards**) on original ribbon, Devonshire Regiment, Royal Tank Corps. Royal Artillery, 2nd Indian Division, Baluchistan District 1938, The King's Medal 1937, Regular Army Fifty. 13th/18th Hussars, The Buffs, Fencing Medal. Dorsetshire Regiment 1934 medallions, etc., *generally very fine (lot)* £60-£80

591 Shooting Medals.

A small selection comprising Rifle Association Medal, 26mm, gold (9ct., 7.73g), attractively engraved to obverse with elephant motif and '**4th. Batt. W. R. Regt. Capt. E. P. Chambers 1909**'; Surrey Rifle Association Medal, silver, 33mm x 52mm, reverse engraved '**Major H. N. A. Hunter D.S.O.**'; Rifle Association Medal, silver, 46mm x 70mm, unnamed; Londonderry Cup, No. 4 APP. Wing, Royal Air Force Medal, silvered, 32mm, reverse engraved '**Shooting R. Toll 1930.**', with small loop suspension; Army Rifle Association Cross, bronze, 25mm, unnamed, *very fine (5)* £120-£160

592 Military Sporting Medallions.

Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force Sports Medallions & Fobs, including a silver hallmarked Birmingham 1917, 'RNAS, TRESCO', '1918' Football League runners up medal in a watch fob design, unnamed in box of issue, a very attractive silver RAF Sports Medallion, hallmarked '1925', with maker's details '*W J D*', with original blue ribbon & spinning gold coloured propeller mounted on a bar, to front, with an RAF badge within a wreath above a blank shield, reverse oak leaf wreath with plain centre, unnamed, a silver North Western Area RAF Athletic Association Medal, unmarked in a period box with makers details of '*David MacGregor 40 George St, Perth*', with a plain wreath to reverse with a Crowned eagle & wreath badge to the front, further, varying sporting medallions including Shooting, Athletics, Football, Badminton etc. a good silver Great War medallion for the Association Cup marked '1917-1918', 1st Brigade, Royal Flying Corps, BEF, France, won by 1st A.A.P, with makers marks for *Fattorini & Son Bradford*, with original blue silk ribbon. Bronze shield medallion of a bomb dropping through a half moon within a wreath, marked to reverse Knockout Cup Winners 205 Group 'FOGGIA' 1944-45, 248 Squadron Cup Winners Dyce '1942' Cpl P Perry bronze football medal, etc. *generally very fine and better (lot)* £70-£90

- 593** Military and civilian medallions.
A good selection on Victorian and Edwardian Military medallions including Army Temperance Association and British Army in India sporting medallions including enamel, white metal and bronze medallions and fobs, a large unmarked silver Army Temperance Medal India, '1897' on a green ribbon, an East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, Extended Order Competition '1903-04' (**Volunteer H Ricketts**), a Minto Fancy Fete Calcutta 1897 bronze five pointed star topped with a King's crown above the city crest, a temperance medal for merit, a Temperance Fidelity Medal, an HRH George Prince of Wales '1905-1906 tour of India Royal tour medallion, etc., together with a good selection of military and civilian medallions and badges including sweetheart badges, rank and collar badges, fobs, etc., including a Fine Woman of Australia issued service badge, numbered (**161010**), in blue enamel and silver, a South African sporting medallion The Barnato Trophy, Winning Team (**Pte G. Cheyne. '1890. 3rd Dragoons**), an RLSS, Life Saving Medal (**S Bunn, Nov 1932**), a Red Cross medallion, an XXX Corps Wartime honours medallion, a Scottish coronation medallion 1902, a pair of General's shoulder rank with crossed baton and swords, etc., *generally good condition (lot)* *£120-£160*
-
- 594** Sporting Medallions.
A good selection of various sporting medallions including a Navy League keep watch bronze medallion/fob, a Plymouth Command W.R.N.S relay team with maker's mark 'Pinches London', an H.M.S. *Gosling* one mile award, an H.M.S. *Emerald* unmarked fob, etc.; and a good selection of various sporting medallions and fobs relating to the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) including several examples including a 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders medal with original ribbon, Regimental insignia to centre, surrounded by battle honours (**G. Allan**), a silver Highland Cyclist Battalion TF Fob, a Regimental badge in sterling silver & enamel (**Sgt's Mess 1914-18**), a Tug of War Medal 1934 (**C Coy Pte Archer**) with regimental insignia, possibly plated silver, and a Great War Sniper's Medallion with regimental badge (**Pte J Younger No 8 Section, 14 Platoon 15th August 1917, France**) *good condition (lot)* *£50-£70*
-
- 595** Badges and Ephemera.
A selection of Auxiliary Territorial Service and Women's Auxiliary Air Force badges and ephemera including a Middle Eastern made ATS cigarette case with an Egyptian scene and large ATS insignia etched to the front, assorted sweetheart badges and lapel pin badges, a boxed Masonic Medal, Dunfermline Lodge, Presented for WW1 service For King & Country (**Bro R.Blyth 1914-1918**), a boxed RAOB medallion for Lord Nelson Lodge with hallmarks for Birmingham 1924 (**Presented William Boucher on becoming Primo**), a silver Police Special Constable one year service medallion, 1914-1919, presented by Glasgow City Corporation (**T.R.Inglis Merville**) with hallmarks for Glasgow 1918 in *Edward & Sons Glasgow* case of issue, a 1928 Murree Brewery Football Cup, Runners up Captain's medallion with original ribbon, a Lucas Tooth Boy's Training Fund 1916 medallion for efficiency, with original ribbon, a box of issue for a WRVS medal, a modern court mounted pair of miniature medals with an Africa General Service Medal, clasp Kenya and a General Service Medal without clasp, a Great War Brass Imperial wound stripe with back fixing, assorted medal ribbon bars, a United States of America Navy Good Conduct Medal post Second War issue, a Seal of the State of Pennsylvania medallion on black ribbon, etc., *generally very good condition (lot)* *£60-£80*
-
- 596** Sweetheart Brooches.
A good selection of Sweetheart Brooches, Pendants etc., relating to the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Air Force, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Canadian Air Force etc., some silver marked 'Sterling', some gold plated, some in white metal & enamel, some carved from aircraft perspex, one carved from bone, *some fixings missing, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* *£60-£80*
-
- 597** Sweetheart Brooches.
A good selection of silver Wing & Brevet Sweetheart Brooches relating to the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Air Force, Fleet Air Arm, Flying School, etc., some marked 'Sterling', an unusual RFC example hallmarked Birmingham '1916', another an unusual possibly early Observer's badge, most with enamel, one with some damage, another with small paste stones set to wings, *generally very good condition and better (lot)* *£140-£180*

598



An 1879 Army List inscribed in memory of Lieutenant E. O. Anstey, 24th Foot, who was killed in action at the Battle of Isandalwana.

A leather bound Army List, February 1879, with contemporary ink inscription 'Wilfred Anstey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, 103 Harley Street, 28 February 1879,' with a further inscription on the following pages 'Edgar Oliphant Anstey my beloved brother was killed at the battle of Isandalwana in South Africa on the 22nd January 1879. We joined our respective regiments at Gibraltar on the 11th April 1873 having been at the Military College at Sandhurst together and previously to that, the Rippin's College at Woolwich studying for the Army. He was born on the 18th March 1851 and was 27 years and ten months when he was gallantly fighting for his country,' *heavy scuffing to cover and spine, some wear, generally good condition*

£120-£160

Edgar Oliphant Anstey was born at Highercombe, South Australia, on 18th March 1851. The third son of George Anstey, a leading Pastoralist and Horticulturalist, in 1854, he settled with his family in England and later attended the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, graduating in 1873. Commissioned into the 24th Foot, he served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion and was killed at the Battle of Isandalwana alongside a group of about 60 men from F Company, who, having withdrawn down Fugitive's Drift, conducted a heroic last stand. His remains were located later that year by his brother and repatriated to England where they were interred in St. John's Church, Woking, Surrey.

599

Lithographic lantern slides.

A set of twelve coloured Lithographic lantern glass slides, 3 1/4 inch square, 'Heroes of the Victoria Cross', each slide individually labelled:

Lieut. Lindsay climbing slopes to attack Russian batteries.

Capt. Bell capturing a Russian gun at Battle of Alma.

Sergt. Ramage dashing to assistance of Trooper.

Sergt. Malone remaining by the side of Capt.

Sergt. Hartigan attacking, unarmed, four natives.

Macpherson charging up a street in Lucknow.

Sergeant R. Wadeson coming to the rescue of Private Farrell.

Lieut. Hart defending a wounded Sowar.

Sergt. Mullane rescues a wounded driver.

Trooper Doogan rescuing Major Brownlow.

Capt. Wilson engaging in single combat with several Arabs.

Sergt. Marshall bringing a wounded officer out of action.

Housed in original *damaged* card box, *crackling to some images, some labels slightly damaged, generally very good condition (12)*

£80-£100

600

Royal Horse Artillery.

A pen and ink drawing by Richard Simkin (1850-1926), 'Consolation', two Royal Horse Artillery soldiers harnessing a team of horses beside a stable block, signature inscribed 'R. Simkin' in block capitals on the lower middle right hand side, with the title together with an extensive inscription relation to a conversation between the men in relation to the preparation of the horses, '417 mm' x '403 mm'; contained in a glazed frame mounted by the Parker Gallery with label to reverse, *very slight foxing, otherwise very good condition*

£120-£160

601

A signed representation of the uniform ribands worn by Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.

A framed representation, comprising of 38 ribands, of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath; The Distinguished Service Order; 1914 Star, with rosette; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; General Service Medal 1918-62 [for Palestine]; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with 8th Army emblem; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; together with the ribands of 24 foreign Orders, Decorations, and Medals, together with a copied faded portrait photograph of the recipient, mounted in a glazed wooden frame, 455mm x 350mm, with the recipient's signature on part of possibly a letterhead 'Montgomery of Alamein, K.G.', signed in blue ink, 'Montgomery of Alamein F.M.', *good condition*

£90-£120

- 602** A Compilation of 20 Cigarette Cards and 4 Silks depicting Irish Regiments.
Issued by Ogden's, John Player & Sons, Phillips, Gallagher, and Wills Cigarettes, a selection of 20 cigarette cards, the majority from the 1920s-30s, depicting Irish Regiments, Soldiers' uniforms; Cap badges and Colours &c.; together with 4 silks, a large central one of 'Ireland', and three of Irish Regiments, attractively mounted in a double-sided glazed display frame, 660mm x 410mm, *some scratches to the frame, good condition* £50-£70
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- 603** Second Award Bar for D.C.M. or M.M., on carriage with both top and bottom lugs, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 604** Renamed and Defective Medals (6): Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (**1067. A/Sgt. E. G. Daniels. K.R.R.C.**) renamed in small impressed capitals; New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated, naming erased; British War and Victory Medals (**2/Lt. E. D. Haller. R. F.C.**) modern re-engraved naming; Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R., modern copy; Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, modern copy; together with German medal for Sudwest Afrika 1904-06, and Polish National Lodge Masonic Jewel, probably silver, reverse engraved "**Presented to Bro. W. C. B. McCaffrey by the Polish National Lodge No. 534 1950**", *generally good condition (8)* £80-£100
-
- 605** Renamed and Defective Medals (4): Military Medal, G.V.R. (1258. C. Threlfall. 1st. Bt. K.O.S.B.); 1914 Star (1258. C. Threlfall. 1st. Bt. K.O.S.B.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1258. C. Threlfall. 1st. Bt. K.O.S.B.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1258. C. Threlfall. 1st. Bt. K.O.S.B.) *all renamed, nearly very fine*
Copy Medal: Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse stamped 'Stg.', *very fine (5)* £120-£160
Christopher Threlfall served as Private 1258, King's Own Scottish Borderers during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 4 June 1915. There is no record of him having been awarded a Military Medal.
-
- 606** Renamed and Defective Medal: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Spartan 3 May 1810 (**John Williams**) renamed in upright serif capitals, *slack suspension, edge bruising and polished, fine* £160-£200
30 clasps issued for this action including Able Seaman John Williams.
-
- 607** Renamed and Defective Medal: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gluckstadt 5 Jan 1814 (**John Hallowes. Vol.**) renamed in upright serif capitals, *nearly very fine* £180-£220
42 clasps issued for Gluckstadt including John Hallowes who is shown as a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Desirée*.
John Hallowes is second son of the late Col. John Hallowes, of Glapwell Hall, co. Derby. This officer entered the Navy, in July, 1803, as Fst.-cl. Vol., on board the *Ranger* 18, Capt. Chas. Coote. That vessel being unfortunately captured by the Rochefort squadron 17 July, 1805, he was sent a prisoner to Verdun, and there detained for a period of nearly five years and a half. On his release in Dec. 1810, he joined the *Helder* 36, Capt. John Serrell, stationed in the Baltic, where, on 10 July, 1811, we find him serving in a boat with the present Lieut. Wm. Henry Dixon at the cutting out of four Danish vessels from under the protection of a 6-gun battery and two gun-boats in Kiøge Bay. In May, 1813, after a brief attachment to the *Ceres* 32, flag-ship at Chatham of Rear-Admiral Thos. Surridge, Mr. Hallowes was invested with the command of No. 5 gun-boat, in which he co-operated with Capt. Arthur Farquhar in an attack made on 30 Nov. following upon the strong batteries that defended Cuxhaven, and in the ensuing and very arduous siege of Glückstadt. Being promoted for the latter service, by commission dated Jan. 1814, he was subsequently appointed, in the capacity of Lieutenant – 28 March, 1814, to the *Pincher* brig, Capt. Jas. Wallis, in the Downs – 7 April, 1815, to the *Redpole* 10, Capt. Edm. Denman, employed off the coasts of France and Holland – 2 June, 1815, to the command, for a short period, of No. 25 gun-boat, again in the Downs – Nov. 1822, to the *Dolphin* Revenue-cutter, of which he retained command until 1826 – and 25 Sept. 1830, 4 April, 1833, and 21 Aug. 1834, as Senior, to the *Wellesley* 74, *Serpent* 16, and *Malabar* 74, Capts. Sam. Campbell Rowley, John Chas. Symonds, and Sir Wm. Augustus Montagu, on the Home, Lisbon, West India, and Mediterranean stations. He was promoted from the latter ship to the rank of Commander 10 Jan. 1837; and afterwards employed as Second-Captain, from 4 Dec. 1841 until the receipt of his Post-commission, bearing date 5 Dec. 1842, of the *St. Vincent* 120, flagship at Portsmouth of Sir Edw. Codrington. He has since been on half-pay. Captain Hallowes married Margaret, only daughter of the late Col. Nich. Ramsay, by whom he has issue seven sons and two daughters.
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- 608** Renamed and Defective Medals (8): Cabul 1842 (**M. Heavy. No.113. 3rd. Troop 1st. Bde. Horse Artillery.**) renamed, fitted with replacement clip and split ring suspension; Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**John Moy, Bombay Horse Arty.**) renamed, fitted with silver clip and silver bar suspension; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, *this a cast copy, planchet only with broken suspension*; Abyssinia 1867 (**1199 R. Rodwell 1st. Battn. 4th. The K.O.R. Regt.**) *planchet only, brooch mounted with small additional loop to reverse*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 *copy* clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**No.2503 Cpl. E. I. Brown. 1st. Ryl. West Kent Regt.**) renamed, Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 *copy* clasp, Johannesburg (**3449 Pte. J. Knott. N. Staff Regt.**) *partially erased and re-engraved, with replacement non-swivel suspension*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse, *naming erased*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, crudely scratched '**2672 Pte. W. Chinn 2 Derby R**' to reverse, *lacking suspension; generally good fine and better*
Copy Medals (2): Victoria Cross; British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, silver, 'Copy' erased, *very fine (10)* £300-£400

609 Renamed and Defective Medals (5): Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2) (**3066 Pte. T. O'Brien. 57th Foot**) *re-engraved naming, suspension claw detached but present*; (**D. Corcoran. R.E.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension repaired and now no longer swivels*; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**3623 Pte A. Bain.1/Cam: Hrs:**) *planchet only, with brooch-mounting to obverse*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**4664 Drmr: D. Sheehan, Leins: Regt.**) *planchet only*; India General Service 1908-35, no clasp (**7177520 Pte. J. Lynch, Leins. R.**) *planchet only; edge bruising and contact marks, generally fine and better* (5) *£140-£180*

610 Renamed and Defective Medal: Crimea 1854-55, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**B.2613. Pte. W. T. Nichols. 2nd N.B.D.**) *renamed in upright serif capitals, defective rivets, one missing, good fine* *£50-£70*

No man of this name found on the roll of the 2nd North British Dragoons (Scots Greys).

611 Renamed and Defective Medals (3): India General Service 1854-95, 2 *copy* clasps, Hazara 1888, Kachin Hills 1892-93, *naming erased and suspension reaffixed*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**68. Pte. W. Hopkinson. 2/Manch: R.**) *suspension reaffixed, with traces of brooch mounting to obverse*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, *naming erased, generally nearly very fine* (3) *£70-£90*

612 Renamed and Defective Medal: Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Wm. Harris, 35th. Regt.**) *traces of brooch mounting to reverse, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£80-£100*

613 Renamed and Defective Medals (5): Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp, unnamed, *fitted with a later non-swivel suspension*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (3), no clasp (**Nurse Rathfelder**) *renamed in engraved capitals*; 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**515 Br. P. H. Botha. Farmers Guard**) *officially impressed naming, rank and unit mostly erased but still discernible*; 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**Pt. G. G. Epstein 5126. K.F.S.**) *renamed in engraved capitals*; Khedive's Star, undated, *with copy suspension and copy Tokar clasp (this detached from suspension), generally good fine and better* (5) *£100-£140*

Sold with copied medal roll for Johannesburg Civil Hospital including Civil Nurse V. Rathfelder.

Miniature Medals

614 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Group Captain D. F. Dennis, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *central medallions missing on both obverse and reverse*, with integral top riband bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar; Air Force Cross, E.II.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine (8)* £140-£180

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2019 (when sold alongside the recipient's full sized awards).

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 May 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'On the afternoon of 21st April, 1943, F/L Dennis was detailed to lead an attack of twelve aircraft on Abbeville marshalling yards. They were intercepted by a large number of enemy fighters over the target, and the fighter escort was soon fully engaged.

F/L Dennis' box of six was singled out for an attack from both stern and ahead simultaneously, with no assistance from our fighters. Three of his formation were shot down, and it was only by his cool headedness, and skill in evasive action, that prevented the complete annihilation of the box of six.

This officer has done an exceptional job of work in this Squadron during his two tours of operations. He has always shown the greatest enthusiasm for operations, and has lead formations with excellent results in the past. It is considered that he is largely responsible for the very high morale and efficiency in the Squadron, in spite of recent fairly heavy casualties.

Covering remarks by Station Commander: 21 Squadron has only recently been transferred to me from Feltwell and my personal knowledge of Flight Lieutenant Dennis's operational record is not yet extensive. I am already convinced, however, that here is an operational leader of the very first class. I feel that the Squadron Commander's citation scarcely indicates, with due emphasis, the exceptional qualities of courage, mature experience and outstanding leadership which have characterised Flight Lieutenant Dennis's long and distinguished operational career. With this background I endorse the recommendation for the immediate award of the D.S.O. for the qualities of leadership displayed in this most recent operation.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 June 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'Whilst on overseas duty engaged on intercepting an enemy convoy moving between Sicily and the North African Coast, this officer showed great daring and skill in attacking both merchant vessels and accompanying naval ships.

On May 1st, when ordered to intercept a merchant vessel of 5,000 tons, he secured hits, which caused the ship to founder. Subsequent reconnaissance confirmed that the vessel was lying on its side below water.

On May 2nd when ordered to intercept a convoy he attacked a Destroyer or Sloop of 1,000 to 1,200 tons, and secured hits on it. A subsequent attack was made on a CANT Z301 Flying Boat, but no damage was observed.

Once again, when on May 7th, he was ordered to intercept a convoy, he secured hits on a merchant vessel of 2,000 to 3,000 tons. The ship took on a list to starboard and emitted much black smoke. This was confirmed by crews of escorting Beaufighters.

On each of these occasions, this officer showed great determination in his attacks, and it is most strongly recommended that he should receive an immediate award.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 27 October 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'W/Cdr. Dennis has now completed over 40 sorties in his present operational tour, including high and low level daylight operations, 'Flower' sorties, and skilful and determined night attacks in connection with the battles of France. He has always placed himself in the forefront of any particularly difficult operation.

On the night of 26th August [1944] it was required to damage as severely as possibly the transporter bridge across the Seine at Rouen. Although it was known that there were 54 light A.A. guns close to this area W/Cdr. Dennis attacked under flares from minimum altitude, and disregarding the opposition led his aircraft in to the bridge, scoring hits with his bombs.

For this daring and skilful attack I recommend him for immediate award of the bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Air Officer Commanding H.Q. No. 2 Group [Basil Embry]: I strongly endorse this recommendation. Wing Commander Dennis carried out a most resolute and successful attack on the transporter bridge across the Seine on the night of 26/27th August, 1944, at Rouen in the face of intense A.A. fire. This was a most hazardous task, well carried out, and he richly deserves immediate recognition. In addition, Wing Commander Dennis, in his third operational tour has commanded his Squadron with marked success. I strongly recommend him for the immediate award of a Bar to the D.F.C.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 13 June 1959.

For a full write-up of the recipient, please see Lot 12 in the Dix Noonan Webb auction of 25 September 2019.

Sold with the recipient's riband bar and original Royal Air Force photographic Identity Card in the rank of Group Captain.

615



The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander S. A. R. Taylor, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan, mounted as originally worn, *very fine* (7) £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2022 (when sold alongside the recipient's full sized awards).

1 of only approximately 20 D.F.C. and Second Award Bar, D.F.M. combinations awarded for the Second World War.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 23 March 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'This officer is on his third operational tour, having completed 60 sorties - 49 of which have been in a Marker Crew, being safely concluded in the Path Finder Force. Flight Lieutenant Taylor's keenness and coolness in facing the enemy has set a high standard of morale in the crew with which he operates, and has helped to a considerable extent in making the crew such a successful one. Never at a loss to overcome difficulties, his steadfastness; determination to give of his best at all times is highly commendable. He possesses courage of a high degree, cheerfulness under all circumstances, and these exceptional qualities have set a high example to the Squadron.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 16 November 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'This Officer has now completed 79 operational sorties, of which 68 have been with the Path Finder Force, all as Visual Bomb Aimer of a Marker Crew. Of a very cheerful disposition, Flight Lieutenant Taylor has always displayed courage, skill and efficiency and great determination in action, often under the most trying and hazardous conditions. His strong devotion to duty and untiring efforts to give of his best have inspired the utmost confidence amongst the rest of his crew.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 10 December 1943.

The official Press Release states: 'Flight Sergeant Taylor is a Bomb Aimer of a crew which has acquired a fine reputation on many operational missions. He has completed sorties over many heavily defended targets, always displaying outstanding determination and coolness. During a recent attack on Hanover, five runs were made over the target area before Flight Sergeant Taylor was satisfied that he had identified the target. Recently while engaged in operations against Mannheim and Kassel, he again made several runs in the face of heavy opposition to ensure accuracy of aim. His behaviour has been exemplary at all times.'

For a full write-up of the recipient, please see Lot 115 in the Dix Noonan Webb auction of 23 March 2022.

Sold with two photographs of recipient in uniform from later life.

616



The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Chief Petty Officer W. G. Chapman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Chief Mechanic, Royal Naval Air Service

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £160-£200

Provenance: Noonans, June 2022 (when sold alongside the recipient's full sized awards).

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917, citation published 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work with the Division since its formation.' Annotated Gazette states 'Gallipoli' and 'France'.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1918:

'He has been a member of a seaplane crew on practically every long-distance patrol. He has taken part with zeal, gallantry, and coolness in numerous engagements with hostile aircraft.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 1 May 1918 and 2 June 1943.

For a full write-up of the recipient, please see Lot 79 in the Noonans auction of 29 June 2022.

Sold with the recipient's Driving Licence; riband bar; a file copy of a letter of testimonial, dated 11 June 1919; and a portrait photograph of the recipient.

617



An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals awarded to a member of the Royal Navy

1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 7 clasps, North Sea 1918, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May 16, North Sea 1915, North Sea 1914, Heligoland 28 Aug 14; Victory Medal 1914-19, mounted as worn with the clasps arranged in reverse order, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

618

Miniature Medals (3): Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria, obverse bust undated; China 1842, obverse bust dated '1848' and fitted with Crimea type suspension; Baltic 1854-55, all fitted with contemporary 'E&E. Emanuel, The Hard, Portsea' silver riband buckles, *all evenly toned, good very fine* (3) £120-£160

619

Miniature Medal: South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879, *good very fine*

£50-£70

620



The mounted East and West Africa 'Lake Nyassa' miniature dress medal worn by Rear-Admiral E. C. Villiers, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Lake Nyassa 1893, of contemporary manufacture, *extremely fine and a scarce clasp* £200-£240

Provenance: Bonhams, Edinburgh, May 2023 (when sold alongside the recipient's full sized award).

Only 29 Lake Nyassa 1893 clasps awarded.

Edward Charles Villiers was born in Blackheath, Kent, on 16 February 1866 and joined the Royal Navy aged 13 on 15 July 1879. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in 1886, he was promoted Lieutenant on 30 June 1890 and commanded the gunboat *Pioneer* in the Lake Nyasa expedition against Chief Makanjira. Placed on the retired list with the rank of Rear-Admiral (Retired) on 23 October 1917, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the 1917 Birthday Honours' List; his only other medallic entitlement was a single British War Medal, and given the dates involved it is probable that he never acquired miniatures of either of these two later awards. He died in Essex on 16 April 1939.

Sold with the original lot label for the sale of this miniature along with the recipient's full sized award at Bonham's, Edinburgh; and copied research.

621

Miniature Medal: British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890, *toned, good very fine* £60-£80



Illustrated full size

A French Royal and Military Order of St. Louis attributed to Général de Brigade Jean-Pierre Piat; a Baron of the Empire and a staunch Bonapartist, he was wounded on five occasions, including at the Battle of Ligny during the Waterloo campaign on 16 June 1815

France, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Knight's breast badge, 42mm x 36mm, gold and enamel, ball finials, with small gold mark to one obverse fleur-de-lys, with original fragmentary riband with bow rosette, contained in brown leather case, *slight enamel damage, good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2016.

Jean-Pierre Piat was born in Paris on 6 June 1774. He entered the army as a 2nd Lieutenant on 10 January 1792 in the 56th Regiment of Infantry - later the 88th Line Infantry demi-brigade. With them he served in the Northern Army during 1792-93 and was wounded in the hand at the battle of Neerwinden, 18 March 1793. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 10 Vendémiaire year II. Served in the wars of Years II-IV with the Army of the Sambre and Meuse. Went to Italy and was appointed Captain of Grenadiers on the field of battle on 26 Ventôse Year V, for his conduct at the passage of the Tagliamento. He then served with the Eastern Army in Egypt. He distinguished himself at the battle of Sedenian, 17 Vendémiaire Year VII and was appointed Battalion Commander on 8 Frimaire Year VII. Piat was wounded in action at Bénéhadi, 19 Germinal Year VII, with a shot to the kidneys, was wounded in the face during the siege of Cairo and received a knee injury at Alexandria, 30 Ventôse Year IX. Returning to France in Year X, the 88th went into garrison in Phalsbourg. On 11 Brumaire Year XII he was appointed Major of the 2nd Line Infantry and was created a Legionnaire of the Legion of Honour.

Piat then served in the campaigns of the Grande Armée during the period Year XIV-1807. Was promoted to an Officer in the Legion of Honour on 15 December 1808 and was advanced to Colonel of the 85th Infantry Regiment on 7 April 1809. With the Grande Armée he served in Russia where he was granted the title of Baron. Served in Saxony during 1813. On 2 April 1813 the Emperor appointed him a Brigadier-General and as such he served in Italy.

Following the first abdication of Napoleon, Piat returned to France in 1814 and on 27 November 1814 he was appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Louis by King Louis XVIII. Notwithstanding his royalist order, he like many others returned fully supported the return of Napoleon as Emperor of France. In 1815 he commanded a brigade in the Girard division of the 2nd Corps and was wounded in action at the battle of Ligny, 16 June 1815. Following the second abdication of the Emperor Piat was placed in the reserve until his retirement on 5 April 1824.

After the July Revolution 1830, he commanded the Var Département; was awarded the Commander Class of the Legion of Honour on 16 November 1832, then commanded the haute-Alpes Département, 1833-37. Then after a period of service with the General Staff he retired once more in August 1836. With the February Revolution 1848 he became active in the support of Prince Louis Napoleon. For his services he was appointed a Grand Officer in the Legion of Honour in 1850 and became a Senator in the Upper House from March 1852. General Piat died in Paris on 12 April 1862.

Sold with the original parchment bestowal document for the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, signed 'Louis' and dated 27 November 1814; together with the booklet, *Some Aspects of the Order of St. Louis and its Insignia*, by Robert J. Sadlek; and copied research.

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- 623** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Civil Division, Commander's neck badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel, French motto, unmarked, with neck riband, *minor red enamel damage to motto around obverse central medallion, and with some damage to a few of the ball finials with commensurate enamel damage to the tips of points of cross, therefore nearly very fine* £60-£80
-
- 624** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Gold Medal of the Order of Leopold II, gilt-bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze, these three mounted on contemporary wearing bar; Civil Decoration for Long Service in the Administration, gilt-bronze; Centenary of National Independence Commemorative Medal; Civil Decoration for Long Service in the Administration, bronze, these three mounted on contemporary wearing bar; Civil Decoration for Long Service, 2nd Class Cross, silver and enamel; Medal to Commemorate the Reign of Albert I, 1909-1934; Order of the Crown, Gold Medal; Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; War Commemorative Medal 1940-45, bronze; Veteran's Cross 1909-1934, gilt, *lacking suspension ring*; National Relief and Food Committee Medal, bronze; together with various miscellaneous World Medals, including those from France, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Zimbabwe, *nearly very fine and better (lot)* £60-£80
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- 625** **Ethiopia, Empire**, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Commander's neck badge, 114mm including ornamentation suspension x 79mm, gilt, of rather crude 'bazaar' manufacture, with neck riband, *good fine* £60-£80
-
- 626** **A French Great War Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre pair awarded to Lieutenant R. Berger, 109th Regiment of Infantry, French Sixth Army, who captured 18 Germans on the Western Front whilst under 'very violent' machine gun fire**
France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel; Croix de Guerre, bronze, with bronze palm and star, mounted from period continental wearing pins in large glazed frame, with original French Army Citation for the Croix de Guerre, approx. 58cm x 47cm (framed), *blue enamel loss to first, nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
- The official citation for the Croix de Guerre, as recommended by General Paul A. M. Maistre, French XI Army, reads (in French):
 'Monsieur René Berger, Lieutenant 109th Regiment of Infantry.
 During the fighting from October 24th to 25th 1917, he demonstrated the finest military qualities of bravery. He co-operated in the capture of 17 Germans and 1 officer, whom he interrogated on the very line of combat and was subjected to very violent machine gun fire. He was able to immediately provide the reconnaissance commander with important information, which enabled him to successfully carry out the mission entrusted to him as a very young officer, hard working and brilliant from all points of view. 12 December 1917.'
-
- 627** **Germany, Hannover**, Waterloo Medal 1815, silver, unnamed, fitted with silver clip and ring suspension, *very fine* £160-£200
-
- 628** **Germany, Hanseatic States**, Hanseatic Cross, silver and enamel, with tower central medallion for Hamburg, *very fine*
Spain, Franco Period, Volunteers Medal for the Spanish Blue Division in Russia 1941, silvered with 'Iron Cross' centre, with integral top gilt riband bar, in *J. Saz, Madrid*, card box of issue, *good very fine*
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class breast badge, 3rd '1985' type, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '6155485', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, with award booklet; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type breast badge, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1604133', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, *very fine (4)* £80-£100



Illustrated full size

A rare Knight's breast badge of the Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit awarded to Captain Sir Francis Le Hunt, Royal Navy

Italy, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit, Knight's breast badge, gold and enamels, circa 1814, original ribbon, *nearly extremely fine and a very rare piece of insignia* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Bonhams, April 2014, from a family source with note (no longer present) stating presented to Captain Francis Le Hunte, Royal Navy.

The Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit was instituted by His Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth on 1 April 1800, the first recipient being Vice-Admiral Horation Nelson, K.B., Duke of Bronte. At first it consisted only of two Classes, Grand Crosses and Commanders but, on 25 July 1810, His Majesty added to it, Knights, as a third Class, the lesser cross to be worn suspended from the button-hole of the cape of the coat, with a ribbon, one third part narrower in breadth than that of the Commanders. Carlisle's *Foreign Orders of Knighthood*, of 1839, lists all the British recipients - 9 of the Grand Cross, including Nelson, Exmouth and Wellington; 18 Commanders, and 14 Knights.

Francis Le Hunte, of Artramont, County Wexford, entered the Royal Naval Academy on 1 November 1800, and, after a course of more than four years' study at that institution, embarked, 18 April 1805, as a Volunteer, on board the *Nemesis* 28, Captain Philip Somerville, stationed in the Channel, where, from September 1806 to April 1808, he cruised as Master's Mate in the *Narcissus* 32, Captain Charles Malcolm. The next nine months were employed by this officer in the *Pallas* 32, Captain George Erasmus Seymour, on the coast of Spain.

In July 1811, exactly two years after he had passed his examination, he received, with the rank of Acting-Lieutenant, an appointment to the Sicilian flotilla at Messina. His confirmation took place 26 September following, and, on 15 February 1813, we find him serving on shore in command of a party of seamen, and co-operating with the troops under Brigadier Hall (Captain Robert Hall, R.N., and a Brigadier in the Army of King Ferdinand, died 7 February 1818), in an attack upon a strong body of the enemy, consisting of a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, located at Pietra Nera, on the Calabrian coast. On that occasion he stormed and carried, in a very gallant style, several obstinately defended batteries, and by his exemplary conduct attracted as well the admiration of the Brigadier as the observation both of soldiers and sailors. The enemy at Pietra Nera had upwards of 150 men killed and wounded, and 163 taken prisoners. The loss to the British was very trifling (*Vide Gazette* 1813 p. 726).

He was afterwards sent with a division of gun-boats to guard the island of Ponza; and in March and April 1814, being attached to the expedition against Genoa and its dependencies, he particularly distinguished himself by his gallant and able conduct at the reduction of the enemy's forts in the Gulf of Spezia (*Vide Gazette* 1814 p. 984).

During the short war of 1815, Commander Le Hunte, who had been advanced to that rank on 15 June in the preceding year, was selected to serve in the river Scheldt with a brigade of seamen under the orders of Captain Charles Napier. After the overthrow of Napoleon he assumed command, 20 June 1815, of the *Erebus* 16, and retained it, in the Downs, until 4 September following. He was advanced to Captain on the Retired List on 1 July 1851, and died at Atramont House in October 1859.

Japan, Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, Sixth Class breast badge, 67mm including paulownia flowers x 46mm, silver and enamel, with red cabochon in centre, with original ribbon with hook and eye suspension, in *slightly damaged* rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class breast badge, 43mm, silver and enamel, with lapel rosette, in original case of issue, *minor damage to top ray on first, this very fine; the second extremely fine (2)* £80-£100



Illustrated full size

Portugal, Kingdom, Order of the Tower and Sword, a fine quality and early Knight's breast badge, 1st type (1808-32), with tower and ring suspension, 42mm, gold and enamels, *one finial slightly bent and minor enamel damage, most noticeably to reverse central medallion, otherwise good very fine* *£4,000-£5,000*



The Rhodesia General Service Medal, with Silver Pick Commendation, awarded to Captain J. A. Q. Vos, 2nd Battalion, Rhodesian African Rifles - who initially commanded 1 Platoon, 'A' Company, under Major André Dennison, and whom after countless successful contacts with enemy 'terrorists' went on to be Dennison's Second-in-Command - under the call-sign 'Sunray Minor'

Rhodesia, General Service Medal, with Silver Pick Commendation on riband (Lt. J. A. Q. Vos) mounted as worn, *edge nicks, nearly very fine* *£300-£400*

Jean Vos joined the newly-raised 2nd Battalion, Rhodesian African Rifles, 1 October 1975, and was appointed Officer Commanding of 1 Platoon, 'A' Company. Major André Dennison (ex S.A.S.) commanded 'A' Company, which comprised of three platoons or 'call-signs' formed at Methuen Barracks, Bulawayo.

The war against guerilla incursions by the communist-backed Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), operating from bases in Mozambique, Zambia, and Botswana, was three years' old, and was far from being a conflict between blacks and whites. Black volunteers accounted for about 80% of the Rhodesian Government Security Forces, and 2 RAR was a black battalion officered by whites. Generally the night belonged to the guerillas. During the day the Rhodesian forces usually had the upper hand, especially after the organisation of Fire Force units, air-mobile troops, which could be alerted by ground patrols and swiftly deployed to cut off and wipe out specific terrorist gangs. It was as a Fire Force commander between September 1976 and June 1979 that Dennison was to excel. The potency of Dennison's Fire Force, which initially consisted of a command helicopter, the 'K-Car', and three others, 'G-Cars', carrying sticks of four men each, supported by a fixed wing ground attack aircraft carrying napalm or the dreaded 'Golf bomb', was increased after March 1977 with the addition of a Dakota, or 'Paradak', carrying, in 'A' Company's case, sixteen African paratroopers who specialised in jumping into the battle zone from dangerously low altitudes. Many of the Dakotas dated from the Second World War, and when Dennison parachuted, which seemingly he did at every opportunity, he liked to be the first man into action. Vos, who was later to become Dennison's Second in Command, is mentioned throughout *The War Diaries of André Dennison* by J. R. T. Wood, and as taking part in numerous contacts in the book *Masoda*, by A. Binda.

On 18 March, during 'A' Company's second deployment (17 March - 20 April 1976), Vos's men accounted for 'A' Company's '1st Kills' during the deployment. Dennison describes the contact which took place in the south east operational area, 'Thrasher', thus:

'The Company deployed to Chikwedzira Dip, a District Commissioner's rest camp in eastern Matibi 2, and before we had even taken over from 'B' Company, 1 Platoon had to take over a follow-up from elements of our old friends 5 Indep Company. Within ten minutes of arriving by helicopter in the Naivaswa Camp area, Gona-re-Zhou [game reserve], Lt. Vos had a contact with seven CTs. No blood was shed on either side and a day long follow up ensued. In the late afternoon (18 March) 1 Platoon contacted four terrorists, killing two. Major Dennison was in the K-Car (pilot Baldy Baldwin) and the [helicopter] gunner failed to score on the two CTs who broke and ran. They had better luck and managed [when firing back] to sever the fuel line of one of the G-Cars with a lucky shot. The helicopter crash-landed and was a total write-off but the pilot and tech escaped with comparatively minor injuries.'

Vos was posted to the 81mm Mortar Platoon in May 1976, despite this he was still on hand if required by Dennison. This was very much the case during 'A' Company's sixth deployment (23 September - 4 November 1976), as Dennison relates:

'On 13 October we were recalled to Buffalo Range [the airfield at Chiredzi] to take over Fire Force. 3 Platoon were deployed into the Humani Ranch area and the other two platoons provided three first wave sticks [i.e. the first troops to be transported into each action by the helicopters] and six follow-up sticks [or second wave]. On 14 October a member of the Selous Scouts on leave reported to Zaka police station that fourteen CTs were feeding at his kraal on the Chiredzi River, eight kilometres south of Zaka. The first wave flew into Zaka by helicopter and the other sticks were lifted in by Dakota. With the African Selous Scout as guide the choppers flew in but unfortunately over-shot the target, giving the CTs a few minutes warning. A tracker stick led by Lt. Jean Vos, on loan for the occasion, was put down and almost immediately came under heavy close range fire from a group of CTs in the river bed. Sgt. Muardi shot and killed one and the stick went to ground as the others were deployed. For the next four hours the contact ground on. Two CTs broke across the river and were engaged and missed by the K-Car, and others had obviously broken east away from the river before contact began. The early sticks were mortared in the initial stages, and the angle of entry of an unexploded bomb indicated quite clearly that it was fired from way outside the contact area.'

At the end of October, Vos commanded four 81 mm mortar crews during Operation *Mardon* - a concerted attack on ZANLA camps in Mozambique. Vos returned to the command of 1 Platoon and was rewarded for his services in this position with a Commendation during 'A' Company's twelfth deployment in September 1977. He advanced to Second-in-Command of 'A' Company in March 1978, and was promoted Captain in August the same year.

During 'A' Company's nineteenth deployment (5 September - 17 October 1978), 'Captain Vos took the K-Car and Major Dennison went with *Vulture One*. The K-Car gunner did some good work, immobilising, but not killing three CTs, and the sweep killed them and a further three.' (bid)

Sold with a copy of *The War Diaries of André Dennison*, by J. R. T. Wood, in which Vos is pictured.

633 **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Vladimir, Military Division, Fourth Class breast badge, 42mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, gold marks and kokoshnik marks to ring suspension, *suspension slight loose, generally good very fine* £700-£900

634



Russia, Empire, Order of St. Stanislas, Civil Division, Third Class breast badge, by *Keibel, St. Petersburg*, 39mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and mark on reverse, gold mark on suspension ring, lacking riband, *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

635 **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class, 3rd 1985 type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '3473270', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '3545436', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Medal for Combat Service, 2nd type, silver and enamel, unnumbered; Medal for the 100th Anniversary of Lenin's Birth, civilian issue, gilt; Medal for the Defence of Leningrad, bronze; Medal for the Defence of Moscow, bronze; *copy* Medal for the Defence of the Caucasus, bronze; Medal for the Liberation of Warsaw, bronze; Medal for the Capture of Koenigsberg, bronze; Medal for the Capture of Berlin, bronze; Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, bronze (2); Medal for Victory over Japan 1945, bronze; Medal for a Veteran of Labour, silvered; Jubilee Medal for the 60th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-78, bronze (2); Jubilee Medal for the 70th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-88, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-65, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85, bronze (2); **Russia**, Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-95, bronze; together with a small lapel badge, *generally very fine and better* (21) £200-£240

636



United States of America, West Indies Naval Campaign Medal 1898 (Sampson Medal), reverse exergue 'Santiago de Cuba May 31' (**John A. Gustafsen. Q.M. 2C.**) engraved naming, complete with top U.S.S. New Orleans riband bar and three engagement clasps, all for Santiago, the reverses engraved 'June 6.', 'June 14.', and 'June 16.', last fitted with reverse brooch pin for wearing, *good very fine* £200-£240

637 A Collection of National Aeronautics and Space Administration Medals

United States of America, N.A.S.A. Distinguished Public Service Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Outstanding Leadership Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Exceptional Service Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Exceptional Public Service Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Exceptional Bravery Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Exceptional Scientific Achievement Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Exceptional Technological Achievement Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Equal Employment Opportunity Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Exceptional Administrative Achievement Medal, gilt; N.A.S.A. Space Flight Medal, gilt, all unnamed, *all in unissued condition (10)* £120-£160

x 638



Zanzibar, Sultanate, Order of the Exalted (Wisam Al Aliyeh), Second Class breast Star, 85mm, silver and enamel, Sultan Ali bin Hamood issue, unmarked, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, in *Elkington, London*, fitted and embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine, rare* £3,000-£5,000

639 Four: Sergeant C. M. M. Gudo, Zimbabwe Police

Zimbabwe, Independence Medal 1980 (17570); Ten Year Service Medal (14153 PO C. M. M. Gudo); **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (14153 Sgt. Gudo.); Police Long Service Medal (14153 Sgt. Gudo) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £60-£80

640 Miscellaneous World Medals

A miscellaneous selection, including a Great War Austrian Bravery Medal, Karl I, 'Fortitudini', silver; a Prussian Alsen Cross, bronze; a German South Africa Campaign Medal, bronze; a German Commemorative Medal for the Spanish Volunteer Division in Russia, white metal; a German Second World War Infantry Badge in bronze; a Women's Relief Corps Badge, bronze; and a Spanish Alfonso XIII Medal, bronze; together with silver parachute wings; two cased medallions; and other unofficial medals, *generally very fine (lot)* £80-£100

641 Miscellaneous World Medals.

A miscellaneous selection, including a Japanese Red Cross Medal, with Rosette on riband; a Kuwaiti Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991; a Polish Order of Polonia Restituta, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; various United States of America Medals; and a Venezuelan Order of Merit in Work, 2nd Class, *generally very fine (8)* £70-£90

Sold with a Royal Military Police Centenary March Medal 1877-1977.

The Keith Hook Collection of Badges, Buttons and Shoulder Titles

-
- 642** Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.
A good selection of Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Buttons, Cloth Arm Badges, Shoulder Titles, Buttons, Cap & Collar Badges circa 1901-67, over two cards, including a 1901 Officer's Silver hallmarked cap badge, a 1908 Officer's example Silver gilded cap badge with typical 'S' silver mark to rear, a pre 1950's Senior NCO's Arm Badge in white metal with three lugs, similar examples to a Corporal and Lance Corporal, several different examples of the post 1950 pattern in metal, and examples of bullion badges for other Non Commissioned Officer ranks, some scarce, *generally very good condition* (56) £300-£400
-
- 643** Shropshire Yeomanry.
A good selection of Shropshire Yeomanry Badges, Buttons and Shoulder Titles on one card, circa 1900-67, including a including a rare and very fine example of an Edwardian Officer's Field Service Cap Badge in Bullion circa 1900, a 1947 Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry example and Queen's crown example omitting 'Yeomanry' within the scroll, a Non Commissioned Officer's full gilded Arm Badge circa 1901, a 1939-45 white metal example, assorted cloth & anodised examples circa 1960's, a very fine Kings crown Officer's fully gilded Cap Badge with lugs, assorted Service Dress examples in Bronze, circa 1908-50, etc., *generally very good condition* (58) £500-£700
-
- 644** Ayrshire Yeomanry.
A good selection of Ayrshire Yeomanry Badges, Buttons and Shoulder Titles, circa 1900-65, one card, including an excellent Imperial Yeomanry Officer's magnificent silver and gilded Cap Badge 1901-16, an Officer's Silver & gilded Cap Badge with Collar Badges in fire gilt and frosted silver, a similar Senior Non Commissioned Officer's pattern in gilding metal brass with matching Collar Badges. Ayrshire Imperial Yeomanry Shoulder Titles circa 1901-08, Shoulder Titles 1908-34, a matching pair of Officer's Full Dress Bullion Collar Badges, etc., *excellent condition* (52) £500-£700
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- 645** Cheshire Yeomanry.
A good selection of Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry and Cheshire Yeomanry Badges, Buttons and Shoulder Titles on two cards, circa 1901-67, including examples of Officer's and Other Ranks Imperial Yeomanry Cap Badges, a Cheshire Yeomanry undress white metal badge 1908-16, a Cheshire Yeomanry Service Dress Badge in brass 1908-16, an Imperial Yeomanry Senior Non Commissioned Officer's Arm Badge, an Other Ranks Slouch Hat Badge with one loop and a short blade, an excellent Imperial Yeomanry Officer's Silver and gilded badge with two long lugs, an Imperial Yeomanry Officer's Service Dress Badge with three lugs, a Yeomanry Officer's Badge with Silver & gilded blades, a Yeomanry Officer's Silver & gilded Badge 1939-, a Silver hallmarked Officer's Blue Patrols Collar insignia dated 1934, with other very good quality Badges, Buttons and Shoulder Titles, *some lugs missing, generally very good condition and better* (50) £500-£700
-
- 646** Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.
A good selection of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Badges, Buttons and Shoulder Titles, circa 1897-1967 on one card, including Cap Badges, Collar Badges, Shoulder Titles, Buttons and Arm Badges, including one Hallmarked Silver dated 1897, a late Victorian senior Non Commissioned Officer's Arm Badge, a slightly later gilded metal example, an Other Ranks Slouch Hat Badge, 12 assorted Shoulder Titles, one pair for wear on the shoulder chains, a superb example of a Duke of Lancaster's Own Imperial Yeomanry cap badge in gilding metal, an Other Ranks Forage Cap Badge in gilding metal, etc., *generally very good condition and better* (54) £400-£500
-
- 647** Loyal Suffolk Hussars.
A good selection of Loyal Suffolk Hussars Cap Badges, Collar Badges, Arm Badges, Shoulder Titles & Buttons, circa 1901-61 on two cards, including a very rare and unusual example of an Officer's Cap Badge in Silver & gilt, well made with a mistaken date of 1795 below the castle, an Other Ranks version in brass, an Officer's Boss Badge with a black cord Boss with a very fine gilded castle, scroll & date, an excellent *Firmin, London*, maker's marks die struck Fire Gilded Officer's Cap Badge, a Senior Non Commissioned Officer's Arm Badge 1913, a good Officer's fully gilded one lug & single blade Cap or Slouch Hat Badge 1900, an Other Ranks economy example with gilding metal on a slider, etc., *some lugs missing, generally very good condition* (50) £500-£700
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648 Lothians and Border Horse.

A good selection of Lothians and Berwickshire Imperial Yeomanry and Lothians and Border Horse, Badges, Collar Badges, Arm Insignia, Shoulder Titles and Buttons circa 1901-56 on one card including Officer's, Senior Non Commissioned Officer's and Other Ranks Badges, an Officer's Bullion Service Dress Cap Badge on blue backing, circa 1939, an Officer's Bullion Forage Cap Badge 1901-14, a Pouch Badge, gilding metal circa 1901-14, a Senior Non Commissioned Officer's Full Dress Arm Badge 1901-14, an excellent Piper's Bonnet badge 1947-56 obtained directly by the vendor from the Quarter Master's store in 1955, an Officer's Service Dress Badge 1908-10, an Other Ranks Badge on slider, etc., *generally very good condition (29)* £400-£500

649 Scottish Horse.

A good selection of Scottish Horse (British) Badges and Buttons, circa 1903-55 on one card, with various Officer and Other Ranks Badges, Shoulder Titles, Buttons, Cap & Pouch Badges and Arm Badges. Brass cut shoulder titles, a large brass/gilding metal slouch hat badge with lugs, a white metal bonnet badge, Officer's and Other Ranks Pouch Badges, the first gilded on posts, the second with brass lugs north & south. Senior Non Commissioned Officer's Arm Badge with cloth backing, several Officer's and Other Ranks cap badges in Bronze, gilding metal, silver plate, white metal, etc, 37 badges, 14 buttons, *generally very good condition (51)* £400-£500



A Household Cavalry Officer's 1847 Pattern Helmet.

A fine example, the silvered skull complete with gilt overlays, the frontal plate of Rococo pattern of gilt crowned shield with laurel wreaths, to the centre silvered beaded cut star with Garter motto in gilt on blue enamel ground with silvered St. George's cross on a red enamel ground, regulation pattern side ornaments, velvet leather lined chin chain, standard pattern plume base and holder with correct horse hair plume with large rose finial, velvet lined chin chain, inner sweat band and silk lining complete, very good condition

£1,200-£1,600



A 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers Officer's Lance Cap.

A fine example c.1901-10, black leather body with French grey melton cloth mortar board top with diagonal gilt bullion wire cord and on the corners, the frontal plate gilt back plate with silvered crowned Royal Arms, laurel wreath and crossed lances, below battle honour 'Khartoum' with VRI Cypher, gilt bullion stitched peak with ornate lions head side bosses, gilt bullion plume boss with E.VII.R. Cypher, *plume holder absent and red silk lining replaced, otherwise very good condition* £1,200-£1,600



Queens Own Regiment of Worcestershire Yeomanry Officer's Helmet c.1852-70.

A fine quality example, black leather skull with silver plated fittings, pierced comb, the frontal plate gilt bearing crowned lion oval with 'Queens Own Regiment', 'VR' cypher and 'Worcestershire Yeomanry', with laurel sprays, the plate mounted on silvered back plate, complete with leather backed chin chain, to the side lion head ornaments, original white over red horse hair plume with gilt rose finial, leather lining, silver cap band detached on one side, minor service wear to leather skull, *good condition* £1,000-£1,400

Irish Guards Field Officer's Dress Cap.

A good quality Field Officer's Dress Cap, black cloth bearing a white metal and enamelled Irish Guards Officer's cap badge and fitted with narrow leather chin strap gilt and white metal Queen's crown buttons to each side, with bullion weaved peak, maker's marks for *Herbert Johnson, 38 New Bond Street, London*, with owner's initials 'EGH' stamped in gold inside, some staining to bullion peak and leather sweat band, in card box with typed address label '*Major E. G. Horabin, etc.*', *usual signs of wear, generally very good condition* £100-£140

x 654



17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot, Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1825-43.

A very good example, the matted gilt back plate with burnished edges, centred with a gilded tiger standing upon a scroll with the battle honour 'Hindoostan', mounted on a crowned silver cut star, with numerals 'XVII' also in silver below, complete with two hooks and two studs to the reverse, leather backing now absent, *excellent condition* £600-£800

Note: Parkyn describes the plate as having gilt numerals, page 124, illustration 173.

x 655



20th (East Devon) Regiment of Foot Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate, c.1844-55.

A good example, the rectangular gilt seeded plate with a burnished rim, with gilded mounted crown and laurel wreath with the numerals 'XX' centred, complete with two hooks and two studs to the reverse, *good condition, possibly re-gilded* £400-£500

x 656



90th Perthshire Light Infantry Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1825-37.

A good example, the rectangular gilt smooth black plate with silver fittings centred with a strung bugle horn about the roman numerals 'XC' all within a crowned garter belt, with regimental title 'Perthshire Light Infantry' above a half wreath of Thistles, Shamrocks & Roses to the sides, and below twisted around a roman twin axe headed Fasces, complete with two hooks and two studs to the reverse, *overlay slightly rubbed, little gilding remaining to back plate, otherwise very good condition* £600-£800

x 657



A Jamaica Militia Other Ranks Shoulder Belt Plate.

A scarce Jamaica Militia Other Ranks Shoulder Belt Plate, cast brass, engraved with regimental insignia with 'Jamaica' above an alligator upon a torse, with the numerals '1803' below, with hook and both studs to the reverse side, *although dug, still in good condition and scarce* £380-£460

x 658

A Jamaica Militia Other Ranks Shoulder Belt Plate.

A scarce Jamaica Militia Other Ranks Shoulder Belt Plate, cast brass, engraved with regimental insignia with 'Jamaica' above an alligator upon a torse, with the numerals '1803' below, *reverse hook and both studs missing leaving three holes through plate, some verdigris, although dug, still in fair condition and scarce* £180-£220

x 659

Jamaica Militia Other Ranks Pouch Belt Plates.

Two Jamaica Militia Other Ranks Pouch Belt Plates, cast brass stars with regimental details engraved, 'Jamaica' over an alligator upon a torse, above the numerals '1803', *both with slight bends to their rays, the first with all back fixings although two are missing their lugs, the second with one back fixing missing a lug, and another complete back fixing missing, although in dug condition, still in reasonable condition and scarce (2)* £200-£240

660

Sword.

A scarce Honourable Artillery Company Non Commissioned Officer's sword, pre. 1855, unmarked blade with an urn shaped pommel, with HAC grenade insignia on one shell guard, *wear to leather part of scabbard consummate with age, good condition, scarce* £300-£400

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

661

Military Truncheon.

A Queen Elizabeth II era Royal Military Police hardwood Truncheon complete with a leather wrist strap. embossed with a regimental badge and 'Royal Military Police' along one side. Possibly a presentation piece as this issue was withdrawn in the late 1990's, overall length approximately 38 cm, *excellent condition* £50-£70

662

Police Truncheon.

A large Georgian lightweight example with a painted Georgian crown above G R., overall length approximately 47 cm, *wear consummate with age, good condition* £40-£50

663

Police Truncheon.

A heavy hardwood Victorian Police Officer's Truncheon complete with leather wrist strap, with a large polychrome crown above a gothic V.R. and a three colour band of white, green & black, overall length approximately 46 cm, *wear consummate with age, very good condition* £60-£80

664

Police Truncheon.

A large hardwood Victoria era polychrome Police Truncheon with V. R. above a crown and the city arms of Nottingham with division number '59' below with maker's mark to base of grip 'Parker, 233 Holborn', overall length approximately 44 cm, *wear consummate with age, fair condition* £50-£70

-
- 665** An 11th Hussars Guidon.
A good example, Queen Elizabeth II, double sided, 312mm x 196mm with a fringe approx. 24mm and of 'swallow-tail' format, the red ground with a regimental badge in the centre surmounted with a Queen's crown, with battle honours and regimental badges and titles to side and below, *slightly faded on one side, very good condition* £70-£90
-
- 666** An Inns of Court and City Yeomanry Guidon.
A good example, Queen Elizabeth II, 315mm x 212mm with a fringe approx. 27mm and of 'swallow-tail' format, the red ground with a regimental badge, surmounted with a Queen's crown, in the centre, with battle honours to side and below, *somewhat faded, otherwise very good condition* £70-£90
-
- 667** Guards Division Badges.
Two Guards Division Regimental Sergeant Major's cloth Sleeve Badges, Queen's crown, Dress Order with Bullion Wire, and Service Order; Two Coldstream Guards Warrant Officer's and Colour Sergeant's Sleeve Badges, Dress Order with Bullion Wire, one King's crown, the other Queen's crown; Two Irish Guards Warrant Officer's and Colour Sergeant's Sleeve Badges, Dress Order with Bullion Wire, one King's crown, the other Queen's crown; Two Red Coldstream Guards Bearskin plumes, one 210mm, the other 180mm, *some signs of wear, generally very fine (8)* £200-£240
-
- 668** Coldstream Guards Forage Cap Badges.
A Coldstream Guards Officer's Forage Cap Badge, white metal and gilding finish, with enamels, multi part construction, together with two Coldstream Guards Warrant Officer's Forage Cap Badges, one converted with brooch pin on reverse, white metal and gilding finish, with enamels, multi part construction, *very good condition (3)* £70-£90
-
- 669** Irish Guards Officer's Forage Cap Badges.
Two Irish Guards Officer's Forage Cap Badges, white metal and gilding finish, with enamels, multi part construction, *very good condition (2)* £60-£80
-
- 670** Cap Badges.
A selection of Royal Marine Artillery Broderick Cap devices, a flaming grenade, circa 1894-1921 *excellent unworn condition (4)* £60-£80
-
- 671** Cap Badges.
A good selection of Yeomanry and London Regiment Cap Badges over two cards including Post Office Rifles, Middlesex Volunteer Regiment, Artists Rifles, City Of London (Sharpshooters) Yeomanry, 25th (County of London) Battalion, Westminster Dragoons Territorial Yeomanry, 19th County of London, Finsbury Rifles, 3rd County of London (Sharpshooters) Yeomanry, Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, Inns of Court OTC, 10th (County of London) Battalion, Post Office Rifles, 20th Battalion, 12th County of London (The Rangers), 23rd Battalion, etc., *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise generally good condition (60)* £180-£220
-
- 672** Cap Badges.
A good selection of QEII Cap Badges including Mercian Regiment, Staffordshire Regiment, Queen's Royal Hussars, Royal Welsh Regiment, Light Infantry, Royal Dragoon Guards, Special Air Service Regiment, Northumberland Fusiliers, etc., *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise very good condition (23)* £40-£50
-
- 673** Cap and Collar Badges.
A good selection of British military Cap and Collar Badges including several Victorian King's Royal Rifle Corps examples, 60th Rifles, etc. (16), Control Commission Germany, gilded and brass Badges, Church Lad's Brigade, etc., *some re-strikes, generally good condition (31)* £120-£160
-
- 674** Headress and Collar Badges.
A selection of Royal Air Force Officer's, Warrant Officer's & Other Ranks Headress Badges and Collar Badges including King's & Queen's crown examples, a Chaplain's Cap Badge, a Royal Air Force Other Ranks Second War Badge in plastic, a Great War Royal Flying Corps Badge in Brass, a 1930's Royal Air Force Other Rank's example, a Royal Air Force Medical Officer's Badge, circa 1918, *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise generally good condition (25)* £90-£120

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- 675** Cap and Collar Badges.
A very good selection of Canadian military Badges over three cards including N02 Construction Battalion, 31st, 44th, 48th Highlanders, 75th, 109th, 126th, 134th, 139th, 148th Overseas Battalions plus many more, 4th CMRR, Canadian Forestry Corps, Collar Badges including some matched pairs and many singles including Cameron Highlanders of Canada (pair), 48th Highlanders Of Canada (pair) Bronze, Canadian Cyclist Battalion gilding metal, Loyal Edmonton Regiment gilding metal, Depot Battalion Nova Scotia Regiment (pair), etc., *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise very good condition (76)* £380-£460
-
- 676** Military Head Dress Badges.
A very good selection of Victorian & early Edwardian British Army Other Rank's Head Dress Badges, Cap Badges including Cheshire Regiment, West Riding Regiment, Army Ordnance Department, Somerset Light Infantry, Grenadier Guards (3), King's Own Scottish Borderers, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (2), Royal Engineers (2), Sherwood Foresters, Highland Light Infantry, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Essex Regiment (2), Welsh Regiment (2), Leicestershire Regiment (2), Royal West Kent Regiment (4), Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Royal Sussex Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment, East Yorkshire Regiment, Border Regiment, Royal Berkshire Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders (2), Norfolk Regiment, Yorkshire Regiment, North Staffordshire Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, Manchester Regiment, Royal Scots, Coldstream Guards, with Helmet Plates including Royal Scots (Home Service) (2), 17th Lancers (2), 9th Lancers, 10th Royal Hussars, Royal Home Counties Reserve Regiment, etc., *very good condition (lot)* £260-£300
-
- 677** Head Dress Insignia and Buttons.
A selection of South African Edwardian and Victorian Head Dress Insignia including a South African Republic 'Oranje Vrystaats Artillerie' Copper Slouch Hat Plate pre 1900 pattern, a South African Republic, 'Oranje Vrystaats Artillerie' Brass Helmet Plate pre 1900 pattern *with re-enforced posts*, a South African Constabulary Slouch Hat Badge without rosette pre 1902 pattern, a Transvaal Republic 'Staats Artillerie' pair of officer's collar badges circa 1874-1901, assorted Buttons including Transvaal Artillerie, OVSS other ranks, etc., *some lugs missing, otherwise generally condition and better (10)* £240-£280
-
- 678** Collar Badges.
A very good selection of pairs of Victorian & Edwardian British Army Other Rank's Collar Insignia including silvered SNCO's Gordon Highlanders (2), North Staffordshire Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders gilded, a scarce gilded King's Light Infantry 1881-1882 pattern, Royal Irish Fusiliers pre 1882 pattern, Loyal Regiment 1882-1894 pattern gilded, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) (2), Queens Own Cameron Highlanders, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Coronets, 36th Herefordshire 1873-1882 pattern, Worcestershire Regiment 1891 pattern gilded, Green Howards, post 1881 pattern, gilded, Royal Warwickshire Regiment 1894 pattern white metal, Suffolk Regiment pre 1902 pattern gilded, The Buffs gilded, Norfolk Regiment gilded, Sherwood Foresters pre 1902 pattern gilded, East Yorkshire Regiment, Gloucester Regiment white metal, Lancashire Fusiliers brass (2), Lancashire Fusiliers Volunteers in white metal, etc., *very good condition (lot)* £240-£280
-
- 679** Collar Badges, Badges, Buttons and Rank Insignia.
A good selection of Victorian & Edwardian Other Rank's British Army Collar Badges and British and Commonwealth Badges, Buttons and Rank insignia including Territorial Other Rank's Badges, including South Staffordshire Regiment (2). Royal Berkshire Regiment (2), Royal Scots Fusiliers, Royal Army Medical Corps (2), 9th Lancers, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry (2), Northumberland Fusiliers (4), Essex Regiment (2), Lancashire Fusiliers, West Riding Regiment (2), Leinster Regiment (2), Somerset Light Infantry (2), Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2), a Royal Artillery Cap Badge with slider, Royal Artillery large cannons (2), Victorian Band Badges, a matching pair of Victorian Canadian Collar Badges, assorted Crowns, Pips and Buttons, A King's (Liverpool) Regiment Officer's Badge in silver and gilt, a Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Sporrán Badge, etc., *some mismatched pairs and fixings missing, generally good condition and better (lot)* £80-£100
-
- 680** Collar Badges.
An excellent pair of gilded New South Wales Regiment pre Federation Collar Badges with Victorian crowns, *excellent condition (2)* £40-£50
-
- 681** Miscellaneous British Cavalry Shoulder Titles.
A good selection of British Cavalry Shoulder Titles including 17/21st Lancers, 15/19th Hussars, 14/20th Hussars, 4/7th Dragoon Guards, 16/5th Lancers, 13/18th Hussars, Royal Horse Artillery, 10th Hussars, 11th Hussars, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, Royal Scots Greys, 7th Hussars, 3rd Dragoon Guards, King's Dragoon Guards, The Royals, 3/6th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, 5th Dragoon Guards, etc., *some pairs, some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise generally good condition (64)* £120-£160

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- 682** Shoulder Titles.
A good selection of British Shoulder Titles over three cards including Royal Marines Light Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Scottish Horse, Somerset Light Infantry, Royal Army Pay Corps, Durham Light Infantry, Worcestershire Regiment, Army Service Corps, Staffordshire Regiment, Royal Marines Fleet Volunteer Reserve (Pair), Highland Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, West Yorkshire Regiment, Devonshire Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, Royal Defence Corps, Royal Sussex Regiment, King's (Liverpool) Regiment, Royal Marines, Cheshire Regiment, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, East Yorkshire Regiment, etc., *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise generally good condition* £80-£100
-
- 683** Shoulder Titles.
A good selection of British Army Great War and earlier Shoulder Titles including Border Regiment, North Staffordshire Regiment, Derbyshire Regiment, Oxfordshire Regiment, Gloucestershire Regiment, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Northamptonshire Regiment, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Gordon Highlands, East Kent (Bufs) Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, Wiltshire Regiment, Yorkshire Regiment, Cornwall Light Infantry scarce, North Lancashire Regiment pre 1907 pattern 'S', etc., *some hexagonal lugs, very good condition (18)* £110-£150
-
- 684** Mine Clearance Service Cuff Badge.
A Mine Clearance Service metal cuff badge, complete with reverse lugs, *good condition* £50-£70
-
- 685** Royal Flying Corps Insignia and Button.
A good selection of Royal Flying Corps Insignia comprising of an original very fine tailor's example of a Pilot's qualification wing in fine cream and brown cotton, an Other Ranks' original text book cloth issue shoulder title, 'Royal Flying Corps' in white capital cotton letters on a black background, an original four bladed propeller & star worn above the three rank chevrons of a Sergeant denoting the rank of Flight Sergeant, all in white and brown cotton on a khaki backing, a Royal Flying Corps other ranks scarce full size brass button, much rarer than the officer's version as many other ranks wore the general service button, *all with signs of wear, some cloth badges with signs of having been very carefully removed from uniforms, one with a small moth nip on the khaki backing, generally very good condition, scarce (4)* £240-£280
-
- 686** Royal Air Force Insignia.
A good selection of Second War Royal Air Force Insignia, including an Observer's Brevet good Second War flat example possibly pre war, an RAF officer's pre Second War cap badge, J. R. Gaunt pattern unmarked, with a metal wreath & eagle on an ornate red velvet background and a jewelled and enamelled Crown, a Pilot's original, scarce half size qualification Foreign Volunteer's wing, USA eagle squadron etc., a Pilot's qualification wings, flat, fine cotton, standard ten feather pattern, in mint unworn condition and an Air Sea Rescue cloth badge, *the last two possible reproductions, otherwise generally very good condition with signs of wear (5)* £180-£220
-
- 687** Divisional Cloth Insignia.
A selection of Great War Division Cloth Insignia from the United Kingdom comprising 33rd Division, a felt white 'double three' domino piece sewn to an oblong of black material; 34th Division, a black & white checker board, printed on cotton; and 37th Division, a yellow horseshoe sewn to khaki cloth backing material, *a few slight moth holes, some fraying, otherwise generally very good condition (3)* £140-£180
-
- 688** Divisional Cloth Insignia.
A selection of Great War Division Cloth Insignia from the United Kingdom comprising 38th (Welsh) Infantry Division, a red dragon embroidered onto black cloth; 40th Division, a gold bantam cock, behind a gold edged rhombus with a central gold & green acorn, two leaves attached, embroidered to cloth; and 55th (West Lancashire) Division, a red rose of Lancashire and green seven leaved stem embroidered to khaki cloth circle, *a few slight moth holes, some fraying, otherwise generally very good condition (3)* £140-£180
-
- 689** Divisional Cloth Insignia.
A selection of Great War Division Cloth Insignia from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, comprising 16th Irish Division, a green three leaved shamrock embroidered directly to a khaki cloth circle; 51st (Highland) Division, a black square with black letters 'HD' embroidered within a white red trimmed circle, *this example possibly a copy*; 52nd (Lowland) Division, a large black 'L' with Scottish national shield embroidered to a khaki rectangle; United States of America 42nd (Rainbow) Division, a red, yellow and navy blue three striped rainbow embroidered to khaki; and 26th (Yankee) Division, a black 'Y' and 'D' embroidered to khaki, *a few slight moth holes, some fraying, otherwise generally very good condition (5)* £140-£180
-

- 690 Cloth Insignia.
A good selection of mainly cloth insignia, with mixed metal insignia, including United Kingdom, United States of America, Poland, etc. Second War period and later, including: Royal Armoured Corps, Shoulder Title; Poland, Shoulder Title with bullion letters to red cloth; two Royal Engineers Second War Khaki epaulette slides; a Reconnaissance Corps embroidered Shoulder Title; Royal Armoured Corps Shoulder Title; Royal Air Force Observer's Badge; Parachute Wings (these Post War); Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineer's Aircraft Technician Badge; West Yorkshire Regimental Blazer Badge, etc., *some moth holes, some copies, some enamel damage, generally very good condition (lot)* £40-£50
-
- 691 Regimental Valise Plates.
A selection of British Army Valise plates including early Coldstream Guards (2), Worcestershire Regiment with four lugs, a Victorian West Kent Regiment die struck example with four folding plates to the reverse, *generally very good condition (4)* £60-£100
-
- 692 Royal Company of Archers.
A Royal Company of Archers, Queen Elizabeth II Sash Badge, Queens Crown, gilding and green enamel, 'Queen's Body Guard Scotland', with motto 'Nemo. Me. Impune. Lacesset', multi part construction; Royal Company of Archers, Victorian Sword Knot, with faded bullion tassels below a velvet bullion embroidered 'VR' cypher, with a bullion thistle to reverse, *some fading, generally very good condition (2)* £140-£180
-
- 693 A German Weimar Republic Period Friekorps Schlageter Badge.
A good example of the second type oval badge, by *Paul Küst, Berlin*, silvered-bronze, with three Bars, 'Spartakus 1919/23', 'O/Schlesien 1921', and 'N.S.D.A.P. 1922/23', with pin-back suspension and maker's name to reverse, *good condition* £160-£200

694



Binoculars.

A pair of Second War German Kriegsmarine U-Boat binoculars, light green finished casing, rubber eyepieces and objective lenses, the optics are clear but the rubber is deteriorating and therefore, unable to remove to inspect markings without risk of damage, they are probably the standard 7 x 50, lacking leather neck strap, *general signs of wear, as indicated above, otherwise good condition* £900-£1,200

- 695 Miscellaneous British Victorian, Military Buttons.
A good selection of Victorian Officer's and Other Ranks including Officer's Suffolk Regiment (4), Foot Regiments, 3rd Foot, 15th Foot, 16th Foot, 17th Foot, 21st Foot, 23rd Foot, 41st Foot, 42nd Foot, 48th Foot, 71st Foot, assorted Volunteer and Militia units, etc., assorted sizes, some duplicates, *generally good condition and better (56)* £160-£200

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- 696** Buttons.
A good selection of Victorian British Buttons over two cards including mostly Officer's examples Varying sizes, including Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, East Kent (The Buffs) Regiment, King's Own Scottish Borderers, East Surrey Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Medical Staff, Royal Engineers, Essex Regiment, Dorsetshire Regiment, Grenadier Guards, Highland Light Infantry, Royal Scots, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), etc., assorted sizes, some mufti, some mounted, some duplicates, *generally good condition and better* (108) £200-£240
-
- 697** Buttons.
A good selection of military Buttons over two cards, including Maritime Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Royal Army Chaplain's Department, General Officers, Cork Rifle Volunteers, Royal Wiltshire Militia, Machine Gun Corps, 1st Leicestershire Volunteer Battalion, Georgian Flat Artillery, Essex Artillery Volunteers, Grenadier Guards pewter variations, Officer's Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, etc., some duplicates, *generally good condition and better* (86) £120-£160
-
- 698** Buttons.
A good selection of Canadian military Buttons, including 48th Highlanders, Canadian Highlanders of Canada, Seaforth Cadets Vancouver, Carleton & York Regiment, Toronto Scottish, 1st 'A' Queen's Rangers. 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Nova Scotia Militia, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Canadian Engineers, 1st Grenadier Guards Canada, Lincoln Welland Regiment, 104th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, 46th (South Saskatchewan) Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, British Columbia Regiment, etc., assorted sizes, some duplicates, *generally good condition and better* (63) £40-£50
-
- 699** Buttons.
A good selection of mostly Victorian and Edwardian Officer's and Other Ranks British Yeomanry and London Regiment Buttons including 7th (City of London) Battalion London Regiment, 13th (Kensington) Battalion, London Regiment, London Scottish Volunteers, 14th (London Scottish) Battalion London Regiment, London Irish Rifles, 19th (St. Pancras) Battalion County of London Regiment, 28th (Artists Rifles) Battalion London Regiment, City of London (Rough Riders) Yeomanry, Westminster Dragoons, etc., assorted sizes, some duplicates, *generally good condition* (89) £40-£50
-
- 700** Buttons.
A good selection of mostly Victorian and Edwardian Officer's and Other Ranks Commonwealth Buttons across three cards including examples from India, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Africa, Singapore, etc., including Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Natal Engineer Corps, Ceylon Mounted Rifles, Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, 7th Rajputs, 15th Punjabis, Penang Volunteers, Tanganyika Territory, Kimberly Regiment, King's African Rifles, Transvaal Scottish Volunteers, 8th Transvaal Scottish, Prince Alfred's Guard, Transvaal Town Police, Singapura, etc., some mounted, assorted sizes, some duplicates, *generally good condition and better* (188) £140-£180
-

End of Sale



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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
9 OCTOBER 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

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Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
9 OCTOBER 2024

If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid, please write '+1' next to the relevant bid

LOT NO.	£ BID	LOT NO.	£ BID	LOT NO.	£ BID

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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.

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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.

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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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