

NOONANS
MAYFAIR

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

9 APRIL 2025 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 44

THE RARE SECOND WORLD WAR
D.F.C. AND C.G.M. GROUP OF SIX
AWARDED TO LANCASTER PILOT
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT E. S. ELLIS, R.A.F.V.R.

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE

9 APRIL 2025 AT 10AM

VIEWINGS

STRICTLY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
3 AND 4 APRIL 10AM-4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING

7 APRIL 10AM-4PM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 9 APRIL 2025 AT 10AM

| | |
|--|---------|
| SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS | 1-25 |
| GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY | 26-88 |
| CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS | 89-274 |
| SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS | 275-496 |
| A SMALL COLLECTION OF BRONZE ISSUE CAMPAIGN MEDALS | 497-509 |
| CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS | 510-514 |
| LONG SERVICE MEDALS | 515-540 |
| LIFE SAVING AWARDS | 541-550 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 551-572 |
| MINIATURE MEDALS | 573-575 |
| WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS | 576-582 |
| MILITARIA | 583-590 |

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 14 MAY 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 16 JULY 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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Europe's Largest Independent Medal Bourse

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

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

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as a service to the medal collecting community.

The popular Britannia curry will be available from the canteen!

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Single Orders and Decorations

1



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's, neck badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London, fitted with later silver-gilt oak leaf suspension ring, *some chipping to both green enamel wreaths, otherwise good very fine* £1,600-£2,000

2



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's, breast badge, gold and enamels, with gold swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, circa 1870-87, in a later *Garrard & Co.* fitted case of issue, *this scuffed, minor enamel chips to both central medallions, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

3

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '97', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £180-£220

Sold with copied *London Gazette* entry referring to appointments following the King's cruise to the Mediterranean, and an original letter from the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, dated 28 March 1968, confirming that this particular award was issued to Mr. John Avis, Chief of the Continental Department, South Eastern and Chatham Railway, on 4 May 1905.

4

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Military) Commander's 2nd type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on miniature-width neck riband, housed in a 1st type *Garrard, London*, fitted case, *extremely fine* £200-£240

- 5 Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1917, unnamed as issued, on original investiture pin, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with a *slightly larger than usual* related miniature award, *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800
- 6 Second Award Bar for the Distinguished Service Cross, undated, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £200-£240
- 7 Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine* £400-£500
- 8 Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* £800-£1,000
- 9 **A Great War A.R.R.C. attributed to Miss Jessie Gunn, Sister-in-Charge, Handsworth Auxiliary Hospital, Birmingham**
 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, the inside silk lining inscribed 'Jessie Gunn 1918', *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
 A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918: Miss Jessie Gunn, Sister i/c, Handsworth Aux. Hospl., Birmingham.
Miss Jessie Gunn served as Sister-in-Charge of the Handsworth Auxiliary Hospital, Birmingham, from March 1917 to January 1919.
 Sold with copied research but with no original documentation.
- 10 **A Great War A.R.R.C. attributed to Miss Kate Synge, Sister-in-Charge, Furzedown Auxiliary Hospital, Limsfield**
 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
 A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 6 August 1919: Miss Kate Synge, Matron, Furzedown Auxiliary Hospital, Limsfield.
Miss Kate Synge served as Sister-in-Charge of the Furzedown Auxiliary Hospital, Limsfield, Surrey, from September 1915 to December 1918.
 Sold with named War Office enclosure; a letter to the recipient congratulating her on the award of the A.R.R.C., from F. Edward Norris, County Director and Secretary, Surrey Branch, British Red Cross and Order of St. John, dated 8 August 1919; and copied research.
- 11 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, pre-1926 set of insignia by *H. T. Lamb*, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver and enamel, the star fitted with gold pin for wearing, complete with neck cravat in its fitted case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £200-£240
- 12 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, post-1936 set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver and enamel, the star fitted with gold pin for wearing, complete with neck cravat in its fitted case of issue, *minor chips to centres of badge and painted repair to one point of star, otherwise good very fine (2)* £200-£240
- 13 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Dame of Grace, post-1936 set of insignia, comprising breast badge mounted on bow and star, silver and enamel, the star fitted with gold pin for wearing, in its fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £260-£300

14



The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lady of Justice, 18 carat gold and enamel breast badge, the angles embellished with Lions and Unicorns, by *Phillips Bros & Son*, stamped '18' with maker's mark 'AP', mounted on bow in its fitted case of issue, *extremely fine and very scarce* £600-£800

- 15 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (Brother's) neck badge (2), silver and enamel, both with heraldic beasts in angles, first with both full and miniature width ribands, the second with short section of riband for display purposes, both in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140
- 16 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (Sister's) shoulder badge (2), silver and enamel, both with heraldic beasts in angles, both on lady's bow riband, the first in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100
- 17 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (Sister's) shoulder badge (2), silver and enamel, both with heraldic beasts in angles, both on lady's bow riband, both in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100
- 18 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge (3), 1st type (1926-36), silver, with heraldic beasts in angles, in case of issue; 2nd type (1936-) (2), silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, both in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100
- 19 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (3), Officer's (Brother's), breast badge, burnished silver, stamped with maker's mark 'AP', in its *Phillips Bros. & Son* fitted case of issue; another, also in burnished silver, in its *Carrington & Co* fitted case of issue; Serving Sister's breast badge, wartime skeletal issue in silver, mounted on bow in case of issue, *extremely fine* (3) £100-£140
Insignia was made by *Phillips Bros. & Son* of London until 1895, when *Carringtons & Co* of London took over until sometime just before or during the Great War.
- 20 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (2), Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, *traces of lacquer to second, otherwise very fine* (2) £60-£80
- 21 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's) shoulder badge (3), 1st type (1926-36), silver, with heraldic beasts in angles, on lady's bow riband, in case of issue; 2nd type (1936-) (2), silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, both on lady's bow ribands (one an Honorary award), one in *Spink, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100
- 22 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (5), Serving Brother's breast badge (4), 1st type (1892-1939) (3), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, all in cases of issue; 4th type (1948-74), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background; Serving Sister's shoulder badge, 1st type (1892-1939), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, on lady's bow riband, in cases of issue, *good very fine and better* (5) £100-£140
- 23 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, 6th type (1984-91), silvered white metal cross with heraldic beasts in angles; Serving Sister's shoulder badge (2), 4th type (1974-84), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background, on lady's bow riband; 7th type (1991-), Rhodium cross with heraldic beasts in angles, on lady's bow riband, *small test mark to first, good very fine (lot)* £70-£90
Sold with various unofficial insignia; and four empty cases of issue.
- 24 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's, 1st type breast badge, silver and enamel, by *Carrington & Co*, circa 1900, the reverse engraved '**Agnes Mary Mrs Mumby**', mounted on bow in its *Carrington & Co* fitted case of issue; together with related bronze re-examination cross (No. 9975 Agnes M. Mumby) *the first with light chipping to white enamel, otherwise good very fine and scarce, the second nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140
- 25 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Honorary Associate, Female pattern breast badge in burnished silver, the angles embellished with Lions and Unicorns, by *Phillips Bros & Son*, stamped maker's mark 'AP', mounted on bow in its fitted case of issue, *extremely fine and scarce* £140-£180

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

26



An inter-War George Cross (converted E.G.M.), Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Warrant Officer T. P. McTeague, Royal Air Force, late Royal Irish Rifles, who was awarded the E.G.M. for his gallantry in rescuing the future Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine from the freezing sea after he had crashed off the Isle of Sheppey on 10 December 1928

George Cross (No. 346415 Cpl. Thomas Patrick Mc.Teague, R.A.F. 12th. April 1929.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8722 L.Cpl. T. P. Mc.Teague. 2/R. Ir: Rif:); War Medal 1939-45, in Air Ministry card box of issue, addressed to 'T. P. McTeague, Esq., 64 Clifton Street, Belfast, N. Ireland.', *the DCM with edge bruising, polished and worn, this good fine; the GC and War Medal extremely fine (3)* £12,000-£16,000



E.G.M. *London Gazette* 12 April 1929: 346415 Corporal Thomas Patrick McTeague, D.C.M., Royal Air Force (in a joint citation with Flying Officer Walter Anderson, Royal Air Force).

'Pilot Officer H. A. Constantine while flying an aeroplane off Leysdown on 10 December 1928, crashed into the sea, about 200 yards from the shore. Corporal McTeague and Flying Officer Anderson immediately entered the sea from the shore and swam to his assistance. The weather was bitterly cold; an on-shore wind was blowing and the sea was fairly rough. Constantine, fully clothed and suffering from injuries and shock, commenced to swim ashore, but was in a state of collapse when the first swimmer (McTeague) reached him. McTeague, though exhausted himself, supported him until the arrival of Anderson, and Constantine was then brought to safety (this involved swimming for a distance of about 100 yards) by their combined efforts. The extremely prompt and timely action of Anderson and McTeague, and the gallantry and persistence they displayed, undoubtedly saved the life of Constantine.'

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack he displayed the greatest dash and initiative, and by rushing forward when any signs of resistance were offered he put to flight and captured at least two parties of the enemy. After reaching the objective he carried an important message back to battalion headquarters, and whilst crossing the enemy barrage he was wounded. He delivered his message safely, however, returned at once to his company, and remained on duty doing excellent and gallant work for the remainder of the operation. He refused to have his wound dressed until afterwards.'



Thomas Patrick McTeague was born in Belfast on 2 October 1893, and following the outbreak of the Great War attested for the Royal Irish Rifles, serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 September 1914 (entitled to a 1914 Star trio). Promoted Corporal, for his gallantry in 1917 he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Demobilised following the cessation of hostilities, McTeague subsequently enlisted in the Royal Air Force in 1921, and served throughout the 1920s in the Middle East; amongst his Commanding Officers were the future Marshals of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder and Sir Arthur Harris. As an air-gunner in twin engine bi-planes he later told how he would lean out of the aircraft in order to drop small 5lb bombs by hand onto the insurgents on the ground (*One Step Further*, by Marion Hebblethwaite refers).

Subsequently posted to the Royal Air Force's Armament and Gunner School on the Isle of Sheppey, McTeague was awarded the Empire Gallantry Medal for his part in rescuing Pilot Officer H. A. Constantine [later Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.], after he had crashed into the sea off Leysdown on 10 December 1928. He was invested with his Empire Gallantry Medal by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later H.M. King Edward VIII) at St. James's Palace on 9 July 1929, and subsequently with the George Cross by H.M. King George VI at Buckingham Palace on 23 September 1941. Returning to Belfast, McTeague was promoted Sergeant and was stationed at R.A.F. Aldergrove, seeing further service during the Second World War as a Recruiting Sergeant in Belfast. His final posting was as a Warrant Officer at R.A.F. Abingdon. He died in Belfast on 28 February 1961.

Sold with a group photograph featuring the recipient.

Note: The recipient's Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was sold by Spink in April 2009. The location of his 1914 Star trio and 1953 Coronation Medal is unknown.





A Great War 'Mesopotamia operations' C.M.G. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, Indian State Railways, who served as Director of Railways, Mesopotamia during the Great War, was Mentioned in Despatches, and subsequently died in Jersey during the German Occupation in August 1942

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, converted for neck wear, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue (the case originally designed to hold a breast badge, but with a new insert for a neck badge); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. H. White.); Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, the reverse engraved 'Capt. J. H. White, 2/24th. N.W. Ry. Bn. I.D.F.', with integral top brooch bar, in case of issue, *extremely fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917:

'For services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Field in Mesopotamia.'

John Henry White was born on 17 February 1868 and was educated at Coopers Hill College and the Royal Indian Engineer College. He entered the Public Works Department of India as an Assistant Engineer on 1 October 1891, and was appointed Superintending Engineer, North West Railway in September 1914. Having initially joined the Burma Railway Volunteer Corps as a Lieutenant on 21 July 1899, and promoted Captain, North West Railway Volunteers on 24 October 1902, he served during the Great War as a temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, Special List, from 25 May 1916, whilst simultaneously holding the appointment of Director of Railways, Mesopotamia, from April 1916; consequently, he was in command of the Railways during part of the Mesopotamia campaign, where the railways played a key role in supporting and supplying the field army. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917), and was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Post-War, White served as Officiating Agent, East Bengal Railways, and Chief Engineer, India State Railways, from December 1919, and was awarded the Indian Volunteer Forces Decoration on 14 July 1923. He retired in August 1923, and subsequently moved to Jersey. Following the occupation of the Channel Islands during the Second World War he refused to evacuate the Islands, and died in Jersey whilst under German Occupation on 27 August 1942.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'North Africa operations' C.B.E. group of nine awarded to Brigadier L. F. Heard, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre for his services in North West Europe, and subsequently served as Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the Queen, 1954-57

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *DS & S* case of issue; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Lieut. L. F. Heard. R. E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1939, with bronze palm on riband, mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (9)* £600-£800

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North West Europe.'

The original Recommendation for the French Croix de Guerre states: 'This officer has been General Staff Officer First Class at 21 Army Group Headquarters since its formation. He is an extremely capable Staff Officer with a unique knowledge of staff duties and of the organisation of the Army. His services have been extremely valuable during the planning and execution of the operations for the liberation of France, and he has never failed to give off his best in spite of the pressure of work which has been acute during the period under a view.'

Leonard Ferguson Heard was born on 30 October 1903 and was educated at Shrewsbury School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 29 August 1923, and saw active service on the North West Frontier of India as a Staff Captain, R.E., attached Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners. Advanced Major on 29 August 1940, he saw further service during the Second World War, both in North Africa, for which services he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and subsequently in command of 23rd Assault Group, Royal Engineers, in North West Europe, for which services he was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre with palm.

Promoted Colonel in 1947, and Brigadier in 1949, Heard was appointed Aide-de-Camp to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II on 30 December 1953, relinquishing the appointment on his retirement on 21 April 1957. He was lucky to survive a train crash in 1959 when his car was struck by the Belfast to Londonderry express train at 65 miles per hour, whilst he was driving across an unmanned level crossing; the force of impact somersaulted the diesel engine off the track and derailed several carriages, but remarkably both he and all the passengers on the train survived virtually unscathed. He was subsequently sued by the Ulster Transport Authority. Advanced Honorary Major-General on the Retired List, he was appointed High Sheriff of County Londonderry for the year 1964, and also served as a Justice of the Peace. He died on 8 April 1976.

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



A Second War 'Civil Defence' C.B.E. and Great War St John Life Saving group of six awarded to Captain Frederick Hall, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the Silver Medal of the Order of St. John for his gallantry and devotion to duty during the bombing of the Brigade's Hospital at Etaples, 31 May 1918

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. Hall. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. Hall); Life Saving Medal of the Order of St John, silver (Presented to Capt. Frederick Hall. R.A.M.C. 1918) *good very fine (6)* £500-£700

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943: Frederick Hall, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health to the Lancashire County Council. For services to Civil Defence. C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943: Frederick Hall, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health to the Lancashire County Council. For services to Civil Defence.

Fredrick Hall served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded the Silver Life Saving Medal of the Order of St. John for his gallantry and devotion to duty during the bombing of the Brigade's Hospital at Etaples on 31 May 1918. *The Knights of St. John in the British Empire*, by E. J. King gives the following account:

'In May, 1918, occurred those incidents so disgraceful to the honour of the German Army which perhaps caused more indignation in England than anything else during the war, the bombing of the hospitals at Etaples. The reasons for this action, which was grossly offensive to the conscience of the civilised world, are not even yet clearly understood. Presumably it was not due to sheer brutality, as was at one time supposed. In that case it must have formed part of a deliberate policy of reprisals for some imaginary or accidental injury, or else it must have been due to honest accident, owing to certain Army depots being in that neighbourhood. But the latter is an explanation extremely difficult, if not impossible, to believe. Whatever the causes may have been, on the night of May 19th German aircraft arrived over the Hospital and dropped a few bombs, doing a certain amount of damage. But this was only a foretaste of the wrath to come, and eleven days later, on the night of May 31st, a most determined attack with bombs and machine-guns was made upon the buildings. One ward received a direct hit and was blown to pieces, six wards were reduced to ruins, and three others were severely damaged. Sister Baines, four orderlies, and eleven patients were killed outright, whilst two doctors, five sisters, and many orderlies and patients were wounded.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the way in which the Hospital Staff carried out their duties during that terrible night; no more can be said than that it was worthy of the highest traditions of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In recognition of the gallantry of their conduct, His Royal Highness the Grand Prior conferred the gold medal of the Order for saving life upon Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Trimble, of whom it was said that during the bombardments "he was constantly passing through the various departments and entrenchments of the Hospital, encouraging the patients and personnel and directing operations. It was largely due to the fact that he displayed such coolness and disregard for his personal safety that so many escaped injury and that no panic occurred". The silver medal was conferred upon two of the medical officers, Captain Frederick Hall and Captain William Wilson, "in recognition of their gallantry, devotion to duty and saving life on the occasion of air raids on the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital at Etaples". The bronze medal was conferred for the same reasons upon three medical officers, nine other ranks, and one patient.'



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Langdon, King's Liverpool Regiment, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I. D. oak leaves (Major F. J. Langdon); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Sudan 1899, Gedid (Capt. F. J. Langdon, The King's (L'pool) Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with silver star emblem on riband, mounted court-style for display in this order, *good very fine* (5) £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Woodliffe Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1900 (Pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa; battle of Gedid); 11 December 1917; 1 January 1918.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.

Francis John Langdon was born on 18 August 1873, at Clifton, Bristol. He was educated at Waymouth College and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in 3/4th King's (Liverpool) Regiment (Militia) on 17 October 1891, becoming Lieutenant in April 1893. He transferred to a commission in the 1st King's Liverpool Regiment at the end of that year. He was attached to the Egyptian Army from March 1899 to March 1901, and held the rank of Bimbashi with XIIIth Sudanese under Maxse Bey, taking part in the pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa in 1899 and at the battle of Gedid (Um Debeykarat).

Langdon returned to the King's Liverpool Regiment in March 1901, retired in April 1910 and was transferred to Reserve of Officers. Mobilised in September 1914 to the 11th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, he transferred to the Army Service Corps in November 1914 and raised the 21st Divisional Train which he commanded until 7 December 1914.

Langdon was employed on Staff Duties from 23 January 1915 to 20 December 1918, being appointed D.A.Q.M.G. to the 62nd Division. Promoted to Major in January 1916, he served in France and Belgium from 2 January 1917 to 11 November 1918. He was appointed A.Q.M.G. to 7 Corps on 22 September 1918, and held a temporary appointment to H.Q. 4th Army as Liaison Officer with II American Corps in October 1918. In December 1918 he went to Base H.Q. at Havre as temporary Lieutenant-Colonel when A.Q.M.G., and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 May 1919, transferring to the unemployed list the following day.

Sold with copied research.



An inter-War 'North West Frontier of India Operations 1930-31' O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Colonel V. C. Cassidy, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1930; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. V. C. Cassidy.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Capt. V. C. Cassidy, S. & T.C.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for wear, *lacquered, good very fine* (8) *£300-£400*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 26 June 1931:

'For valuable services rendered in the field in connection with military operations on the North-West Frontier of India during the period 23 April to 12 September 1930.'

Vivian Clemons Cassidy was commissioned into the Indian Army and served during the Great War as a Captain in the Supply and Transport Corps, attached South Persia Rifles, in South Persia from 27 July 1917 to 26 July 1918. Reverting to the Indian Army Service Corps, he saw further service in Waziristan, and then on the North West Frontier of India 1930-31, being appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for his service in the latter conflict.



A post-War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. McLelland, Royal Artillery, later Chairman, Gloucestershire County Council

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Major W. A. McLelland, R.A.) *surname partially officially corrected*; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1950, with Second G.V.I.R. Award Bar, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (7)* £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 June 1985: Lieutenant-Colonel William Alfred McLelland, T.D., D.L., lately Chairman, Gloucester County Council

William Alfred McLelland was commissioned into the Royal Artillery (Territorial Force), and served during the latter stages of the Second World War in Italy, and then with 571 Independent Mobile Battery in post-War Palestine. Awarded the Efficiency Decoration and a Additional Award Bar in 1950 (*London Gazette* 209 June 1950), he was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 23 December 1953. In civilian life he served as Chairman of Gloucestershire County Council, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1985 Birthday Honours' List. He died on 3 November 2008.

Sold with copied research.

x33

A Second War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Acting Temporary Lieutenant-Commander (E) C. F. I. Coggins, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who, as a civilian engineer aboard the motor yacht *Marsayru*, was mentioned in despatches for his services off Dunkirk in 1940 when subjected to attack by four Messerschmitts

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type, breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £500-£700

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946: 'Acting Temporary Lieutenant-Commander (E) Cyril Frederick Ingram Coggins, R.N.V.R.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: 'Mr. C. Coggins, Engineer, H.M.Y. Marsayru.'

The original recommendation states:

'This civilian kept the engines of this motor yacht running the whole time, in spite of the propeller being fouled frequently and the continuous running required. He also put the engines of several other boats to rights when they broke down. He ably assisted the Skipper throughout the operations.'

Further information and an illustration of the dutch-built motor yacht *Marsayru* may be found in Russell Plummer's definitive record, *The Ships That Saved an Army, A Comprehensive Record of the 1300 "Little Ships" of Dunkirk*, which states:

'Served as an Army Personnel Yacht prior to crossing from Sheerness on 31 May under the command of her civilian skipper G. D. Oliver, together with the Chatham Dockyard lighters X 213 and X 217, and Sheerness lighter X 149. Two of the lighters were lost and the other ran aground as the vessels came under air attack off Malo-les-Bains, but the *Marsayru* was able to transfer 200 French troops to larger ships, Mr. Olivier later being awarded the D.S.M. Whilst being taken back to Britain empty, *Marsayru's* tow broke and, in darkness, the yacht drifted away. She was found near La Panne next day and boarded by Sub-Lieutenant T. E. Goodwin, R.N.V.R., and after taking on 19 troops waited until nightfall to be towed to Ramsgate by a trawler. *Marsayru* appears to have crossed again on 2 June and was machine-gunned for almost half an hour until the attacking German aircraft were chased off by R.A.F. Hurricanes. First registered in Gloucester and capable of 11 knots, new machinery was fitted in 1947 and the present B.M.C. oil engines were installed in 1962. She was renamed *Billowin* in 1955 but the present owner, Gareth Roe, restored the original name in December 1987. A.D.L.S. member.'

Of the incident with enemy aircraft on 2 June 1940, A. D. Divine states in his history *Dunkirk*:

'*Marsayru* also was again working the beaches today, and at one time, the nearest ship being about two and a half miles away, she was attacked by four Messerschmitts who machine-gunned her ineffectually for half an hour from a height of more than 2000 feet. At the end of the half-hour three Hurricanes came in sight and the Messerschmitts left at speed. *Marsayru* took off altogether in her various crossings some 400 French soldiers.'

Sold with the recipient's original named Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the M.B.E.



A post-War M.B.E. pair awarded to Submarine officer Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Gooding, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (Sub. Lieut. C. A. Gooding, R.N.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £300-£400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 December 1989.

David Anthony Gooding was born on 16 March 1943 and entered Britannia Naval College in September 1962, being commissioned Sub-Lieutenant the following year. He served in H.M.S. *Ashanti* during the operations in South Arabia from September 1965, before transferring to the 1st Submarine Squadron the following year. Promoted Lieutenant in June 1966, he served in H.M. Submarines *Astute* and *Aeneas*, before being promoted Lieutenant-Commander in June 1974. Loaned to the Imperial Iranian Navy as part of an exchange programme in 1975, on his return he held various staff jobs at the Ministry of Defence, as well as serving as the U.K. Naval Liaison Representative to SACLANT at Arlington, United States of America. Appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1990 New Year's Honours List, he retired medically unfit in December 1991, and died on 4 November 2010.

Sold with copied research.



An extremely rare Boer War R.R.C. pair awarded to Nursing Sister Helen Hogarth, Army Nursing Service Reserve, one of just three such decorations granted for services in hospital ships in the Boer War, in her case as a hand-picked member of staff aboard the *Princess of Wales*

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister H. Hogarth) *enamel somewhat chipped on upper arm of RRC, otherwise good very fine, extremely rare (2) £2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008.

Only three ladies received the R.R.C. for services in hospital ships during the Boer War: Superintendent Miss M. C. Chadwick; Nursing Sister Miss H. Hogarth (both of the *Princess of Wales*); and Mrs. G. Cornwallis-West (of the privately funded *Maine*). The award of the Royal Red Cross itself for the Boer War is scarce, with just 77 awarded – one fewer than the number of Victoria Crosses awarded for the same campaign.

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 26 June 1902: 'Miss H. Hogarth, Army Nursing Service Reserve, Hospital Ship *Princess of Wales*.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 June 1902.

Miss Helen Hogarth was one of just four nursing staff hand picked by H.R.H. Princess Christian to serve on the royal hospital ship *Princess of Wales* during the Boer War.

Hospital Ship Princess of Wales

Much of the history behind the creation of the *Princess of Wales* is well documented in the columns of *The Times*, Lord Wantage having corresponded with the newspaper in October 1899 about the creation of the Central British Red Cross Committee, including the Army Nursing Service Reserve, whose President was H.R.H. Princess Christian. In turn she became Honorary President of the newly formed Committee, out of which emerged the funding for a fully equipped hospital ship. The vessel in question, the well-known yachting steamer *Midnight Sun*, was chartered for the purpose and sent to the Armstrong works for the necessary alterations into a 200-bed hospital ship, ready to leave for South Africa by the end of November 1899. In addition to assisting with the cost of fitting the ship, Her Royal Highness spent more than £1,000 in luxuries and comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers and, at the express wish of the Central British Red Cross Committee, consented that the ship be called the *Princess of Wales*. In the company of her husband, she visited the ship at Tilbury Docks in late November, just before her departure for South Africa - painted white, the *Princess of Wales* had the Geneva Cross 'standing out in bold relief on her side'. *The Times* continues:

'The Principal Medical Officer will be Major Morgan, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and he will have three assistants from the same corps. Of nursing sisters there will be four – one, who will superintend, from the Army Nursing Service, and three from the Army Nursing Service Reserve of the Central British Red Cross Committee. The three have been personally selected by Princess Christian, who has taken the greatest interest in the arrangements ... The nurses (Sisters Chadwick, Brebner, Hogarth, and Spooner), the staff and the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps who go out with the vessel were drawn up on deck as the Royal party came on board. Her Royal Highness presented to each nurse a distinguishing badge and addressed to them individually a few words of encouragement and approbation ... The Princess then proceeded along the line of R.A.M.C. men, 23 in number, and to each she handed a badge. To a similar number of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Her Royal Highness also gave badges and expressed special interest in this branch of the hospital staff, who, for the first time, are being sent abroad for service.'

Those services were much required by the time the *Princess of Wales* reached South Africa in the wake of 'Black Week' in December 1899, unprecedented British casualties having emerged from the battles of Magersfontein, Stormberg and Colenso. In all, the *Princess of Wales* made three voyages to South Africa and on each occasion that she berthed back at Southampton H.R.H. the Princess of Wales made private visits to the ship to meet the nursing staff and the sick and wounded. And the first such occasion was in February 1900, when she was cheered into port by nearly 500 men about to depart for South Africa in the *Goorkha*. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the officers, nursing staff and wounded men on board the ship the day after it had docked at Southampton, carrying out a 'friendly inspection' of each and every ward, *The Times'* correspondent reporting that 'there is not one of the 176 men on board the *Princess of Wales* who cannot boast that the wife of the Prince of Wales has spoken to him words of comfort and encouragement.'

On 14 April 1900, the *Princess of Wales* left Southampton for Table Bay, Cape Town, where she worked as a floating hospital until returning home with more wounded and invalids that July - as was the case before, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales inspected the ship and met all of the 170 casualties and the nursing staff, Major Morgan and the Nursing Sisters being presented to the Princess as she arrived on board. So, too, on her return from her third and final trip in December 1900, when, before leaving the ship, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales presented the four nursing sisters – Misses Chadwick, Brebner, Hogarth, and Spooner – with a souvenir brooch. The brooch consists of a white enamel cross surmounted by a gold crown, and the front of the cross bears the initial 'A' in gold.

In the course of this visit, the Princess was presented with an official record of the services rendered by the ship, in which it was stated the *Princess of Wales* had travelled considerably over 40,000 miles and the total number of admissions of sick and wounded for treatment on board or conveyance to England amounted to 728, of whom 523 were brought home to England, while the remainder returned to duty in South Africa or were transferred to hospitals there.



The extremely rare Russia 1919 operations D.S.C. group of four awarded to Gunner C. W. Clarke, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his command of the armed-barge *Suffolk* in the Kama River Flotilla, Siberia

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (235903 C. W. Clarke, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. C. W. Clarke, R.N.) mounted court-style for display, together with Osmotherley Great War Tribute Medal, silver, named to 'C. W. Clarke, The Great War 1914-19 Foreign Service', *very fine and better (5)* £3,000-£4,000



Provenance: R. C. Witte Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1920:

'For distinguished services in command of the river steamer *Suffolk* operating on the Kama River.'

Cedric William Clarke was born at Northallerton, Yorkshire, in December 1889, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1906. A Leading Seaman in battleship H.M.S. *Prince George* by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he remained similarly employed until March 1916, in which period he was advanced to Petty Officer and witnessed action in the Dardanelles.

Having then returned to a shore appointment back in the U.K., Clarke served in another battleship, the *Albion*, in January-June 1917, in which latter month he was commissioned as a Gunner, R.N. and in this latter rank he joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Kent* in May 1918, the commencement of his Siberian sojourn.

Ordered to Vladivostok in January 1919, to relieve her consort *Suffolk*, *Kent* was approached for volunteers to man an oil-driven tug and a barge in support of operations on the River Kama in Siberia, and Clarke was among the chosen handful of naval personnel to support a larger force of Marines, the whole under the command of Captain T. H. Jameson, R.M.L.I.

Kama River Flotilla

The oil-driven tug was duly renamed *Kent* and the barge *Suffolk*, the former being armed with four 12-pounders and manned by a volunteer crew of 24, and the latter with a 6-inch gun and a crew of nine, of which Clarke was placed in command. Joining their new "ships" at Perm in late April 1919, where they came under the overall command of Admiral Smirnof, C.M.G., C.O. of the Kama River Flotilla, the Marines and Bluejackets were quickly in action as part of the Third Division of the Flotilla, under Captain Fierdoroff, in May and June, engaging enemy gunboats and carrying out valuable shore bombardments - a story vividly recalled in Captain Jameson's *Expedition to Siberia 1919*.

It is clear from Jameson's account of the expedition that Clarke's command, the *Suffolk*, was regularly in action, more so than the *Kent*, not least in the closing days of the Third Division's part in the campaign in late June - on the 26th *Suffolk* engaged the enemy in Veltanka district, and again the next day at the village of Stralka, where she routed large numbers of the "Bolos" at close range - in all she fired 256 rounds and, having expended her ammunition, was recalled to Perm, arriving at Motavaileka Works on the 28th.

The Marines and bluejackets were now ordered to dismantle their "ships" and load the resultant 225 tons of material on to railway trucks, a task made yet harder by the threat that Perm would fall shortly to the "Bolos" - in fact confusion reigned everywhere and the local railway station was overflowing with refugees. *Kent* and *Suffolk* were then sunk by permission of Admiral Smirnof.

Commandeering a locomotive from the repair shop - much to the annoyance of the Russians - Captain Jameson and his men eventually chugged out of Perm Station in the early morning of 29 June, a total of 37 of all ranks being crammed into two wooden trucks. And it would be 52 days - via Omsk and many adventures - that the exhausted party finally reached Vladivostok on 8 August, when they were taken on board the *Carlisle*: transferring at Shanghai to the *Colombo*, they finally reached England on 10 November 1919.

Jameson was awarded the D.S.O., Clarke and his opposite number in the *Kent* D.S.C.s, and eight Petty Officers and ratings the Naval M.S.M., in addition to a single D.S.M. to Sergeant Alfred Taylor, R.M.L.I. of the *Suffolk*.

Remaining active between the Wars, Clarke was appointed Commissioned Gunner in December 1926, while serving in the *Hood*, and to Lieutenant in November 1937, while serving in the *Royal Sovereign*. Next removing to the Devonport establishment *Drake* in April 1938, where he was still serving on the renewal of hostilities in the following year, he later removed to *Malagas*, the Fleet Air Arm station in South Africa, and was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Commander in 1946. He died in January 1951.

Sold with copied record of service and R.M. Historical Society reprint of Captain Jameson's *Expedition to Siberia 1919*.



A Great War D.S.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant F. C. Smith, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, Observer to Flight Commander Sorley in the attack on the *Breslau* and also in the subsequent attacks on the *Goeben*; he was later killed in an aerial fight over the Dardanelles in July 1918

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarked 1917, with case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. C. Smith, R.A.F.)
extremely fine (3) £3,000-£4,000



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 14 September 1918:

'Obs. Sub-Lieut. Frederick Charles Smith, R.N.A.S. (now Lieut., RAF). Acted as observer for Fit. Cdr. Sorley during a determined and successful bombing attack on the *Breslau* on the 20th January, 1918, and also during subsequent day and night attacks on the *Goeben*.'

Flight Commander Sorley also received the DSC, 'For the determined and successful bombing attacks on the *Breslau* and *Goeben* on the 20th January, 1918, and subsequent days, both by day and by night.'

F. C. Smith was killed in an aerial fight somewhere in the Dardanelles on 22 July 1918, and is buried in Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Gallipoli.

Sold with copied research.



An extremely rare Great War D.S.C. and life-saving group of eight awarded to Lieutenant de Vaisseau J. J. Perrette, French Navy, for services aboard the battleship *Gaulois* in the failed attempt to force the Dardanelles in March 1915, and for saving life from a torpedoed vessel in January 1918

Distinguished Service Cross, GVR, reverse hallmarked London 1915; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels, *chipped in several places*; Croix de Guerre 1914-1915, with palm; China Campaign Medal 1900-01, silver, 1 clasp, Chine 1900-01; Levant Campaign Medal, bronze, 1 clasp, Levant; Colonial Campaign Medal, silver, 1 clasp, Afrique Occidentale Française; Serbia, War Medal 1914-18, these mounted for display in French order of precedence; together with Société Centrale de Sauvetage des Naufragés (Central Society for Saving Life), large gold medal, 36mm, French hallmark for 18 carat gold, 28.0g, the reverse with uniquely struck inscription 'Lieutenant de Vaisseau Perette, Commandant La "Sagaie" – Sauvetage en présence de l'ennemie du personnel de La "Catherine II" torpillée 30 Janvier 1918', *generally good very fine or better (8)* £3,000-£4,000



DSC *London Gazette* 23 December 1915: 'rewards to Officers and Men of the French Navy, with the approval of the President of the Republic, in recognition of their bravery and distinguished service in the [Dardanelles] campaign:-

'Le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Julien Joseph Perrette, du "Gaulois".'

The *Gaulois* was on the extreme left of the French four battleship squadron taking part in the main naval attack on the Dardanelles defences on 18 March 1915. Badly holed below the waterline in the early afternoon by return fire from Turkish fixed and mobile land batteries, *Gaulois* flooded rapidly and had to be beached off the entrance to the Dardanelles, on Rabbit Island, north of Tenedos. After pumping out, patching and refloating she went to Malta to be repaired.

Only twenty-nine D.S.C.'s were gazetted to the French Navy during the Great War although a few others were possibly awarded and not gazetted. Most of these awards were for the Dardanelles, with one award going to each of the battleships *Bouvet* (sunk), *Suffren* and *Gaulois*. In the absence of any named medals the majority will have passed into anonymous obscurity.

The French cargo ship *Catherine II* (formerly *Empress Ekaterina II* of the Russian Steam Navigation & Trading Company, Odessa) was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine *UB 52* (Otto Launburg) on 30 January 1918, north of Bougie, Algeria, whilst en route from Bizerta to Greece. The crew were saved by the French destroyer *La Sagaie*, commanded by Lieutenant Perette who was awarded a gold medal.



A Second War 'Minesweeping' D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Skipper A. A. Hindes, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1941', hallmarks for London 1940; 1914-15 Star (DA. 899 A. Hindes, D.H. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (899DA A. Hindes. D.H. R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with Mine Clearance Service white metal arm badge, this with two lugs but lacking back plate, and R.N.P.S. lapel badge, *good very fine* (9) £1,000-£1,400

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 July 1941, Birthday Honours List: 'Temporary Skipper Alfred Augustus Hindes, 311 T.S., R.N.R.'

Alfred Augustus Hindes was born at Lowestoft on 6 March 1894, and prior to the outbreak of the war was working on fishing trawlers out of Lowestoft as a Deck Hand. Having joined the Royal Naval Reserve he was immediately called up on 10 August 1914 for minesweeping services as a Deck Hand. He served aboard various trawlers and drifters and by the end of the war was based at *Ganges*, a Minesweeper Trawler base, from where he was demobilised on 26 January 1919.

In February 1919 Hindes joined the newly formed Mine Clearance Service for which he subsequently was awarded the arm badge. The outbreak of the Second World War saw him called up and appointed Temporary Skipper on 9 January 1940, and promoted to Skipper by August 1940 when he joined H.M. Trawler *Sunlight*, operating out of Queensborough Pier, near Sheerness, known as H.M.S. *Wildfire II* which in July 1941 became H.M.S. *Tudno*. This came under Nore Command which covered the North Sea from Flamborough Head to North Foreland and across to the enemy held coastline. *Sunlight* twice had her bows blown up by acoustic mines in the early days before a method was devised to explode the mine further ahead of the ship. He left *Sunlight* shortly after February 1943 after the vessel had been attacked by E boats and aircraft, limping into Aberdeen where she was paid off. He was then Skipper of the trawler *Charles Dorian*, based at H.M.S. *Miranda*, Great Yarmouth, sweeping the channels and escorting convoys up the East Coast as part of the 13th Minesweeping Group. She was paid off in Glasgow in June 1945, when Hindes was also demobilised. He died on 30 July 1966, at Kelling, near Holt, Norfolk, and is buried in Lowestoft Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C., M.M. group of four awarded to Captain C. R. Davey, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was three times wounded in action, and died of his wounds on the Western Front on 30 October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; Military Medal, G.V.R. (8-10954 Sjt: C. R. Davey. 8/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. R. Davey.) *very fine and better (4)* £1,800-£2,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 2 December 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership when in command of his company in an attack. He made several reconnaissances under machine-gun fire and sent back information which contributed greatly to the success of the operation. His coolness and determination had a splendid effect on his men.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 December 1916.

Charles Richard Davey was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, on 27 March 1890 and following the outbreak of the Great War attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment on 1 September 1914. Posted to the 8th Battalion he was promoted Corporal on 7 September 1915, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He was wounded to his finger and knee during the Battle of Loos, and was admitted to No. 19 Field Ambulance. After receiving first aid there, he was evacuated to a medical unit - possibly at Le Havre - where he spent the next two months, eventually rejoining the battalion in the field on 21 December. Promoted Sergeant on 26 April 1916, he served with the Battalion throughout the Battle of the Somme, and was awarded the Military Medal in December 1916.

After undergoing officer training at No. 17 Officer Cadet Battalion at Kinmel Park, near Rhyl, from 8 January 1917, Davey was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment on 25 April 1917, and was posted to the 7th Battalion, joining his new unit in the field on 13 June 1917. He was wounded again on 10 October 1917; after treatment at No. 53 Field Ambulance, he was evacuated to No. 4 Casualty Clearing Station at Lozinghem, then to No. 8 General Hospital at Rouen where he arrived on 17 October. On this occasion he was moved back to England, crossing in the Hospital Ship *Western Australia*. Recovering, he rejoined this battalion in the field on 27 April 1918, and was given command of a company, with the acting rank of Captain, on 21 August 1918.

Awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry as a Company Commander, Davey was again seriously wounded in action on 20 October 1918 in the attack made by the battalion at Neuville. Evacuated to No. 20 General Hospital at Dannes-Camiers, he died there as a result of his wounds on 30 October 1918. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

Sold with a large quantity of research, including various poor-quality photographic images of the recipient and his brother, Company Quartermaster Sergeant G. T. Davey, Manchester Regiment, and a transcript copy of a letter written by the recipient from the Front, dated 28 December 1915.

Sold together with the following family medal

Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**7366 C.Q.M. Sjt. G. T. Davey. Manch. R.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine*



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Harper, Manchester Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, one of the first Officers to be awarded the Military Cross in January 1915 when the first awards to the B.E.F. were promulgated, and the first recipient of the Military Cross to the Manchester Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R. unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut: J. S. Harper, Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. S. Harper.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine and better (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1915 (this being the very first Gazette in which the Military Cross was awarded, and the first gazetted award to the Manchester Regiment).

M.I.D., *London Gazettes* 20 October 1914 and 4 January 1917.

James Stuart Harper was born on 3 November 1885 in Ceylon, the son of J. Harper, a tea planter, and Mary Harper. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned in August 1905 and posted to 3rd Battalion the Manchester Regiment. He served with the Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front, was present at Mons, Bavay, Le Cateau, Marne, the crossing of the Aisne, Richebourg and L'Orgies, where he was wounded and repatriated to England, and was promoted to Captain on 27 April 1915. He rejoined 2nd Battalion at Ypres on 27 June 1915, before again being wounded and repatriated to England on 1 August 1915.

In November 1916, Harper was appointed Acting Lieutenant Colonel with the Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), and was appointed 93rd Brigade Divisional Machine Gun Officer in August 1917. Following the Great War he was restored to the Manchester Regiment, reverting to the rank of Captain. He was promoted Major on 1 September 1924, and in May 1931 was transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He died in March 1943 at Barnet, Hertfordshire.

42 A Great War M.C. awarded to Captain G. Martin

Military Cross, G.V.R. (Capt. G. Martin) contemporarily engraved naming; together with the related miniature award, *very fine* *£500-£700*



The extremely rare inter-war Northern Kurdistan 'immediate' D.F.C. group of nine awarded to Wapiti pilot Group Captain J. Bradbury, 30 Squadron, Royal Air Force, for his repeated gallantry in supporting a column of troops ambushed by a substantial rebel force, despite coming under heavy fire himself and being holed in both petrol tanks. He later commanded 33 Squadron in Gaza, Palestine, before carrying out a number of station commands during the Second World War - including Marston Moor and Down Ampney, as well as commanding No. 26 O.C.U.

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. Bradbury. R.A.F.) *surname partially officially corrected on BWM*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (F/O. J. Bradbury. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Northern Kurdistan, Palestine (F/L. J. Bradbury. R.A.F.) 2nd clasp loose on riband as issued; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted on card for display, *lightly polished, therefore generally very fine (9)* £3,600-£4,400

Approximately 65 officers and 280 airmen were awarded the 'Northern Kurdistan' clasp.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 July 1932:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Northern Kurdistan.'

The original recommendation states: 'For exceptional courage, determination and initiative displayed in the leadership of a detachment of No. 30 (Bomber) Squadron stationed at Diana whilst affording air co-operation to a column of the Iraqi Army during recent operations against the Barzanis and associated tribes of Northern Kurdistan.'

On 3rd April, 1932, when the Iraqi Column was in great difficulties owing to rebel attacks upon its transport, Flight Lieutenant Bradbury attacked the rebels and drove them off with bombs and machine gun fire. Despite shots through both petrol tanks he succeeded in returning to Diana, whence he returned to the attack in another aeroplane. In the second action his observer was fatally wounded. Three days later, Flight Lieutenant Bradbury piloted one of five aircraft which drove the rebels from their positions with heavy casualties.

The determination and persistence displayed by the personnel of the Royal Air Force detachment, who were flying over country the nature of which made forced landings impossible, undoubtedly saved the situation for the Iraqi Column, and it was due largely to Flight Lieutenant Bradbury's leadership and example that the air attack was so successful.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944 and 1 January 1946.

The following additional information on the above D.F.C. actions is found in the Air Ministry *Report On The Operations Against Shaikh Ahmed of Barzan 1931-1932*.

Advance of Dicol resumed

On 30th March, Dicol resumed its advance, and reached Zhazhok, on the high ground between the valleys of the Balikian and Birisia Rivers, the same day. Here it was delayed by appalling weather conditions and continuous heavy rain. A large party of tribesmen sniped the camp during the night 2nd/3rd April. On 3rd April, it was able to resume its advance towards Birisia, but it was soon discovered that the movement would be exceedingly difficult.

The entrance to the head of the Birisia valley was through a narrow "gateway" in a rocky cliff, allowing passage only in single file. A halt had to be made to improve this "gate", and the column, after having passed through it, was found to have lengthened out considerably. The sides of the valley were steep, and offered plenty of cover to screen the enemy's movements. As so often happens in the movement of a large column through rough or difficult country, the advanced guard pushed on too fast, and a wide gap soon developed between it and the main body. Realising the danger, the British officers tried to reach the head of the column and halt it, but the narrow track was blocked by transport, and the gap continued to widen.

Successful surprise by rebels near Wazhi

It was at that moment (about 1430 hours local time) that a strong force of rebels descended suddenly on the rear of the column, striking in between the rear guard and the main body. They made, as they usually do, straight for the transport in search of loot. The civilian mule drivers, seized by panic, cut their loads, mounted their mules, and fled in all directions, throwing the column into confusion as they went. One of the picquets broke and fell back in confusion on the main body. Some of the Kurds got right down on to the track, and the situation became very critical. It was saved partly by the energy and gallantry of the British officers of the column and partly by the intervention of aircraft from Diana.

The two patrolling aircraft, Flight Lieutenant J. Bradbury and Sergeant H. V. Hudson, had at once located the rebels on the slopes above the column, and by pressing home a rapid succession of attacks from a very low altitude forced them to retire and take cover further up the hillside. Both these aircraft came under heavy and accurate fire, one of them [Bradbury] being forced to return to Diana with both petrol tanks shot through, while the observer of the other was shot in the foot.

Meanwhile, the officers of the British Mission were doing their utmost to restore order in the main body of the column and to re-establish the picquet line. They succeeded ultimately in persuading the commander of the advanced guard to return with his force to cover the head of the main body, and with the help of a few junior Iraqi officers and some of the N.C.O.'s, a defensive perimeter was at last organised.

During all this time the enemy were kept engaged by aircraft. Flight Lieutenant Bradbury and Sergeant Hudson had both been compelled for reasons stated above to return to Diana, but they had been promptly replaced by the three remaining aircraft from Diana, led by Squadron Leader ['Bunty'] Frew, and it was not long before Flight Lieutenant Bradbury returned in Sergeant Hudson's aircraft with the latter as observer. For the remainder of the afternoon these aircraft, reinforced by two others from Mosul, succeeded in maintaining continuous attacks on the rebels, and undoubtedly kept the latter sufficiently busy to prevent them taking full advantage of the confused and disorganised condition of the column. In the course of these attacks, Sergeant Hudson was fatally wounded, and died soon after the return of the aircraft to Diana. In this action the Royal Air Force casualties were relatively high, and most of the aircraft were badly damaged by fire from the ground. This was due to the low altitude from which the attacks were carried out. The aircraft would, in any event, have had to descend very low before the rebels could be located in the thick cover on the slopes above the track. From what they could see of the column the pilots rightly gauged the situation as extremely critical and dangerous, and accordingly took greater risks in pressing home their attacks than would otherwise have been necessary.'

John Bradbury was born in Hampstead, London in April 1898. He was educated at Haberdashers and Tollington Schools, and studied Motor Engineering at the Poly Inst., Regent Street, London from September 1914. The latter was short lived, and Bradbury served as a Volunteer Ambulance Driver with the British Red Cross September 1914 - February 1915. He enlisted as a Sapper in the Royal Engineers in June 1915, before volunteering for service with the Royal Flying Corps in 1917 (and saw no overseas service until some date after 1 January 1916). Bradbury carried various pilot training before being commissioned in February 1918. He was posted to France, 2 November 1918, and on to serve with 209 Squadron (Camels) at Frodrent.

Bradbury remained in France after the war with 80 Squadron (Snipes), and moved with the Squadron to Aboukir, Egypt in June 1919. He returned to the UK the following year, prior to being posted to India with 5 Squadron (Bristol Fighters) in November 1921. Bradbury served with 27 Squadron (DH.9a's) from Risalpur, 1923-1926 (entitled to 'Waziristan 1925' clasp, but elected for 'Waziristan 1921-24' clasp). Subsequent postings back in the UK included with 15 Squadron and the A. & A. E. Establishment. Bradbury was posted for operational flying with 30 Squadron (Wapitis), Mosul, Iraq in January 1932. He served for two years with the Squadron prior to being posted to the Maritime Aircraft Experimental Establishment at Felixstowe in April 1934.

Bradbury was posted for service with 33 Squadron (Harts), Gaza, Palestine in September 1935. Having advanced to Squadron Leader he was appointed to the command of the Squadron the following year. At the end of 1936 Bradbury was posted for Auxiliary Air Force Liaison Duties to HQ 11 Fighter Group. He advanced to Wing Commander in January 1939, and was posted to command 77 Squadron (Whitleys) at Finngingley the following month. Bradbury served as Deputy Director of Intelligence (3), Department of CAS, Air Ministry, November 1939 - October 1941. He then served as Commanding Officer of R.A.F. Marston Moor, October 1941 - December 1942. During which time he survived an undercarriage collapse on an Eagle aircraft which he was flying from Linton-on-Ouse to Marston Moor, 19 July 1942. Bradbury served as Commanding Officer of No. 26 O.C.U., R.A.F. Wing, December 1942 - February 1944 (Wellingtons of this unit took part in operational sorties during this time).

Bradbury served as Commanding Officer of R.A.F. Down Ampney, February - November 1944 (Dakotas from this station took part in operations prior to D-Day, and Flight Lieutenant D. Lord of 271 Squadron was also awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross flying from here at the time of Bradbury's command). Whilst in the Service (and afterwards) he wore the ribands of the 1914 Star with Bar, and the Iraq Active Service Medal despite not being entitled to either award. He is shown wearing these ribands whilst escorting H.R.H. Princess Mary at R.A.F. Down Ampney, 9 July 1944, in *The Dakota Story* at R.A.F. Down Ampney (a copy of the image is included with the lot).

Bradbury commanded No. 11 Wing, 46 Group from November 1944, and subsequent appointments included as Officer Commanding for Pocklington, Blackbushe and Cardington. He retired as Group Captain in May 1949, and died in July 1981.

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



The rare and particularly fine Second World War '1944' D.F.C., 'Battle of Berlin' immediate C.G.M. group of six awarded to Lancaster pilot, Warrant Officer, later Flight Lieutenant, E. S. Ellis, 625 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 36 operational sorties - 9 of which were to Berlin - 'the Big City' - and back.

Ellis's press-on regardless attitude was illustrated during his C.G.M. raid, 2/3 December 1943, when despite taking a new crew on their first raid; being hit by anti-aircraft fire which put his rear gunner out of action; also being attacked by an enemy fighter when his Lancaster was raked 'from stem to stern' and his mid upper gunner wounded - Ellis continued his bombing run and then flew his wrecked aircraft home to effect a successful crash landing, after having been hit again by Flak just before crossing the Dutch coast!

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944', mounted on investiture pin, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Flying), G.V.I.R. (Act. W/O. E. S. Ellis. R.A.F.) mounted on investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, campaign awards in named card box of issue addressed to 'F/L. E. S. Ellis, 263 Marsh Road, Luton, Beds', *nearly extremely fine (6)* £24,000-£28,000



1 of only 7 D.F.C., C.G.M. (Flying) combinations awarded.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 6 June 1944:

'Since the award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal this officer has continued to set a magnificent example of gallantry and skill to the pilots of his unit. In February, 1943, while attacking Leipzig one engine in his aircraft failed. Despite this handicap, Flight Lieutenant Ellis continued his flight and completed the sortie on three engines. He has proved himself an extremely able and courageous pilot and captain of aircraft.'

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 24 December 1943:

'One night in December, 1943, Warrant Officer Ellis was the pilot of an aircraft detailed to attack Berlin. During the initial bombing run the aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire, which injured the rear gunner and rendered his turret unserviceable. Warrant Officer Ellis maintained a steady run, however, and made his first attack. Just as the first bombs had been released the aircraft was raked by bullets from a fighter and the rear gunner sustained a further injury; the mid-upper gunner was also wounded. Although the enemy delivered another long burst of fire, Warrant Officer Ellis continued his run and attacked the target exactly as planned. On leaving the target area it was discovered that much damage had been sustained. The inter-communication and hydraulic systems and the turrets were all unserviceable. The mainplane and the fuselage had been damaged, while the bomb doors could not be closed. In spite of this, Warrant Officer Ellis flew on and eventually landed his aircraft safely without the aid of flaps and in spite of punctured tyres. In harassing circumstances, this pilot displayed skill, courage and devotion to duty beyond praise.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Edward Sydney Ellis was born in Luton in May 1914, studied at the British Institute of Engineering Technology, London and was employed by Vauxhall Motors. Ellis attested for the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in October 1940. He was mobilised in April 1941 and carried out initial training in the UK prior to be posted for pilot training in the United States of America in March 1942. Ellis had postings to Turner Field, Georgia and Gunter Field, Alabama throughout 1942, returning to the UK at the end of the year. He carried out further training at No. 15 F.T.S., Carlisle and No. 6 (P) A.F.U., Little Rissington, prior to being posted to No. 30 O.T.U., Seighford, Staffordshire in May 1943. After a brief stint with No. 1656 C.U., Ellis was posted for operational flying as a pilot to 12 Squadron (Lancasters) at Wickenby in September 1943. He flew in at least 9 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Hanover (3); Mannheim; Bochum; Hagen; Munich; Frankfurt and Stuttgart.

Ellis, having advanced to Warrant Officer, was posted to the newly formed 625 Squadron (Lancasters) at Kelstern in October 1943. He flew in at least 19 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Leipzig (2); Kassel; Modane; Berlin (9 - all during the Battle of Berlin, including the first raid of the Battle on 18/19 November); Stettin; Brunswick; Magdeburg; Schweinfurt; Augsburg and Stuttgart.

Ellis, crewed with Sergeants Gallop, Rawlings, Rawston, Bound, Jones, Wightman and Flight Sergeant Moylan, was awarded the C.G.M. for his gallantry during the raid on Berlin, 2/3 December 1943. The latter being one of the nine times that he went to Berlin and back during the Battle of Berlin, November 1943 - March 1944 (out of the 16 Bomber Command raids to 'the Big City' for that period). The following additional details are added in *Bombers Over Berlin* by A. W. Cooper:

'The Fifth Raid. The onslaught on Berlin continued into December. On the night of 2/3rd December, 440 Lancasters, fifteen Halifaxes of 35 Squadron and eighteen Mosquitos of 139 Squadron were detailed.... During the initial bombing run, Warrant Officer Edward Ellis of 625 Squadron, who was initiating a new crew on their first operation, had his aircraft hit in the rear turret, wounding the gunner, Sergeant D. Wightman, and knocking out his turret. The bomb run was continued, and bombs released in a long stick on target, but as they went down a fighter attacked from below, raking the aircraft from stem to stern. The rear gunner was wounded again as well as the mid-upper, Sergeant W. Jones. Still Ellis carried on the run, the delay between the HEs and the incendiary bombs being carefully timed as briefed, despite another pass by the fighter. Only then did Ellis take evasive action.

After leaving the target the crew took stock of the damage. The intercom was not working, the bomb doors would not close, the gun turrets were U/S and the mainplane and fuselage damaged. The hydraulics were U/S and, as they discovered later, the main wheel tyres were punctured. The oxygen began to run short so height was lost on the return journey. Just before crossing the Dutch coast the aircraft was again hit by flak. As fuel was also running low a landing was made at R.A.F. Bardney, using the emergency method of lowering the undercarriage. Without flaps and with flat tyres, the aircraft nosed over on landing then tipped back again. The crew were uninjured in the landing, but both wounded gunners were taken off to hospital. For his actions and cool courage, Ellis received the C.G.M. - Conspicuous Gallantry Medal - the rarest award in the R.A.F. for operational flying.'

The 'press-on regardless' attitude of Ellis was illustrated a number of times over his service career, and stood him and his crew in good stead throughout the Battle of Berlin. On their next raid to Berlin, 16/17 December 1943, they crashed landed again upon their return to base. Ellis was commissioned, and had his gallantry recognised once again - this time as a consequence of flying during the raid on Leipzig, 19/20 February 1944. Alan Cooper in his more recently published book, *Bravery Awards For Aerial Combat, Stories Behind The Award of the C.G.M. (Flying)*, gives additional details about both the flight to Berlin and Leipzig:

'Berlin raid number five came on 2/3rd December. Warrant Officer Edward Sydney Ellis, born in Luton in 1914, was flying with 625 Squadron on this night. He took off in Lancaster DV362 from Kelstern in Lincolnshire, and bombed Berlin at 8.22pm from 20,000 feet. On the bomb run they were hit by flak and the rear gunner, Sergeant Wightman, was wounded. The run was continued and as the bombs tumbled down, a fighter attacked from below, raking the aircraft from stem to stern.

Once again Wightman was hit and the mid-upper, Sergeant Jones, was also wounded. Still on the bomb run, Ellis kept straight, continuing the delay between dropping their high explosive bombs and their incendiaries, which had to be carefully timed. Only after the latter had been dropped did Ellis take evasive action to lose the fighter. The intercom was then found to be U/S and the bomb doors would not close, so the hydraulics too must have been damaged. As they were to discover later, the main wheel tyres had been punctured in the fighter attack.

They were also short of oxygen so Ellis reduced height to 12,000 feet but when crossing out over the Dutch coast, the aircraft was hit again by flak, and the engineer reported that they were losing fuel. Reaching England, Ellis selected an airfield about twenty miles from base, as the fuel state was fast becoming critical. Using the emergency pump to get the wheels down, Ellis came in without flaps and with flat tyres. As it touched down, the Lancaster nosed forward but tipped back again and nobody was injured. They had landed at R.A.F. Bardney, the home of 9 Squadron. Both gunners were taken to hospital where they recovered.

Ellis was recommended for the C.G.M. on the 5th and was later commissioned. After thirty-six operations and now a flight lieutenant, Ellis received the D.F.C. In the recommendation for this second award, mention was made of an attack on Leipzig on 19 February 1944. He lost an engine while still some distance from the target but in true tradition, carried on, bombed and returned home on three engines. During his tour, which spanned the Battle of Berlin, Edward Ellis flew on eight [sic] of the sixteen attacks on the city.'

It is worth putting into context what was occurring during the lead-in to the raid, and what Ellis and his crew had to face with one engine down:

'This was an unhappy raid for Bomber Command. The German controllers only sent part of their force of fighters to the Kiel minelaying diversion. When the main bomber force crossed the Dutch coast, they were met by a further part of the German fighter force and those German fighters which had been sent north to Kiel hurriedly returned. The bomber stream was thus under attack all the way to the target. There were further difficulties at the target because winds were not as forecast and many aircraft reached the Leipzig area too early and had to orbit and await the Pathfinders. 4 aircraft were lost by collision and 20 were shot down by Flak.... Total effort for the night: 79 aircraft (8.6 percent) lost. This was the heaviest Bomber Command loss of the war so far....' (*The Bomber Command War Diaries, An Operational Reference Book, 1939-1945* by M. Middlebrook and C. Everitt refers)

Ellis was posted for instructional duties to No. 1667 C.U., Sandtoft in April 1944. He saw out the remainder of the war with the unit, prior to being posted to No. 1660 H.C.U., Swinderby in November 1945. Flight Lieutenant Ellis was released from service in April 1946.

Sold with the following contemporary and related items and documents: R.A.F. Sweetheart Brooch, 9ct. gold; M.I.D. Certificate, dated 1 January 1946; Commission appointing recipient as Pilot Officer in the R.A.F.V.R., dated 28 December 1943; 2 R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (5 January 1942 - 29 September 1943 and 1 October 1943 - 4 February 1946); R.A.F. Service and Release Book; R.A.F. Airman's Service and Pay Book; R.A.F. Airman's Pay Book; named Investiture invitation, dated 1 October 1945; Pilot's and Flight Engineer's Notes, Lancaster; small scrap book compiled by recipient including letter of congratulation to recipient on the occasion of the award of his C.G.M. from Air Vice Marshal E. A. B. Rice, C.B.E., M.C, dated 13 November 1943; hard-bound presentation copy of *The Historical and Pictorial Review, Gunter Field, Southeast Army Air Forces Training Centre of the United States Army Air Forces*, signed by recipient and others; named United States Army, Army Air Forces, Pilot Training Diploma, Turner Field, Georgia, dated 10 November 1942; named Certificate for Instrument Flying for the "Blind Flight", Southeast Army Forces Training Center Turner Field, Georgia, dated 10 November 1942; a copy of *Gunter Field, Alabama, Army Air Forces Basic Flying School, 'Reveille'*, with a number of signatures in ink; 2 letters of congratulation to the recipient on the occasion of the award of his D.F.C. from Vauxhall Motors Ltd, dated 8 and 9 June 1944; with a number of photographs of recipient in uniform; newspaper cuttings and other ephemera.



A good Second World War '1944' D.F.C., '1943' D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Halifax pilot Flight Lieutenant L. J. Hampton, Royal Air Force, who completed 2 operational tours with 10 Squadron, which included numerous 'hairly' moments - none more so than when his 'aircraft was shot down into the sea in the vicinity of the Dutch coast. He and his crew were rescued 3 days later by an Air Sea Rescue Launch after undergoing extreme hardships. The rescue was completed under fire from 3 enemy 'E' boats.'

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1066636 F/Sgt. L. J. Hampton. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus (Fg. Off. L. J. Hampton. R.A.F.) last with unofficial retaining rod between clasps, *generally good very fine (7)* *£3,600-£4,400*

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, June 1976

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Hampton has completed two tours of operational duty. He has shown himself a capable captain of aircraft and a skilful and resolute pilot. He has also acted as deputy flight commander. On one occasion he was captain of an aircraft detailed to attack Dusseldorf in April, 1944. His bomber was illuminated by searchlights at the commencement of the bombing run. With great determination, this officer pressed home the attack and successfully bombed the target. Another time, during a sortie to Karlsruhe his aircraft lost height to 12,000 feet, before reaching the target area, owing to severe icing. Despite difficulties, he continued his mission which was successfully completed.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1943. The original recommendation states:

'Whilst returning from a raid on Essen recently, Flight Sergeant Hampton's aircraft was shot down into the sea in the vicinity of the Dutch coast. He and his crew were rescued three days later by an Air/Sea rescue launch after undergoing extreme hardships. A rescue was completed under fire from three enemy E-boats. In spite of this grim ordeal, this Captain has continued to operate with undiminished ardour. During an attack on Kiel in October, 1942, his aircraft was illuminated by searchlights and repeatedly hit by gunfire. In spite of this, Flight Sergeant Hampton dived from 14,000 to 6,000 feet to bomb and secure outstanding photographs. Through his devotion to duty and unflinching enthusiasm for operations, Flight Sergeant Hampton has become one of the outstanding Captains of this squadron and he is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander:

This N.C.O. is a fine leader and determined Captain. Despite his experiences when forced down in the sea, he has continued to display unswerving determination to get on with the job. I recommend him for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by AOC:

This Captain has completed a fine operational tour and has been posted for training duties with a heavy conversion unit. Very strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Leslie Jones Hampton was born in June 1916, and after training was posted as a Sergeant pilot for operational service with 10 Squadron (Halfaxes) from Melbourne. He flew in two operational tours with the Squadron, between July 1942 - March 1943, and January 1944 - July 1944. The raid to Essen was not the only eventful trip during his first tour, Hampton's aircraft had an engine failure in the vicinity of Genoa (7 November 1942) and was forced to abandon the mission - jettisoning bombs near Skegness and crash landing, leading to a burnt out aircraft. Further raids on heavily defended German targets followed before being commissioned at the end of his tour in March 1943.

Hampton was posted as an instructor to No. 1663 Heavy Conversion Unit, Rufforth, in April 1943. This was to prove an equally dangerous posting, as one of his pupils (Flight Sergeant H. R. W. Whittle) crashed a Halifax with Hampton as instructor, 25 May 1943. Both survived the undercarriage collapse, but the aircraft was a write-off. Hampton advanced to Flying Officer in September 1943, and returned to operational flying with his old squadron, still operating out of Melbourne, in January 1944. Operational sorties including Minelaying and Gardening, as well as to Berlin, Leipzig, Dusseldorf, Karlsruhe, Essen and attacks on the Mont Fleury Coastal Defence Battery and St. Lo, on 5-6 June 1944. Having completed his second tour, Hampton was posted for Instructional Duties at No. 1652 C.U. in September 1944. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in March 1945, and retired in June 1966.

46



A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Sister Irene de P. Cave-Brown-Cave, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband; 1914-15 Star (N. Sister I. de P. Cave-Brown-Cave, Q.A.R.N.N.S.); British War and Victory Medals (N. Sister I. de P. Cave-Brown-Cave, Q.A.R.N.N.S.) the campaign awards mounted as worn, *extremely fine (4)* £700-£900

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 19 December 1916: Reserve Nursing Sister Miss Irene de Peyster Cave-Brown-Cave.

47

A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Mrs. G. Bellville

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (G. Bellville); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille des Epidemies en argent (Mme. Bellville 1917) *good very fine (4)* £300-£400

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918: 'Mrs Gladys Bellvill, Matron, Darrell Hospital, Queen Anne Street, London W.'

48

An Order of St. John group of eight awarded to Orderly G. Tunstall, Haslingden Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later Royal Army Medical Corps

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 copy clasp, Natal (1475 Ordly: G. Tunstall. St. John Amb: Bde:); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1475. Pte. G. Tunstall. Haslingden Corps.); 1914-15 Star (26791, Pte. G. Tunstall, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (26791 Pte. G. Tunstall. R.A. M.C.); Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Pte. G. Tunstall.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with five Additional Award Bars, silver (1644 Pte. G. Tunstall. (Haslingden) Cps. No. 4. Dist. 1919) *edge bruising and contact marks, small spot of verdigris to Star; lacquered, generally good fine (8)* £400-£500



An extremely rare Boer War civilian D.C.M. awarded to 1st Class Supernumerary Officer C. W. Baker, St John Ambulance Brigade, for service on the staff of the Langman Hospital

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.V.I.R. (1st Cl: Supt: Ofcr: C. W. Baker. St John Amb: Bde:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Sgt. Major C. W. Baker, Langman Hospital) officially re-impressed as typically found on QSAs issued to this unit; Jubilee 1897, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Supt. Cecil W. Baker); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (555. Sergt. C. W. Baker. Met: Corps.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £3,000-£4,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 2002; and *London Gazette* 24 February 1903 (correction from 'Superintendent' to 'Supernumerary').

One of only five D.C.M.'s awarded to civilians in the Boer War: two Engine Drivers and one Fireman of the Imperial Military Railway, and two to the St John Ambulance Brigade, both of Langman's Hospital (Recipients of the D.C.M. by P. E. Abbott refers).

Cecil W. Baker is confirmed on the roll of the Langman Hospital, which lists 58 names but this figure includes 12 nursing sisters who received the medal under the auspices of the R.A.M.C.

Established by Mr. John Langman, this private hospital opened its tented wards for the first time in April 1900, on the cricket ground at Bloemfontein, where, a few days later, it was inspected by Lord Roberts, V.C., who said of it in a telegram to Langman back in London, that its 'value to our R.A.M.C. and wounded cannot be overestimated'. Indeed, under the efficient command of Langman's son, Archibald, actually a Lieutenant in the Middlesex Yeomanry, the hospital eventually treated 1211 cases, latterly at a new location in Pretoria. Of these patients, 278 returned to duty, 875 were transferred to other hospitals and 58 died.

Among the handful of Surgeons employed on the 45-strong staff, 18 of whom were from the St. John Ambulance Brigade, was Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, M.D., he of Sherlock Holmes fame, who had, from the outset, been invited by John Langman to assist in the selection of suitable personnel - it is not without interest therefore that Corporal Weston Burt was, like Conan Doyle, a resident of Southsea, a fact that suggests they may well have been local friends. Be that as it may, both men would certainly have shared in the horrific scenes caused by ever-growing numbers of enteric victims, the famous author being compelled to write:

'Our hospital was no worse off than the others, and as there were many of them the general condition of the town [Bloemfontein] was very bad. Coffins were out of the question, and the men were lowered in their brown blankets into shallow graves at the average of sixty a day. A sickening smell came from the stricken town. Once when I had ridden out to get an hour or two of change, and was at least six miles from the town, the wind changed and the smell was all around me. You could smell Bloemfontein long before you could see it. Even now if I felt that lowly death smell compounded of disease and disinfectants my heart would sink within me.'

The Hospital was eventually given as a free gift by John Langman to the Government in November 1900, complete with all its equipment, tentage and supplies - he was created a Baronet in 1906, while his son, Archibald, received prompter reward by way of a C.M.G. in 1902. Conan Doyle, too, was among the ex-Langman staff honoured, receiving a knighthood, although he later claimed this was in response to the publication of his pamphlet, *The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct*.

Sold with copied medal roll and article on the Langman Hospital by W. H. Fevyer, published in the O.M.R.S. Journal.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. pair awarded to Bombardier J. Laing, Royal Field Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (635698 Bmbr: J. Laing. 256/High: Bde: R.F.A. -T.F.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (635698 Bmbr: J. Laing. 256/H Ld: Bde: R.F.A. -T.F.) *edge bruising and contact marks, slightly polished, good fine (2)* £700-£900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 10 November 1917; citation published 6 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of twelve ammunition wagons. Though wounded he took the convoy through a gas barrage, and safely withdrew them again. After having his wounds dressed, hearing that another team had lost all its drivers, he went back through the barrage and brought the wounded men and horses back.'

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

John Laing from Methil, Fife, attested into the Royal Field Artillery for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. pair awarded to Private J. Smith, 2/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Territorial Force)

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (201202 Pte. J. Smith. M.M. 2/5 W. York: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (201202 Pte. J. Smith. 2/5 W. York: R. -T.F.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £1,400-£1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was constantly walking about under intense artillery and machine-gun fire in the open in the performance of his duty of keeping up communication with battalion headquarters and of keeping touch with units on the flanks. He was eventually severely wounded in the thigh and legs, but in spite of his injuries he managed to bring in a badly wounded officer. His endurance and determined courage were a splendid example to all.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1918.

Jack Smith was born in Hull, Yorkshire, in 1895 and served with the 2/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Territorial Force) during the Great War on the Western Front (also entitled to a British War and Victory Medal pair).



A Great War 'Western Front 1918' D.C.M. and M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Williams, 13th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4787 Sjt. W. Williams. M.M. 13/K.R. Rif. C.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (4787 Sjt. W. Williams. 13/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (4787 Sjt. W. Williams. K.R. Rif. C.) mounted for display, *good very fine (4)*

£1,600-£2,000

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

'For most conspicuous gallantry and good work during the attack on Louvignies-lez-Quesnoy, 4th November, 1918. He volunteered to go forward with the leading wave to establish the signal communication. Whilst advancing with his section an enemy machine-gun post was suddenly encountered. He rushed this post single-handed and captured the crew. He then laid the line, which he mended three times in one hour under heavy shelling.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.

Sold with original Character Certificate and Routine Orders announcing award of D.C.M., together with copied research including extracts from battalion War Diary.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class II H. W. Richardson, Royal Engineers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7345 Sjt. H. W. Richardson. 15/F. Coy. R.E.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7345 Sjt. H. W. Richardson. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (7345 A.W.O. Cl.2. H. W. Richardson. R.E); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7345 Sjt. H. W. Richardson. D.C.M. R.E.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (6)* *£800-£1,000*



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917; citation published 9 July 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has consistently performed good work during the recent operations, and has at all times set a fine example to his men.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 122 June 1915.

Henry W. Richardson attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 November 1914.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient; and copied research.



A Great War 'La Bassée February 1915' D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant J. F. Le Cras, Manchester Regiment, late Guernsey Royal Artillery Militia, who was briefly taken Prisoner of War at Givenchy in 1914, before escaping, and was later wounded at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1787 [sic] Cpl. J. Le Cras. 1/Manch: R.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (787 Pte. J. Le Cras. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (787 Sjt. J. Le Cras. Manch. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (No. 787 Pte. J. Le Cras. Manch. Rgt.) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted court-style for wear, *sometime lacquered, contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine and better* (7) *£1,600-£2,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 19th and 21st February, 1915, near the La Bassée road, in voluntarily reconnoitring the enemy's position from a distance of only 20 yards and obtaining most useful information on both days.'

John Frederick Le Cras was born on 3 September 1881, in St Saviours, Guernsey, Channel Islands. At the age of 14 he ran away to sea, but returned to Guernsey some time between 1898 and 1900 and joined the Guernsey Royal Artillery Militia. In 1905 he attested for service in 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment at St. Peter Port, serving in the Guernsey and Alderney garrisons. He served in India with his battalion arriving at Trimulgherry in December 1906. His battalion was on duty at the 1911 Delhi Durbar, and his name appears on the medal roll.

Le Cras served in France with the B.E.F., landing with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment on 27 August 1914. He was briefly taken prisoner at Givenchy but managed to escape and earned the D.C.M. at La Bassée. He was wounded at Neuve Chapelle on or around 10 March 1915, and was repatriated to England. After recuperating he was posted as an instructor to the Machine Gun Corps, but was then posted to the Railway Depot Royal Engineers at Longmoor in November 1917. He was promoted to Sergeant, Railway Operations Head Quarters at Cherbourg, where he remained for the rest of his war service. He was demobilised and transferred to Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 25 August 1919.

In August 1939 Le Cras joined the Kesteven and Grantham National Defence Company, later Home Guard, and was sent to guard Spitalgate Aerodrome, near Grantham. He later transferred as a Private in 'B' Company, 3rd Kesteven Home Guard, and was later Range Warden and Sergeant at Honnington Range. On the stand down of the Home Guard he received a Certificate of Good Service from the Battalion Commander and 'the Order of Merit, Northern Command, Home Guard'. He was discharged from the Home Guard in 1945, and died in 1968 aged 77.

Sold with extensive copied research including a 14-page copy of a typed memoir *My Life Story* by John Frederick Le Cras, D.C.M., dated March 1960.



The superb Second World War 'Battle of Boulogne' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant D. J. Jones, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Guards, for his repeated gallantry during the defence, 22 - 25 May 1940, including during the 'final stand' at the harbour railway station. Jones was subsequently taken prisoner of war and interned at Hohenfels, Germany

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (2733460 Sgt. D. J. Jones. W. Gds.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *minor edge nicks, generally very fine or better* (6) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Hayward & Hall, September 1969.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 February 1946. The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. was one of the few senior Sergeants left behind in the closing stages of the battle of Boulogne in May 1940, after the main body had been withdrawn during the night of 23rd May. All through the very testing and trying 36 hours that ensued until 25th May, he worked with indefatigable energy and exhibited extreme courage under the worst possible conditions. He assisted in organising the defence of the harbour railway station where the final stand was made; twice he climbed over the breastworks to help remove ammunition trucks which had been hit by enemy fire and was exploding, although all the time he was exposed to accurate German small arms and machine gun fire. When efforts were made to establish contact with the other side of the harbour to obtain help, this Sergeant volunteered to cross in a small row boat. This he did, accompanied by a Frenchman. They were nearly successful in their mission when their craft was hit by enemy fire, sank and they were forced to return as the Frenchman was wounded. Sergeant Jones helped him in the water to the safety of dry land. He was seldom absent from the front line defences and his cheerfulness was infectious, although the position was always utterly hopeless. The soldiers under his command were deeply infected by this N.C.O.'s bravery, cheerfulness and great devotion to duty and were themselves inspired to perform their duties with fortitude and energy.

The reason why this citation has not previously been submitted, is because the initiator was informed that Sgt. Jones had died on the line of march 'en route' to Germany as a POW.

The initiating officer has just returned from BAOR to discover this N.C.O. is still alive.'

David John Jones served with the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Guards during the Second World War, and served with them during the Battle of Boulogne, 22 - 25 May 1940. The Battalion fought heroically alongside the 2nd Battalion, Irish Guards, culminating in a last stand on 25 May. The majority of surviving British troops were evacuated via the harbour when the situation had become hopeless. However, a composite force of stragglers under the command of Major J. C. Windsor Lewis, 3 Company, Welsh Guards formed up having not made it to the docks on time. Initially defending the quayside sheds, Windsor Lewis and his men were forced in to the harbour railway station. On the evening of 24 May, under fire from tanks and machine-guns, they repulsed a German party which approached the quay in a boat. Without food, short of ammunition and with no hope of evacuation, the force surrendered at 1:00 p.m. on 25 May. The Germans captured approximately 5,000 Allied troops in Boulogne, the majority of whom were French. Jones was subsequently taken prisoner of war and interned at Hohenfels, Germany.



A fine Great War 1914 'Battle of the Falkland Islands' D.S.M. awarded to Petty Officer Second Class M. J. Walton, Royal Navy, for his services in H.M.S. *Kent* during her epic duel with the S.M.S. *Nurnberg*, for which he was also Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (118358 M. J. Walton. P.O. 2Cl. H.M.S. *Kent*.) *nearly extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1915:

'The following awards have been made in recognition of the services mentioned in the foregoing despatch from Vice Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee regarding the action with the German Squadron off the Falkland Isles.' A total of 12 D.S.M.'s were awarded for the Battle of the Falkland Islands.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 March 1915.

Matthew James Walton was born in Rotherham, Yorkshire, on 13 November 1866 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 January 1882. Advanced Petty Officer Second Class on 1 April 1897, he was shore pensioned on 10 December 1905, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth on 13 December 1905. Recalled to the Service with the onset of war, he was posted to the old armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Kent* on 3 October 1914.

The Battle of the Falkland Islands

The armoured cruiser *Kent*, commanded by Captain John D. Allen, was a vessel of 9,800 tons, designed for a speed of twenty-three knots, and on the morning when the German fleet, under Admiral von Spee, walked into the trap that had been prepared for it at the Falkland Islands, she was doing the duty of guardship at the entrance to Port William harbour. Many of the ships inside had filled up with coal the day before, but the *Kent* was one of those detailed to fill her bunkers on the 8th, so that she was none too well provided with fuel. As soon as the Germans were sighted, Admiral Sturdee ordered the *Kent* to weigh anchor and keep in touch with the enemy while the remainder of our ships were getting up steam. The cruiser stood out to sea at once, and it will always remain a mystery why the heavy German ships, with their long-range 8.2 inch guns, did not there and then open fire on the isolated British vessel, for they were well within range, and altogether outmatched the *Kent*, with her 6-inch weapons. Those on board fully expected that the attack would be made, but much to their surprise, the enemy sheered off instead to the east, leaving the *Kent* to shadow them without interference.

Presently the rest of the British squadron headed out of harbour at a rapidly increasing speed, and the ships quickly disposed themselves into battle formation, the battle cruisers *Invincible* and *Inflexible* leading the line and engaging the *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst*. In the course of a few hours the action had resolved itself into three distinct phases. The heavy armoured ships fought out their battle alone; the *Glasgow* and *Cornwall* devoted themselves to the *Leipzig*, while Captain Allen, the junior of the cruiser captains, was entrusted with the task of accounting for the *Nurnberg*. It was, perhaps, a curious selection, for not only was the *Glasgow* two knots faster than the *Kent*, but the latter was, on paper, actually half a knot slower than the German she was sent to chase. The *Nurnberg* was in fact a faster ship than the *Leipzig* to which the *Glasgow* and *Cornwall* were devoting themselves; the *Kent* having not had the chance of completing with coal, was not particularly well placed for carrying out a long chase. However, if her bunkers had been loaded to their full capacity, the added weight would have reduced her speed and probably put the possibility of a chase out of the question. It was a chance either way, and the men of the *Kent* rose magnificently to the one before them.

If they were to catch the enemy at all they would have to do it quickly, otherwise the *Kent* would be left helpless in mid-ocean without fuel. In a few brief words Captain Allen told the engineers and the stokers how they stood, and appealed to them to get their utmost out of the ship. Seaman and others who could be spared were sent down below to help in the blistering business of feeding the furnaces and rushing up the coal from the bunkers. The engineers, with a careful eye on the vanishing fuel, tightened up a valve here and opened a steam pipe there, coaxing the 22,000 horse power engines as a jockey coaxes a racehorse. As one of the stokers put it afterwards, 'It was a case of either getting the *Nurnberg* or busting up in trying to'.

Little by little the *Kent* increased her pace. Her record speed in ten years of service was a shade over twenty-four knots, but before long Engineer Commander Andrew and his perspiring band of artificers and stokers had her doing well over twenty-five, an achievement which can, perhaps, only be adequately appreciated by an engineer. All the time the voracious furnaces were eating up the coal at an enormous rate, and although the *Nurnberg* was being gradually overhauled, it was becoming doubtful whether the *Kent* would have sufficient fuel to complete the business when she got within range, to say nothing of getting back to her base at the Falklands afterwards. It was therefore decided to eke out the coal with anything combustible that could be found on board. Wooden boats were taken out of their cradles, broken up, and taken below to feed the furnaces. Wooden spars, companion ways and ladders shared a similar fate, and even the wooden planking of the decks was torn up and passed down to the stokeholds.

Shortly after four o'clock the *Kent* passed within range of the *Leipzig*, giving her three broadsides as she went, and in less than an hour afterwards the grimy stokers down below gave a great shout as they heard one of the 6-inch guns in the forward turret bark out its 100-lb message. They well knew what that bow-chaser meant. The enemy was within range at last. Like the other German ships in this action, the *Nurnberg* fought exceedingly well.

The *Kent* had opened fire at eleven thousand yards, nearly six and a half miles, and in a few minutes the full-speed fight was in full swing. Both vessels made good shooting, and by a combination of fine marksmanship and good luck one of the earliest of the *Kent's* shells struck the *Nurnberg* square in the stern, disabling the after guns and seriously affecting the enemy's speed and manoeuvring power. The German weapons fired more rapidly than ours, and the shells fell thickly around the British cruiser. The silk ensign presented to the ship by the people of Kent was shot to ribbons, the foretop mast was carried away, and many shells and fragments penetrated the funnels. One hit came perilously near ending the *Kent's* career for ever. A shell from the *Nurnberg* entered a casement by the gun-port, a most remarkable chance, and burst inside, killing or wounding the whole of the gun's crew. A fire was started among the cordite charges lying about, and a flash of flame shot down the ammunition hoist and into the passages below. A sergeant of Marines, Charles Mayes, dashed through the flames and threw the burning charges and sacks away so that the fire would not spread, and then, seizing a hose, flooded the compartment and extinguished the fire. In the words of the Commander-in-Chief, 'the extinction of this fire saved a disaster which might have led to the loss of the ship', and there were some seven hundred souls on board.

When the range had closed to 7,500 yards and the two ships were running broadside to broadside, the *Kent* started firing lyddite. After that, the end was not long in coming. The *Nurnberg's* upper deck was already a mass of twisted and battered scrap-iron, and her sides were peppered with holes. A great fire now burst out in the fore part of the ship, and her guns became silent; but when the *Kent* also ceased fire and closed to 3,000 yards, the enemy's colours were seen to be still flying at the masthead. Another five minutes' hammering, however, brought them down with a run, and the action was over at 0657, having lasted almost exactly two hours from the firing of the first shot. The *Kent* now devoted herself to the task of saving life. Nearly all her wooden boats had been burnt, and the enemy's fire had been so heavy that all those left had several holes knocked in them. These had to be patched up before the boats could be launched into the rising sea, for a stiff breeze, with rain, had sprung up during the afternoon, and it was half an hour before the first could be got away. By that time the *Nurnberg* had disappeared, showing how great was the damage she received before giving in. As she went down a group of men could be seen on her quarter deck, waving the German flag as they went under. Only about a score were picked up, and although everything possible was done for them, many died of exposure. The German loss was about 350 officers and men, while the sunken cruiser was a vessel of 3,400grt, armed with ten 4.1 inch guns and less than seven years old.

The *Kent* had been hit altogether thirty-six times, without counting the holes made by splinters. Her loss in men was five killed and eleven wounded, of whom three later succumbed to their injuries. The *Kent* had sailed so close to the wind that when she got back to the Falklands little more than the sweepings of coal remained in her bunkers. For their gallantry during the action, Captain J. D. Allen was ultimately made a C.B.; Carpenter W. H. Venning was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross; Sergeant Mayes, for virtually saving the ship from destruction, was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal; and four ratings, including Walton, were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Three months later, on 15 March 1915, the *Kent* was present at the destruction of the *Dresden*, the only enemy ship to have escaped an earlier demise off the Falklands. In February 1916, *Kent* sailed to South Georgia to search, without success, for Shackleton and she eventually returned to Plymouth in January 1917. Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the D.S.M. for his services at the battle of the Falkland Islands, Walton was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 16 September 1916, and was demobilised on 29 March 1920. He was not entitled to a Long Service Medal. He died at Bucklow, Cheshire, in June 1926.

Sold with a copy of the book '*Coronel and Falklands 1914 - Duel in the South Atlantic*', by Michael McNally; together with copied service papers and other research.



A fine Great War Gallipoli operations D.S.M. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant E. C. Bonnett, Royal Marine Light Infantry, attached Royal Naval Division, who was three times wounded in action before being commissioned, and was killed in action at Passchendaele Ridge in October 1917

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (CH.15161 Sergt. E. C. Bonnett, R.M.L.I. PO. Bn. R.N. DIV.); 1914-15 Star (CH.15161, Sgt. E. C. Bonnett, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (CH.15161 Sgt. E. C. Bonnett. R.M.L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£1,400-£1,800



R.M.L.I. in Gallipoli.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1915: 'For services in the Gallipoli Peninsula.'

The recommendation states: 'For gallant conduct during an assault on the enemy's trenches on 23 June at Cape Helles. He was conspicuous in the advance and in encouraging the men and later carried a wounded officer into shelter under heavy fire.'

Edgar Cyril Bonnett was born in Gillingham, Kent on 24 October 1888, and joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry in Chatham as a Bugler in April 1903. By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Sergeant in the cruiser H.M.S. *Euryalus*, and he remained likewise employed until coming ashore in the New Year. His next appointment was of rather a different nature, for in May 1915 he was drafted to the Portsmouth Battalion in the Royal Marine Brigade, Royal Naval Division and embarked for the Dardanelles.

Of his subsequent D.S.M.-winning action in Gallipoli, the official history of the Royal Marines states:

'On 23rd June 1915, a very gallant and daring night advance was made by 'A' Company, Portsmouth Battalion, Royal Marines, under Major J. Grover, opposite the centre section of the Royal Naval Division front, at a section called the Rectangle. The object was a Turkish trench which was considered to be an excellent jumping off position for the next attack on Krithia.

At 10 p.m. on June 23rd, the attacking party carried the trench at the point of the bayonet in spite of heavy casualties. As the enemy position was secured Major Grover was killed by a grenade explosion which also wounded Sergeant E. C. Bonnett, senior N.C.O. of the company. They were then counter-attacked by a very considerable force of Turkish infantry but were held by the gallant conduct of Sergeant Bonnett for one and a half hours until at length the Marines were forced to withdraw under extremely heavy pressure. Sergeant Bonnett himself carried Major Grover's body back to the lines of the Royal Naval Division upon the withdrawal.

'A' Company of the Royal Marines suffered the loss of both officers, Major Grover and 2nd Lieutenant Jermain, 31 N.C.O.'s and men killed or wounded, and 22 missing.

For this action Sergeant E. C. Bonnett was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his gallantry and coolness under fire. Sergeant Bonnett had previously participated in the landings at ANZAC Cove in support of the Australians and was present during Mustafa Kemal's third attack on Australian positions at Lone Pine Plateau and northwards to Courtenays Post, on 30th April and 1st May 1915.'

Bonnett's wound was caused by a gunshot to his left foot, his service record further noting that he was again wounded, in the buttocks, by bombs on the 6 June 1915, likely while being treated at a Casualty Clearing Station.

And on being deployed to France on his recovery, he collected a third wound, in his right leg from shellfire, on 13 November 1916. He was afterwards posted to the 2/28th Artists Rifles as an officer cadet and consequently gazetted on 26 April 1917, as 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marines, and attached to the Howe Battalion, 188th Brigade, Royal Naval Division, then serving in France. Second Lieutenant Bonnett was killed in action on 26 October 1917, during the famous attack of the 63rd R.N. Division on Passchendaele Ridge. He is buried in St Julien Dressing Station Cemetery, Langemarck.



A Great War anti-U-boat operations D.S.M. group of three awarded to 2nd Hand J. H. Crumpton, Royal Naval Reserve, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the *Sea King* – ex-Q-ship *Remexo* - in June 1917, when she successfully attacked with depth charges and sank the *UC-66* off the Lizard

Distinguished Service Medal G.V.R. (SD.3186 J. H. Crumpton, 2nd Hd. R.N.R. "Sea King" English Channel, 12 June 1917); British War and Victory Medals (SD.3186 J. H. Crumpton. 2nd Hd. R.N.R.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 31st July 1919: 'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

Note: Award delayed as destruction of submarine not confirmed until May 1919.

Jesse Henry Crumpton was born in Rochester, Kent on 25 June 1883, and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve in November 1915. He saw no seagoing service until the following year, when he served in H.M. Trawlers *Moray* and *Lorna Doone*, following which, in May 1917, he joined the *Sea King* (Ex-Q-ship *Remexo*) under Lieutenant-Commander Godfrey Herbert, D.S.O., R.N.; the latter had already gained notoriety for his uncompromising command of the Q-ship *Baralong*, not least in her close encounter with the *U-27* in August 1915.

Of *Sea King's* subsequent action against the *UC-66* in the Channel on 12 June 1917, Keeble Chatterton's *Amazing Adventure* takes up the story: 'Admiral Luard, the Senior Naval Officer at Falmouth, had received a report that night of a submarine's presence somewhere near the Lizard and ordered Herbert's flotilla off to sea.

This sudden alteration of routine, after coming into port and stand-off, was something of a surprise. Men were below taking their well-earned rest and looking forward to a walk ashore in the morning. "I immediately sent a signal to prepare for sea," Herbert still remembers, "but had some difficulty getting the orders to my friend Buchanan in the *Sea Sweeper*. After several attempts failed, I fired my revolver at his waterline, which quickly did the trick and we sailed on time."

During the forenoon, all four trawlers were keeping watch south of the Lizard, listening keenly with their hydrophones. So far nothing had been seen, nothing heard. The *Sea King* and her sisters seemed to have been brought on a fool's errand. But at 11.30 a.m. when 2½ miles south east of the headland, "I spotted about 400 yards away, two or three points off my port bow, the periscope, stanchion, and jumper stay of a submarine travelling westward at about 4 or 5 knots. Having seen that stay, I could judge her course much more easily than if only her periscope had been visible. I concluded that her captain had probably just been taking a bearing from the Lizard, and as I turned towards him he dived. At once I hoisted in the *Sea King* a signal to turn eight points, though this was not taken by all the flotilla. But we all wasted not a second letting-go 16 large depth charges and 64 smaller ones.

"It was an exciting moment whilst these were exploding. There was little time for any signals, and the manner in which the whole flotilla dropped their bombs was admirable. No one could tell exactly where the enemy existed: all I knew was that she lay very near, and it was a barrage which did the trick. Every charge detonated perfectly, all explosions were very heavy, and one sent up water three times the height of any others."

As the tide off the Lizard has, at its maximum, a velocity of 3 knots, a fresh breeze blowing against this soon kicks up a nasty sea. For most of the year there will be found off here a rough tumble of waves and unpleasant joggle: the worst conditions for hydrophone operations. This forenoon, however, the tide was running at about 2 knots to the eastward, and everything remained calm under the favourable weather. To leeward of the enemy there rose up a quantity of oil. The depth charges had beyond all questioning, burst the submarine, set off her mines and torpedoes. Not one German body came to the surface.

"The Admiralty instructions," adds Herbert facetiously, "were very carefully designed to prevent more than one large depth charge being ready at any given moment. Whilst each of us had four, the official orders were that one of these big types was to be ready on deck, but the remainder below unprimed. However, I realized that such levels of precaution were not warranted and, consequently, we all kept our big charges primed and ready "in case". During the general melee which followed my signal ordering a turn to port, we somehow managed to have one collision, through a helmsman's misunderstanding, but the damage was very slight.

After the sea had regained its calm from the underwater disturbance, we stopped our engines and listened on our hydrophones. It was ideal for hearing any movement, but nothing came through, not a sound reached us. Had she survived, our expert listeners would certainly have detected her under way. The depth at this spot was 40 fathoms, so she could not have rested on the bottom voluntarily. Finally, after hanging about the locality during several hours, we returned to Falmouth, where I reported the affair to Admiral Luard."

Months passed, the Armistice came and went, and at the end of May 1919 - almost two years since the event - an official letter reached Herbert from the Lords of the Admiralty "that it is now known that the submarine in question, *UC-66*, commanded by Herbert Pustkuchen, was destroyed with the loss of all hands." This announcement set every doubt at rest, although as a submarine officer himself he had been convinced all the while that the German perished utterly. During the year 1917, Herbert had been at last promoted to Commander, and now for his Lizard victory received a Bar to his D.S.O., Lieutenant Buchanan was awarded the D.S.C., and two of the crew [including Crumpton], the D.S.M.'



A fine Great War D.S.M. group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer S. G. White, Royal Navy, Coxswain of H.M.S. *Gipsy* for the capture and destruction of the *U-48* in the North Sea on 24 November 1917

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (147690 S. G. White, C.P.O. H.M.S. *Gipsy*. North Sea. 24 Nov. 1917); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (147690 P.O. S. G. White, H.M.S. *Powerful*) officially engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (147690 S. G. White, C.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (147690 S. G. White, C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (147690 S. G. White, C.P.O. H.M.S. *Hampshire*) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact wear but generally nearly very fine (6)* £1,400-£1,800

DSM *London Gazette* 22 February 1918: 'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

The recommendation states: 'H.M.S. *Gipsy*. Capture of German submarine *U48* 24 November 1917. Coxswain. Especially deserving, although no member of my ship's company left anything to be desired.'

Awarded for services aboard the destroyer *Gipsy* when, together with five or six drifters, she attacked the German submarine *U-48* which had become stranded on the Goodwin Sands on 24 November 1917. Whilst three of the little craft were swooping from the north-west, H.M.S. *Gipsy*, armed with a 12-pounder and 6-pounder, came down from the northward. Both drifters and destroyer maintained a vigorous fusillade and were soon joined by another two drifters and an armed trawler bringing more guns to bear. Eventually the *U-48* was seen to be on fire and her Captain, Lieutenant-Commander Edeling destroyed the confidential books and ordered "Cease Fire". The boat was abandoned and scuttled with explosives which went off after the crew had jumped overboard. One officer and twenty-one men were picked up out of a complement of forty-three. Amongst the awards for this action was a D.S.O. for Lieutenant-Commander Robinson of the *Gipsy* and DSCs for the skippers of the first three drifters on the scene. For further details see *The Auxiliary Patrol*, p 247-251; *The Merchant Navy*, Vol. III, p 72; and *Submarine and Anti-Submarine*, p198-199.

Silvanus George White was born at St Alkmunds, Derby, on 4 January 1874, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 February 1889. Advancing rapidly through the rates he achieved Petty Officer status in January 1897, advanced to P.O. 1st Class in the following April, and joined H.M.S. *Powerful* on 8 June 1897. A member of *Powerful's* Naval Brigade in South Africa throughout the defence of Ladysmith, he was advanced to Acting Chief Petty Officer on 8 June 1900, upon being paid off. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Hampshire* in February 1907 and was shore pensioned in December 1913, only to be recalled from the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1914. For the most part he served at various shore establishments and depot ships but whilst at *Attentive II* he was posted to the destroyer *Gipsy* from May 1917 until the end of the War, and was finally demobilised on 7 January 1920.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



A Great War D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Leading Seaman A. M. Polyblank, Royal Navy, who was decorated for services in H.M. Submarine *R12*, mentioned in despatches whilst serving as Second Coxswain of H.M. Submarine *D4* when she attacked *UB-72* in May 1918, also awarded the Roumanian Cross of Military Virtue, and later Royal Australian Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (223681 A. M. Polyblank, Ldg. Sea. H.M. Sub. "R-12" 1 July – 11 Nov. 1918); 1914-15 Star (223681 A. M. Polyblank. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (223681 A. M. Polyblank. L.S. R.N.); War Medal 1939-45 and Australia Service Medal, these two officially impressed (9256 A.M. Polybank); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (223681 A. M. Polyblank. Ldg. Smn. H.M.A.S. *Platypus*); **Romania**, Cross of Military Virtue, 2nd Class, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about very fine (8)* £3,000-£3,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 20 February 1919: 'For services in submarines between 1st July and 11th November 1918.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918: 'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

Romania, Cross of Military Virtue, 2nd Class, *London Gazette* 17 March 1919: 'For distinguished services rendered during the war.' Romania's highest decoration for bravery; five First Class and twenty Second Class crosses awarded to the Royal Navy during the Great War.

Alfred Mordant Polyblank was born at Poplar, London, on 15 August 1885, and joined the Navy in November 1902 as a Boy 2nd Class, a leather box maker by trade. From September 1903 to April 1904 he served on the Australian station in the ships *Wallaroo* and *Katoomba*, and no doubt this influenced his decision to join the Royal Australian Navy after the Great War. He joined the submarine service in October 1912 and served in the *D4* from March 1917 to June 1918. During this period he was mentioned in despatches, as Second Coxswain of *D4*, when she attacked *UB-72* on 12 May 1918. One week before the end of the war he joined *R12*, in which he served until March 1919 when he enlisted into the R.A.N. and joined *J2*, in which submarine he served until June 1922, now as a Petty Officer. He received his L.S. & G.C. in February 1920 and retired on pension in August 1925. He was recalled for service during W.W.2 and was finally discharged from H.M.A.S. *Rushcutter* as a Boatman II (A.B.) on 4 October 1945.



An outstanding Second War submariner's D.S.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Leading Telegraphist V. G. Backman, Royal Navy, for his 'distinguished service, outstanding courage, and devotion to duty' in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines *Porpoise* and *Tally-Ho*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (JX.129189 V. G. Backman. L.Tel. R.N.) *minor edge nick, otherwise about extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

Only 147 Second Award Bars were awarded to the Distinguished Service Medal during the Second World War.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 December 1942:

'For distinguished services in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.'

D.S.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 20 February 1945:

'For outstanding courage, skill, and undaunted devotion to duty in successful patrols in H.M. Submarine *Tally-Ho*.'

Vernon George Backman was born in Neath, Glamorgan, on 20 March 1911 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 February 1927. Appointed a Telegraphist, he transferred to the submarine branch in July 1932, and was promoted Leading Telegraphist in H.M. Submarine *Proteus* on 2 November 1937.

'Porpoise Carrier Service' - D.S.M.

Backman joined H.M. Submarine *Porpoise* on 17 May 1939, and served in her during the Second World War from the outbreak of hostilities until 12 February 1943. After participating in hazardous mine-laying operations off Norway, he was awarded the first of his D.S.M.s for assorted war patrols in the Mediterranean between November 1941 and October 1942, latterly under the command of Lieutenant Leslie Bennington, D.S.C., R. N. - who would win a D.S.O. and a Bar to his D.S.C. in the same period. Much of this service was spent on the Malta run, namely hazardous but essential supply trips with fuel, munitions and general supplies for the besieged island. David Thomas's *Submarine Victory* takes up the story:

'The spring of 1941 was a period of incessant air raids upon Malta, and it was not until Hitler launched his foolish Russian campaign in mid-summer that the German raids ended, although the Regia Aeronautica carried on the aerial battle.

One other method of supplying Malta existed - submarines. At Alexandria the minelayers of the 1st Flotilla and the large 'P' Class boats had given sterling service, but they were now called upon to act as submerged cargo carriers, a service which became known as the Magic Carpet Service to Malta. The first submarine to take on this duty was *Porpoise*, and her contribution was the greatest of all those boats which participated. She ended the Magic Carpet Service with her own special flag bearing the initials P.C.S. denoting Porpoise Carrier Service.

The islanders looked forward to the arrival of convoys and our cargo-carrying submarines with such avidity that their arrival was cause for cheers and waves of welcome. When such interest is taken in naval matters by landlubbers in times of stress and anxiety an odd story or two intrudes now and then. Legend has it that on one occasion *Porpoise* arrived with her torpedo tubes stuffed full with sausages. And for all we know, legend may be truth! Indeed, these submarines were crammed to the nth degree by sailors knowing they had only to suffer the intensely cramped conditions for a few days. Every effort was made by the sailors to stuff into every nook and cranny as much as was humanly possible consistent with the safety of the boat - and even this factor may have had a blind eye turned upon it in the interests of succouring Malta.

In addition to *Porpoise* the four large submarines *Cachalot*, *Parthian*, *Regent* and *Rorqual* were adapted for this service. The supplies of petrol they carried filled a proportion of their fresh-water tanks, fuel tanks and even main ballast tanks. One section of their batteries was even removed to provide more space for cargo. Nor were these cargo-carrying runs purely operations of mercy. They were patrols - offensive in nature - usually with tubes loaded with twenty-one-inch torpedoes and not sausages. The gallant *Porpoise* suffered the experience of more than eighty depth-charges in four days on one of these missions. She made in all nine of these trips.'

That mission occurred in mid-August 1942, the Admiralty describing the enemy's relentless assault as 'one of the heaviest depth-charge attacks ever made on a British submarine': in fact *Porpoise* endured the detonation of no less than 87 depth-charges. The assault commenced after *Porpoise* had torpedoed the Italian merchantman *Lerici* about 120 nautical miles off Libya, two escorting enemy destroyers and two torpedo boats delivering a protracted 60 depth-charge attack. Notwithstanding the ferocity of the enemy's response, *Porpoise* renewed her attack on enemy shipping off Tobruk, as a result of which she attracted the wrath of yet another enemy destroyer:

'The destroyer passed overhead and dropped a depth-charge which exploded very close to the submarine. *Porpoise* was badly shaken, some lights were extinguished and large quantities of corking were dislodged from the deck head, and shortly afterwards fumes and smoke were observed coming from No. 1 Section of the Main Battery. No. 1 Battery was isolated to prevent the spreading of fumes through the submarine. After the first depth-charge attack the destroyer continued in a northerly direction for about three minutes. She then turned back for another run. She then passed astern and dropped four depth-charges which were unpleasantly close and damaged No. 2 and No. 3 Sections of the Battery. Further attacks then followed in quick succession and on each occasion the enemy appeared to be in firm contact. The enemy made a total of 12 attack runs but depth-charges were only dropped during the best runs. Altered course to 210 degrees. The enemy was not able to make contact as easy as before but when she did the attacks were as carefully conducted as before ... Altogether the enemy dropped 27 depth-charges. All were very close' (Captain Bennington's report refers).

On discovering the extent of the damage caused to *Porpoise* when he was able to surface that evening, Bennington signalled for assistance and the crippled submarine was escorted into Port Said by two destroyers and a fighter escort.

Tally Ho - Bar to D.S.M.

Transferring to H.M. Submarine *Tally Ho* on 13 February 1943, where he was soon joined by his old skipper Bennington, Backman served in her until January 1945, initially on war patrols off Norway, Gibraltar and the South of France but afterwards in the Far East. It was for gallant deeds in this latter theatre of war that he was awarded his second D.S.M., while Bennington added a Bar to his D.S.O. and a Second Bar to his D.S.C. in the same period. *Submarine Victory* again takes up the story:

'Submarine operations got into full swing in the new year of 1944. Boats were being sent to patrol the shallow waters of the Malacca Straits. All waters are dangerous for submarines in wartime, as we have read; the northern waters of Norway, with their long daylight hours; the Arctic ones with their ice hazards; the shallows off the coast of Europe; the shallows and clarity of the Mediterranean. Now, in the East, submarines were subjected to the peculiar hazards of these oriental waters. Clear, shallow seas are dangerous in themselves. But the Malacca Straits and similar Eastern waters were not always reliably charted. This is no reflection on the magnificent work of the Admiralty's Hydrographic Department. Accurate charts demand frequent surveys to locate shifting sandbanks and similar peculiarities. Commanders and navigators were constantly perturbed by depths which failed to correspond with those shown on the charts. And the knowledge that there is plenty of sea room in depth is one of the many things commanders like to have when launching an attack. Another aspect of this campaign was the long distance from base to billet. A passage of one thousand miles from Trincomalee was not uncommon. The thought of being damaged on patrol with such a long haul back to base was one which commanders kept constantly in mind.

Perhaps the most worrying personal aspect of submarine service in those tropical waters was the heat. All sailors - in surface vessels as well as in submarines - are familiar with prickly heat, but the sailor in surface vessels rarely had to contend with the suffocating conditions in a submarine after a few hours of submersion. The electric motors generate heat while they are running, and this heat is circulated through the boat until conditions become almost intolerable. The rig of the day became a sarong or towel wrapped round the waist; the crew were near naked as the sweat ran down in streams all over one's body. Temperatures of well over 100 degrees were typical while in motor-rooms 120 degrees was often reached.'

In terms of a full account of *Tally Ho's* operations in the Far East, a full account is listed in Ian Trenowden's book *The Hunting Submarine - The Fighting Life of H.M.S. Tally-Ho* (a copy of which is included with the lot). By way of summary, however, there follows a list of the submarine's major engagements in the Far East, commencing with her first war patrol in late 1943:

- 6 November 1943: attack against the U-178 off Penang. Five torpedoes fired, followed by surface pursuit. Unsuccessful owing to arrival of enemy submarine chaser.
- 8 November 1943: depth-charged off Penang - 'first pattern rather close and damaged depth gauge.'
- 10 November 1943: torpedoes and sinks the Japanese water carrier *Kisogawa Maru* in the northern part of the Malacca Strait - 'fired five torpedoes from 2600 yards' and 'a tremendous explosion was seen to blow the enemy to pieces.'
- 11 December 1943: performs a 'special mission'.
- 5 January 1944: performs another 'special mission'.
- 11 January 1944: torpedoes and sinks the Japanese cruiser *Kuma* north-west of Penang but then faces counter-attack by an enemy destroyer.
- 15 February 1944: torpedoes and sinks the ex-Italian submarine UIT-23 in the Straits of Malacca.
- 21 February: torpedoes and sinks the Japanese army cargo ship *Daigen Maru No. 6* in the Straits of Malacca.
- 24 February 1944: hair-raising encounter on the surface with a Japanese torpedo boat - rammed and seriously damaged, her ballast tanks being sliced 'like crackling on pork'.
- 14 May 1944: following extensive repairs at Colombo, *Tally-Ho* returns to operations with a mine-laying mission.
- 17 May 1944: launches an unsuccessful torpedo attack against the U-532.
- 22 August 1944: sinks a Japanese coaster with gunfire in the Straits of Malacca.
- 24 August 1944: sinks three Japanese junks with gunfire.
- 4 October 1944: has an inconclusive engagement with a Japanese coaster and torpedo boat.
- 6 October 1944: sinks a Japanese auxiliary submarine chaser with gunfire on the surface, but *Tally-Ho's* gunnery officer is mortally wounded by the enemy's return fire.
- 9 November 1944: carries out a 'special mission' with an O.S.S.-sponsored Free Thai team bound for Siam. Landed at Ko Kradan, Trang Province, on this date.
- 17-18 November 1944: sinks ten Japanese sailing vessels with gunfire off Langkawi and elsewhere.
- 20 November 1944: torpedoes and sinks the Japanese auxiliary minelayer *Ma 4* off the southern tip of Great Nicobar Island - torpedoes set to six feet.
- 23 November 1944: completes her 12th wartime patrol and departs for home waters, arriving back in Portsmouth on 19 January 1945.

The sinking of the Japanese cruiser *Kuma* off Penang was by any standards a spectacular achievement, Bennington despatching a 'hose-pipe salvo' of seven torpedoes, two of which found their mark with devastating results. But, as confirmed by an accompanying newspaper report, the enemy's ensuing response nearly ended in *Tally Ho's* demise:

'While making her escape, *Tally Ho* was hit by depth charges. One side of the submarine was holed in many places, and the crew thought they would never reach port safely. However, by skilful and careful manoeuvring the submarine was coaxed on to her undamaged side and was brought home.'

Backman, who had been awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in *Tally-Ho* on 9 November 1943, added a Second Award Bar to his D.S.M. for his services in *Tally-Ho*, and was invested with the Bar at a Buckingham Palace on 20 July 1945, an investiture also attended by Bennington and other members of *Tally Ho's* crew. He was released from the Royal Navy as a Leading Telegraphist in March 1946.

Sold with a copy of *The Hunting Submarine - The Fighting Life of H.M.S. Tally-Ho*, by Ian Trenowden; a pamphlet booklet '*His Majesty's Submarines*'; and copied record of service and other research, including various photographic images of the crew of both the *Porpoise* and the *Tally-Ho*.



A rare Second War 'Norway V.C. action' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Seaman C. E. Newman, Royal Naval Reserve, for gallantry aboard H.M. Trawler *Arab* when subjected to thirty-one air attacks in five days at Namsos; her skipper Lieutenant Richard Been Stannard, R.N.R. was awarded the Victoria Cross, whilst members of her crew received a D.S.O., a C.G.M., and two D.S.M.'s

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (C. Newman. Smn. R.N.R.) impressed naming, mounted on original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, these last four unnamed as issued in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr C. E. Newman, 31 St James Road, Hastings', *extremely fine* (5) £3,000-£4,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: 'For bravery and devotion to duty in certain of H.M. Trawlers employed on the coast of Norway - Seaman Charles Newman, R.N.R., H.M.S. *Arab*.'

The following awards were given to the crew of the *Arab*, all announced in this same *London Gazette*:

Victoria Cross - Lieutenant Richard Been Stannard, R.N.R.

Distinguished Service Order - Sub-Lieutenant Ernest Thomas Lees, R.A.N.V.R.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal - Second Hand David George Spindler, R.N.R.

Distinguished Service Medal - Mr James Nicholson, 2nd Engineer, R.N.R., and Seaman Charles Newman, R.N.R.

M.I.D. - Seaman Charles Hossack, R.N.R.

The citation for Stannard's V.C. states:

'For outstanding valour and signal devotion to duty at Namsos. When enemy bombing attacks had set on fire many tons of hand grenades on Namsos wharf, with no shore water supply available, Lieutenant Stannard ran *Arab's* bows against the wharf and held her there. Sending all but two of his crew aft, he then endeavoured for two hours to extinguish the fire with hoses from the forecastle. He persisted in this work till the attempt had to be given up as hopeless.

After helping other ships against air attacks, he placed his own damaged vessel under shelter of a cliff, landed his crew and those of two other trawlers, and established an armed camp. Here those off duty could rest while he attacked enemy aircraft which approached by day, and kept anti-submarine watch during the night.

When another trawler near-by was hit and set on fire by a bomb, he, with two others, boarded *Arab* and moved her 100 yards before the other vessel blew up. Finally, when leaving the fjord, he was attacked by a German bomber which ordered him to steer East or be sunk. He held on his course, reserved his fire till the enemy was within 800 yards, and then brought the aircraft down.

Throughout a period of five days *Arab* was subjected to 31 bombing attacks and the camp and Lewis gun positions ashore were repeatedly machine-gunned and bombed; yet the defensive position was so well planned that only one man was wounded.

Lieutenant Stannard ultimately brought his damaged ship back to an English port. His continuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy was magnificent, and his enterprise and resource not only caused losses to the Germans but saved his ship and many lives.'

H.M. Trawler *Arab*, originally a Hull trawler requisitioned by the Navy was sent by the Admiralty, under the command of Lieutenant Richard Been Stannard, as part of the 15th Anti Submarine Striking Force and had the task of sweeping the fjords for enemy submarines and to land supplies at the small fishing port of Namsos. On 28 April 1940, when enemy bombing attacks had set on fire many tons of ammunition and stores on the wharf, Lieutenant Stannard ran *Arab's* bows against the wharf and held her there. Sending all but two of his crew aft, he endeavoured for two hours to extinguish the fire with hoses from the forecastle. He persisted in this work till the attempt had to be given up as hopeless. Stannard later received orders to evacuate French troops from a landing stage at 23.59 hours and transfer them to a troop-ship which was completed at 03.30. Following this *Arab* made for a small bay. In the vicinity were two sister trawlers, H.M.S. *Gaul* and *Aston-Villa*. On 1st May *Gaul* received a direct hit and was sinking, her crew making for the shore. Stannard placed *Arab* under shelter of a cliff, landed his crew and with those of the other vessels established a camp, where they were frequently attacked. When the trawler *Aston Villa* was hit Stannard, with two others, boarded *Arab* and moved her out of danger. On leaving the fjord on 2nd May *Arab* was attacked by a German Heinkel 115 bomber which ordered them to steer east or be sunk. Stannard held his course and, when the aircraft made her final run in to bomb the trawler, *Arab's* Oerlikon gun brought the plane down. Throughout the five day action *Arab* was subjected to 31 bombing attacks. Lieutenant Stannard then brought *Arab* back to Scapa arriving on 6th May and on 16th August was awarded the V.C., and Newman his D.S.M.

Charles Edwin Newman was born in Hastings, Sussex, on 25 March 1915. He joined the Navy on 19 March 1940 (Official No. JX.184489) and as Ordinary Seaman joined H.M. Trawler *Hazel* on 10 April but transferred to H.M. Trawler *Arab* on 21 April 1940. In November 1941, still serving in *Arab*, he changed branches to become a Stoker 1st Class (new Official No. KX.148617) and continued in *Arab* until 19 December 1942. He was held on the books of *Europa*, R.N.P.S. base at Lowestoft, for the remainder of the war, but from June to October 1945 saw service in the *Virginia*, yacht of 712 tons, at Columbo, Ceylon, Bahrain, Persian Gulf and Bombay.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Naval Patrol Service sleeve badge (1st type without the integral loops for stitching) with brooch pin; original Certificate of Service of Charles Edwin Newman listing his D.S.M. 16. Aug. 1940; Petty Officer's first class embroidered arm badge; naval cap badge and shoulder board; photo of recipient; "His Majesty's Minesweepers" booklet, HMSO 1943; "Junior Mirror" newspaper Jan 18th 1956, which introduces a section/feature "Our VC Heroes" of which No. 1 was the V.C. to Richard Stannard and during which Seaman Newman played his part, paper AF; together with copied research.



A rare Second War Arctic Convoys D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Able Seaman H. J. Woodward, Royal Navy, who killed when H.M.S. *Gossamer* was bombed and sunk in the Kola Inlet and posthumously awarded the Soviet Order of the Patriotic War

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (J.104237 H. J. Woodward A.B.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.104237 H. J. Woodward A.B. H.M.S. Suffolk); **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd Class, enamelled breast badge with screw-back ribbon, reverse officially numbered '84', mounted court style for display, *top arm of the last damaged and retouched with paint, otherwise nearly extremely fine (7)* £3,000-£4,000



DSM *London Gazette* 25 August 1942: 'For distinguished services in HM Ships... *Gossamer*... in taking convoys to and from Murmansk in March and May 1942, through the dangers of ice and heavy seas and in the face of relentless attacks by enemy U-boats, aircraft and surface vessels.'

Order of the Patriotic War announced in Edict from the Kremlin, Moscow, 7 September 1942, and *London Gazette* 17 November 1942: 'For valour and courage shown during the delivery of armaments from the United Kingdom to the U.S.S.R.'

A contemporary translation of this edict, announcing 12 soviet awards accompanies the group together with the original Soviet award booklet with recipient's photograph and pension booklet, this unused.

During the Second World War a total of 166 Soviet awards were given to British and Colonial forces, including 19 Orders of the Patriotic War 2nd Class, of which only 3 Royal Navy and 5 Merchant Navy.

In October 1941 *Gossamer* was part of the anti-submarine escort of the North Russian convey PQ1, arriving at Archangel on the 11th. She was afterwards engaged on minesweeping and anti-submarine sweeps from that port and in the escort of later convoys. On 30th April 1942, *Gossamer* left Murmansk with two other ships of her flotilla to assist the cruiser *Edinburgh* which had been torpedoed with Convoy QP11, enabling 480 men to be saved. Next day the *Edinburgh* was further attacked by German destroyers and sunk, taking with her several tons of Soviet gold going to Britain as payment for arms. *Gossamer* herself had rescued 440 survivors.

In May 1942 she took part in the escort of Convoy PQ16. *Gossamer* remained in North Russia and on 24th June was sunk by a direct bomb hit from a JU-88 during an air attack while at anchor in the Kola Inlet. Only 30 of the 178 crew survived.

Henry James Woodward, of Shepherd's Bush, London, is commemorated by name on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.



A Second War Salerno landings D.S.M. group of six awarded to Stoker Petty Officer O. L. Blondel, Royal Navy, who was subsequently among those lost when H.M.S. *Laforey* was torpedoed by *U-223* off Palermo in March 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Sto. P.O. O. L. Blondel. P/KX. 81386) engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *extremely fine (6)* £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 May 1944:

'For distinguished services in connection with operations which led to successful landings in Sicily and at Salerno.'

The original recommendation states:

'H.M.S. *Laforey* was in action with enemy batteries at the landing at Salerno on 9 September 1943. She was hit by five shells which damaged both boiler rooms and temporarily cut power to 'B' and 'X' turrets. Damage was soon repaired and the ship destroyed the battery.

Stoker Petty Officer Blondel was in charge of No. 2 boiler room when several large pieces of shrapnel from an H.E. shell - which had exploded in No. 1 boiler room uptakes - penetrated the forward bulkhead of No. 2 boiler room. The shrapnel damaged a steam pipe and the main ring on the starboard side and several pieces entered the boiler air casings, scoring, as was subsequently discovered, 28 boiler tubes. He realised that No. 1 boiler room had been hit, and he took charge of the situation most commendably, isolating the systems of No. 1 boiler room, and maintaining the steam pressure in his own boiler.'

Osmond Laurie Blondel was born in Guernsey on 14 February 1913, and was serving as a Stoker in the Royal Navy on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939.

The exact date of his joining the destroyer H.M.S. *Laforey* remains unknown but by virtue of his D.S.M.-winning exploits off Salerno in September 1943 - and subsequent loss in March 1944 - we do know that he served under two highly distinguished skippers: Captain R. M. J. Hutton, D.S.O. and 2 Bars, R.N. and Captain H. T. 'Beaky' Armstrong, D.S.O. & Bar, D.S.C. & Bar, R.N.

He may well have joined *Laforey* on her commissioning in August 1941, in which case he would have witnessed much action on the Malta run and assisted in the rescue of crew members from the carriers *Ark Royal* and *Eagle*, and would also have been present at the destruction of the Italian submarine *Ascianghi* in July 1943.

In September 1943, following her part in the Salerno landings, Captain H. T. Armstrong, R.N., took command, under whom Blondel would have participated in various bombardments of enemy positions on the west coast of Italy. On 29 March 1944, however, in a protracted action with the *U-223* off Palermo, the crippled U-boat managed to hit and sink *Laforey* with a Gnat torpedo: 'Beaky' Armstrong, Blondel and over 180 of their shipmates lost their lives.

The son of Osmond and Doris Blondel, and the husband of Ann Blondel of Southsea, Hampshire, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research including relevant extracts of Admiralty report on operation 'Avalanche' and recommendation for D.S.M.



A Second War 'aircraft carrier Pacific theatre' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Ordnance Artificer J. G. Faulkner, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Indefatigable*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (O.A. 2 J. G. Faulkner. P/MX. 51368) on original mounting pin; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine and better* (6) £1,000-£1,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

John Geoffrey Faulkner was serving early in the Second World War as an Ordnance Artificer aboard the battleship *Royal Oak* and was fortunate to have been on leave (7-15 October) when she was sunk by U-47 whilst at anchor in Scapa Flow on 14 October 1939, with the loss of 834 lives. Originally thought to have been one of those killed, his wife received an Admiralty condolence letter which was later illustrated together with his lucky 'Leave Ticket' in a book on the sinking of the *Royal Oak*.

Faulkner most probably joined the ship's company of the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Indefatigable* when she was commissioned at Clydebank in mid-1944. If so, he would have served off Norway prior to *Indefatigable's* departure for the Pacific in November of the same year. More certain is the fact he was decorated for services in that ship in the Pacific (*Seedie's* refers).

By early 1945, the Fleet Air Arm aircraft of the carriers *Indefatigable*, *Illustrious*, *Victorious* and *Indomitable* were hotly engaged against assorted Japanese targets with the British Pacific Fleet during Operation 'Iceberg', with air strikes on the Sakishima Islands and in support of the U.S. landings at Okinawa, 23 March to 25 May 1945.

It was at the commencement of the latter operation, on 1 April 1945, that *Indefatigable* became the first British victim of a kamikaze aircraft, being hit on the flight deck above her 'island' superstructure, the detonation of the Zero's 500lb bomb wrecking both flight deck barriers, the flight deck sick bay and the briefing room - eight men were killed instantly, and the final casualty total was four officers and ten ratings killed, and 16 wounded. Five days later it was the turn of *Illustrious* to suffer a similar kamikaze attack.

Following repairs at Sydney, *Indefatigable* returned to an operational footing, and her aircraft were in action right up until 15 August 1945, on which date they fought the last air-to-air combat of the War. Throughout this period she remained under threat from further kamikaze attacks. Most probably, however, the catalyst behind the award of Faulkner's D.S.M. dated back to *Indefatigable's* first painful experience of 'The Divine Wind' on 1 April 1945.

Sold with a contemporary 'Track Chart of H.M.S. *Indefatigable* from Commissioning 10th Dec. 1943 - Arrival at Portsmouth 16th March 1946', and copied research.

x 66



A Great War 'Logeast Wood' M.M. group of three awarded to Private W. E. Clark, R.M.L.I., 63rd Royal Naval Division

Military Medal, G.V.R. (PLY-2541 (S) Pte. W. E. Clark, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PLY. 2541-S- Pte. W. E. Clark. R. M.L.I.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £600-£800

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

Confirmed in Royal Marine records as an award for great gallantry in the capture and successful retention of Logeast Wood, 4 miles NW of Bapaume in the Ancre Valley, on 21/22 August, 1918.

67 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant H. J. Hiscock, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (43476 Sgt. H. J. Hiscock. R.G.A.) *contact marks, slightly polished, better than good fine* £160-£200

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

Herbert John Hiscock, from Newport, Isle of Wight, attested into the Royal Garrison Artillery and served on the Western Front with the 31st

x 68 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Pioneer Harry Lumley, 49th Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (482088 Pnr: H. Lumley R.E.); 1914-15 Star (1295 Dvr. H. Lumley, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (1295 Dvr. H. Lumley. R.E.) mounted for display, *nearly very fine* (4) £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919: '482088 Pnr. H. Lumley, 49th D.S. Coy. (Sheffield)

69 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal T. W. Kibble, East Kent Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-7707 Pte. -L. Cpl.- T. W. Kibble. 1/E. Kent R.) *polished, nearly very fine* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1919.

T. W. Kibble attested into the East Kent Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 8th and 1st Battalions.

70 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Victory Medal awarded to Corporal W. Resteaux, Royal Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-32971 Cpl. W. Resteaux. 4/R. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (G-32971 Cpl. W. Resteux [sic]. R. Fus.) *very fine* (2) £240-£280

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

William Resteaux, from King's Cross, London, attested into the Royal Fusiliers for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 6th, 7th and 4th Battalions, and saw further service as a Transport Sergeant with the Royal West Regiment.

71 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. S. Hallett, Royal Fusiliers, who died on 20 November 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (20038 Pte. A. S. Hallett. 26/R. Fus.) *very fine* £240-£280

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

Albert Sidney Hallett, from Wood Green, London, attested into the Royal Fusiliers for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 26th Battalion from 4 May 1916. He died on 20 November 1918 and is buried in Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France.

72 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private H. J. Hill, Somerset Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (31910 Pte. H. J. Hill. 8/Som: L.I.) *heavy contact marks, polished, good fine* £180-£220

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1919.

Herbert J. Hill, from Bedminster, Bristol, attested into the Somerset Light Infantry and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 8th Battalion.

x73 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant C. Raine, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 20 November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (19751 L.Cpl. C. Raine. 12/W. York: R.) *extremely fine*

£260-£300

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

Clifford Raine attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1915. Awarded the Military Medal and advanced Sergeant, he was killed in action on 20 November 1917, and is buried in Favreuil British Cemetery, France.

74 A Great War 'Salonlika' M.M. group of three awarded to Private G. Kennedy, Machine Gun Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. ((56666 Pte. G. Kennedy. M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (56666 Pte. G. Kennedy. M.G.C.) *very fine (3)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 August 1919.

George Kennedy attested into the Machine Gun Corps for service during the Great War and served in the Balkans. He was disembodied on 24 June 1919.

Sold with copied research.

x75 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal F. W. Adams, Army Service Corps, attached 140th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (DM2/168450 Cpl. F. W. Adams. R.A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (DM2-168450 Cpl. F. W. Adams. A.S.C.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Frederick W. Adams) mounted as worn, *very fine and better (4)*

£200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

Frederick William Adams attested for the Army Service Corps on 30 March 1916, having previously served from 30 October in the 4th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment (Territorial Force), and served with the No. 335 Motor Transport Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 December 1916. Promoted Corporal on 13 October 1917, he was awarded the Military Medal whilst attached to 140th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Sold with copied research.

76



A Second World War 1944 immediate 'North West Europe' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal L. W. Anscombe, 612 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, attached 11th Armoured Brigade, 30 Corps

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (1578834 Cpl. L. W. Anscombe. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine (4)*

£1,400-£1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945. The original recommendation states:

'On 6 September [1944] in Antwerp some unit and attached vehicles were caught by enemy shell fire. There were a number of casualties and several vehicles were damaged. The order was given to withdraw, and there was some confusion as several vehicles tried to turn round at the same time. Cpl. Anscombe stood out in the middle of the road controlling and directing traffic until all the vehicles except 2 had been driven or towed away. Corporal Anscombe himself then drove away one of the vehicles in reverse towing the other vehicles backwards. During all this time enemy shells were falling in the immediate vicinity.

On 7 September his unit was engaged in evacuating from the North Bank of the Albert Canal in assault boats. Throughout the whole operation his coolness and efficiency were conspicuous, and his example undoubtedly contributed to its successful completion.'

Leslie William Anscombe served during the Second World War with 612 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers as part of the 11th Armoured Brigade, 30 Corps during the Liberation of Belgium in an around Antwerp and the Albert Canal immediately prior to Operation *Market Garden*.



A Second World War 'Burma operations - Battle of Legyi' stretcher bearer's M.M. group of six awarded to Private H. C. Jesty, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5723746 Pte. H. C. Jesty. Dorset. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5723746 Pte. H. C. Jesty. M.M. R.A.M.C.) *edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine or better (6)* £1,400-£1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 January 1946. The original recommendation states:

'Burma 16 Feb - 15 May 1945. During the period under review, Pte. Jesty has been a stretcher bearer in 'C' Coy, 2 Dorset. Throughout the first ten weeks of the period the Bn. was engaged continuously in active operations in the Mandalay Plain. Pte. Jesty took part in every battle, and consistently displayed outstanding personal gallantry and devotion to duty.

At Legyi on 5 Apr., a number of Japanese infiltrated into the Bn. perimeter during the night, and harassed some posns, including the R.A.P. When two Japanese attacked the R.A.P Pte. Jesty himself killed one with his revolver at very close range, the other being subsequently dealt with by a neighbouring sec. of 'C' Coy. Pte. Jesty displayed the utmost coolness, and his prompt action undoubtedly prevented cas. in the R.A.P.

At Legyi on 11 Apr., Pte. Jesty's Coy posn. was heavily shelled. Pte. Jesty attended cas. spread over a wide area, quite regardless of his personal safety, at a time when it was courting death to move from the comparative cover of a slit trench. In more than one trench Pte. Jesty was confronted with the task of not only attending the cas., but of encouraging and administering to other occupants whose nerves had been affected by the severe shelling. He succeeded in this most difficult task by sheer force of character and determination.

On these and many other occasions Pte. Jesty's high courage, skill, initiative and devotion to duty were an example to his fellow stretcher bearers, and a great comfort to casualties. His conduct at all times would have been worthy of a soldier many times his senior in rank, and for a private soldier was quite outstanding.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 January 1946 [Burma].

Henry Charles Jesty served as a stretcher bearer with 'C' Company, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment in Burma, February - May 1945.

A Second World War 1944 immediate 'Monte Cassino' M.M. group of four awarded to Naik Kishanbahadur Gurung, 1/2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), who died on active service in Italy, 4 September 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (1693 Naik Kishanbahadur [sic] Gurung 2 G.R.) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine (4)* £700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 July 1944. The original recommendation states:

'On the night of 18 February 1944 in the Cassino Section, the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles was ordered to attack in the hills in the vicinity of Monte Cassino Abbey. Naik Kishanbahadur Gurung was forming up his section under difficult conditions in... when several enemy automatics opened up over very short range, and grenades were thrown. Every man in the section was either killed or badly wounded, Naik Kishanbahadur himself receiving a severe wound in the face. Despite this he fired his Tommy gun and threw grenades at the nearest post, silencing the enemy fire from that point. He then joined his platoon commander - also wounded - and with a handful of survivors, they advanced under heavy fire, taking part in attacks on other posts. When the order to consolidate came, Naik Kishanbahadur, although in great pain, assisted his platoon commander in organising stretcher parties. He refused to be evacuated himself until ordered to by his platoon commander, about 5 hours after being wounded. His determination to advance and destroy the enemy was an inspiration to all and his cool courage under heavy fire unsurpassed.'

Kishanbahadur Gurung was the son of Mayyan of Jutuwan, Asilkot, No. 2 West, Nepal. He served during the Second World War with the 1/2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) as part of the 7th Indian Infantry Brigade, 4th Indian Division in Italy. They were heavily engaged in the Second Battle of Monte Cassino, and took part in the direct assault on the monastery 17-18 February 1944, sweeping across the slopes and ravines in front of the building. The terrain was appalling, and despite the Gurkha's ability in such surroundings they were forced to retreat suffering 96 officers and men killed, wounded or missing.

Kishanbahadur Gurung advanced to Havildar, and died on active service in Italy, 4 September 1944. He is commemorated on the Rimini Cremation Memorial, Italy.



A fine Great War 'Independent Force' immediate D.F.M. group of nine awarded to Sergeant Observer, later Wing Commander, F. Lee, 99 Squadron, Royal Air Force - a D.H.9 air gunner who was decorated for his gallantry during a raid on the railway at Lahr, 30 July 1918, and was credited with at least 3 'victories' from June 1918 to the end of war

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R. (7054 Sergt. Obs. Lee, F., R.A.F.) *suspension slack*; British War and Victory Medals (7054. Sgt. F. Lee. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7054. F/Sgt. F. Lee. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *polished, nearly very fine (9)*
 £2,800-£3,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1918:

'During a recent long-distance bombing raid the formation to which Sergt. Lee belonged was attacked when over the objective by 20 enemy scouts. He engaged one of them with his double gun, which caused the enemy to turn over on his back, and after various gyrations the pilot fell out of the aeroplane. This NCO has proved himself a gallant and skilful observer, and in all respects a most reliable man in the air.'

Frederick Lee was born in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire in July 1895 (despite his attestation papers stating that he was born in April 1897). He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in July 1915, served in France from July 1916, and advanced to A.M. 1 in February 1917. Lee transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Private, Aerial Gunner in April 1918, and advanced to Sergeant in June 1918. He served as Sergeant Observer with 99 Squadron (DH.9's), Independent Force from June 1918, and was crewed with Sergeant H. H. Wilson as his pilot for the raid on the railway at Lahr, 30 July 1918, for which he was awarded the D.F.M.

More detail is given about the raid on Lahr in the *History of No. 99 Squadron, Independent Force R.A.F.*, published in 1920:

'Eight pilots dropped bombs on the railway at Lahr, 15 miles SSE of Strasbourg, results being unallocated owing to mist. The formations were attacked by twenty hostile machines when re-crossing the Rhine. Lieuts. Dietz and Batty were shot down and killed, their machine being seen to break up in the air. Lieut. Martin's machine was disabled by a bullet through the radiator, and his observer, Lieut. Burton, was killed before re-crossing the lines. The pilot was wounded in the foot, but managed to land with a serious crash, in a marsh which appeared through a gap in the mist. His machine was very badly damaged by bullets.

Lieut. Notley, with Captain Taylor, shot down an E.A. in flames; Lieut. Taylor, with Capt. Beecroft, shot another to pieces; and Sergt. Lee, with Sergt. Wilson, brought down a third, from which the pilot was seen to fall. The excellent fighting qualities of Sergt. Lee, which had resulted in shooting down three hostile machines, were recognised by an immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

The raid is also extensively described in *Independent Force, The War Diary of the Daylight Squadrons of the Independent Air Force, June - November 1918*, which also gives:

'The whole formation were banging away trying to keep the scouts at bay. Sgt. Lee fired one hundred rounds claiming an Albatros scout where the pilot was seen to fall out; this was Lee's third victory this month [one also being recorded on 22 July 1918].'

One D.F.C., and one D.F.M. were awarded for the action. Lee remained in the R.A.F. after the war, and remustered as a M.T. Fitter in August 1919. He then applied for pilot training and gained his 'Wings' in May 1924, advancing to Flight Sergeant the following year (awarded L.S. & G.C. in April 1933). Lee served in Egypt, Iraq and India prior to the Second World War. He advanced to Warrant Officer in December 1935, and was commissioned Flying Officer in the Technical Branch in June 1940.

Lee advanced to Squadron Leader in March 1945, having served as Acting Wing Commander from March the previous year. He was placed on the Retired List in July 1946, and resided in Ellesmere, Salop in later life. Lee died in February 1976.

Sold with copied research, which includes a photographic image of recipient wearing medal ribbands to which he was not entitled. When the medals were originally sold to J. B. Hayward several decades ago the group included a renamed 1914-15 Star; an erased I.G.S. with 'N. W. Frontier 1936-37' clasp; and French Legion of Honour 5th Class with a Croix de Guerre. These medals, to which he was not entitled, were removed from the group many years ago.



A Second War 1940 Immediate 'Battle of France' D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant T. C. Davies, Royal Air Force, an Observer with 226 Squadron, who was killed in action on 4 July 1941

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (580453. Sgt. T. C. Davies. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine*

£1,800-£2,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 25 June 1940.

The original Recommendation, for an Immediate award, dated 8 June 1940, states: 'This Air Observer has been a member of Pilot Officer Crooks' crew on all missions and it is largely owing to his exceptional navigational ability that the missions have so successfully been completed. This N.C. O. has used his gun most effectively during low-flying bombing attacks on convoys in addition to navigating his aircraft under difficult conditions of visibility by day and by night.'

In the same *Gazette*, Pilot Officer D. A. C. Crooks was awarded an Immediate D.F.C., the Recommendation stating: 'During a day in May, 1940, Pilot Officer Crooks carried out an extensive reconnaissance of the Amiens-Albert road with great determination and gallantry. At a low altitude, and under heavy fire from the ground, he bombed a large convoy of enemy armoured vehicles, obtaining direct hits with his bombs. Although his aircraft was hit by heavy pom-pom fire he succeeded in reaching his base. Pilot Officer Crooks and his crew have shown initiative and exceptional devotion to duty in many missions undertaken by night and under adverse weather conditions. They have pressed home their attacks, invariably from low altitudes, in spite of enemy opposition from the ground and from the air.'

Thomas Clifford Davies enlisted in the Royal Air Force and served as an Observer with 226 Squadron throughout the Battle of France, being awarded an Immediate Distinguished Flying Medal. Evacuated with the Squadron from Brest, and converting to Blenheims, he remained with the Squadron and was killed in action on 4 July 1941 when his Blenheim, commanded by Wing Commander R. G. Hurst, was hit by flak and crashed into the sea of Norderney. Davies is buried alongside his two crew in Sage War Cemetery, Germany.

Sold with two rolls of original Royal Air Force riband, for the R.A.F. Meritorious Service Medal, and the R.A.F. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.



A Second War 'Evader's' D.F.M. group of four awarded to Flight Sergeant D. D. Finlay, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was shot down during the Nuremberg Raid, 30 March 1944; after six months on the run, he made it home, and completed his tour with the Path Finder Force

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1390619 F/Sgt. D. D. Finlay, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (4)* £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, October 1997.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Donald David Finlay, 429 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron, has participated in sixteen attacks on enemy territory, including two attacks on Berlin and attacks on Frankfurt, Leipzig and the Ruhr. He has at all times proved himself to be a conscientious and valuable member of his crew, never lacking in courage, fortitude and cheerfulness. During his sixteenth sortie which was against Nuremberg on the 30th of March, 1944, his aircraft was shot down over enemy territory, but Flight Sergeant Finlay evaded capture and on his return to this country six months later requested to be sent back to his old squadron to finish his tour of duty.'

Donald Finlay enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and first attended 7 Air Gunnery Course, 3 Air Gunnery School, during March and April 1943, before proceeding to 1664 Conversion Unit in August and September of that year, and whilst with this unit flew his first operational sortie, leaflet dropping over Paris as part of Operation *Nickel* on 23 July 1943. He received his first operational posting to 429 Squadron on 26 September 1943, and as a Wireless Operator in Halifaxes flew his first bombing raid, to Hanover, on 27 September 1943; further targets over the next six months included Kassel, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Stuttgart, and Berlin. On his sixteenth sortie with 429 Squadron, against Nuremberg on the night of 30 March 1944, Bomber Command's most deadly night of the War, he was shot down and baled out 10 km south east of Flaxweiler. At the village of Stuppich he was taken in by a family who later moved him to Altlinster, where he remained hidden in a stable until the 14th September. After a visit to the American Embassy in Luxembourg where he obtained the necessary travel permit, he hitched his way to Paris. There, he again went to the American Embassy who put him in contact with the R.A.F. Military Police on 17 September 1944 for his homeward journey. For his gallantry in evading capture and returning home he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

After a course at Warboys NTU in November 1944, on Lancaster III bombers, Finlay was posted to 405 Squadron at the end of that month. This Squadron formed part of No. 8 Pathfinder Group and Finlay completed a further 26 operational sorties with it, including daylight raids on the Urft Dam, Essen, Cologne, and Hamburg. His final sortie was a night raid against Schwarndorf on 16 April 1945, which brought his total number of operations to 42.

Sold with the recipient's original Royal Air Force Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period January 1943 to September 1953; named Buckingham Palace enclosure and forwarding letter for D.F.M., together with a letter of congratulations from Air Vice Marshal C. M. McEwen; Path Finder Force Badge, together with accompanying Temporary and Permanent Certificates of Award and forwarding letter; named Caterpillar Club Membership Card and accompanying letter from Leslie L. Irvin, dated 13 January 1945; and a R.A.F. 'S' Signaller's cloth brevet.

A rare Second World War honorary D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant R. Malachowski, 300 Squadron (Land of Masovia), Free Polish Air Force, attached Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (792075 F/Sgt. R. Malachowski.) *suspension slack, very fine*

£1,200-£1,600

D.F.M. AIR 30/170/153 (5 September 1942):

'In recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations'.

Romuald/Romauld Malachowski served as a Flight Sergeant with 300 (Polish) Squadron (Land of Masovia), Free Polish Air Force, flying Wellingtons out of R.A.F. Hemswell, Lincolnshire during the Second World War.



The extremely rare inter-war 1932 Empire Gallantry Medal pair awarded to Eric Watt 'Jock' Bonar, Chief Pilot of Northern Air Transport Limited and Flight Sergeant, Royal Air Force Reserve, for carrying out the rescue of a R.A.F. pilot from a crashed Siskin - in the face of flames 30 feet high, and with cries of "For God's sake save me Jock, save me" ringing in his ears. Bonar dragged the pilot free from the burning wreckage in Barton airport, Manchester, but despite his best efforts, the pilot succumbed to the severity of his burns two weeks later.

A veteran of the Royal Navy during the Great War, a post-war friend of Lawrence of Arabia, and an extremely skilful pilot - Bonar 'had been flying since God was a boy.' Pre-Second World War Bonar was employed as a development pilot for the Merlin Engine - which was to power Hurricanes and Spitfires, amongst others. Continuing in the same vein, Bonar was granted an Honorary Commission in the R.A.F.V.R. in 1940 and was employed as Chief Test Pilot for Napier - testing the Sabre Engine for Typhoons and Tempests. In the latter capacity he received the George Cross, but was unable to return his E.G.M. due to using it to settle an outstanding bill at a garage!

Empire Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., Civil Division (Flt. Sergt. Eric Watt Bonar, R.A.F.R.); Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 5th type, bronze (Eric Bonar, Barton Airport. 24-5-32.) fitted with silver straight bar suspension, and contemporary silver riband buckle, mounted on card for display, *very fine* (2) £5,000-£7,000

A total of 130 Empire Gallantry Medals were awarded in the period 1922-40, 62 Military, 64 Civil, and 4 Honorary awards. The Empire Gallantry Medal was superseded by the George Cross in September 1940 and surviving holders of the E.G.M. were required to exchange their award for the George Cross.

E.G.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1932:

'For an act of conspicuous courage in rescuing the pilot of a burning aeroplane of the Royal Air Force at Barton in May last. Under the protection of an asbestos blanket he unfastened the straps binding the pilot, released him from his parachute harness, and with assistance dragged him from the burning wreckage. He gave first aid to the airman, who was then conveyed to hospital but died about a fortnight later.'

Eric Watt 'Jock' Bonar was born in Edinburgh in 1899, and after school was apprenticed to Scottish Commer Cars - makers of petrol engine lorries. He volunteered during the Great War for service with the 7th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders whilst only aged 16. Bonar's mother informed the Army that he was underage, and he was forced to return to his apprenticeship. When he was old enough he joined the Royal Navy and served in minesweepers as part of the Dover Patrol (entitled to the British War and Victory Medals). Having advanced to Petty Officer, Bonar was demobilised in 1919. After a brief foray into a motor cycle business in Glasgow, he decided to enlist in the Royal Air Force as a fitter:

'He managed to secure a place on an NCO pilot course as a leading aircraftsman, and was befriended by a fellow-ranker with an interest in motorcycling - T. E. Shaw, the former Lawrence of Arabia.

Bonar was duly posted as a fighter pilot to 25 Squadron as its first NCO pilot, and was selected for the Gloster Grebes' aerobatic display team.

At one display King George V ordered the team by radio telephone to loop the loop, and afterwards Bonar was presented to the King, who was flabbergasted to find an NCO pilot among the officers.

When he was offered the choice between a permanent commission and an instructor's course at the Central Flying School, he opted for the course and in 1929 left the Service at the end of a seven year engagement.

His civil aviation career began as a joyride pilot giving flips round Blackpool Tower, and he became an established figure on the flying circus circuit... A former sergeant pilot in the R.A.F., in 1932 he was chief flying instructor at Barton aerodrome, when Sgt Treadgold, an old friend still serving in the R.A.F., rolled a Siskin over the airfield at low altitude... (Obituary, *The Daily Telegraph*, 5 March 1991 refers)

Further detail as to what happened next is provided by an article written by John Wilson in *The Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal*, No. 73 (compiled from various newspaper coverage of the incident at the time, including the *Daily Express*, 25 May 1932):

'At 14.10 on the afternoon of 24th May 1932, No. 341550, Sergeant Jack Treadwell, R.A.F. together with No. 560860, Leading Aircraftsman William Patrick Lane, R.A.F., No. 5 Training School took off from Sealand, Flintshire in a Siskin aircraft on a training flight. All was well until 14.35 when they were flying over Barton airfield near Manchester, where the airport staff assumed that he was coming in to land. However, the pilot attempted a roll manoeuvre at low altitude but upon reaching the top of the roll the plane stalled, and with insufficient height to recover the aircraft crashed behind a mound in a field near the airport's perimeter, turned a somersault and caught fire.

Jock Bonar was seated in the aerodrome's fire engine at the time and saw the crash. The fire engine and crew were on duty so were immediately able to speed off to the scene of the crash. At the same time, airport officials who had seen the plane stall, were quick to contact the ambulance.

Meanwhile, Police Constable Herbert Hayes, who was on motor cycle patrol near Barton Airport, also saw the airplane crash in flames and he drove his motor cycle across the aerodrome to a fence, and then climbed over and ran to the crash scene.

The flames were 30 feet high, but Constable Hayes found Flight Sergeant Treadwell strapped in the rear cockpit surrounded by flames. He immediately began to unstrap him from the seat, when Eric Bonar arrived with an asbestos blanket, which afforded him some protection from the flames. Despite his terrible burns Treadwell was able to recognise Bonar's voice and cried out, "For God's sake save me Jock, save me".

With the fire crew and others spraying the flames with fire extinguishers, Bonar was quickly able to cut the remaining straps and Bonar and Hayes then pulled Sergeant Treadwell from the wreckage and into the arms of the bystanders. Doctors were on the scene within minutes and Sergeant Treadwell was rushed to hospital.

The Eccles Fire Brigade too were quickly on the scene and put out the fire.

LAC William Lane was not so fortunate. He was in the front of the plane and such was the damage that it wasn't possible to reach him and attempt a rescue. Bonar said that when he first went to the plane it was obvious to him that Lane was already dead, most likely having been killed on impact. His body had to be cut out of the wreckage when the fire had been extinguished.

Treadwell was taken by ambulance to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital where he was treated for serious burns to the face and was in severe shock... At first it was thought that he would survive his terrible burns injuries, and on one occasion he was able to make a statement regarding the accident. However, his condition gradually worsened and he died two weeks after the crash.'

For their bravery during the above incident, Bonar was awarded the E.G.M. and Police Constable Hayes was awarded the K.P.M. They were both also awarded the bronze medal of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (the rescue recorded in the Minutes Book No. 7, and Annual Report for 1933).

Two years after the above incident took place:

'Bonar tried to take part in the MacRobertson air race to Australia in an American-built Bellanca. R. J. Mitchell, the designer of the Spitfire, gave him much advice during preparations for the race; but to Bonar's disappointment his aircraft was withdrawn by his sponsors.... By the mid-1930s Bonar, who was an outstanding example of how far determination and a wicked sense of humour could take a bold man in the Depression years, was a popular figure in the rich man's world of private aviation.

He had joined the staff of Personal Airways, an entrepreneurial outfit at Croydon formed to fly owners, trainers and jockeys to race meetings. When Personal Airways was contracted to open a flying school at Luton, Bonar took charge of the project; a control tower was built on to a farmhouse, and the piggeries were converted into the offices of the Luton Flying Club.

In 1938 Ronnie Shepherd, the chief test pilot of Rolls-Royce and a fellow member of the club, recruited Bonar as a development pilot for the Merlin engine - which was to power Hurricanes, Spitfires and other aircraft in the Second World War.' (Obituary, *The Daily Telegraph*, 5 March 1991 refers)

Given Bonar's somewhat lively character, and lifestyle, it is perhaps not surprising that:

'At some point in the 1930's Jock Bonar, decided that his medals would be of more use to him in resolving an outstanding financial matter, so his E.G.M. and SPLF medals were traded in settlement of a petrol and servicing bill.... Already in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Bonar was granted an honorary commission as a Pilot Officer [August 1940].

Now came a moment of embarrassment, because in 1941 it had been decided that the E.G.M. would be exchanged for the George Cross; this was not a matter of choice - and the E.G.M. was expected to be surrendered to the Central Chancery. Bonar duly informed the Central Chancery that he had 'lost' his E.G.M. and in reply the Central Chancery's Secretary said, "I would like to have your assurance that in the event of your recovering your Empire Gallantry Medal, that you will return it to me."

No doubt Jock Bonar confirmed he would do just that, for he received his George Cross at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 23rd September 1941.

Bonar tested throughout the war, and spent some time with Napier putting the Sabre engine through its paces, which led to some hairy moments flying Hawker Typhoons and Tempests. Late in the Typhoon programme another test pilot took his place to explore its controllability in a dive. The tail came off in a pull-out, and he was killed.' (article by J. Wilson in *The Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal*, No. 73, refer)

A fellow test pilot at Napier, Flight Lieutenant V. C. Fittall, adds the following in *Typhoon Attack* by N. Franks:

They gave me the title of Assistant Chief Test Pilot to E. W. Bonar, which sounded good but didn't mean much.

'Jock' Bonar had been flying since God was a boy and used to tell us how in barn-storming and joy-riding days they became expert in increasing the throughput of paying passengers. Jock of course was a civilian but so that he could land at R.A.F. bases and compare notes with Typhoon pilots about the Sabre engines, he was made an honorary pilot officer. This would arouse puzzlement and amusement when this grey-headed pilot with the George Cross showed up in a Mess in a PO's uniform. I recall an American pilot saying to me that he knew the British were conservative but this was too much!

In my time at Luton Jock did not do any routine flying if he could help it, but when we could get him into the mood to put on a show, his low flying aerobatics had to be seen to be believed. I saw him one day dive vertically after a loop - and the Typhoon dropped like a ton of bricks in that altitude - disappear behind the hills on the other side of Luton and while we were waiting for the crash and smoke cloud, he came at us from behind the ground level to barrel roll away. When he landed I suggested he was sticking his neck out a bit but he said, "Son, I used to be paid to make it look dangerous!"

His *Daily Telegraph* obituary gives a flavour for his post-war years:

'After his wartime career as a test pilot he freelanced in the charter market with a Miles Gemini, and later established his own aviation business at Croydon. In 1951 Bonar surrendered his pilot's licence, though towards the end of 1980 he was permitted to fly Tiger Moths during a trip to Australia.

In recent years he helped his son develop a motor business, and then became one of the more rumbustious residents of the Star and Garter Home at Richmond, where he was wont to attribute his fitness, school-girl complexion and longevity to the beneficial effects of castor oil from aero-engines.'

Jock Bonar died in February 1991 at the age of 91, and up to his death was the oldest surviving holder of the George Cross. Bonar's George Cross was sold at Glendining's in September 1974, then appearing in a group with a BVWM, VM (both listed as renamed), Defence and War Medals (privately named) and an unnamed Coronation 1953. The hammer price at the time was £500. In later life he was pictured wearing what was presumably a 'copy' group, which included G.C., BVWM, VM, 1939-45 Star, Air Crew Europe Star, with 'France and Germany' clasp, Defence and War Medals, Coronation 1953 and Jubilee 1977 - the Second World War Campaign Awards he was undoubtedly not entitled to. A character to the end.

Sold with copied research, and photographic images of the recipient.



The superb Second World War B.E.M., American D.F.C. group of six awarded to Wellington and Lancaster Air Gunner Sergeant, later Squadron Leader J. Purcell, 218 (Gold Coast) Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was originally recommended for the George Medal as a result of his gallantry in saving his pilot's life from a stricken and sinking aircraft off the Suffolk Coast, 2 September 1941, despite suffering from severe burns himself. The latter being Purcell's introduction to operational flying, and resulting in three days adrift in a dinghy. He qualified for the "Gold Fish Club" again on only his third operational sortie - when his aircraft was forced to ditch off the Norfolk Coast, this time returning from a raid on Emden, 26 November 1941.

Purcell went on to take part in the "Thousand Bomber Raids" to Cologne and Bremen, prior to flying with 156 Squadron as part of Pathfinder Force, November 1944 - April 1945. In all he flew in at least 48 operational sorties during the war

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1169029 Sgt. Jack Purcell. R.A.F.) *contact mark over part of unit*; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; **United States of America**, Distinguished Flying Cross, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *generally very fine* (6) £2,000-£2,600

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007 (when sold without the D.F.C.)

B.E.M. London Gazette 6 January 1942. The original recommendation (for a George Medal) states:

'Sergeant Purcell was the front-gunner of an aircraft which, whilst carrying out an attack on Ostend, received a direct hit from heavy anti-aircraft fire. Although an attempt was made to bring the aircraft back to England, it eventually crashed in the sea some ten miles off Orfordness. On impact the captain was thrown down into the bomb compartment but, after being submerged in 15 feet of water, he eventually escaped, in semi-drowned condition, through the broken off tail of the aircraft. Sergeant Purcell, who was suffering from burns about the face and hands, had helped the captain to climb out of the wreckage and then supported and encouraged him for about half an hour until it was possible to reach the dinghy. In spite of the captain's continual suggestions that Sergeant Purcell should leave him and get to the dinghy himself, the Sergeant refused to do so. There is little doubt that the captain's life was saved as a result of the determination and bravery shown by Sergeant Purcell. He subsequently displayed courage, cheerfulness and powers of endurance during the three days which the crew spent floating in the dinghy.'

M.I.D. London Gazette 8 June 1944.

United States of America, Distinguished Flying Cross London Gazette 14 June 1946. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Jack Purcell has displayed exceptional zeal in operations. His first tour of duty was full of hazard and on two occasions his aircraft was forced to alight on the sea, after which this officer spent 74 hours on the first occasion and two hours on the second in his dinghy. He has also been involved on several occasions in combat with enemy aircraft, and on the 16th July 1942, at Lubeck the engagement with two ME 110's lasted 17 minutes. Other fighters also attacked and a Ju. 88 is claimed as destroyed and a ME 110 was damaged. Flight Lieutenant Purcell has flown on many operations in support of the U.S.A.A.F. and has shown practical co-operation at all times which has proved of great mutual value.'

Jack Purcell was born in Clapham, London in May 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in July 1940. Qualifying as an Air Gunner in the following year, and having attended No. 11 Operational Training Unit, he was posted to 218 (Gold Coast) Squadron, a Wellington unit operating out of Marham, Norfolk in August 1941. And his introduction to the perils of operational flying were swift, his aircraft being compelled to ditch on his very first sortie, an attack on Ostend on 2 September 1941. 218 Squadron's Operational Record Book gives further detail:

'Nothing was heard from this aircraft after it left base. The entire crew were posted as missing. Later it appeared that the aircraft had come down in flames over the sea, nose first, as a result of being hit off Ostend. The pilot's cockpit was about ten feet under water, the only part of the aircraft not on fire. Squadron Leader Gibbs, D.F.C., struggled to get out of the pilot's escape hatch but it was jammed. After various things seeming to fly past him and very weak as a result of trying to hold his breath in between the intervals of taking in water, he found he was too weak to open the astro hatch when he located it. Eventually, after what seemed like an age, he found a break in the fuselage, where the Sergeant Front Gunner [Purcell] was just getting through. They struggled out and the Sergeant tried to blow up the Squadron Leader's flotation jacket with his mouth, but he could not manage it. The Squadron Leader cannot remember getting into the dinghy, his only memories being an endless moment in which he had his head under water for what seemed like an eternity. For three days and nights the crew drifted. On the first morning they heard a bell buoy, but the tide swept them past it. They rationed their supplies. On the third day they could see buildings and could hear trains but they were still being washed in and out by tides. Eventually, they were washed ashore near Margate. For four of the crew, including the Front Gunner, this was their first operational flight. It was Squadron Leader Gibbs' 36th raid.'

No doubt as a result of the burns he sustained, Purcell did not fly again until 4 November 1941, when he was once more detailed to attack Ostend. Then on the 26th of that month, in a raid against Emden, in Wellington Z.1103 A, piloted by Sergeant Helfer, he had the unhappy experience of a second ditching.

218's Operational Record Book again takes up the story:

'Bombed Emden, 10th/10th cloud, N.A.P. sent. Flak from Islands when returning. A fuel check was taken by the Navigator, the gauges showing 130 gallons in tanks. D./R. position from coast - 100 miles. In 15 minutes the loss of 50 gallons showed on the fuel check, now only 80 gallons in tanks. As the coast was not reached by E.T.A., the captain decided to come down to 3,500 feet. The aircraft flew at this height for some while and not seeing coastline the captain asked for a priority fix at 10.21 hours. This showed him to be 100 miles from the coast. The nacelle tanks had been pulled on some 20 minutes before the priority fix was received. The W./T. receiver was now U/S and no bearings could be received, but the transmitter could be used and so an S.O.S. was sent at 22.30 hours, as it appeared doubtful whether it would be possible to reach the coast. The coast was reached at 10.55 hours and searchlights pointing west along the coast were seen and a green Very light was fired from the ground. We turned west and flew along in the direction of the searchlight. The engines started spluttering and the captain decided to land on the water as near the coast as possible. The reason the captain decided not to land on the beach was because of the possibility of it being mined - and it was! Prior to landing on the sea the containers were jettisoned and the flotation bags pulled. The dinghy inflated automatically. The aircraft sank within five minutes. All of the crew successfully got into the dinghy and cut it adrift with the knife provided. Immediately one marine distress signal was let off. The crew drifted for about two hours. The crew then saw a light flashing on the water which they answered S.O.S. with the flash of a torch. An R. A.F. Launch approached from the sea direction, piloted by the Coxswain of the Wells lifeboat. The crew, apart from cold and bruises, were uninjured, thanks to the captain's decision to land on the sea and not on the beach.'

Purcell had been forced to ditch into the sea on two out of the three operations that he had flown, twice qualifying for membership of the Goldfish Club - very few servicemen survived to achieve that feat. This time Purcell's return to the operational scene was quicker, a sortie against Brest being flown on 16 December 1941, and two more in the New Year, following which the Squadron was re-equipped with Stirlings. And as part of that process, he joined a new crew under Flight Lieutenant Livingston, although on their first sortie together, against Billancourt on 3 March, Wing Commander P. D. Holder, D.F.C., was aboard for the ride. While on their next mission - against Essen on 8 March - they embarked Squadron Leader A. W. Oldroyd, A.F.C., and his special guest, David Thornton-Smith, the war artist, 'who wished to make the trip so that he could gain a first hand impression of the aerial theatre of warfare'.

Wing Commander Holder was again a passenger for Purcell's next sortie, a strike against Cologne on 13 March, while the remainder of the month witnessed a brace of strikes against Essen on the 25th and 26th, and a trip to Lubeck on the 28th. April included further trips to Cologne and Essen, in addition to Hamburg, Poissy, Pilzen and Gennevilliers, the latter with a new pilot at the helm, Flying Officer Bullock; so, too, a "Gardening" run off Kiel - 'Vegetable planted. Machine-gunned ship in Kiel Bay'.

Other than a brief interlude in London, where he received his B.E.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture on the 19th, May saw Purcell participating in another "Gardening" operation, a sortie against Warnemunde ('Owing to being caught in searchlights bursts were not seen'), return visits to Gennevilliers ('Aerials shot away by flak') and Pilzen, and, on the 30th, the first "Thousand Bomber Raid" against Cologne. In June, he was employed in a similar strike against Bremen, in addition to two smaller-scale visits to that city, and Emden, and in July he rounded off his operational tour on the night of the 16th:

'Last resort was attacked, the aerodrome on Fyn Island. The bombs fell on the perimeter road S.E. of aerodrome. Attacked by five fighters, evasive action employed from port to starboard quarter, turning in very tight circle and made them overshoot.'

Having been commissioned as a Pilot Officer back in June 1942, Purcell joined No. 21 O.T.U. at Moreton-in-Marsh on the completion of his operational tour with 218 Squadron, but was called out in support of attacks on Dusseldorf and Bremen in September - on both occasions in Wellingtons. Still employed as an instructor as late as the summer of 1944, he was awarded a "mention" (*London Gazette* 8 June 1944 refers). Towards the end of the war, Purcell embarked on a second operational tour flying with the Pathfinder unit 156 Squadron (Lancasters), November 1944 - April 1945. He carried out 14 further operational sorties with the Squadron, flying in at least 48 operation sorties overall.

Purcell was posted for service in India in June 1945, and advanced to Acting Squadron Leader later that year. He returned to the UK, and commenced pilot training at No. 7 F.T.S. in May 1948. Purcell was subsequently posted for training at the School of Maritime Reconnaissance, St. Mawgan, before being posted for short tour in Shackletons to Gibraltar. He was posted to the Air Sea Warfare Development Unit, Thorney Island, and then for staff duties at HQ Coastal Command in December 1955.

Purcell served with 205 Squadron (Shackletons), Changi, Singapore, September 1958 - May 1961. This service qualified him for the G.S.M. with 'Malaya' clasp, however, it cannot be confirmed that he ever received it. As was frequently the case with R.A.F. officers, and especially with aircrew personnel who rarely if ever went on parade, this medal was never mounted with his others and has gone astray - if it was ever issued. Purcell returned to the UK, and after more staff duties, was posted for a flying tour to Ballykelly, Northern Ireland in October 1963. He was posted to R. A.F. Lyneham in May 1966, and retired in the rank of Squadron Leader in May 1969. Purcell died at Knappe Cross Nursing Home, Exmouth, Devon in June 1992.

Sold with extensive copied research, including photographic images of recipient in uniform

85 A B.E.M. group of five awarded to E. L. Alderman, General Electric Company, late Royal Engineers

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Edward L. Alderman); British War and Victory Medals (302004 Spr. E. L. Alderman. R.E.); Defence Medal, unnamed as issued; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, with 2 clasps 'Twenty Years' and 'Five Years', officially impressed '6419' and additionally privately engraved 'Edward L. Alderman.', *contact marks, very fine (5)* £160-£200

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

'Edward Lanning Alderman, Assembly Foreman, General Electric Company Ltd.'

Edward Lanning Alderman attested into the Royal Engineers for service during the Great War. Post War he joined the General Electric Company Ltd. and served as a member of their Fire Brigade at Coventry. He qualified for his Silver National Fire Services Long Service Medal in January 1945.

Sold with copied research.

× 86 A 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Mr. W. H. Delaney, Machinist, Royal Canadian Mint

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Walter H. Delaney) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

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

87 A post-war military division B.E.M. group of six awarded to Flight Sergeant A. W. G. Verrill, Royal Air Force, who was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese in Sumatra, 17 March 1942, and forced to work on the construction of the notorious Sumatra Railway

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (550562 F. Sgt. Addison W. G. Verrill. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (550562 F. Sgt. A. W. G. Verrill. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *very fine (6)* £380-£460

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1959.

Addison William George Verrill was born in Kessingland, Suffolk in April 1919. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an early Boy Entrant in September 1935, and trained at Cranwell for a year as a Wireless Operator. Verrill served during the Second World War with No. 250 AMES - a mobile radar unit operating in Singapore from the back of two Crossley vehicles (strength of about 20 personnel), and he was captured in Sumatra by the Japanese, 17 March 1942.

Verrill was held in the POW camps at Padang, Medan, Aceh, and was forced to work on the Sumatra Railway by the Japanese. Whilst the notorious Burma/Thailand Railway project held the publicity field for Japanese cruelty during the Second World War, the conditions on the less publicised Sumatra Railway being driven through the jungle were only marginally better. Some 6,593 Allied personnel were forced to work on the railway together with many thousands of native slaves. Approximately 700 of the former died on the line, with an estimated 7,000 natives suffering a similar fate.

Flight Sergeant Verrill was repatriated after the war, and awarded the L.S. & G.C. in September 1953. After leaving the service he was employed as a Radio Engineer, and settled in Skidbrook, Lincolnshire. Verrill died in Louth County Hospital, Lincolnshire in September 1976.

Sold with copied research.

88 A post-War B.E.M. awarded to Mrs. Phoebe Grange, together with a set of Maundy Money presented to her at Newcastle Cathedral on Maundy Thursday 1990

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Phoebe, Mrs. Grange) on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with a set of Maundy Money, comprising 1p, 2p, 3p, and 4p, all for 1990 (S.4211), with the accompanying white leather pouch, *extremely fine (5)* £240-£280

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 16 June 1990: Phoebe, Mrs. Grange. For services to the community in Prudhoe, Northumberland.

Sold with the named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M.; 10 Downing Street letter informing her of the award, dated 15 May 1990; Department of Health and Social Security letter of congratulations on the award of the B.E.M.; Order of Service for the Maundy Service, Newcastle Cathedral, 12 April 1990, with related ticket and Royal Almonry Office letter; and a photograph of the recipient being presented with her B.E.M.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

89



Pair: Sergeant J. T. Hipwell, 31st Regiment of Foot, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Sobraon, the 'Indian Waterloo', on 10 February 1846

Cabul 1842 (No. 1428 James Hipwell, Pt. HMs. 31st Regt.) correctly engraved in the regimental style with additional eight-point stars before and after the naming, fitted with original steel clip and wide bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (Serjt. James Hipwell 31st Regt.) *contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Whidborne collection, Sotheby's, June 1906; Brian Ritchie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

James Townsend Hipwell was born in the Parish of Pankhurst, London, and attested for the 31st Regiment of Foot at Rochester on 17 February 1840, aged 19 years, for a bounty of three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence. 'He served in the Campaign in Afghanistan in 1842 and was present in the actions of Mazeena and Tazene for which he wears a medal. He also served the Campaign on the Sutlej and was present in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal and Sobraon for which he is entitled to a medal and clasps. He received a severe wound in the left hand at Sobraon.' (Recipient's discharge papers refer)

Although Hipwell rose to the rank of Sergeant in January 1845, he was tried by a Regimental Court Martial in December 1846 and reduced to Private, in which rank he was discharged to Out-Pension at Chatham on 28 December 1847. In June 1895, now totally blind and 74 years of age, Hipwell was admitted to In-Pension at Chelsea Hospital.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.



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

South Africa 1834-53 (Ensign G. Robertson, 12th. Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (G-Robertson- Lieut. 95th. Foot.) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Lieut. G. Robertson, 95th. Regt.); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, privately engraved to reverse 'Lieut. G. Robertson. 95th. Regt.', *minor red enamel loss to crescent suspension*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Lieut. G Robertson. 95th. Regt.) contemporary engraved naming, all five fitted with period unmarked silver top wearing pins, with matching contemporary miniature awards, these mounted from *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckles, all contained within an attractive two-drawer silk and velvet lined fitted case with brass lock and key, named to top lid in gilt lettering 'Captain Robertson, 95th Derbyshire Regiment', *contact marks to first and second, these good fine, the remainder very fine and better* (5) £1,400-£1,800

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

x92 Three: Gunner W. Whitworth, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, *this loose on riband* (Mr. W. Whitworth, Gunr. R.N. H. M.S. Valorous) privately engraved naming, with small correction to ship's name; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced as issued with replacement small ring suspension, *light contact marks, very fine (3)* £300-£400

William Whitworth was born in Camberwell, Surrey, in 1813 and initially joined the Royal Navy in June 1833. Advanced Acting Gunner, Third Class, on 10 January 1845, he joined H.M.S. *Valorous* on 17 December 1852, and served in her during both the Baltic and Crimea campaigns. He was advanced Gunner First Class in H.M.S. *Excellent* on 14 September 1855, and was pensioned on 11 May 1870. He died in London in 1892.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, which confirms entitlement to the Sebastopol clasp; and copied research.

93 Pair: Sergeant C. L. Lyle, Rhodesia Horse Volunteers, late Stanger Mounted Rifles

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp, *planchet only* (Tr. Lyle. Stanger Md. Rifles.); British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Sergt. C. L. Lyle. R.H.V.) *minor contact marks, the first a planchet only with two small holes drilled into the centre of the rim at six and twelve o'clock, the second with a slight edge bruise, otherwise very fine (2)* £300-£400

Together with the remains of the Silver brooch relating to the first medal. 55 South Africa 1877-79 medals were issued to the Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the recipient is additionally entitled to the '1879' clasp.

x94 Four: Petty Officer J. C. Blackman, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. Blackman, Boy. 1.Cl: H.M.S. "Temeraire") ship's name partly obscured through contact with star; British War Medal 1914-20 (113802 J. C. Blackman. P.O. 2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (113802 J. C. Blackman. P.O. 2Cl. H.M. Coastguard.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *the first with heavy contact wear and polished, fine, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* £200-£240

95 Pair: Sapper J. W. Nevett, Royal Engineers

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (17541. Sapr. J. W. Nevett. 4/Sec: T. Bn. R. E.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

J. W. Nevett attested into the Royal Engineers and served during the Nile campaign with the 4th Section, Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

x96 Pair: Sergeant F. Lea, Grenadier Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (7531 L/Sergt. F. Lee. 3/Grenr. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884 (7531 Sgt F. Lee 3/Grenr. Gds.) naming engraved in reverse centre, *nearly very fine (3)* £140-£180

x97 Three: Private A. E. Martin, Royal Army Medical Corps

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (6061. Pte. A. Martin. M.S. Corps.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (15800 Pte. A. E. Martin. R.A.M.C.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, *the Egypt pair with edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (3)* £180-£220

98 Three: Private H. Lawton, 10th Hussars, late 20th Hussars

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889, *top clasp a replacement copy with pin and clasp fixing to reverse* (2626 Pte. H. Lawton. 20th Hussars) *rank, name and regiment renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (5014 Pte. H. Lawton. 10th Hussars.); Khedive's Star, undated, reverse impressed '20H 2626', *with traces of gilding, contact marks, edge bruise to star, otherwise very fine (3)* £240-£280

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for first and second medals.



A rare Gemaizah campaign and life saving group of four awarded to Mechanist Quarter-Master Sergeant Francis Ward, Royal Engineers, one of only 17 recipients of this clasp awarded to the Corps

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (18796 L/Corpl. F. Ward, R.E.); Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful), (Francis Ward. 25th Sept. 1907.) with bronze ribbon buckle; Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 2nd type, bronze (Presented to Francis Ward. 1909.); Khedive's Star, undated, mounted court-style for display, *edge bruising and contact pitting, good fine or better* (4) £600-£800

R.H.S. Case No. 35878. Bronze Medal to Francis Ward, late Qr. Mr. Sergt., R.E. Dover.

'9 p.m. 25 Sept. 1907, a well, Dover. Owing to foul air Bert Voller became unconscious while at work in the well 300 ft below the surface. Ward held him up to the fresh air supply for 3 hours and thus saved his life.'

St John Medal for Lifesaving presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior, at Marlborough House, on Friday, 9th July 1909.

'Francis Ward (Ex Mechanist Q.M.S., R.E.) Bronze Medal awarded. Ward was in charge of the Military Pumping Station at Dover, on 25th September, 1907. He, with a man named Voller and two others, were working near the bottom of a well 300 feet deep. An unexpected layer of foul air descending the well rendered Voller unconscious. Ward climbed up the scaffolding into the foul air, lowered Voller into the remaining layer of safe air, supported him near the fresh inlet pipe, guided the air current to him, and practised artificial respiration for four and a half hours in total darkness until they were hauled up. The safe air was gradually getting less, and no light would burn in it. No assistance was possible during this time, as no one could pass down through the layer of foul air until it had sufficiently dispersed. When Ward and Voller reached the surface they were much exhausted.'

Francis Ward was born in the Parish of Hinckley, Leicestershire, and was enlisted into the Royal Engineers at Rochester on 6 June 1884, aged 20 years 9 months, a turner and fitter by trade. He served in Egypt from December 1885 to April 1894, was appointed Lance-Corporal in August 1888, and served with 24th Company R.E. in the operations at Gemaizah, 20 December 1888, and on the Nile 1889. The 17 men shown on the 24th Company roll for these operations, including 2 officers, were the only Royal Engineer recipients of the clasp for Gemaizah 1888. Ward was promoted C.S.M., Military Mechanist in June 1897, and to Mechanist Qr. Mr. Sergeant in June 1903. He was discharged on 5 June 1905, and died in Kent on 30 January 1944.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all four awards, and other research together with a named silver Odd Fellows badge.



Three: **Colonel E. Grey, Commissariat Department, late Suffolk Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Sikkim 1888, N.E. Frontier 1891, Waziristan 1894-5 (Lieutt. E. Grey. S. C.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Captain E. Grey. Comst. Dept.); Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine (3)* £700-£900

Edward Grey attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned into the Suffolk Regiment around 1880. He later transferred into the Commissariat Department, Indian Army, and served in various campaigns in Tibet and around the North West Frontier. A noted scholar and linguist, he accompanied Archduke Ferdinand of Austria on a visit from Germany to Japan as his personal translator from German to Japanese and is noted as having knowledge of Chinese, Persian, Hindustani, Pashtu, Urdu, Hindi, Tibetan, French, German and Italian. Retiring to Kent in 1910, during the Great War, he was discreetly employed at home censoring telegrams at the Central Telegraph Office in London. He died, aged 75, in Folkestone, Kent, in November 1935.

Sold with a copied local newspaper obituary referring to the unconfirmed additional award of 'The Chinese V.C.', possibly the Order of the Double Dragon.

x 101 *Five:* **Ship's Corporal First Class T. W. Beames, Royal Navy, late Royal Marine Artillery**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (T. W. Beames, Gunner R.M.A., H.M.S. Brisk.); 1914-15 Star (150084 T. W. Beames. Sh. Cpl. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (150084 T. W. Beames. Sh. Cpl. 1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (T. W. Beames, Sh. Corp 1 Cl., H.M.S. Minotaur.) impressed naming, *minor official correction to ship's name on last, generally good very fine (5)* £400-£500

Approximately 83 'Witu 1890' clasps awarded to H.M.S. *Brisk*.

Thomas William Beames was born on 23 August 1866 and joined the Royal Marine Artillery on 22 January 1886. He served as a Gunner in H.M.S. *Brisk* from 20 November 1888 to 21 October 1891, including active service off East Africa as part of the Naval Brigade during the Witu Expedition, 17 to 27 October 1890. Transferring to the Royal Navy on 6 March 1893, he served as a Ship's Corporal for most of his career, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 January 1902. Invalided out of the Service on 18 July 1904, he subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, and was recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, serving in H.M.S. *Vindictive* from that date until 30 June 1916, and then in H.M.S. *Victory I* until he was finally shore demobilised on 18 March 1919. He died in Portsmouth in March 1933.

Sold with copied service record and other research.

x 102 *Pair:* **Sepoy Dost Mahomed, 20th Bengal Infantry**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (4374 Dost Mahomed 20th BI Infy) ; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Malakand 1897 (4374 Sepoy Dost Mahamad 20 (D.C.O.) P.I.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £100-£140

Malakand clasp not issued singly and not confirmed; unit entitled to Punjab Frontier 1897-98 and Tirah 1897-98 only.

103 *Pair:* **Sergeant J. T. Blackmore, Devonshire Regiment**

India General Service 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4403 Lce. Corpl. J. T. Blackmore. 1st Bn. Devon Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, South Africa 1901 (4403 Sgt. J. T. Blackmore. Devon: Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* £240-280

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

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

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- x 104** *Three: Private J. W. Sheriff, Northamptonshire Regiment*
 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3842 Pte. J. Sheriff 1st. Bn. North'n Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (47682 Pte. J. Sheriff. North'n. R.) *nearly very fine or better (3)* £100-£140
-
- x 105** *Three: Private J. McFarlane, Gordon Highlanders*
 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (5632 Pte. J. McFarlane 1st Bn. Gord: Hrs.) official correction to surname; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5632 Pte. J. McFarlane, Gordon Highrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5632 Pte. J. McFarlane. Gordon Highrs.) *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £260-£300
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- x 106** *Four: Private P. G. Rautenbach, Cape Police, later Conductor, South African Service Corps*
 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. P. G. Bautimbach [*sic*]. C. Pol.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. P. G. Rautenbach 5th Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Condr. P. G. Rautenbach. S.A.S.C.) *edge nicks to first, generally good very fine (4)* £240-£280
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- x 107** *Four: Engineer Lieutenant W. H. Edwards, Royal Navy*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Artr. Engr. W. H. Edwards. H.M.S. Doris.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Ch. Art. Eng. W. H. Edwards. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Eng. Lt. W. H. Edwards. R.N.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* £160-£200
William H. Edwards served as Chief Engineer at the Wei-Hai-Wei Dockyard from 6 July 1915.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- x 108** *Three: Sapper T. Garry, Royal Engineers, late Imperial Military Railways*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Mr. T. H. Garry. Imp: Mil. Rly.); British War and Victory Medals (237901 Spr. T. Garry. R.E.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140
 Possibly father and son.
 Sold with copied Medal Index Card.
-
- 109** *Four: Private W. J. Smith, Grenadier Guards, later Conductor, South African Service Corps, who was wounded in action at Senekal on 29 May 1900*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (6683. Pte. W. J. Smith. Gren. Gds.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Cdr. W. H. Smith S.A.S.C. - T & R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Condr. W. Hooton-Smith. S.A.S.C.) last three in individual named card boxes of issue, *edge bruise to QSA, otherwise extremely fine (4)* £200-£240
William John Smith attested for the Grenadier Guards and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, being wounded in action at Senekal during the Battle of Biddulphsberg on 29 May 1900. It is believed that, remaining in South Africa, he changed his name to William Hooton-Smith, and served with the South African Service Corps during the Great War, although whether the QSA and the Great War trio were indeed awarded to the same man is unconfirmed.
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- x 110** *Five: Private A. Goldsack, Liverpool Regiment, later Army Service Corps*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3276 Pte. A. Goldsack, L'pool: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3276 Pte. A. Goldsack. Liverpool Regt.); 1914-15 Star (13113 Pte. A. Goldsack. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (13113 Pte. A. Goldsack. A.S.C.) *light contact marks, generally good very fine (5)* £200-£240
-
- x 111** *Pair: Private F. E. Adcock, Norfolk Regiment*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (4200 Pte. F. E. Adcock, Norfolk Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4200 Pte. F. Adcock. Norfolk Regt.) mounted for wear; together with a Norfolk Regiment cap badge, *contact marks and edge bruising, good fine (2)* £140-£180
 For the medal to Private H. Adcock, Norfolk Regiment, see Lot 294.
-
- x 112** *Pair: Private F. Shepherd, Devonshire Regiment*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (5184 Pte. F. Shepherd, Devon: Regt.) *initial officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5184 Pte. J. [*sic*] Shepherd. Devon: Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

113 *Three: Private D. Clutton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (1791 Pte. D. Clutton, R. Welsh Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (6488 Pte. D. Clutton. R.W. Fus.) *minor edge bruising to QSA, good very fine* (3) £100-£140

114 *Five: Private E. Richards, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6026 Pte. E. Richards, R. Welsh. Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6026 Pte. E. Richards. R. Welsh Fus.); 1914 Star (7254 Pte. E. Richards. 2/R.W. Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20, *naming erased*, Victory Medal 1914-19 (7254 Pte. E. Richards. R. W. Fus.) *slight edge bruising, very fine* (5) £140-£180

Edward Richards was born in St. Johns, Worcester, around 1878. He attested into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War. He re-enlisted into his old regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and was discharged on 30 October 1915.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and copied Medal Index Card.

115 *Family Group:*

Pair: Private J. Barclay, Scottish Rifles

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (1310 Pte. J. Barclay, Scot: Rifles); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1310 Pte. J. Barclay. Scot: Rifles.) *contact marks, some staining to second medal, very fine*

Eight: Company Sergeant Major J. S. Barclay, Union Defence Force, late East African Medical Services

1914-15 Star (6012 N. Orderly J. S. Barclay. E. Afr. M.S.); British War and Victory Medals (6012 W. O. Cl. II. J. S. Barclay. E. Afr. M. S.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '110658 J. S. Barclay', *contact marks, very fine* (10) £260-£300

Sold with Queen's South Africa and King's South Africa medal roll extracts.

x116 *Four: Sergeant G. Russell, Royal West Kent Regiment, later Middlesex Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (6093 Pte. G. Russell. R. W. Kent Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (235375 Sgt. G. Russell. Midd'x R.); Defence Medal, *good very fine* (4) £120-£160

117



Three: Private W. Merchant, Shropshire Light Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (2350 Pte. W. Merchant. 2: Shrops: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2350 Pte. W. Merchant. Shrops: L.I.); Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (Private W. Merchant, S.L.I.) mounted court-style for display, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* (3) £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012

118



Three: Warrant Officer Class II G. Gilmour, Rifle Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (6239. Pte. G. Gilmour. Rif. Brig.) engraved naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (6239 A.W.O. Cl. 2 G. Gilmour. Rif. Brig.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6239 C. Sjt. G. Gilmour. Rif. Bde;) mounted court-style for display, *minor edge bruise to first, generally very fine and better* (3)

£200-£240

George Gilmour was born on 6 January 1879 and attested for the Rifle Brigade on 6 October 1898. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. An Orderly Room Clerk for much of his service, he was advanced Acting Warrant Officer Class II and saw further service during the Great War with the 6th Battalion on Draft Conducting Duties (entitled to a British War Medal only). Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 July 1917, the following year he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant of the 2nd Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Volunteer Battalion. He was discharged on 24 July 1921, and saw further service during the Second World War at the Recruiting Office in Southampton. He died in Parkstone on 1 August 1963.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient, medal roll extracts, and copied research.

119



Pair: Private A. J. Cates, 24th Middlesex (Post Office Rifles) Rifle Volunteers and City of London Imperial Volunteers, later Sergeant, Army Post Office Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (549 Pte. A. J. Cates, C.I.V.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (613 Serjt. A. J. Cates. A.P.O. Corps.) *light contact marks, good very fine and extremely rare to unit, being one of just 7 men from the 24th Middlesex (Post Office Rifles) to serve with the City Imperial Volunteers* (2)

£300-£400

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

Albert John Cates was born in Richmond, Surrey on 17 June 1875. A Post Office sorter, he enlisted into the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Post Office Rifles) on 4 December 1895 and served with their detachment of just 7 men in South Africa during the Boer War in the Infantry Battalion of the City Imperial Volunteers. The *City Press*, reporting on 17 January 1900, that Private Cates together with Private J. W. J. Westwood, had been given a farewell dinner at the 'Royal Mail' on Noble Street, by the General Post Office sorting staff on 11 January 1900, and that he had been given a pair of field glasses and a purse.

Cates further served in the South African War in the Army Post Office Corps, 1901-1902, qualifying for the King's South Africa Medal as a Sergeant. Returning to England he was discharged, time expired and re-attested for the Army Post Office Corps (1st Class Army Reserve) at Birmingham on 18 April 1904, serving until discharged, 17 April 1910, in consequence of the termination of his period of engagement. He died in Surrey, England in 1916.

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

120

Four: Orderly G. Parkinson, Accrington Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later Royal Lancaster Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (407 Ordly. G. Parkinson. St. John Amb. Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (407. Pte. G. Parkinson. Accrington Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (32533 Pte. G. Parkinson. R. Lanc. R.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered B46689; and a St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Grimshaw Parkinson No. 69102', *good very fine* (4)

£400-£500

Grimshaw Parkinson attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment on 11 December 1915, and was discharged on 23 November 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. B46689.

Sold with a King's Own shoulder title, and various cloth insignia.



Seven: Orderly F. Morrish, Bristol Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later Warrant Officer Class I, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony, together with an additional unofficial clasp '1899 1900-1-2' (58 Ordely: F. Morrish, St. John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (58. Pte. F. Morrish Bristol Corps.); 1914-15 Star (1293 Sjt. F. Morrish, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (845024 A.W.O. Cl. 1. F. Morrish. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (455 Sjt: F. Morrish. 1/S. Mid: (Glouc:) B. R.F.A.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with silver star emblem on riband, *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (7) £400-£500

Frank Morrish was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 288 of 1 October 1912, and served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 April 1915.

Note: French Croix de Guerre unconfirmed.

122 A scarce 'double issue' group of four awarded to Orderly G. Murray, Handsworth and Smethwick Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later Sergeant, Royal Army Medical Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1677 Ordly: G. Murray. St. John: Bde:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (1677 Pte. G. Murray. St. John Amb: Bde:) *rank officially corrected*; St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1... Murray, Handsworth & Smethw... ps.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (22520 Sjt. G. Murray. R.A.M.C.); together with a Birmingham Boer War Tribute Medal, unnamed, with integral top '1899-1902' riband bar, *heavy contact marks to first and third which has partially obscured naming, generally fair to fine; the MSM nearly extremely fine* (5) £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1919 (Home).

123 A scarce double issue Boer War group of three awarded to Orderly H. E. Inder, Kendal Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade and Trooper, Scottish Horse

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (25839 Tpr: H. E. Inder. Scottish Horse); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Natal, Transvaal, *clasps loose on riband* (1442 Ordly: H. E. Inder, St. John Amb: Bde:); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1442. Pte. H. E. Inder. Kendal Div.) *very fine* (3) £300-£400

Henry Ewart Inder, an Orderly with Kendal Division St. John Ambulance Brigade, served in South Africa during the Boer War, and saw further service with the Scottish Horse. He was discharged at Johannesburg on 13 August 1901.

124 Four: Orderly R. H. Nicholson, Leeds Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (1204 Ordly: R. H. Nicholson, St. John Amb: Bde:); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1204. Pte. R. H. Nicholson. Leeds Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (252175 Sjt. R. H. Nicholson. 10-Can. Inf.) *very fine* (4) £360-£440

125 Pair: Orderly A. Parkin, Nuneaton Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (1508 Ordly: A. Parkin, St. John Amb: Bde:); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1508. Pte. A. Parkin. Nuneaton Div.); together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, silver, the reverse engraved 'Albert Parkin No. 25488'; and a Great War 'On War Service 1915' lapel badge, *good very fine* (2) £300-£400

- x126** *Three: Trooper D. Messent, New Zealand Mounted Rifles*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (8050 Tpr: D. Messent. N.Z.M.R. 9th. Cont.); British War Medal 1914-20 (23007 Pte. D. Messent. N.Z.E.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *naming erased, good very fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- x127** *Five: Sergeant J. Page, South African Field Artillery*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (J. Page Att. 14/Coy. A.S.C.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Sgt. Sad: J. Page, Northern D.M. Rifles); 1914-15 Star (Sjt. J. Page Ordnance Dpt); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. J. Page. S.A.F. A.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, good very fine (5)* £200-£240
-
- 128** *Family Group:*
Pair: Sergeant Major R. W. V. Vaudin, South African Engineers, late South African Constabulary
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (1279 Tpr: R. W. V. Vandin. [sic] S.A.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (ME-84 S. Mjr: R. W. V. Vaudin. S.A.E.) very fine*
 Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, China 1900 (**J. De M. Vaudin.**) *lacquered, very fine (3)* £1,000-£1,400
 M.S.M. *London Gazette*, 13 March 1918.
R. W. V. Vaudin attested into the South African Constabulary and saw further service during the Great War with the South African Engineers in the East African theatre. His Meritorious Service Medal was awarded for Devotion. Sold with copied Queen's South Africa medal roll extract confirming entitlement to the first three State clasps.
J. De. M. Vaudin is confirmed on the Transport Medal roll as Chief Officer of the S.S. *Warora* belonging to the British India Steam Line, which served as a Troopship during the Boxer Rebellion. The medal is noted as having been issued to his mother, Eliza.
 Sold together with a *renamed* China 1900 medal (**C. G. Gordon-Vaughdin, Chaplin Royal Navy, HMS "Tamar"**), of which the alleged recipient is not entitled.
-
- 129** *Three: Rifleman L. D. Pritchard, South African Mounted Rifles, late Bethune's Mounted infantry and Natal Police*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Orange Free State, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps (743 Tpr: L. Pritchard. Bethune's M.I.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr: L. D. Pritchard, Natal Police.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Rfm. L. D. Pritchard. 3rd S.A.M.R.) contact marks, suspensions slack on first and second medals, very fine (3)* £280-£340
 Sold with copied medal roll extracts for the Queen's South Africa Medal confirming entitlement only to the first two clasps.
-
- 130** *Pair: Corporal W. H. H. Torlage, Umtovi Mounted Rifles*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, South Africa 1901 (191 Tpr: W. Torlage. Umtovi M.R.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Cpl: W. H. H. Torlage, Umtovi Mtd. Rifles.) *some slight scratches, traces of lacquer, very fine (2)* £220-£260
 Sold with copied Queen's South Africa medal roll extracts.
-
- 131** *Family Group:*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**834 Tpr: T. Robinson, Natal Carbnrs:**) *very fine*
Five: F. S. Robinson, Union Defence Force
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '132459. F. S. Robinson.', *contact marks, very fine*
Pair: C. S. Robinson, Union Defence Force
 War Medal 1935-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '33959 C. S. Robinson', *traces of lacquer, very fine (8)* £160-£200
 Sold with copied Queen's South Africa Medal roll extract.
-
- 132** *Pair: Private H. Rabe, Kimberley Town Guard*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (Pte. H. Rabe. Kimberley Town Gd.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'b', lacking integral top riband bar, *contact marks, slight edge bruise, very fine (2)* £300-£400
-
- x133** *Three: Private E. J. Rewitzky, Royston's Horse, later Union Defence Force*
 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Pte. E. J. Rewitzky, 2nd Royston's Horse.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '137301 E. J. Rewitzky', mounted for display; together with the recipient's riband bar, *edge nicks, very fine (3)* £100-£140

×134 **Three: Stoker 1st Class J. Collins, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (300712. J. Collins, Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Barham.); British War and Victory Medals (300712. J. Collins, Sto. 1. R.N.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine or better (3)* £120-£160

135 **Pair: Petty Officer H. W. Hopkins Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Formidable was torpedoed and sunk by U-24 off Lyme Regis on 1 January 1915**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (162720 H. W. Hopkins. P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Perseus.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (162720 H. W. Hopkins. P.O. H.M.S. Scylla.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £180-£220

Henry William Hopkins was born in Sandwich, Kent, on 20 March 1875 and enlisted on the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 16 September 1891. Serving in a wide variety of ships and shore based establishments, he was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 8 January 1907, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 February 1908. He served in H.M.S. *Perseus* from 19 December 1911 to 19 September 1913, and consequently in H.M.S. *Formidable* from 24 June 1914, serving in her in the early months of the Great War. He was killed in action in 1 January 1915, when *Formidable* was torpedoed and sunk by U-24 off Lyme Regis; out of a crew of 780, there were fewer than 200 survivors. Hopkins is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with a copy of the book 'Before the Bells have Faded - The Sinking of H.M.S. Formidable January 1, 1915', by Mark Potts and Tony Marks; copied service record; and other research.

×136 **Four: Stoker First Class B. C. Brown, Benbow Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Royal Fleet Reserve**

1914 Star, with clasp (S.S. 101827. B. C. Brown, Ord. Sea. Benbow Btn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 101827. B. C. Brown. Sto. 1. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S.S. 101827. (Ch. B. 7080) B. C. Brown. Sto. 1 R.F.R.) *good very fine (4)* £140-£180

137



Four: Staff Sergeant E. Holland, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (4329 W. Sjt. E. Hollands. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (4329 S. Sjt. E. Hollands. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1030968 S. Sjt. E. Hollands. R.F.A.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £120-£160

E. Hollands attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served during the Great War initially as a Wheeler Sergeant with 14th Brigade on the Western Front from 23 August 1914.

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

×138 **Three: Sergeant C. Lyons, Royal Field Artillery**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (28799 Gnr: C. Lyons. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (28799 Sjt. C. Lyons. R.A.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, *nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90

Cornelius Lyons attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 13th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 October 1914.

×139 **Three: Bombardier H. E. Hooper, Royal Field Artillery**

1914 Star, with clasp (65051 Dvr: H. E. Hooper. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (65051 Bmbr. H. E. Hooper. R.A.) *suspension slightly loose on BWM, generally very fine (3)* £100-£140

Henry E. Hooper attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 18th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 September 1914.

- 140** *Three: Gunner H. Jeans, Royal Garrison Artillery*
1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (21103 Gnr. H. Jeans. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (21103 Gnr. H. Jeans. R.G.A.); Defence Medal; together with a States of Guernsey Liberation from German Occupation Commemorative Medal, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* *£80-£100*
- Henry Jeans** initially attested for the Royal Field Artillery as a Boy soldier under the name of Brittnell Andrews, before re-enlisting in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 September 1914.
- Sold with copied medal index cards.
-
- 141** *Three: Guardsman A. Morris, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres, 29 October 1914*
1914 Star, with clasp (12666 Pte A. Morris. 1/G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (12666 Pte. A. Morris. G. Gds.) *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*
- Arthur Morris** was born in Pixham Ferry, Worcestershire, and was the husband of May Morris, of West Raynham, Fakenham, Norfolk. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards on the Western Front from 6 October 1914. Guardsman Morris was killed in action on the Western Front, 29 October 1914. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the First Battle of Ypres:
- 'Moved forward to hold line on Menin Road (Kruiseecke crossroads) (28th). Came under heavy fire from British artillery falling short during early morning (29th). Enemy attacked later and pushed Battalion back to support line. Major Stucley, Captains Lord Wellesley and Rennie killed, Major Weld-Forester and Lieutenant Douglas-Pennant mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Earle was severely wounded and subsequently taken prisoner. The Medical Officer, Lieutenant Butt was shot through the head while attending to his wounds. Later fell back to wood then counter-attacked. Some ground gained near the brickworks, then took up line in ditch on south side of Menin road. Relieved then during night marched to billets at Hooge. Roll called - 4 officers, 100 men [just 12 days earlier the Battalion had gone into action over 1,000 strong]!' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914*, by R. Westlake refers)
- Guardsman Morris is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
-
- 142** *Three: Private A. MacDonald, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, who was killed in action in the fighting around Gheluvelt, 31 October 1914*
1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (L-10151 Pte A. McDonald. 1/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10151 Pte. A. Macdonald. [sic] The Queen's R.) *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*
- Archibald MacDonald** was born in Plumstead, Kent, and was the son of Mrs B. McDonald of 53 Goodmayes, Essex. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Regiment on the Western Front. Private MacDonald was killed in action on the Western Front, 31 October 1914. For the latter date 'Colonel H. C. Wyllly, C.B. noted in his history of the Queen's that 31st October was "one of the worst days experienced by the 1st Battalion during the whole war", some 624 men (including Captain Stanley-Creek, killed) becoming casualties during the fighting around Gheluvelt that day. Colonel Wyllly gives the Battalion's strength after the battle as a total of 32. Most of these men being cooks and transport personnel.' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914* refers)
- Private MacDonald is buried in the Bedford House Cemetery, Belgium.
-
- 143** *Three: Private W. J. Howe, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 November 1914*
1914 Star, with clasp (6869 Pte W. J. Howe. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6869 Pte. W. J. Howe. Devon. R.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* *£90-£120*
- William John Howe** was born in Plymouth, Devon. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on the Western Front from 27 August 1914. Private Howe was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 November 1914, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
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- 144** *Three: Private P. Fryer, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the 1st day of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, 10 March 1915*
1914 Star, with clasp (8969 Pte P. Fryer. 2/W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8969 Pte. P. Fryer. W. York. R.); Memorial Plaque (Percy Fryer) *generally very fine or better (4)* *£140-£180*
- Percy Fryer** was born in Lambeth, and was the son of Charles William and Elizabeth Fryer, of 40 Picardy Street, Belvedere, Kent. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. Private Fryer was killed in action on the Western Front, 10 March 1915, and on the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the first day of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle:
- 'Moved to Havreskerque 1st [March] then via Merville to La Gorgue 7th. In Brigade Reserve at the opening of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle 10th. *The Official History of the Great War* records that the Battalion was sent forward to reinforce the attack on the orchard near Moated Grange and early on the 11th relieved troops of 25th Brigade east of Neuve Chapelle. Next day an enemy counter-attack was repulsed. Moved back into support positions in Neuve Chapelle 12th and on 14th withdrew to billets near Rouge-Croix. Casualties - 7 officers, 242 other ranks.' (*British Battalions on the Western Front, January to June 1915* refers)
- Private Fryer is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

145 *Three: Lance Corporal J. Welsh, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Aisne, 21 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (7119 L. Cpl. J. Welsh. 1/E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7119 Pte. J. Welsh. E. York. R.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* £100-£140

Joseph Welsh was born in Hull. He served during the Great War (also listed as '7919') with the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. Lance Corporal Welsh was killed in action on the Western Front, 21 September 1914. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged on the Aisne:

'Relieved 2nd Royal Sussex and 1st Loyal North Lancashire in trenches along the Chemin des Dame above Vendresse and Troyon. Enemy broke through on right of line (20th). 'A' and 'B' Companies went forward to counter-attack but soon forced to withdraw after encountering heavy shrapnel and machine gun fire. War Diary records action ceasing about 4.30pm and original line held. Casualties - Captain E. L. P. Edwards, Lieutenant B. S. C. Hutchinson killed, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Benson (Commanding Officer) mortally wounded, 4 other officers wounded, 1 missing, 73 other ranks killed or wounded. Enemy continued shelling day and night. Lieutenant T. R. Bottomley killed(23rd).' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers).

Lance Corporal Welsh is buried in the Vendresse British Cemetery, Aisne, France.

146 *Three: Private E. Perkins, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8132 Pte. E. Perkins. 2/R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8132 Pte. E. Perkins. R.W. Fus.) *very fine (3)* £80-£100

Ernest Perkins attested into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 13 August 1914.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

147 *Three: Private W. G. Phillips, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 24 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (6740 Pte W. G. Phillips. 1/Wilts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6740 Pte. W. G. Phillips. Wilts. R.); Memorial Plaque (William George Phillips) *generally good very fine (4)* £160-£200

William George Phillips was born in Handley, Dorset, and was the husband of Mrs H. A. Phillips of Diamond Villa, Handley, Salisbury. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Private Phillips died of wounds on the Western Front, 24 October 1914, and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, France.

148 *Three: Private W. Gibson, 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (743 Pte W. Gibson. 14/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (743 Pte. W. Gibson. 14-Lond. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £100-£140

William Gibson was born in Glasgow, Scotland and was the son of John and Janet Donald Gibson, of 38 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex. He served during the Great War with 'F' Company, 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish) on the Western Front from 15 September 1914. The Battalion were engaged at Messines during the first Territorial Regiment engagement of the Great War, 31 October 1914, where they suffered casualties of 394 all ranks. Private Gibson was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 November 1914, with the Battalion having been relieved from the front to Pradelles the day before. Gibson is buried in Zillebeke Churchyard, Belgium.

149 *Pair: Driver T. Rees, Army Service Corps*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (T2-13726 Dvr: T. Rees. A.S.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (T2-13726 Dvr. T. Rees. A.S.C.) *contact marks, some staining, polished, good fine*

1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star; Africa Star (2); Burma Star (2); Defence Medals (2); War Medal 1939-45 (2), *nearly very fine and better (13)* £80-£100

Thomas Rees, a Sinker and Collier from Bettws, Ammanford, Carmarthenshire, was born around 1883. He attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War declaring that he had seen previous service in South Africa with the 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment as a Transport Driver. He served on the Western Front from 18 September 1914 before returning home on 13 December 1914. Returning to the Western Front the following March, he was discharged on 14 December 1918.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.



A rare Great War Royal Flying Corps 'Early Bird', Southern Desert, Iraq, campaign combination group of six awarded to Warrant Officer P. N. Lee, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

1914 Star, with clasp (123 1/A.M. P. N. Lee. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (123. Cpl. P. N. Lee. R.F.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (123. F/Sgt. P. N. Lee. R.A.F.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G. C., G.V.R. (123. S.M. 2. P. N. Lee. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *polished, nearly very fine or better* (6) £1,400-£1,800

Philip Norman Lee was an 'early bird' who enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps, 2 July 1912. He served at the Aircraft Park, France from 12 August 1914, and advanced to Sergeant Mechanic (Rigger Aero) in September 1916. After service with the Home Establishment, Lee served with 70 Squadron in Iraq in 1926. He advanced to Warrant Officer 2 and served with 1 Squadron at Tangmere (L.S. & G.C. awarded in July 1930), before serving on the Station's executive staff from July 1934. Subsequent postings included to R.A.F. North Coates and R.A.F. Mount Batten. Warrant Officer Lee was discharged in May 1937, having completed 24 years and 304 days service.

After discharge Lee was employed as an aircraft factory inspector. He resided in Lincoln, and died at the County Hospital Lincoln in March 1957. This medal group is illustrated in *A Contemptible Little Flying Corps* by McInnes and Webb, and Lee appears in a group photograph of 'B' Flight, 70 Squadron in 1926 (a copy of which is included with the lot).

Sold with copied research.

x151

Three: Private A. Williams, 11th Hussars

1914 Star (8108. SS. A. Williams. 11. Hussars.); British War and Victory Medals (8108 Pte. A. Williams. 11 Hussars.) all official replacements marked 'Replacement', *very fine*

Pair: Private J. Lancastle, Grenadier Guards

1914-15 Star (10578 Pte. J. Lancastle. G. Gds.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10578 Pte. J. Lancastle. G. Gds.) *very fine*

Pair: Private J. Wyllie, Machine Gun Corps

British War and Victory Medals (79147 Pte. J. Wyllie. M.G.C.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards, ribbon bar, and cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £100-£140

Albert Williams attested for the 11th Hussars and served with them as a Shoeing Smith during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. His medal index card states that replacement medals were issued on 27 November 1957.

James Lancastle attested for the Grenadier Guards and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 January 1915.

152

Three: Lance-Corporal E. P. Brown, Bedfordshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 1 July 1917

1914 Star (9367 Pte. E. P. Brown. 2/Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9367 Pte. E. P. Brown. Bedf. R.) *about extremely fine* (3) £80-£100

Edward Pelham Brown was born in Lambeth, London, and attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment at St. Albans. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1914, and died of wounds on 1 July 1917. He is buried in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground, France.

Sold with named Record Office enclosures for both the 1914 Start, and the British War and Victory Medals, with remnants of transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mrs. M. Brown, c/o Mrs Boyd, 193 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Canada'.

153

Three: Drummer D. M. Keith, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action during the First Attack on Bellewaarde, 16 June 1915

1914 Star (9438 Dmr: D. Keith. 1/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9438 Pte. D. M. Keith. R. S. Fus.) *very fine* (3)

£80-£100

Daniel Maclean Keith served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Private Keith was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 June 1915. The Battalion were engaged in the First Attack on Bellewaarde, 16 June 1915, when they suffered casualties of 479 killed, wounded or missing. Keith is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

154 *Three: Private W. W. Boot, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was killed in action during the First Day of the Battle of the Loos, 25 September 1915*

1914 Star (9090 Pte W. Boot. 2/R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9090 Pte. W. W. Boot. R. W. Fus.) *very fine (3)*
£80-£100

William Walter Boot was born in Birmingham. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on the Western Front from 14 September 1914. Private Boot was killed in action during the First Day of the Battle of the Loos, 25 September 1915, and is buried in the Cambrin Churchyard Extension, France.

155 *Three: Private T. H. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

1914 Star (6789 Pte. T. H. Jones. 4/R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (6789 Pte. T. H. Jones. R.W. Fus.) *very fine (3)*
£80-£100

Thomas Henry Jones attested into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. He was discharged medically unfit on 18 April 1916.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extracts.

156 *Three: Private E. Vaughan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

1914 Star (7138 Pte. E. Vaughan. 4/R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7138 Pte. E. Vaughan. R.W. Fus.) *slightly polished, edge bruising, contact marks, good fine (3)*
£80-£100

Edward Vaughan attested into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 5 August 1914 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 4th Battalion from 6 November 1914. He was discharged on 23 May 1918 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. B5058.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied Silver War Badge roll extract.

157 *Three: Private C. Wilson, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of La Bassée, 13 October 1914*

1914 Star (7922 Pte C. Wilson. Dorset: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7922 Pte. C. Wilson. Dorset. R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Wilson) *generally very fine or better (4)*
£160-£200

Charles Wilson was born in Topcliffe, Yorkshire, and was the husband of Emilie Rainey (formerly Wilson), of 6 Oakdale Road, Longfleet, Poole, Dorset. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. Private Wilson was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 October 1914. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the Battle of La Bassée in front of Givenchy:

'Took part in fighting along the La Bassée Canal (12-13th), advancing from positions along the Pont Fixe-La Plantin road and engaging enemy in front of Givenchy. Withdrew to Pont Fixe (13th). Casualties - Major Roper mortally wounded, Captain Davidson, Lieutenants J. A. F. Parkinson, Pitt, T. S. Smith killed, 7 officers wounded, 4 missing, 14 other ranks killed, 122 wounded, 280 missing. The bodies of some 130 of the latter were later found by a burial party. The war history of the Dorsetshire Regiment recalls how a number of Germans came forward from Givenchy carrying lances and were at first taken to be French cavalry. Another group, about a battalion, advanced with hands held up as if to surrender. The Battalion ceased fire in order to allow the men to come in, but upon reaching the Dorsetshire line, the Germans rushed their positions and opened fire.' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914*, by R. Westlake refers)

Privant Wilson is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

158 *Three: Corporal F. C. S. Page, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 3 September 1916*

1914 Star (10187 L. Cpl. F. C. S. Page. 1/Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (10187 Cpl. F. C. S. Page. Shrops. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Fitz Charles Stebbings Page) with Buckingham Palace enclosure in card envelope, *good very fine (4)* *£180-£220*

Fitz Charles Stebbings Page, from Wem, Shropshire, attested into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 10 September 1914. He died of wounds on 3 September 1916 and is buried in Puchevillers British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.

159 *Three: J. J. Kyle, British Red Cross Society and Order of St John*

1914 Star (J. J. Kyle. B.R.C.S. & O.St.J.); British War and Victory Medals (J. J. Kyle. O.St.J.) *extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

John James Kyle disembarked in France on 6 November 1914, as an Orderly with the British Red Cross Society.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

160 *Three: Sister E. Pearson, Women's Hospital Corps*

1914 Star (E. Pearson. W. Hosp: Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister E. Pearson.) *very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

161 *Three: Miss E. Simons*

1914 Star (Miss E. Simons.); British War and Victory Medals (E. Simons.) *good very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

x162

Three: Midshipman G. G. Gore-Browne, Royal Navy, who was aged just 15 at the time of his loss in the cruiser H.M.S. *Aboukir* when she was torpedoed and sunk by the U-9 off in the North Sea on 22 September 1914, a fate shared by her consorts *Cressy* and *Hogue* on the same occasion

1914-15 Star (Mid. G. G. Gore-Brownr, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Mid. G. G. Gore-Browne. R.N.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (3) £700-£900

Geoffrey George Gore-Browne was born in Godalming, Surrey on 26 August 1899 and was appointed a Midshipman in May 1912. Of subsequent events, the following report appeared in the *Isle of Wight County Press* on 26 September 1914:

'The tragic news of the naval disaster was received with poignant sorrow at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, where the cadets serving on the three ill-fated cruisers received their early naval training. They only passed out of Osborne College to the senior College at Dartmouth either early in the present year or last year. Of 29 of these young midshipmen who were serving on the sunken cruisers, 13 are officially reported missing and are presumed to have perished. This list of 13 lost alas! includes two members of well known Island families. Midshipman Geoffrey G. Gore-Browne, only grandson of the late Col. H. Gore-Browne V.C., J.P., and Midshipman Alan Diarmid Campbell Robertson, youngest son of Dr. Robertson, J.P., of Ventnor. Both were serving on H.M.S. *Aboukir*. Deep regret has been occasioned in the Island at the loss of these gallant young midshipmen, and the sincerest sympathy is felt for their esteemed relatives. Midshipman Gore-Browne, who was the only surviving male member of that distinguished soldier, the late Col. Gore-Browne, V.C., gave promise of a most successful career in the Service, as did Midshipman Robertson. Both were just over 15 years of age and they left Osborne Naval College early this year for Dartmouth. Midshipman Gore-Browne was a cadet captain at Osborne in 1913, and during the latter part of his training there he proved his merit by reaching the position of chief cadet captain. How little was it realised that these brave lads would so soon be called upon to sacrifice their lives for their country. What a noble and inspiring example they have left for those who succeed them at Osborne.'

H.M.S. *Aboukir* joined the 7th Cruiser Squadron on the outbreak of war and was torpedoed off the 'Broad Fourteens' in the North Sea on 22 September 1914, in company with her consorts *Cressy* and *Hogue*. The *Aboukir* was the first to be hit at 0620 hours and quickly capsized, sinking inside 10 minutes.

Owing to their being obsolete - poorly armed and armoured - the ships of the 7th Cruiser Squadron were nicknamed 'The Live Bait Squadron': it was a prescient accolade, for 62 officers and 1,397 men were killed on that fateful day in September 1914, one of the greatest disasters to befall the Royal Navy in the Great War.

The son of C. H. Arthur and Daisy Gore-Browne, of 'Combe Edge', Meads, Eastbourne, young Geoffrey's name is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial and elsewhere, including a sculptured memorial stone in St. Mary the Virgin churchyard, Brook, on the Isle of Wight.

x163

Four: Petty Officer First Class T. F. Lang, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (121188, T. F. Lang, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (121188 T. F. Lang. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (T. F. Lang, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Argonaut.) impressed naming, *suspension on last replaced and no longer swivels, very fine* (4) £100-£140

164

Three: Stoker Petty Officer W. C. T. Sheepwash, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Inflexible* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and in H.M.S. *Phoebe* during the Zeebrugge Raid, 23 April 1918

1914-15 Star (165419 W. C. T. Sheepwash. S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (165419 W. C. T. Sheepwash. S.P.O. R. N.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) £120-£160

Walter Charles Thomas Sheepwash was born in Chatham, Kent, on 21 August 1872 and joined the Royal Navy on 11 January 1892. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Inflexible* from the outbreak of War to 30 September 1917, and was present during the Battle of the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles campaign, and at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. After a brief period ashore he served next in H.M.S. *Phoebe* from 11 November 1917 until the cessation of hostilities, and was present during the Zeebrugge Raid on 23 April 1918:

'H.M.S. *Phoebe* was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Gore-Langton. When he saw H.M.S. *North Star* struck and brought to a standstill he went to her assistance and made a smoke screen to shield her from view. Then H.M.S. *Phoebe* moved ahead of the *North Star* and passed a wire across to tow her out of action. The ships drifted some distance to the north east until the *North Star* lay almost at right angles to the *Phoebe* and by that time the smoke-screen had dispersed. The two ships were then again lit up by the searchlights and were heavily shelled at close range. The *Phoebe* again tried to drag the *North Star* to safety but by then the latter's engine and boiler rooms were flooded and the strain caused the wire to snap. Gore-Langton then turned the *Phoebe* alongside the wreck of the *North Star* with the intention of drawing her further out before attempting to tow her from the front but several shells struck the *North Star* blowing her capstan overboard and killing and wounding many men. Realising that she was unable to carry out her intention, the *Phoebe* cast off, made another smoke-screen between the *North Star* and the shore and then sent a boat to rescue some of the survivors. The *North Star* also lowered her boats and ferried some men across to the *Phoebe*.

Gore-Langton once again tried to tow the *North Star* clear under the cover of a smoke screen but again the *North Star* was hit and seeing that she was sinking he gave orders that she should be abandoned. Men scrambled across from the sinking ship to the *Phoebe* but it is said that one was left behind. When this was realised the *Phoebe* re-approached the *North Star* to rescue him but as she came alongside, the man was killed by a bursting shell. H.M.S. *Phoebe* had stayed by the *North Star* for nearly an hour'.

Sheepwash was shore demobilised on 8 April 1919. He was not awarded a Long Service Medal.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

- 165** *Four: Stoker First Class W. N. Marshall, Royal Navy and Royal Australian Navy, who participated in the Messina Earthquake rescue operations in December 1908, and served in H.M.A.S. Sydney at the sinking of S.M.S. Emden, 9 November 1914*
 1914-15 Star (153253 W. N. Marshall, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (153253 W. N. Marshall. L. Sto. R.N.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £500-£700

William Nankivel Marshall was born in Truro, Cornwall, on 19 February 1871 and joined the Royal Navy on 14 February 1890. Advanced Stoker First Class on 1 July 1906, he served in H.M.S. *Sutlej* from 13 May 1908 to 8 March 1909, and participated during the rescue operations following the Messina Earthquake in December 1908; he is listed as one of these men 'who may have landed from the ship to participate in the rescue operations' in the latest published transcript of the roll.

Shore pensioned on 5 March 1913, Marshall joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 9 March 1913, before being loaned to the Royal Australian Navy for a period of five years on 22 April 1913. He served as a Stoker in H.M.A.S. *Sydney* from the outbreak of War to 4 February 1916, and his Record of Service sheet states: 'Took part in the operations in German New Guinea September 1914. Sydney Emden action 1 November 1914.' He was shore pensioned on 13 April 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 27959 for services rendered. He did not receive a Long Service Medal.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

- x166** *Four: Leading Seaman F. Hazlewood, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in H.M.S. Queen Mary at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916*
 1914-15 Star (202881. F. Hazlewood. L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (202881 F. Hazlewood. L.S. R.N.) with *flattened* named card boxes of issue; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (202881 Fred Hazlewood, Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Queen Mary.); Memorial Plaque (Fred Hazlewood) the group mounted court-style for display, *traces of adhesive for reverse, toned, extremely fine (5)* £500-£700

Fred Hazlewood was born in Winchester on 6 May 1882 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 17 January 1899. Advanced Leading Seaman on 13 July 1907, he was transferred to the Coast Guard on 20 August 1912. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he was posted to H.M.S. *Queen Mary* on 23 August 1914, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 June 1915.

He was present at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, when, under the command of Captain C. I. Prowse, *Queen Mary* engaged the German ships SMS *Seydlitz* and SMS *Derfflinger* during the opening phase of the Battle. One of *Derfflinger's* shells scored a direct hit on *Queen Mary's* 'Q' turret detonating the magazines and breaking the ship in two. She was sunk with the loss of 1,266 crew and only 18 survivors.

Hazlewood was amongst those killed, and he is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service and copied research.

- x167** *Four: Leading Seaman H. Orchard, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (J.6657, H. Orchard, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.6657 H. Orchard. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.6657 H. Orchard. L.S. H.M.S. Royal Sovereign.) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

- x168** *Three: Able Seaman F. G. Root, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when the destroyer H.M.S. Simoom was torpedoed in an action with German destroyers in the Flanders Bight on the night of 23 January 1917*
 1914-15 Star (SS.3195 F. G. Root, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.3195 F. G. Root. A.B., R.N.) *extremely fine (3)* £120-£160

Frederick George Root was born in Stepney, London on 22 July 1891. A Carman by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in November 1909. Promoted to Able Seaman in April 1912 when on H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*. With the onset of the Great War he was serving on the old battleship H.M.S. *Vengeance*, February 1913-June 1915. He then served on the cruiser H.M.S. *Europa*, June-December 1915 and afterwards, the destroyer H.M.S. *Mentor*, April-December 1916. He served aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Simoom* from December 1916.

He was killed in action on 23 January 1917 in an engagement between British and German destroyers in the Flanders Bight. The ship, part of the Harwich Force, was torpedoed by the German destroyer *S.50*. The hit caused an explosion in the magazine which caused many casualties amongst her compliment of 90, including that of Able Seaman Root. The destroyer *Morris* took off all the *Simoom's* survivors and she was then torpedoed and sunk by the *Nimrod* on Commodore Tyrwhitt's orders.

Root is commemorated by name on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

169 Four: Chief Boatman E. Hobbs, H.M. Coast Guard, late Royal Navy, who was awarded a bronze Sea Gallantry Medal in 1909

1914-15 Star (113110 E. Hobbs, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (113110 E. Hobbs. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Edward Hobbs, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£180-£220

Edward Hobbs was born at Master, Devon, on 9 February 1865, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 23 July 1880. Advanced Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Swiftsure* on 1 May 1884, he transferred to the Coast Guard in June 1893 and was appointed Boatman at Leith. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1894, he transferred to Weymouth and Portsatho, and was advanced Commissioned Boatman on 1 October 1900 and Chief Boatman on 7 April 1908. Sent to Gorran Haven on 1 May 1908, he was mentioned in *Lake's Falmouth Packet and Cornwall Advertiser* on 2 July 1909:

Gallantry Rewarded

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, to award bronze medals for saving life at sea to Mr. William Tyson (Chief Officer), Edward Hobbs (Chief Boatman), Edward Hayman and James Cole (Commissioned Boatmen), and William C. Cock, George Cinett, and John Lander (Boatmen) of the Coast Guard at Gorran Haven, Cornwall, and to Mr. William Henry Mitchell, of Penare Farm, in recognition of their services in rescuing three of the crew of the British brigantine *Try Again*, which stranded at Dodman Point, Cornwall, on October 6th, 1908.'

Hobbs remained with the Coast Guard during the Great War, witnessing further postings to 'Trebethick' [Trebertherick near St. Minver] and Kirkeston in the North Irish Command. He was demobilised on 17 March 1919.

x 170 Four: Corporal W. H. Sallis, Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (Ply.14356 Pte. W. H. Sallis. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ply.14356 Pte. W. H. Sallis. R.M.L.I.) *VM officially re-impressed*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (Ply.14356 W. H. Sallis. Cpl. R.M.L.I.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar, *very fine (4)*

£70-£90

x 171 Six: Corporal J. Smith, Royal Marine Light Infantry, later Royal Fleet Reserve

1914-15 Star (Ch.17704, Pte. J. Smith. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch.17704. Pte. J. Smith. R.M.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Ch.17704 (B.2736) J. Smith. Cpl. R.F.R.) *small verdigris spot to VM, light contact marks, generally very fine (6)*

£80-£100

x 172 Three: Private F. J. Whent, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 August 1916

1914-15 Star (Po.14719, Pte. E. J. Whent, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Po.14719. Pte. E. J. Whent. R.M.L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Ernest James Whent) in card envelope and outer OHMS transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mr. E. Whent, Bridge St., Long Melford, Suffolk.', *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£100-£140

Ernest James Whent was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, on 12 March 1888 and enlisted into the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Swindon on 18 February 1907. He served during the Great War initially afloat in H.M.S. *Superb*, and then ashore with the 2nd Royal Naval Brigade at Gallipoli, and then subsequently at Stavros in Salonica, before transferring to the Western Front in May 1916, serving with the 1st Royal Marine Battalion, 63rd Royal Naval Division. He was killed in action on 3 August 1916, and is buried in Tranchee de Mecknes Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied service record and other research.

x 173 Four: Musician C. H. Wright, Royal Marines Band

1914-15 Star (R.M.B. 886, Mus. C. H. Wright.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 886 Mus. C. H. Wright.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (R.M.B. 886 C. H. Wright. Mus. H.M.S. Hawkins.) mounted court-style for wear; together with the recipient's 2nd Cruiser Squadron Medal 1908, 1 clasp, Durban, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5)*

£160-£200

Charles Harold Wright was born in Hornsey, London, on 29 June 1891 and joined the Royal Marines as a Band Boy on 4 July 1905, playing the cornet and violin. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* from the outbreak of War to 5 April 1917, and then, after a brief spell at the Royal Marines School of Music, in H.M.S. *Marlborough* from 23 May 1917 until the cessation of hostilities. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Renown* during the Royal Tour of the Prince of Wales to India and Japan from 22 October 1921 to 30 June 1922. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 October 1924, he was pensioned on the termination of his period of engagement on 15 December 1936. Recalled for service during the Second World War, he served at the Royal Naval School of Music from 27 August 1940 to 19 August 1941.

Sold with copied service record.

174 *Three: Lance Corporal A. H. Nevitte, 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, who was killed in action at Vlamertinghe, Ypres, 13 May 1915*

1914-15 Star (1821 Pte A. H. Nevitte. 18th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1821 Pte. A. H. Nevitte. 18-Hrs.) *traces of verdigris, otherwise generally good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Arthur Hastings Nevitte was the son of Kate Nevitte of Weyhill, Andover, Hampshire, and the late Richard Nevitte. He served during the Great War with the 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars in the French theatre of war from 3 December 1914. Lance Corporal Nevitte was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 May 1915. The 18th Hussars War Diary gives the following for that date:

'13 May 1915. VLAMERTINGHE. In trenches. At 3:30 am the enemy opened heavy shell fire on the front trenches held by the 2nd Cavalry Brigade that portion held by the 18th Hussars being particularly battered. Considerable lengths of trenches on the left of the 18th Hussars' line were demolished by cross fire from heavy howitzers. Casualties became very heavy.

All communication was cut by the levelling of the trenches and the incessant fire of guns and machine guns.... The bombardment of the 18th Hussars' trenches was of such an intensity that a black pall hung over them for long periods from 3:30 am until about 10 am, when heavy intermittent shelling continued till dark. The noise was deafening and the place a veritable inferno. The regiment retired at 9 pm.'

The regiment suffered casualties of 2 officers killed and 6 wounded, 19 other ranks killed, 103 wounded, and 24 missing. Nevitte is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

x175 *Four: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant P. C. Cherry, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (10736 Sjt. P. C. Cherry, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (10736 B.Q.M. Sjt. P. C. Cherry. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (10736 B.Q.M. Sjt. P. G. [sic] Cherry. R.A.) *nearly very fine (4)* *£70-£90*

Percy C. Cherry attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 May 1915.

176 *Family Group:*
Five: Sergeant D. A. Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (48927 Bmbr. D. A. Nicholson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (48927 A-Cpl. D. A. Nicholson. R.A.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1030579 Sjt. D. A. Nicholson. R.A.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*

1914-15 Star (**49131 Gnr. W. D. Nicholson. R.F.A.**) *good very fine (6)* *£140-£180*

David Arthur Nicholson attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 August 1915. He saw further service in the inter-War years, and was advanced Staff Sergeant. He saw further service during the Second World War with the Wardens' Service of the Civil Defence General Service in the Urban District of Ruislip-Northwood, Middlesex, from 3 January 1944 to 3 May 1945. Later an in-pensioner of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, he died in January 1949.

Sold with the recipient's named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the Silver Jubilee Medal 1935; the recipient's London Region Civil Defence Certificate, with accompanying enclosure; a letter of condolence to the recipient's widow following his death, from a fellow in-pensioner of the Royal Hospital, dated 20 January 1949; and copied research.

Walter David Nicholson, older brother of the above, was born on 16 August 1885 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 26 January 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1915, and then with the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, from 29 September 1916, and died from heat stroke contracted while on active service at Sandjiah on 11 July 1917. He is buried in Baghdad War Cemetery, Iraq.

Sold with copied research.

177 *Three: Gunner P. A. Turner, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (588, Gnr. P. A. Turner. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (588 Gnr. P. A. Turner. R.A.) *very fine*

Pair: Sapper A. E. Cock, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (2034 Spr. A. E. Cock. R.E.) *very fine*

Pair: Sapper S. Gander, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (430193 Spr. S. Gander. R.E.) *nearly very fine (7)* *£70-£90*

Philip A. Turner attested into the Royal Field Artillery and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 November 1915. His initially issued British War and Victory Medals were returned and reissued on 22 September 1924.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.

- x178** *Three: Driver C. Burney, Royal Field Artillery*
 1914-15 Star (87302. Dvr. C. Burney. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (87302. Dvr. C. Burney. R.F.A.) *BWM and VM both renamed, very fine*
- Pair: Lieutenant T. A. Cowburn, Natal Light Horse, later Army Service Corps*
 1914-15 Star (Lt. T. A. Cowburn Ntl. Light. Hse.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. T. A. Cowburn); together with the recipient's identity tag, this engraved 'Lieut. T. A. Cowburn. A.S.C.', *very fine*
- Pair: W. Graham, Mercantile Marine*
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William Graham) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private A. E. Jones, Royal West Surrey Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (G-14551 Pte. A. E. Jones. The Queen's R.); mounted for wear with a War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; and a New Zealand War Service Medal, *polished, good fine*
- Pair: Private Biriati, King's African Rifles*
 British War and Victory Medals (4247 Pte Biriati 1/KAR) locally impressed naming, *good very fine*
- Pair: Gunner H. E. Clewlo, Canadian Field Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (312861 Gnr. H. E. Clewlo. C.F.A.) *very fine (15)* *£100-£140*

- x179** *Four: Company Quartermaster Sergeant W. G. Hall, Royal Engineers*
 1914-15 Star (105774 Spr. W. G. Hall, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (105774 A.W.O. Cl. 1. W. G. Hall. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-252469 C.Q.M. Sjt. -AS. Mjr.- W. G. Hall. R.E.) *minor edge bruise to last, good very fine (4)* *£120-£160*
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
- William George Hall** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 July 1915. Appointed Company Quartermaster Sergeant, and promoted Acting Warrant Officer Class I, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal whilst serving with the Railway Operating Division, R.E.

- 180** *Three: Private A. J. Boyle, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, who was killed in action at the Cuinchy Brickstacks, 25 January 1915*
 1914-15 Star (10019 Pte A. J. Boyle. S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (10019 Pte. A. J. Boyle. S. Gds.) *traces of verdigris to last, otherwise generally very fine or better (3)* *£70-£90*
- Arthur John Boyle** was the husband of Rebecca Reid Boyle, of 45 Auchinloch Street, Springburn, Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards in the French theatre of war from 14 January 1915. Private Boyle was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 January 1915. On the morning of the latter date, four German mines were detonated in the notorious Cuinchy Brickstacks sector of the front and the line held by the Coldstream and Scots Guards was overwhelmed by a concerted attack. The 1st Battalion, Scots Guards suffered casualties of 396 killed, wounded or missing. Boyle is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

- 181** *Three: Private H. Lancaster, 16th (Newcastle) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was mortally wounded in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 350 casualties*
 1914-15 Star (16-1628 Pte. H. Lancaster. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (16-1628 Pte. H. Lancaster. North'd Fus.) *good very fine and better (3)* *£140-£180*
- Harry Lancaster** was born in Egmont, Cheshire, in 1889, the son of Thomas Lancaster of 20 Church Street, Moor Road, Cumberland. He enlisted at Manchester for the 16th Battalion, being amongst the first to volunteer for one of Lord Kitchener's new 'pals' Battalions; raised by the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, the 16th soon became known as the 'Newcastle Commercials' compiled almost entirely at that time of men from the north east of England. Sent to Richmond in Yorkshire and thence to Salisbury Plain for training, the Battalion disembarked at Boulogne from Folkestone 22 November 1915 and began to march towards the Western Front.
- On 7 December 1915 the 16th took over the front line and received the somewhat eerie message 'Hallo Northumberlands' from the Germans. Relieved a week later by the Royal Fusiliers, the men were sent to Albert. Posted to "B" Company, VIII Platoon, Lancaster spent the spring and summer of 1916 engaged in a war of attrition on the Western Front, punctuated by trench raids, mortar and shellfire exchanges and efforts to consolidate ever more complex positions.

The First Day of the Battle of the Somme

On 1 July 1916 the Northumberland Fusiliers were in the front line with orders to attack the German strong point at Thiepval. At exactly 07.30 a. m. Lancaster went 'over the top' under the command of Lieutenant R. W. Falconer and proceeded across No Man's Land towards the Bavarian Infantry Regiment. According to the Official History of the Great War, a football was followed into battle at zero hour, at which time the Germans opened up with all means at their disposal once the Commercial's had reached the point of no return; this sudden hail of fire proved devastating. Of the 38 men in Falconer's Platoon, 10 were killed in action, 1 (Lancaster) later died of wounds received, and 8 were wounded, representative of 50% casualties (*The Roll of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men at the Battle of Thiepval, Cooke historical records*, refers).

Stretchered from the battlefield, Lancaster was evacuated to hospital near Boulogne but never recovered from his injuries. He died on 16 July 1916 and was buried at Etretat Churchyard in Normandy. The failed attack of 1 July 1916 also cost the life of Lieutenant Falconer and Captain P. G. Graham, O.C. "B" Company, 16th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

182 *Three: Private H. Tooley, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 23 June 1915*

1914-15 Star (9513 Pte H. Tooley. Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9513 Pte. H. Tooley. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Herbert Tooley) *last with remnants of mount to reverse, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

Herbert Tooley was born in Lincoln, and was the son of William and Lucy Tooley, of Frognall, Deeping St. James, Peterborough. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 12 May 1915. Private Tooley died of wounds on the Western Front, aged 19, 23 June 1915. The Battalion were engaged in the First Attack on Bellewaarde, 16 June 1915, when they suffered casualties of 6 officers and 366 other ranks before being relieved from the front for the remainder of the month. Tooley is buried in Calais Southern Cemetery, France.

183 *Three: Private F. Harvey, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of St. Julien, 24 April 1915*

1914-15 Star (6294 Pte F. Harvey. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (6294 Pte. F. Harvey. Suff. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Harvey) *generally good very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

Frederick Harvey was born in Cowlinge, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 16 January 1915. Private Harvey was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 April 1915, and on the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the Battle of St. Julien, as part of the Second Battle of Ypres. On 24 April the Battalion advanced with the 1/12th Battalion, London Regiment towards Fortuin, 'Official History of the Great War records how the two battalions advanced under heavy shellfire and were then ordered to cover the flank of 2nd Canadian Brigade. Attempting to reach the Gravenstafel Ridge, the Suffolks and Londons got as far as the Zonnebeke-Keerselare road and were then stopped by heavy fire. The Suffolks losing 280 all ranks.'

Private Harvey is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

184 *Three: Private W. Booth, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme on 13 November 1916, on which date the 6th Battalion suffered a total of 275 casualties*

1914-15 Star (2916 Pte. W. Booth, Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2916 Pte. W. Booth. Ches. R.) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£120-£160*

Provenance: David Boniface Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

William Booth was born in Hyde, Cheshire, and attested there for the Cheshire Regiment. He served with the 1/6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 July 1915, and was killed in action on the Somme on 13 November 1916; on this date his battalion was involved in a dawn attack on St. Pierre Divion - all the objectives were achieved, but the Battalion sustained 275 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

185 *Three: Private T. Lloyd, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action in Mesopotamia on 5 April 1916*

1914-15 Star (12233 Pte. T. Lloyd, Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12233 Pte. T. Lloyd. Ches. R.); together with a related cap badge, *contact marks, very fine or better (3)* *£120-£160*

Provenance: David Boniface Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Thomas Lloyd was born at Newton Heath, Lancashire, and attested for the Cheshire Regiment at Stockport, whilst residing at Bredbury. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War initially on the Western Front from 26 June 1915, before proceeding to Mesopotamia, and was killed in action at Fallahiya on 5 April 1916, during the relief of Kut operations.

Sergeant J. H. Wheeldon, a fellow native of Bredbury, wrote to Lloyd's mother a few days later: 'Your son Tommy was killed in action on 5th April and died in a few seconds. He did not suffer, thank God. He died like a hero in the face of the dirty dogs the enemy. I was only a few yards away from him. If God spares me to come home I will tell all about it. There are only two Bredbury lads here, Private H. Ashworth and myself.'

Sadly Sergeant Wheeldon was not spared, dying in June 1916. Lloyd has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Sold with copied research.

186 *Three: Private A. Rose, Cheshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 6 July 1917*

1914-15 Star (3033 Pte. A. Rose. Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3033. Pte. A. Rose. Ches. R.); Memorial Plaque (Alexander Rose) *the plaque pierced at 12 o'clock, otherwise very fine and better (4)* *£160-£200*

Alexander Rose was born in Manchester and attested for the Cheshire Regiment at Stockport, serving with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 July 1915. He died of wounds at a Casualty Clearing Station on 6 July 1917, most likely from wounds received the previous day, when a party of four officers and 133 other ranks raided the Caliban Trench and support trench, which were situated opposite the Hill Top Sector, Ypres. The objective was to kill and capture as many of the enemy as possible; to destroy the enemy's defences; and to secure information. In spite of strenuous opposition all the objectives were achieved, five prisoners were captured, and information of considerable value was obtained. Two Military Crosses and four Military Medals were awarded for this raid.

Rose is buried in Mendinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

187 *Four: Sergeant H. Whitticase, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was Mentioned in Despatches*

1914-15 Star (871 Sjt. H. Whitticase. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (871 Sjt. H. Whitticase. R. W. Fus.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (4182450 Sjt. H. Whitticase. 7 R.W. Fus.) mounted court-style for display, *polished, nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

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

Hubert Whitticase attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 8 July 1915. Subsequently serving on the Western Front, he was appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major, and was Mentioned in Despatches. He was awarded his Territorial Efficiency Medal per Army Order 108 of 1926

188 *Three: Sergeant H. Templeton, 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion, Border Regiment, who was wounded on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, when the Battalion suffered over 500 casualties, and was subsequently killed in action in April 1918 during the German Spring Offensive*

1914-15 Star (16416 Pte. H. Templeton. Bord. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16416 Sjt. H. Templeton. Bord. R.) *good very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

Hugh Templeton was born at Harrington in 1888, the son of Alexander and Agnes Templeton of Primrose Crescent, Harrington, Cumberland. An original 'Lonsdale' entrant, Templeton attested for the 11th Battalion at Workington on 11 November 1914 and served in France from 23 November 1915. According to the recipient's Army Service Record he suffered a gunshot wound to the scalp on 1 July 1916 and received medical attention at No. 91 Field Ambulance. Passed down the chain of command to No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station the following day, the wound necessitated admittance to No. 4 General Hospital at Camiers.

Recovering, Templeton transferred to the 8th Battalion, Border Regiment on 10 August 1916 and continued to witness active service with 'D' Company during the later stages of the Battle of the Somme. Advanced Sergeant, he was reported as 'missing' at some point between 10-14 April 1918, later confirmed as killed in action during the German Spring Offensive. Aged 30 years, he is commemorated upon the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

189 *Pair: Private W. A. Fell, 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion, Border Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 February 1916*

1914-15 Star (17355 Pte. W. A. Fell. Bord. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (17355 Pte. W. A. Fell. Bord. R.) *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**28638 Pte. J. R. Collier. Bord. R.**) *good very fine (3)* *£160-£200*

William Arthur Fell was born at Lyth, Westmorland, and enlisted in the 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion, Border Regiment, at Kendal on 27 October 1914. An original entrant, Fell served in France with 'C' Company from 23 November 1915 and was killed in action on 9 February 1916, one of the first men from the Battalion to die on active service. A note on the Battalion history website adds: 'William was killed whilst on voluntary duty in the trenches for a sick man. Whilst digging, dirt was thrown over the parapet and a German bombardment ensued'. He is buried at Aveluy Communal Cemetery Extension.

James Robert Collier was born at Gravesend on 9 May 1898 and served on the Western Front with 'D' Company, 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion, Border Regiment. He was taken Prisoner of War at Nieuport on 10 July 1917 and was held at Dulmen Camp in the North Rhine, Germany.

x190 *Four: Lance-Sergeant C. E. Duly, Royal Sussex Regiment*

1914-15 Star (5-1180 Pte. C. E. Duly. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1180 Cpl. C. E. Duly. R. Suss. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240039 Cpl. -L.Sjt.- C. E. Duly. 4/R, Suss. R.) *edge bruising, polished and worn, generally fine and better (4)* *£80-£100*

Charles E. Duly attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment (Territorial Force) on 1 April 1910 and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 April 1915. He was discharged due to sickness on 4 September 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B1102. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 23 of 1 February 1920.

191 *Seven: Private C. L. Whitehouse, Essex Regiment, later Union Defence Force*

1914-15 Star (19748 Pte. C. L. Whitehouse. Essex. R.); British War and Victory Medals (19748 Pte. C. L. Whitehouse. Essex. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these all officially impressed '6019 C. L. Whitehouse.', mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (7)* *£70-£90*

C. L. Whitehouse attested into the Essex Regiment for service during the Great War and served in the Balkans with the 1st Battalion from 1 December 1915. Discharged Class 'Z' on 24 March 1919, he saw further service during the Second War with the South African Forces.

Sold with copied Great War medal roll extracts.

192 *Three: Private J. Kerfoot, 10th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of Arleux, 28 April 1917*

1914-15 Star (17646 Pte J. Kerfoot. L.N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17646 Pte. J. Kerfoot. L.N. Lan. R.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Kerfoot) *generally very fine or better (4)* *£120-£160*

Joseph Kerfoot was born in Tyldesley, Lancashire, and was husband of Emma Smith (formerly Kerfoot), of 14 Poplar View, Every Street, Bolton. He served during the Great War with the 10th (Service) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 31 July 1915. Private Kerfoot was killed in action on the Western Front, 28 April 1917, and on the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the Battle of Arleux, as part of the Second Battle of Arras. Kerfoot is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

193 *Three: Lance Corporal J. Clark, 11th (Service) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action during the First Day of the Battle of the Loos, 25 September 1915*

1914-15 Star (198 L. Cpl. J. Clark. High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (198 Pte. J. Clark. High: L.I.); Memorial Plaque (John Clark) *generally good very fine (4)* £120-£160

John Clark was born in Carnwath, Lanarkshire. He served during the Great War with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 13 May 1915. Private Clark was killed in action during the First Day of the Battle of the Loos, 25 September 1915, during which:

'The most veteran troops could not have endured a more terrible ordeal or preserved a higher heart than these young soldiers in their first battle. The leading regiments were the 6th Scottish Borderers and the 11th Highland Light Infantry. Nineteen officers led the Borderers over the parapet. Within a few minutes the whole nineteen, including Colonel Maclean and Major Hosley, lay dead or wounded upon the ground. Of the rank and file of the Borderers some 500 out of 1000 were lying in the long grass which faced the German trenches. The Highland Light Infantry had suffered very little less. Ten officers and 300 men fell in the first rush before they were checked by the barbed wire of the enemy. Every accumulation of evil which can appal the stoutest heart was heaped upon this brigade...' (*Official History of the Great War* refers)

Clark is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

194 *Three: Private P. Horne, 6th (Service) Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action during the Second Battle of Arras, 24 April 1917*

1914-15 Star (S-43282. Pte. P. Horne. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (3416 Pte. P. Horne. Camerons.); Memorial Plaque (Peter Horne) *generally very fine or better (4)* £100-£140

Peter Horne was the son of Robert Ellis Horne and Margaret Horne, of 20 Wells Street, Inverness, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 6th (Service) Battalion, Cameron Highlanders on the Western Front. Private Horne was killed in action on the Western Front, aged 19, 24 April 1917, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

195 *Four: Acting Corporal F. Tippett, Royal Dublin Fusiliers*

1914-15 Star (14224. Pte. F. Tippett. R. Dub. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (14224 A.Cpl. F. Tippett. R. D. Fus.); Defence Medal, unnamed as issued, *very fine (4)* £80-£100

Freuthy Tippett was born at Mother Ivey's Cottage, St. Merryn, Cornwall, on 9 December 1890. He attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the outbreak of the Great War and embarked for Gallipoli with the 7th Battalion per *Alaunia* on 10 July 1915. Disembarked at Suvla Bay 9 August 1915, Tippett witnessed the consolidation of Chocolate Hill and the Battle of Kizlar Dagh from 13-15 August 1915. The Battalion History notes: '[the 7th] arrived without any maps and any orders. They were without artillery as the 10th (Irish) Division's artillery pieces had been sent to France instead of Gallipoli. Water was in very short supply. When the fight did begin, they even ran out of ammunition and resorted to throwing stones at the Turks.'

Dressed in shorts with pith helmets and no winter clothing, casualties soon mounted amongst the 7th Battalion, the numbers exacerbated by extremes of heat and cold, plagues of flies and poor sanitation. Transferred to Salonika in October 1915, conditions worsened for the men; at the end of November, 1656 men had to be evacuated due to illness, of whom 998 were hospitalised with frostbite. A further 385 men of the Royal Dublin and Munster Fusiliers were reported killed, wounded or missing following the attack on the village of Jenikoj.

Tippett survived the Great War and later took employment at Trevose golf club in Cornwall. He died in 1973.

196 *Four: Company Sergeant Major L. Cotterell, Herefordshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (2121 Pte. L. Cotterell. Hereford. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2121 Pte. L. Cotterell. Hereford. R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (4103561 W. O. Cl. II. L. Cottrell. [*sic*] Hereford. R.) *contact marks, some verdigris stains, very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (1-8186 Pte. T. Hegarty. R. Ir. Rif.) *edge bruise, nearly very fine (5)* £180-£220

Leonard Cotterell attested into the Herefordshire Regiment and served at Gallipoli with the 1st Battalion, landing at Suvla Bay on 9 August 1915. He saw further service with the Welsh Regiment in Egypt before rejoining his old regiment and was discharged on 7 April 1919. Reenlisting into the Herefordshire Regiment (Territorial Army) on 22 July 1921, he was advanced Company Sergeant Major and awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Sold with copied research.

Thomas Hegarty, from Dublin, attested into the Royal Irish Fusiliers and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 6 November 1914. Advanced Sergeant, he was killed in action on 9 May 1915 and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

197 *Four: Captain G. Young, M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in attending the wounded under heavy machine gun fire*

1914-15 Star (Capt. G. Young. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. Young.); **France, Third Republic**, Médaille d'honneur des Épidémies, silver, the reverse embossed 'Captain Young 1917', *lacquered, good very fine (4)* £120-£160

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 July 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in attending to the wounded under heavy machine gun fire. He worked up to the leading wave and searched the whole ground for wounded under continuous fire and owing to his exertions, all the wounded were evacuated with great rapidity. Later he showed great courage and devotion to duty in rescuing wounded from destroyed dug-outs under shell fire.'

Gavin Young was born in Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, in 1892 and was educated at the University of Glasgow (where he was a member of the University's Officer Training Corps), graduating MB ChB in 1914. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 19 October 1914, and was promoted Captain on 1 April 1915. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from November 1915, and spent the entire war in France, with only short periods of leave, originally with the 30th General Hospital, and subsequently with the 16 Field Ambulance, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, and the 12 Convalescence Depot. In 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross for attending wounded under heavy machine gun fire. He was also awarded the French Médaille d'honneur des Épidémies, awarded for medical services.

Young was appointed Acting Major on 4 September 1918 and was demobilised on 14 April 1919. He resigned his commission on 16 July 1920 and then worked as a medical specialist in Glasgow in ear, nose and throat surgery, being elected a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow in 1920. He died in Ayr in 1977.

Sold with copied research.

198

Private A. Haines

Three: Private A. Haines, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (1538, Pte. A. Haines, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1538 Pte. A. Haines. R.A.M.C.) mounted for wear, *good very fine*

Three: Captain T. Blackwood, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front on 27 May 1918

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. Blackwood); Voluntary Medical Service Medal (Dr. T. Blackwood.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* £100-£140

Alfred Haines attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 March 1915. He was disembodied on 31 March 1919.

Sold with various postcard photographs of the recipient, both groups and individual portraits; the recipient's Freedom of the City of London parchment scroll; and copied research.

Thomas Blackwood was born in Hamilton on 13 February 1893, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Special Reserve) on 25 July 1916, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from autumn 1916. From July 1917 he was serving as a Medical Officer to the 33rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Captured and taken prisoner of war on 27 May 1918 near Berry-au-Bac, he was repatriated on 30 October 1918. He subsequently had a career in general practice in Motherwell, and died on 15 June 1978.

Sold with copied research.

x 199 *Eleven: Warrant Officer G. H. Sawyer, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*

1914-15 Star (3916 I.A.M. G. H. Sawyer. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (3916 Sgt. G. H. Sawyer R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (3916 Sgt. G. H. Sawyer. R.A.F.); India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (W/O G. H. Sawyer. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3916. F/Sgt. G. H. Sawyer. R.A.F.) *light pitting to the Great War trio, generally very fine and better (11)* £400-£500

200 *Three: Gunner T. Duncan, Calcutta Volunteer Field Battery Artillery*

1914-15 Star (No. 28 Gnr. T. Duncan, 8/Cal. Fd. Bty.); British War Medal 1914-20 (28 Gnr. T. Duncan, Cal. Vol. Bty.) *officially re-impressed naming*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (28 Gnr. T. Duncan. 8 Cal. Field Bty.) mounted for wear, *very fine, scarce to unit (3)*

£80-£100

The 8th Calcutta Volunteer Field Battery served during the Great War in East Africa as light artillery.

- x 201** *Three: Private O. Hosking, Canadian Army Service Corps*
 1914-15 Star (957 Pte. O. Hosking. Can: A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (957 Pte. O. Hosking. C.A.S.C.) *good very fine*
Pair: H. H. Ormston, Mercantile Marine
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Henry H. Ormston) both in paper packets, *good very fine*
Pair: Private J. H. Bodkin, Rifle Brigade
 British War and Victory Medals (P-1731 Pte. J. H. Bodkin. Rif. Brig.) mounted as worn; together with a Rifle Brigade cap badge, *very fine*
 1914-15 Star (**20137 Pte. S. Walker. G. Gds**) *nearly very fine (8)* *£120-£160*
Sidney Walker attested for the Grenadier Guards and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 July 1915.
-
- 202** *Three: Private C. H. Simmonds, South African Forces*
 1914-15 Star (Pte. C. H. Simmonds 1st Infantry.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. C. H. 1st Infantry.) *very fine*
Three: Private H. Armstrong, South African Forces
 1914-15 Star (Pte. H. Armstrong. 1st S.A.H.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. H. Armstrong. 1st S.A.H.) *edge bruising, very fine*
Three: Corporal J. H. Odgers, South African Forces
 1914-15 Star (1282. Cpl. J. H. Odgers. S.A.H.A.) *renamed*; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Cpl. J. H. Odgers. S.A.H.A.) *the first renamed, edge bruising, very fine*
Pair: Captain S. C. Murphy, South African Forces
 1914-15 Star (Capt. S. C. Murphy 2nd Infantry.); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. S. C. Murphy.) *good very fine (11)* *£140-£180*
 Sold with a contemporary miniature group of three; 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals, mounted for wear.
-
- x 203** *Five: Corporal H. R. W. Browne, South African Forces and Union Defence Force*
 1914-15 Star (Cpl. H. R. W. Browne 8th Infantry) *initials officially corrected*; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Cpl. H. R. W. Browne. 5th S.A.H.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these both officially impressed '224439 H. R. W. Browne.', *nearly very fine*
Four: G. C. Nel, Union Defence Force
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '177743 G. C. Nel', *good very fine*
Three: J. J. Munnick, Union Defence Force
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed 'C273371 J. J. Munnick', *good very fine*
Pair: M. Ndhlovu, Union Defence Force
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed 'N40159 M. Ndhlovu', *good very fine (14)* *£80-£100*
-
- 204** *Pair: Private C. M. Engelbrecht, South African Forces*
 1914-15 Star (Pte. C. M. Engelbrecht 10th. Infantry); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (Pte. C. M. Engelbrecht 10th. Infantry) *official correction to initials on first, nearly very fine*
 1914-15 Star (3) (**Pte. A. E. Davey Ntl Light Hse.; Sjt. J. E. Roberts S. A. Irish Rgt; Burg. F. C. Platteau Enslins R.**) *the last lacking its suspension ring, scratches to the reverse with attempted erasure but details still legible, otherwise very fine (5)* *£60-£80*
-
- 205** *Three: Private W. Drummond, South African Forces*
 1914-15 Star (Pte. W. Drummond Bloemhof Cdo.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. W. Drummond. S. A. Veteran. Regt.); Bilingual Victory Medal (Pte. W. Drummond. Bloemhof Cdo.) *very fine*
Three: Private C. Smith, South African Forces
 1914-15 Star (Pte. C. Smith 4th M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. C. Smith. 2nd S.A.I.) *some staining, slightly polished, better than good fine*
Pair: Major J. McMullen, South African Forces
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Mjr. J. McMullen.); Bilingual Victory Medal (Capt. J. McMullen) *very fine*
Five: Driver C. H. Kennedy, South African Service Corps, later Union Defence Force
 British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Dvr. C. H. Kennedy. S.A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '89863 C. H. Kennedy', *very fine (14)* *£140-£180*
C. H. Smith is noted as having been wounded and gassed on the Western Front in March 1918.

206 *Four: Staff Sergeant C. J. Eales, South African Medical Corps, who was awarded both the Meritorious Service Medal, and Mentioned in Despatches, for his services in East Africa during the Great War*

1914-15 Star (Sjt. C. J. Eales. 7th F.A. B.S.A.M.C.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (SA/2 C/W. O.. C. J. Eales. S.A.M.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2012 S. Sjt: C. J. Eales. S.A.M.C.) *very fine (4)* £260-£300

M.S.M. *London Gazette*, 29 August 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 7 March 1918.

Sold with copied research.

207 *Family Group:*

Three: Head Conductor J. L. Human, South African Service Corps, late Rand Rifles

1914-15 Star (L/Cpl. J. L. Human Rand. Rfls.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Hd. Condr. J. L. Human. S.A.S.C.) *contact marks, some polishing, nearly very fine*

Four: J. L. W. Human, Union Defence Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '17871 J. L. W. Human.', mounted for wear, *very fine*

Pair: M. E. Human, Union Defence Force

War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '316948 M. E. Human', mounted for wear, *very fine (9)*

£100-£140

Sold with a Great War era identity disk, crafted from a German East African silver 1891 one rupee coin, the obverse erased and contemporarily engraved 'J. L. Human T1950 S.A.S.C.T & R. G.E.A. 1916-17-18'.

208 *Seven: J. Barrett, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (J. Barrett.) both impressed 'upside down'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Minister of Transport enclosure, in *remnants* of card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. J. Barrett', *good very fine (7)* £70-£90

James Barrett was born in Liverpool on 16 March 1899, and served during the Great War as a Steward in the White Star Line's S.S. *Megantic*.

209 *Pair: J. W. Milton, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (J. W. Milton.) *very fine*

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Frederick J. Martin**); Service Medal of the Order of St John (**SA.1647 J. J. Milton 1970**); Voluntary Medical Service Medal, silver (**O. Suttie**) *slight edge bruise to first, generally very fine (5)* £60-£80

Sold with a miniature Mercantile Marine War Medal.

210 *An unusual group of seven awarded to Chief Inspector (Reservist) E. I. C. Wyllie, Kenya Police, late Squadron Leader, Royal Air Force and Midshipman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*

British War and Victory Medals (Mid. E. I. C. Wyllie. R.N.V.R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (E.2396 C.I. (R) E. J. [sic] C. Wyllie.) *edge bruising and contact marks, surname officially corrected on last, very fine (7)* £220-£260

Eric Ian Carew Wyllie was born in Hoo, Kent, around October 1900. He served as a Midshipman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the Great War and was commissioned into the Royal Air Force, General Duties Branch, for service during the Second War. Post War he served as a Police Reservist in the Kenya Police. Advanced Chief Inspector, he served during the 'Mau Mau' emergency and died in Ealing, London around December 1973.

Sold with copied Great War medal roll extracts confirming the additional award of a Silver War Badge, No. 20489, and a copied *London Gazette* entry dated 20 January 1942, confirming his correct initials, as 'E.I.C.' and not 'E.J.C.' a mistake that was presumably replicated upon his enlistment into the Kenya Police.

211 *Five: Captain J. B. Oakley, Denbighshire Yeomanry*

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. B. Oakley.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1949, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine (5)* £120-£160

John Bowyer Oakley was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Denbighshire Yeomanry on 23 July 1915, and served with them during the Great War. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1949 (*London Gazette* 1 July 1949) whilst a Captain, General List, Yeomanry, Territorial Army Reserve of Officer, and relinquished his commission, having exceeded the age limit, on 8 June 1949. He later served with the Millfield School Contingent, Combined Cadet Force.

212 *Three: Private G. Moorhouse, Denbighshire Yeomanry, later Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

British War and Victory Medals (38550 Pte. G. Moorhouse. Denbigh. Yeo.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, *second clasp unofficially affixed* (4179965 Pte. G. Moorhouse, R.W. Fus.) *very fine (3)* £160-£200

George Moorhouse attested for the Denbighshire Yeomanry and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from July 1917. Subsequently dismantled and posted to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, he saw further service in Waziristan.

213 *Three: Driver G. Munday, Royal Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (860618 Dvr. G. Munday. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (1044034 Gnr. G. Munday. R.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine, the last scarce to unit*

Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1402565 Sjt. F. H. Rix. R.A.) *light contact marks, good very fine (5)* £160-£200

George Munday served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War, and subsequently with the Chestnut Troop, Royal Horse Artillery with the North Persia Force, the only Royal Artillery troop to receive the General Service Medal with clasp N. W. Persia. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

Frank H. Rix attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 September 1914 (entitled to a 1914 Star with clasp trio).

Sold with an unofficial County of Middlesex Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, in white metal.

214 *Pair: Second Lieutenant G. H. Moor, Royal Engineers*

British War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. G. H. Moor. R.E.) these both later issues, *good very fine*

Pair: Able Seaman G. V. Lidgley, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 1392 G.V. Lidgley. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. G. T. May. R.A.F.) *very fine (5)* £60-£80

George Harold Moor was commissioned into the Royal Engineers and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 January 1918 to 5 September 1918. His Great War medals were issued some 54 years later on 10 November 1972.

215 *Pair: Private E. Stirzaker, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Second Battle of Arras, 24 April 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (38187 Pte. E. Stirzaker. York. R.); Memorial Plaque (Ernest Stirzaker) *generally good very fine (3)* £80-£120

Ernest Stirzaker was born in Rastrick, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front. Private Stirzaker was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 April 1917, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

216



Pair: Private A. Clegg, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme on 21 October 1916

British War and Victory Medals (4504 Pte. A. Clegg. Ches. R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Clegg) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

Albert Clegg was born in Manchester and attested for the Cheshire Regiment at Stockport on 13 October 1915. He served with the 13th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1916, and suffered a gun shot wound to the back and face on 8 October 1916. Recovering, he was killed in action on the Somme on 21 October 1916; on this date the Battalion was involved in an attack on the Regina Trench - the Battalion War Diary records that the whole Battalion went over the parapet at 12:06 p.m. and entered the German trenches, capturing 250 prisoners. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient, and copied research.

217 *Three: Warrant Officer Class II H. Negus, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

British War and Victory Medals (6161 W.O. Cl.2 H. Negus R.W. Fus.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200093 C.S. Mjr. H. Negus 4/R. W. Fus.) *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

218 *Three: Private H. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

British War and Victory Medals (204446 Pte. H. Jones. R.W. Fus.) General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (204446 Pte. H. Jones. R.W. Fus.) mounted for display, *polished, very fine, the GSM rare to unit (3)* £140-£180

×219 **Three: Private R. R. Rogerson, East Surrey Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (2446 Pte. R. R. Rogerson. E. Surr. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2446 Pte. R. R. Rogerson. E. Surr. R.) mounted court-style for wear, *lacquered, nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

220 **Pair: Private J. T. Kiy, 8th (Service) Battalion, Border Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 13 June 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (32102 Pte. J. T. Kiy. Bord. R.); Memorial Plaque (John Thomas Kiy) *generally very fine or better (3)* £80-£120

John Thomas Kiy was born in Romford, Essex. He initially served during the Great War with the Rifle Brigade, and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, prior to transferring to the 8th (Service) Battalion, Border Regiment. Kiy died of wounds on the Western Front, 13 June 1918, and is buried in the Marfaux British Cemetery, Marne, France.

221 **Four: Warrant Officer Class II G. Williams, Royal Army Service Corps, who was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal**

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves [M.I.D. unconfirmed] (S-21036 W.O. Cl.2. G. Williams. A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-916 Sjt. G. Williams. R.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-21036 Cpl. G. Williams. A.S.C.) mounted on the remnants of a bar as worn (missing a 1914 Star), *nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917 (France).

George Williams attested for the Army Service Corps and served with the 25th Depot Unit of Supply during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914 (also entitled to a 1914 Star). Advanced Warrant Officer Class I, for his services he was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

222



A scarce 'Garjak Nuer operations' campaign group of three awarded to Aircraftman Second Class A. Foy, 206 Squadron, Royal Air Force

British War Medal 1914-20 (84639 3. A.M. A. Foy. R.A.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19, unnamed; Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 1 clasp, Garjak Nuer (84639 A.C. 2. A. Fot. R.A.F.) officially impressed naming, mounted on card for display, *edge bruising overall, otherwise very fine (3)* £400-£500

Approximately 28 'Garjak Nuer' clasps awarded to the Royal Air Force - 6 to officers, 22 to other ranks.

Austin Foy was born in York in December 1899, and enlisted as a Boy in the Royal Flying Corps in June 1917. He commenced Man Service in December of the same year, and mustered as a Wireless Operator on transfer to the R.A.F. in April 1918 - when he was serving at R.A.F. Halton. Foy served with 9 Squadron (Bristol F.2B's) in France from October 1918, and later served with 59 Squadron in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.

Foy returned to the UK in August 1919, only to be posted to 206 Squadron (DH9a's), Helwan, Egypt in November of the same year. He then served with 58 Squadron, prior to his return to the UK. Foy transferred to the Reserve in July 1921.

Sold with copied service papers.

x 223

Five: Sick Berth Petty Officer A. Rayton, Royal Navy, who was among those lost in the armed merchant cruiser *Comorin* when she caught fire and capsized in the North Atlantic in April 1941

British War Medal 1914-20 (M. 5112 A. Rayton, S.B.A., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (M. 5112 A. Rayton, S.B. P.O., H.M.S. Egmont) together with original Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Arthur Rayton', *good very fine and better (5)* £200-£240

Arthur Rayton was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire in February 1893 and entered the Royal Navy as a Sick Berth Attendant in October 1912. On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was employed at the R.N.H. Haslar but, in April 1915, he commenced a two years' posting to Malta. He returned to Haslar in November 1917 and was similarly employed at the war's end (British War Medal 1914-20). He was advanced to Sick Berth Petty Officer in the summer of 1926 and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in December of the following year.

By early 1941, he was serving in the armed merchant cruiser *Comorin*, which liner had been requisitioned by the Admiralty in September 1939. In April 1941 *Comorin* was on passage from the UK to Freetown; in addition to her own ship's company she was carrying drafts for other ships and bases, a total of 475 officers and men. On 6 April a fire broke out in her engine rooms and soon engulfed much of the ship. Although two other ships, the destroyers *Lincoln* and *Broke*, came to her aid, the weather was bad and it was extremely difficult for the smaller ships to approach the massive liner, rolling heavily in the huge North Atlantic waves. Lieutenant-Commander Peter Scott, aboard the *Broke*, later wrote:

'When we drew near, the scene was awe-inspiring. The great liner lay beam on to the seas, drifting very rapidly. A red glow showed in the smoke which belched from her funnel and below that amidships the fire had a strong hold. Clouds of smoke streamed away from her lee side. The crew were assembled aft and we were in communication by lamp and later by semaphore ... To go alongside *Comorin* seemed an impossibility. The waves were fifty to sixty feet from trough to crest and the liner's cruiser stern lifted high out of the water at one moment showing rudder and screws and crashed downward in a cloud of spray the next. I thought a destroyer could not possibly survive such an impact ...'

When *Broke* arrived on the scene, *Lincoln* was engaged in rescuing men with her Carley rafts but only a few men could be taken each time and it was a desperately slow business. Also, because the rafts could not go right up to the side of the wildly rolling ship, the men had to go down a rope to them, and several were drowned in the attempt.

Broke however managed to go alongside the liner; she repeated this manoeuvre dozens of times, and each time a few men jumped from *Comorin* to the destroyer's focsle. It was essential to time the jump correctly; not only were the two ships rapidly moving up and down, but they were also rolling in opposite directions, so that one moment they touched, the next they were ten yards apart. A few men fell between the ships, and many others broke a limb, but the great majority were saved.

In fact, 455 men were saved and only 20 were lost; sadly, Arthur Rayton was amongst these casualties. He left a widow, Mrs Elizabeth Rayton. His name is recorded at the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research and a contemporary picture postcard of the *Comorin*.

x 224

Six: Conductor A. D. Marler, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

British War Medal 1914-20 (53395 Sjt. G. D. Marler, I.O.D.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (S-Condr. G. D. Marler. I.A.O.C.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued (Condr. G. D. Marler. I.A. O.C.) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted for display in this order, *good very fine (6)* £80-£100

225

Four: W. R. Acker, South African Forces, later Union Defence Force

British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. W. R. Acker. 1st. S.A.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '215605 W. R. Acker', *edge bruises and two holes drilled through first, with suspension refitted, this fair to fine; the Second War awards generally very fine;*

Four: A. F. Godden, Union Defence Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '116308 A. F. Godden', *edge bruises, very fine*

Three: V. R. Symons, Union Defence Force

France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '586001 V. R. Symons'; together with the related miniature awards, *some staining, very fine*

Pair: E. A. Battle, Union Defence Force

Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, both officially impressed '75799 E. A. Battle', *very fine (13)*

£90-£120



The extremely rare 'Northern Kurdistan' casualty pair awarded to Wapiti observer, Leading Aircraftman L. G. Edmonds, 55 Squadron, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (365222 L.A.C. L. G. Edmonds. R.A.F.) *suspension loose*; Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp (in Arabic) South Kurdistan 1930-31, bronze, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *nearly very fine (2)* £1,800-£2,200

Approximately 65 officers and 280 airmen were awarded the 'Northern Kurdistan' clasp.

Leonard George Edmonds was born in Gillingham, Kent in June 1909, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force as a Halton Apprentice (No. 10 Entry) in September 1924. He advanced to Leading Aircraftman and served as an Observer with 55 Squadron (Wapitis) during the operations in both Southern and Northern Kurdistan. Leading Aircraftman Edmonds was killed in action, 25 May 1932, and the following is given by the *Report on the Operations against Shaikh Ahmed of Barzan 1931-32, Air Ministry - May 1933*:

'On the evening of 25 May [1932], during the low flying which was essential at the outset of the operations, 335725 Corporal Haskell, A. B., an air gunner of No. 55 (B) Squadron was seriously wounded in the back. On the same day a Wapiti of No. 55 (B) Squadron failed to return from the dusk patrol, and was subsequently found to have been shot down by rifle fire from the ground near Hupa. The aeroplane was completely destroyed, and the pilot, 364528 Sergeant Basting, L. F. G. and the observer, 365222 L.A.C. Edmonds, L. G., were both killed instantaneously. Their remains were eventually buried with full military honours by a detachment of the Iraqi Army on 26th June. Though the aircraft were subsequently often hit by rifle from the ground, there were, fortunately, no further casualties.'

This being an extremely rare casualty to the Royal Air Force - during the Northern Kurdistan campaign, the service suffered casualties of 1 Officer wounded; 2 Airmen killed in action, 1 died of wounds, and 1 wounded.

Sold with copied research.

x 227 Four: Sergeant B. Crossley, Royal Garrison Artillery

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (30658 Sgt. B. Crossley, R.G.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1404285 Sjt. B. Crossley. R.A.) *contact marks, very fine (4)* £70-£90

228 Pair: Major F. K. Morton, Royal Signals, late Royal Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches during the Second War, for gallant and distinguished services in Italy

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lieut. F. K. Morton. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Major. F. K. Morton. R. Signals.) *slight scratches, first letter of rank on second medal double struck, very fine (2)* £180-£220

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945 (Italy).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and copied gazette entries.

x 229 Pair: Sepoy Habib Gul, Frontier Constabulary

India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, North West Frontier 1935 (28057 Sep. Habib Gul, F.C.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (28057 Sep. Habib Gul, F.C.) *very fine (2)* £80-£100

x 230 Pair: Havildar Bahadur Singh, Indian Signal Corps

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (1767 Hav. Bahadur Singh, I.S.C.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (1767 Hav. Bahdur Singh, I.S.C.) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

231 Five: Signalman J. E. Saunders, Royal Signals, who died of wounds on Malta on 27 June 1940

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2325411 Sgln. J. E. Saunders. R. Sigs.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5) £120-£160

John Ernest Saunders attested into the Royal Signals and served in pre-War Palestine. He saw further service during the Second War with Malta Infantry Brigade Signals and died of wounds on the island on 27 June 1940, most likely received during an earlier air raid. He is buried in Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, copied casualty list and copied entry from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission register.

x 232 Six: Chief Engine Room Artificer J. Clark, D.S.M., Royal Navy, who was awarded the D.S.M. for his gallantry in H.M.S. Kelvin, most likely on the night of 19-20 January 1943, when Kelvin, alongside H.M.S. Javelin, intercepted and destroyed the Italian's Tripoli Minesweeping Flotilla

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (M.37902 J. Clark. C.E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Kelvin.); together with a *copy* Distinguished Service Medal, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £200-£240

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943:

'For gallantry or outstanding service in the face of the Enemy, or for zeal, patience, and cheerfulness in dangerous waters, and for setting an example of wholehearted devotion to duty, without which the high tradition of the Royal Navy could not have been upheld.'

James Clark was born in Bishops Stortford, Essex, on 8 February 1908 and joined the Royal Navy as an apprentice Engine Room Artificer on 1 January 1924. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 April 1939, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal 20 November 1940. He served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Kelvin*, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1943, most likely for his service on the night of 19-20 January 1943 when H.M.S. *Kelvin*, along with H.M.S. *Javelin*, discovered the Tripoli Minesweeping Flotilla fleeing Tunisia for Italy during the course of the night. They attacked immediately, and destroyed the entire flotilla with the loss of 180 Italian sailors' lives. He transferred to the Reserve on 12 April 1948.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

x 233 Six: Chief Engine Room Artificer E. E. Holland, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (M.35665 E. E. Holland. E.A.2. [sic] H.M.S. Resource.) *generally very fine and better* (6) £80-£100

Ernest Edward Holland was born in Woolwich on 4 January 1905 and joined the Royal Navy as an apprentice Engine Room Artificer on 14 August 1920. Advanced Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 July 1933, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 November 1937, and was promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 May 1939. He served during the Great War principally in the destroyer H.M.S. *Scout*, and was serving in her during the evacuation convoy operations immediately prior to the Fall of Singapore. He was finally released from the service on 22 November 1945.

Sold with the recipient's London County Council King's Medal, 1 clasp, 1919-20 (E. Holland) with integral top L.C.C. riband bar, with *crushed* named lid of card box of issue; three H.M.S. *Resource* silver prize medals, all hallmarked, the reverses engraved 'Interpart Billiards 1931 E.R.A. E. Holland'; 'Interpart Cricket 1931 E.R.A. E. Holland'; and 'Interpart Billiards 1932 E.R.A. E. Holland', all in N.A.A.F.I. cases of issue; Admiralty enclosure for the Second War awards; and copied record of service and other research.

x 234 Eight: Electrician's Mate First Class J. E. Hutchings, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (C/MX.844613 J. E. Hutchings. E.M.1. R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/MX.844613 J. E. Hutchings. E.M.1. R.N.) *minor official correction to prefix to number*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine and better* (8) £200-£240

John Edward Hutchings was born in Camberwell, London, on 9 June 1913 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 9 July 1929. Promoted Able Seaman on 8 December 1932, he served during the Second World War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments in a variety of theatres (his Certificate of Service states that, in addition to the medals included in this lot, he received the 'Burma & Pacific Star' [sic], perhaps implying that he was entitled to a Pacific clasp to his Burma Star). Promoted Electrician's Mate Second Class on 12 February 1947, he saw further service during the operations in Malaya and Korea, and was shore released on 13 December 1953. He was not awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He subsequently joined the Merchant Navy.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Service; Torpedo History Sheet; Gunnery History Sheet; Electrician Trade Certificate; Lifeboatman Certificate of Efficiency; and Liverpool Fire Service Training School Ship Fire Fighting Certificate.

x 235 Four: Leading Stoker A. M. Gillingham, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in H.M.S. Neptune in December 1941

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, together with original Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Alfred Mitchell Gillingham', *this folded and repaired, otherwise extremely fine* (4) £80-£100

Alfred Mitchell Gillingham was killed in action in the cruiser H.M.S. *Neptune* on 19 December 1941, when as part of Force K, the ship ran into an enemy minefield off Tripoli and struck three mines in quick succession. Having then hit yet another, she sank. Gillingham has no known grave and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

x236 *Three: Boy 1st Class E. A. G. Chittenden, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in the cruiser H.M.S. Naiad in March 1942, aged 17 years*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, together with original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr A. Chittenden, Brightside, Sheffield', *extremely fine (3)* £60-£80

Edward Anthony George Chittenden was killed in action on 11 March 1942, aged just 17 years, while serving in the cruiser H.M.S. *Naiad*. Having already won Battle Honours for Crete 1941, Mediterranean 1941 and Malta Convoys 1942, the *Naiad* was torpedoed by the *U-565*, between Sollum and Mersa Matruh, and sank in 20 minutes with the loss of two officers and 80 ratings.

x237 *Three: Temporary Lieutenant R. W. Henfrey, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action in H.M.S. Sotra when the hired whaler was sunk by U-431 off Bardia in January 1942*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, with original addressed card forwarding box, the side inscribed, 'S/12652', and the Navy Accounts label 'DNA (Wills) and '52/696', together with related Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Temporary Lieutenant Ronald William Henfrey, R.N.V.R.', *extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

Ronald William Henfrey was killed in action on 29 January 1942, while serving in the minesweeper (ex-whaler) H.M.S. *Sotra*, on which date she was torpedoed and sunk by the *U-431*, commanded by Wilhelm Dommes, a holder of the Knight's Cross, off Bardia. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Lowestoft Memorial; the above described forwarding box is addressed to his re-married widow, 'Mrs. Isabel F. H. Higson, 14 Church Terrace, Wisbech, Cambs.'

x238 *Three: Attributed to Chief Steward H. M. Howarth, Mercantile Marine, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War when the S.S. Scientist was sunk on 3 May 1940*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn; together with the original telegram to the recipient's family informing them that he was a Prisoner of War, *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

Harold Marsden Howarth was born in Liverpool on 27 May 1886 and served during both the Great War and the Second World War in the Mercantile Marine (also entitled to a British War Medal and a Mercantile Marine War Medal). Advanced Chief Steward, he was serving in the Harrison Line's *S.S. Scientist* when she was captured and sunk by the German Auxiliary Cruiser *Atlantic* on 3 May 1940, and was taken Prisoner of War. He was repatriated following the cessation of hostilities.

Sold with three letters written to the recipient's wife by the Harrison Line; and copied research.

239 *Seven: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant W. J. Alletson, Royal Artillery*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22540885 B. Q.M.S. W. J. Alletson. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with a commemorative 5th Army 'Entrance of the Allied Armies in Naples' 1 October 1943 medal, *minor edge nicks, very fine and better (8)* £120-£160

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2018 (Korea pair only).

W. J. Alletson served with the Royal Artillery during the Second World War, and was called up for service in the Korean War from the Army Reserve.

Sold with a Second World War Army Council enclosure.

240 *Family Group:*

A Second War 'Burma Railway' casualty group of three awarded to Gunner C. R. Lloyd, Royal Artillery, who was taken prisoner at the fall of Singapore and died in captivity on 5 October 1943

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued, together with named condolence slip and detailed original paperwork, mounted for wear, *very fine*

Four: Private T. Lloyd

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *very fine (7)* £280-£340

Charles Roger Lloyd was born on 6 July 1921 in Holywell, Flintshire. He attested into the Royal Artillery for service during the Second War and was taken prisoner at the fall of Singapore in February 1942. As a prisoner he was interred at Chungkai camp and forced to work on the construction of the 'Burma Railway'. He died as a result of dysentery on 5 October 1943 and is buried in Chungkai War Cemetery, Thailand.

Sold with detailed original correspondence including original Soldier's Service Book, original Japanese notice of death, death certificate, prisoner of war letters, Imperial War Graves Commission correspondence, an original photograph of the recipient in Singapore, and his brother's Second War medal group and original Soldier's Service Book.

x241 *Seven: Sapper B. Thomson, Royal Engineers*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22541786 Spr. B. Thomson. R.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22541786 Spr. B. Thomson. R.E.) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £140-£180

242 Five: Fusilier E. Aubrey, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (4190200 Fsr. E. Aubrey. R.W. Fus.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £60-£80

243 Three: Private D. C. Smith, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in the retreat to Dunkirk in 1940

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (5382629. Pte. D. C. Smith. Oxf & Bucks.) *verdigris to Star, otherwise very fine (3)* £160-£200

Dennis Charles Smith attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Territorial Force) on 14 July 1936 and served with the 1st Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force in 1940. He was taken prisoner of war during the final withdrawal to Dunkirk, and was held at Stalag 344, Lambinowice, Poland. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal per Army Orders of 31 August 1949.

Sold with copied research.

244



Six: Warrant Officer Class II A. Currie, Parachute Regiment and Army Air Corps

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 4 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Cyprus, Near East, Canal Zone, *unofficial retaining rod between third and fourth clasps* (3251532 C.Q.M.S. A. Currie. A.A.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (3251532 W.O. Cl.2. A. Currie. Para.) mounted court-style for wear, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (6)* £500-£700

Sold with various Parachute Regiment insignia and copied research.

x 245 Five: L. R. Stevens, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'TX3039 L. R. Stevens', *good very fine*

Australia Service Medal (59834 R. W. Howarth.) officially impressed naming, *good very fine (6)* £60-£80

x 246 Five: Lieutenant M. C. Emms, South African Naval Forces

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Africa Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, all officially named '67538 M. C. Emms.', mounted as worn in this order; together with the recipient's Royal Saving Society bronze lifesaving medal (M. C. Emms Mar. 1935) *good very fine (5)* £60-£80

Maurice Charles Emms was commissioned temporary Sub-Lieutenant ion the South African Naval Forces on 2 October 1942, and was promoted Lieutenant on 4 July 1944.

Sold with two pairs of Naval epaulettes, *this with some moth damage*; N.O.A.S.A. cloth badge; and the recipient's riband bar, *this in frayed condition*.

-
- 247** *Five: C. H. Carlson, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '225620 C. H. Carlson'; together with the related miniature awards, *some staining, very fine*
- Four: Mrs. E. Roxburgh, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed 'W179017 E. Roxburgh', mounted for wear, together with named envelope of issue addressed to 'Mrs. E. Roxburgh, 1045 Burnett Street, Pretoria.', *very fine*
- Four: R. H. Mutch, Union Defence Force*
 Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '208475 R. H. Mutch', *some staining, nearly very fine (13)* *£120-£160*
-
- 248** *Five: J. A. Delpont, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with '8' numeral affixed to riband; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, all officially impressed '225587 J. A. Delpont', *very fine*
- Four: T. J. McLetchie, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed '241605 T. J. McLetchie'; Africa Service Medal, *naming erased on last, very fine*
- Four: D. A. Reid, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '326528 D. A. Reid', *contact marks, very fine (13)* *£100-£140*
-
- 249** *Five: A. W. Groom, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, officially impressed '142313 A. W. Groom'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st (bilingual) issue, Union of South Africa (Pte. A. W. Groom. T.S.C.) *very fine*
- Four: J. B. McLetchie, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, officially impressed '192254 J. B. McLetchie', together with a family related Second War Memorial Plaque '241605 Pte. T. J. McLetchie. R.L.I.' *very fine*
- Three: G. E. Hibbs, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, officially impressed '52821 G. E. Hibbs'. *edge bruises, contact marks, nearly very fine (13)* *£160-£200*
- T.J. McLetchie**, attested into the Rand Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion during the Second War. He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of El Alamein and is buried in El Alamein War Cemetery, Libya.
-
- 250** *Six: G. E. Nurse, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '33981 G. E. Nurse', *some staining, nearly very fine*
- Four: J. N. Morrison, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '38268 J. N. Morrison', *some staining, very fine*
- Four: R. J. Griffiths, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '131218 R. J. Griffiths', *some staining, very fine (14)* *£100-£140*
-
- 251** *Five: R. M. Read, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '191042 R. M. Read', mounted for wear, *contact marks, edge digs to third, nearly very fine*
- Four: N. A. Lewis, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '144808 N. A. Lewis', mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine*
- Four: H. H. Blair, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '41661 H. H. Blair', mounted for wear, *stars gilded, contact marks, nearly very fine (13)* *£100-£140*

- 252** *Four: P. v. H. Spiller, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '1810 P. v. H. Spiller', *good very fine*
- Four: B. Mosedi, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed 'N16980 B. Mosedi', *very fine*
- Four: W. A. Wallace, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '591939 W. A. Wallace', *very fine (12)*
£100-£140

- 253** *Six: E. A. Sprawson, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '76262 E. A. Sprawson', *very fine*
- Four: P. C. Jepson, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '25416 P. C. Jepson', *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Four: T. J. Hammond, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '243374 T. J. Hammond', *some staining, edge digs, nearly very fine (14)*
£100-£140

- 254** *Pair: G. W. Wilson, Union Defence Force*
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, both officially impressed '36665 G. W. Wilson', *very fine*
- Pair: W. V. Cannon, Union Defence Force*
 Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, both officially impressed '42410 W. V. Cannon', *very fine*
- Pair: E. A. Mackay, Union Defence Force*
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '42917 E. A. Mackay', *very fine*
- Pair: G. E. Maggs, Union Defence Force*
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed 'F.264852 G. E. Maggs', *very fine*
- Pair: J. O. Iverson, Union Defence Force*
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed 'W.161314 J. O. Iverson', *very fine*
- Pair: D. S. Marr, Union Defence Force*
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '284189 D. S. Marr', *very fine (12)*
£100-£140

- 255** *Four: Shipwright Second Class G. W. Stanton, Royal Navy*
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/MX.102892 G. W. Stanton. Shpt. 2. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.102892 G. W. Stanton. Shpt. 2. H.M.S. Orwell.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*
£100-£140

- 256** *Three: British Wardeer G. A. West*
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (G. A. West.) mounted as worn, *very fine, the last scarce to a female recipient (3)*
£70-£90
- Sold with copied medal roll extract which gives the recipient's service number as W/49.

- x 257** *Four: M. de V. Whitwell, née Farrant, Rhodesian Forces*
Rhodesia, General Service Medal (213FW W/F/R M. de V. Whitwell); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these all officially impressed 'F264013 M. de V. Farrant', mounted court-style for display, *good very fine and scarce to a female recipient*
- Rhodesia**, District Service Medal (**D.A. C. Tambanda**) *good very fine (5)*
£80-£100

- x 258** *Four: Able Seaman R. N. Spencer, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (D/JX.852476 R. N. Spencer A.B. R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/KX.852476 R. N. Spencer A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.852476 R. N. Spencer. A.B. H.M.S. Leander.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £180-£220
- Robert N. Spencer** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 November 1963.
 Sold with copied LS&GC Medal roll extract.
-
- 259** *Pair: Flight Lieutenant R. E. Pearsall, 214 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew operationally as a Lincoln navigator during the Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (3500768 L.A.C. R. E. Pearsall. R.A.F.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Fg. Off. R. E. Pearsall. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *generally very fine or better, scarce (2)* £300-£400
- Ronald Edward Pearsall** enlisted into a ground trade of the Royal Air Force, having been a Cadet in the Air Training Corps, in 1950. Whilst serving in Malaya, Pearsall applied for aircrew training and undertook training as a navigator back in the UK. He was posted as a Pilot Officer to 214 Squadron (Lincolns) in October 1952, and went on detachment with the squadron to R.A.F. Eastleigh, Kenya. Pearsall flew on multiple bombing operations, with Flying Officer G. E. Lord as his pilot, between June - December 1954 (Operations Record Book Air 27/2427 refers). Pearsall advanced to Flight Lieutenant in May 1956, and is believed to have served with 48 Squadron (Hastings), February 1959 - December 1960, and with 24 Squadron (Hastings) from 1961 until his transfer to the Reserve the following year.
-
- x 260** *Three: Petty Officer R. B. Cobb, Royal Navy*
 Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue (P/JX.865532 R. P. Cobb. Boy 1. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.865532 R. P. Cobb. P.O. H.M.S. Osprey.) *generally good very fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- 261** *Pair: Driver G. E. J. Pritchard, Royal Signals*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22247538 Dvr. G. E. J. Pritchard. R. Sigs.) 'a' of surname *double-struck*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with the related miniature awards, *contact marks, very fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 262** *Pair: Private G. A. Yeomans, King's Shropshire Light Infantry*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22231464 Pte. G. A. Yeomans. K.S.L.I.) *minor official correction to number*, in named card box of issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 263** *Pair: Private G. Tickner, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22641992 Pte. G. Tickne. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, the latter in named card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- x 264** *Pair: A. M. Robertson, Canadian Forces*
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (A. M. Robertson 25575H); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (A. M. Robertson 25575H) *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
-
- 265** *Pair: Chief Radio Electrical Engineer H. N. Smith, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/MX.635940 H. N. Smith. C.R.E.A. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.635940 H. N. Smith. C.R.E.A. H.M.S. Ceylon.); together with the related miniature NGS with clasp for Near East, *polished, very fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- x 266** *Pair: Leading Patrol Man C. F. J. Sharp, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/MX. 804167 C. F. J. Sharp. L.P.M. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.804167. C. F. J. Sharp. L.P.M. H.M.S. Jamaica.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine (2)* £120-£160
- Clifford Frederick John Sharp** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 March 19557.
 Sold with copied LS&GC medal roll extract.

x 267



Five: Lance Corporal A. S. Bulley, Royal Marines

General Service 1962, 3 clasps, Northern Ireland, Gulf, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (Mne A S Bulley PO37743L RM); U.N. Medal for Cyprus; South Atlantic 1982, with Rosette (Mne A S Bulley PO37743L RM); Gulf Medal 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (LCpl A S Bulley PO37743L RM); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Mne A S Bulley PO37743L RM) mounted as worn, *good very fine and a rare group (5)* £1,600-£2,000

A. S. Bulley was a member of 7 Troop "M" Company 42 Commando Royal Marines and participated in Operations Paraquat and Keyhole. The retaking of South Georgia was, in the event, left to the S.B.S. and the S.A.S. Mountain and Boat Troops. After the Argentine surrender a disappointed "M" Company 42 Commando, not having been involved in the direct action, remained as a garrison on South Georgia.

Sold with an original group photograph of 7 Troop "M" Company taken on a train station prior to their departure for the Falklands, an S.S. *Canberra* bottle opener and copied research; together with related mounted group of 5 miniature medals, and official replacement medals of the first three, the General Service and Gulf medals both stamped 'R' for replacement.

268



Four: Sergeant J. S. Cunningham, Royal Artillery

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24336804 Gnr J S Cunningham RA); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24336804 Bdr I S Cunningham RA); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24336804 Sgt I S Cunningham RA); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24336804 Bdr I S Cunningham RA) mounted court-style for wear; together with the recipient's Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian medals for the Gulf War, these both in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £800-£1,000

James Smith Cunningham was born in 1952 and attested for the Royal Artillery, serving with the 43rd Air Defence Battery, 32nd Regiment Royal Artillery during the South Atlantic campaign, which landed at San Carlos on 21 May 1982. He saw further service during the First Gulf War with the 32nd Regiment, Royal Artillery, as part of the Divisional Artillery Group supporting 1st Armoured Division.

x 269 *Pair: Bombardier A. L. Pinkney, Royal Artillery*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24508653 Gnr A L Pinkney RA); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24508653 Gnr A L Pinkney RA) mounted as worn, *good very fine (2)* £500-£700

A. L. Pinkney was born on 30 October 1961 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 31 October 1978. He was discharged in the rank of Bombardier on 18 December 1992.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Qualifications.

x 270 *Pair: Lance-Corporal D. Hiam, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, later 14th/20th Hussars*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24144763 Tpr. D. Hiam 4/7DG.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24144763 LCpl D Hiam 14/20H) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine, scarce (2)* £140-£180

x 271 *Pair: Trooper R. W. C. Richards, 16th/5th Lancers*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24698151 Tpr R W C Richards 16/5L); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted court-style as worn, *contact marks, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

x 272 *Pair: Private D. A. Jones, Prince of Wales's Own, later Royal Irish Hussars*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24589202 Pte D A Jones PWO); Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.II.R. (24589202 Pte D A Jones R Irish (HS)) mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine, scarce (2)* £240-£280

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2006.

273 *Pair: Rifleman A. R. Mack, Royal Green Jackets*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24904339 Rfn A R Mack RGJ); Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.II.R. (24904339 Rfn A R Mack RGJ); together with the recipient's *Replacement-issue* General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24904339 Rfn A R Mack RGJ (Replacement)) the last two mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £260-£300

Anthony Robert Mack served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Green Jackets. It is not known why a Replacement GSM was issued.

x 274 *Pair: Driver M. E. May, Royal Corps of Transport*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24792664 Dvr M E May RCT); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24792664 Dvr M E May RCT) the latter in named card box of issue; together with the recipient's Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Medals for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, these both in original cases of issue, *extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

Single Campaign Medals

275



The Browne Family's Picton Medal for the Defence of Gibraltar, contemporarily gilded and named to the American-born Major Arthur Browne, 58th Foot, who was standing beside General Wolfe when he was mortally wounded on Quebec's Plains of Abraham; he defended Gibraltar throughout the Great Siege and commanded Ireland's largest Military Fortification during the United Irishmen uprising - his medal passed down the remarkable Browne family, whose extensive network of international connections spanned North America, Ireland and India

Defence of Gibraltar 1779-83, General Picton's Medal, silver, with later but still contemporary gilding, fitted within an additional silver rim, 59mm, the edge with contemporary inscription *'This Medal presented in 1784 to Major Arthur Browne, 58th Regt. for his services during this Memorable Siege and by him when Lt. Govr. of Kinsale to his eldest Son Thomas Browne Lt. Col. 69th Regt. and a Colonel in the Army'*, this inscription and the gilding dating from 1810-12, *some rubbing to the edge, otherwise nearly extremely fine and very rare*

Together with a related Portrait Miniature of Mrs. Thomas Browne, painted by her sister-in-law Maria Bellet Browne, circa 1816, 90mm x 71mm, in original Indian horn frame with gilt brass hanger, 168mm x 140mm overall, signed M B Browne and inscribed on the reverse 'Mrs General Browne/Maria Browne Pinxt', *good original condition (2)* *£3,000-£4,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004 (Medal); Mellors & Kirk, February 2022 (Portrait).

Arthur Browne was born in 1743 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in what was then British North America, the third son among eight siblings. His father, the Reverend Arthur Browne (1699-1773), was of Scottish ancestry and Irish parentage, and had been born in Drogheda, Ireland. After marriage and ordination, he was expatriated to America in 1729 by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Arthur Senior had a degree from Trinity College Dublin and was a prominent citizen of Portsmouth, a prosperous Anglican minister and a Tory. His status as a leading New England dignitary is confirmed in a 1757 quarter-length portrait by John Singleton Copley.

With Wolfe at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Quebec

On 7 February 1759, aged about 16, Arthur Browne entered military service as a Lieutenant-Fireworker, an artillery officer equivalent to an Ensign. This was probably due to the influence of a relative, Brigadier-General George Williamson, who commanded the Royal Artillery in North America. In the Spring of 1759, Browne embarked with General Wolfe's expedition to take Quebec.

During the Battle of the Plains of Abraham on 13 September 1759, Browne was summoned to act as Brigadier Williamson's Brigade-Major (Aide de Camp in the field). Lieutenant Browne took post beside Williamson and Wolfe on a small rise near the positions of the 28th Foot and the Louisbourg Grenadiers. Wolfe chose the spot as it enabled him to better observe the attack made by the French under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm. The French forces included about 2,000 irregulars who were good shots and used to guerilla warfare. Wolfe's command group made a conspicuous target, and early on Wolfe was wounded in the wrist. He allowed the French line to advance within 30 yards of the British before giving the order to fire. Within a few moments he had been hit twice, in the stomach and, mortally, in the chest. The French turned and fled, while a cry went up "They run, see how they run." Wolfe, on the ground, opened his eyes and asked who was running. Upon being told that the French had broken, he turned on his side and said "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace" and expired.

The victorious British force spent a miserable winter in the captured city, losing men from scurvy and disease. By the spring of 1760 the garrison had shrunk to 4,000 regulars and before the ice melted Montcalm's successor marched to Quebec with 7,000 men, aiming to recapture the city before British ships could return with vital supplies and reinforcements.

On 28 April 1760, 3,000 men with 22 guns left the city to attack the French at the Heights of Abraham. Arthur Browne was in command of two six-pound field guns and attached to the 35th Regiment. During the battle, Browne was ordered to take one of his guns forward to support Captain Ince's grenadier company. The grenadiers were massacred, with Ince and 54 men becoming casualties (out of a total of 64 - 86% losses). Two of Browne's gun team were killed, four wounded and Browne was himself wounded in the hip. The British attack failed completely, with the loss of 1,100 troops and their guns. The survivors retired within the city walls. A month later the British fleet arrived, the French lifted their siege and retreated to Montreal.

Further Service in the Seven Years War

Soon afterwards, Lieutenant-Colonel William Howe of the 58th Foot (later Commander-in-Chief in America during the Revolutionary War) invited Browne to leave the artillery and join his regiment. On 18 October 1760 Browne was gazetted an Ensign in the 58th Foot.

After the capture of Canada was completed, the 58th marched via Lake Champlain to New York. In 1762 the 58th Foot was part of a reinforcement, which, despite the loss of 500 men to French naval attacks while en route from North America, was decisive in enabling the storming of the great Morro Fortress that guarded the entrance to Havana bay and thus the subsequent capture of Havana, the capital of the Spanish West Indies.

In February 1763 Browne commanded a detachment of the 58th serving as marines on board H.M.S. *Ripon* (60). On 29 April 1763 Browne purchased a Lieutenancy in the 58th Foot. After the Peace in 1763, the 58th moved to Ireland. Browne bought a Captain-Lieutenancy in 1770.



The Great Siege of Gibraltar

In June 1770 Spain forced the British to leave their settlement in the Falkland Islands. The colony was quickly re-established, but the countries nearly declared war. The 58th Foot embarked at Cork and was sent to strengthen the garrison of Gibraltar. Arthur purchased his company in April 1772 aged 29, becoming Captain Browne.

Spain entered the American War of Independence on 16 June 1779, at a time when the British were hard pressed. Within a week, Spain began its blockade of Gibraltar. The small (5,400 man) garrison under Governor-General George Eliott was hampered by shortages of men and supplies. Despite these difficulties, Eliott mounted a vigorous defence. Many of the infantry were hand-picked to assist the artillery in serving the guns. Given Browne's previous artillery experience, he is thought to have been among them. He received his second wound, a severe contusion caused by a shell-splinter, but remained on duty.

During the winter of 1779 the garrison began to suffer from lack of fresh provisions, which caused a debilitating outbreak of scurvy among the troops. Small quantities of salt meat and biscuits were the standard meal, with an occasional issue of four ounces of rice as a full day's ration. Due to lack of fuel, fires were only made with difficulty, using salt-encrusted timbers from old ships. Despite their privations, morale remained high, and the troops continued to take their turns in the trenches and batteries.

In January 1780 Admiral Rodney defeated the Spanish screening squadron and replenished the Rock with 1,000 reinforcements and a limited quantity of essential supplies. The Spanish stepped up the bombardment and blockade, which was broken a second time by Admiral Darby in April 1781. By this time the garrison consisted of 7,000 British and Hanoverian regulars. The French and Spanish resolved to make massed frontal attacks by land and sea and assembled a large army and fleet. On 27 November 1781, the night before they were to launch their grand attack, half the British garrison filed silently out of their defence works and made a surprise sortie. The sortie routed the entire force of besieging infantry in their trenches, blew up or spiked their cannon, destroyed their entrenchments, and killed or captured over 200 Spaniards.

After the fall of Minorca in February 1782, the Duc de Crillon brought French and Spanish reinforcements with the objective of taking Gibraltar. On 12 March Browne was appointed a brevet Major. The Great Attack, a huge assault involving 47 ships of the line, 10 floating battery ships protected with 6 feet of overhead and side timbers, 200 land-based guns and 40,000 soldiers, began on 9 September, and on 13 September the battery ships moved in close to the town. They were destroyed by 8,300 rounds of red-hot shot, and the assault failed. In October Lord Howe evaded the blockade and for a third time the garrison was resupplied. It was still holding out in February 1783 when news of peace bought the epic siege to an end.

The Regiment stayed in Gibraltar for over 12 years, and so Browne served throughout the the longest siege ever endured by the British armed forces. The 58th Regiment, which acquired its county affiliation as the 58th (Rutlandshire) Foot in 1782, was granted the Castle and Key emblem to recognise its arduous service during the Siege.

Disturbances in Ireland

The 58th then moved to Scotland, and on 29 March 1786, Browne (now 43 years old) was promoted to Major in the 58th Foot, over the head of the Senior Captain. This was at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, who had reviewed the 58th at Edinburgh, and reported that this action "was necessary for the good of the King's service." From 1786 the 58th was stationed in Dublin during a period of serious disturbances.

In 1788, "the South of Ireland, at that time much disturbed, it was thought necessary to have a skilful officer to reside at Charles Fort, the Staff of Ireland being then on a very limited scale, and it was proposed to Major Browne to purchase the Lieutenant Government... and the Lord Lieutenant promised, in the King's name, that his rank in the army should be continued to him." (*The Royal Military Calendar Vol III* June 1816 ed pp 243-244 refers)

On 18 August 1789, at age 46, Browne was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort, County Cork. Charles Fort, the largest fortification in Ireland, was a Star-pattern artillery fort, built in the 1670s to protect the important estuary and harbour of Kinsale, which had twice been used as the base for hostile invasions. It came with resident ghosts, including Colonel Warrender, a former Lieutenant-Governor who shot himself after mistakenly killing his son-in-law, and 'Wilful Warrender', his daughter, known as "the White Lady of Kinsale" for her habit of haunting the fort wearing her wedding dress.

In October 1793 Browne was granted the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Browne had commanded Charles Fort for seven years when the French decided to strike at Britain by sending an expeditionary force in December 1796 to support a planned armed rebellion by the United Irishmen. The French expedition of 18,000 men, bound for south-west Ireland, ultimately disintegrated into chaos caused by gales, shipwreck and capture by British cruisers. Not a single formed military unit was landed.

The arrival of the French expedition caused a general mobilization of all Crown forces. During the 1790s the major units based at Charles Fort were the Sligo and Leitrim Militias. "At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of KINSALE... on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1797... Resolved Unanimously - THAT we cannot sufficiently express our admiration and praise of the Alertness and brilliant Zeal displayed by the SLIGO and LEITRIM Regiments of Militia when ordered hence, to meet the Invading Enemy. - Resolved. That we with pleasure, seize this occasion of expressing the high sense we entertain of the distinguished activity shewn by ARTHUR BROWN, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Charles Fort" (*Hibernian Chronicle* of 30 January 1797 refers).

Early in 1798 the United Irishmen began their rebellion, encouraged by promises of further support from France. The British had mostly put down the uprising by the time the French finally managed to land 1,200 troops and 3,000 muskets for the rebels in August 1798. They got less local support than had been expected, and surrendered after two weeks in the country. The authorities in County Cork had been active in repressing all signs of dissent for the last two years, searching for illegal weapons, hanging or transporting hundreds of people.

Browne was by now a local landlord. According to his obituary in the *Naval and Military Magazine*: "His merits as a military man are not more entitled to credit and emulation than his salutary efforts as a peacemaker, when Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798, - martial law being in force, - was torn by discord and dissension; and the warm gratitude that still lives in the hearts of the peasantry within the precincts of his military command, likewise the poor in the neighbourhood of Kinsale, is perhaps the best tribute that can be paid to his memory, as a man and as a Christian." (No 1 March 1827, p 667 refers)

Arthur Browne married twice, first to Catherine Kitson (d. 1792) and secondly to Dorothea Anne Browne, daughter of Rev. Thomas Adderley, Rector of Rincurran, Kinsale. He was father to 21 children between April 1770 and July 1815 (when he was 72!), 12 from his first wife and 9 from the second. Browne died on 2 March 1827, aged 83, after 69 years in the army and 36 years at Charles Fort. He was accorded full military honours by a party of 250 men from the 12th and 98th Regiments and was buried at Cove Church/St. Catherines (Rincurran), Kinsale, where there is a memorial tablet.

Major-General Thomas Browne (born circa 1770) the eldest son of Arthur Browne, was commissioned into the 59th Regiment as an Ensign in September 1787. He was appointed Lieutenant in 1789 and served two years at Gibraltar, then was posted to Jersey in January 1793 aged about 22 as Brigade-Major (A.D.C.) to the Commander-in-Chief of the island. After the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War Thomas resigned this post in the autumn of 1793 so that he could go with his regiment on active service.

Two expeditions to Flanders (with the 59th) and to the Vendee (as Lieutenant of Light Infantry) were cancelled by Horse Guards. In May 1794 Thomas sailed for Corsica as A.D.C. to Major-General Trigge. After the evacuation of Corsica he spent two years with Trigge in Gibraltar and accompanied Trigge as a staff officer when the latter was promoted and made Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies in 1799.

After the Capture of Surinam, Trigge sent him home with despatches and a brevet of Major, which became a promotion to Major in his parent unit, the 59th, on 25 November. In Spring 1800 Thomas went out again to Martinique and again in 1801 Trigge sent him home with the despatches after the capture of St Barts, St Thomas and St Martin. He was rewarded with another brevet of promotion in the Army to Lieutenant-Colonel.

In May 1805, at 35, Thomas Browne became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th Regiment, part of the garrison of Jersey. In July 1810 he was granted the brevet rank of Colonel in the Army, when he was about 40. It was at this time that his father Arthur presented Thomas with Arthur's own Gibraltar medal. After nearly seven years as Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the 69th, in December 1811 Thomas Browne was ordered to take command of the 1st Battalion of the 69th in the East Indies.

However, on his arrival at Madras he was appointed Commander of the Auxiliary Forces at Goa and then Commandant of Seringapatam in Mysore, where he was promoted to Major-General in June 1813. In February 1815, Major-General Browne, at about 45 years of age, was appointed to the Staff of the Madras Presidency at Fort St George and was given command of its Centre Division.

Thomas Browne's younger brother, Marmaduke Williamson Browne (1777-1833), joined the HEIC army and married in 1806, at Calcutta, Maria Bellet Browne, who was a pupil of the famous artist George Chinnery during his sojourn in India (1802-25) before he fled to Macau. Maria Browne painted portrait miniatures of some of the leading figures in British India, including several of her sister-in-law, General Thomas Browne's wife (*Chinnery and his pupil Mrs Browne*, Ormond, R., Walpole Society, vol XLIV 1972-74 pp 123-214 refers).



A rare 'Assye' three clasp Army of India Medal awarded to Captain J. Smith, 12th Madras Native Infantry, considered by Arthur Wellesley (later the Duke of Wellington) to be his most effective H.E.I.C. Regiment; Smith was wounded at Assaye, probably by cannon fire, which was described by Wellesley as 'the hottest that has been known in this country'

Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Assye, Argaum, Gawilghur (Lieut. Jas. Smith, 12th N.I.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming; together with a fine portrait miniature of the recipient, framed and glazed, 52mm x 40mm, *the first lightly polished, otherwise very fine and rare (2)* *£10,000-£14,000*

Provenance: Sotheby's, May 2000; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003.

Approximately 149 medals issued with three clasps, 52 with this combination which is unique to the regiment. Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington) received these same three clasps, of which only 85 were issued for Assaye. Only four of the officers wounded at Assaye lived to claim their medals.

James Smith was born in 1784. He was accepted for military service in the H.E.I.C. and appointed to 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry. His commissions for the ranks of Ensign and Lieutenant both bear the date 20 July 1801. Lieutenant Smith was wounded at the battle of Assaye on 23 September 1803, the most famous victory won in India by Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington. Smith is one of only four officers who were wounded in the battle and lived to claim their medal.

Although outnumbered by three to one, Wellesley made an audacious frontal attack on the massed enemy regular battalions which were packed onto a battlefield running north to south, with both their flanks protected by converging rivers. The enemy's northern flank was additionally anchored on the village of Assye, which had been turned into a heavily fortified stronghold, with heavy guns and infantry protected behind mud walls.

Wellesley's intention was to stay well clear of Assye village and if necessary deal with it after the end of the main battle. Unfortunately, the commander of his right wing mistakenly advanced directly towards it, leading Smith's regiment into a hurricane of fire which annihilated both the leading H.E.I.C. troops and the 74th Foot. The shattered remnants of the British right were then charged by enemy cavalry.

Wellesley's cavalry retrieved the situation with a countercharge, his battered infantry surged forward and the enemy swung back to a final defensive position arcing westwards from Assye along the northern river bank. As the 2/12th Madras N.I. moved up to take part in the last decisive attack, they were again bombarded by the guns in Assye village. Wellington's men smashed the enemy infantry and captured all their artillery, at the cost of 27% casualties (compared with 24% at Waterloo). Many years after Waterloo, Wellington was asked to name the best thing he ever did in the way of fighting; he replied "Assye."

The 2/12th M.N.I. had the second highest casualties of all Wellesley's units engaged at Assye, mostly from enemy artillery fire which was described by Wellesley as "the hottest that has been known in this country". The battalion lost 212 men and six European officers, including the C.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, who Wellesley considered to be his best H.E.I.C. battalion commander.

Smith recovered from his injuries in time to take part in Wellesley's next battle, at Argaum on 29 November 1803. The survivors of 2/12th M.N.I. proved somewhat shy, due to their shortage of European officers, their experience of suffering artillery bombardment at Assye and the presence of 1,500 highly professional Arab mercenaries among their adversaries. When the Maratha guns opened fire, two teams of ten bullocks pulling 6-pounder guns bolted, careering back through the infantry and causing several sepoy units including 2/12th M.N.I. to break and flee.

Wellesley was close at hand but he could not stop the panic immediately and quietly ordered Smith and the other officers to lead their men into cover. There they re-formed their ranks, when Wellesley led them to their correct positions and ordered them to lie down. After a while, all his battalions began a steady advance through artillery fire towards the enemy line, and destroyed their adversaries, with repeated measured volley fire.

Lieutenant Smith participated in the audacious storming in December 1803 of the hilltop fortress of Gawilghur, which was garrisoned by 8,000 men armed with brand-new British Brown Bess muskets, 52 cannon and 150 light swivel guns.

He was promoted to Captain in June 1813 but invalided out of the Madras Native Infantry in April 1818, on account of his wounds. Smith's India medal was issued from the Adjutant General's Office on 1 April 1852. He had chosen to stay on in India rather than return to Britain and transferred to the 1st Native Veteran Battalion. He is still shown on the strength of this unit in 1856, when he would have been 70 years old. Captain Smith died on 5 June 1859, and is buried in St Mary's Cemetery, Madras.

- 277** Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Assye, Argaum, Gawilghur, short hyphen reverse, impressed naming mostly erased but letter 'D' and '74th Foot' discernible, possibly William Dammevan, *polished, fine or better* £800-£1,000
Provenance: Noonans, April 2023.
-
- 278** Cabul 1842 (**M. Heavy, No. 113. 3rd. Tp. 1st. Bde. H. Arty.**) contemporarily engraved naming, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *light cabinet marks, good very fine* £300-£400
-
- 279** Cabul 1842 (**Carsan Alexander Lieutt. 60th. Regt. B.N.I. 5th. April 1842**) contemporary engraved naming in serif capitals, fitted with replacement small ring and swivelling straight bar suspension, *better than very fine* £300-£400
Carsan Alexander was born on 4 December 1819, the fourth son of oculist Henry Alexander of Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, London. Baptised at the Church of St. James, Westminster, on 8 February 1820, he was privately educated by Dr. Granet of Chelsea and Mr. Amble of Shooters Hill. Appointed Ensign in the Army of the East India Company 31 December 1836, he was raised Lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, in 1838, and served during the First Anglo-Afghan War in operations against Dost Mohammad Khan. He is later recorded in the *Monthly Times* of 24 May 1848 as having died on passage to England, whilst aboard the sailing vessel *Ellenborough*.
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- x 280** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**2034. Danl. McNamara, 2nd. Bn. 14th. Regt.**) *lacquered, contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400
Daniel McNamara was born in Dartford, Kent, in 1830, and attested for the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot on 8 March 1843, aged 14. Initially serving in the United Kingdom, he was later deployed to Australia, arriving in the Australian colonies in 1852, and it is recorded that, as a member of the 40th Regiment band, he played at the Grand Military Harmonic Society concert in Geelong, Victoria on 5 June 1860, playing the trombone.
McNamara served with the 40th Regiment of Foot in New Zealand from 24 July 1860; the Band of the 40th were conveyed to shore in surf boats and, with some difficulty, played themselves ashore in the boats! He went on to serve for a period of 6 years and 83 days in New Zealand; during this time, the regiment participated in the major Taranaki battles of 1860-61, held garrison in Auckland on various occasions, collaborated with other regiments in constructing the Great South Road towards the Waikato in 1861-2, and engaged in several significant Waikato battles of 1863-64. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 14th Regiment of Foot, on 1 June 1866 whilst still in New Zealand, and was subsequently awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He was discharged in Australia on 28 June 1870, after 23 years and 113 days' man's service, and died in Melbourne, Australia, on 7 November 1900, aged 70.
Note: McNamara should have been issued an undated New Zealand Medal named to the 40th Regiment of Foot, owing to the fact that he was an inter-Regimental transfer whilst in New Zealand, and would thus be shown as non-effective on the roll of the first Regiment with which he served in New Zealand. Instead, he is shown on the medal rolls of the 2/14th Regiment of Foot, and interestingly the medal he was issued bears the dates that the 2/14th saw active service in New Zealand (1861-66), and not the dates that McNamara presumably saw active service in New Zealand (1860-66).
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- x 281** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**C. E. Ingram. Con. A.C.**) *very fine* £300-£400
Constable, Armed Constabulary, New Zealand local forces.
-
- x 282** South Africa 1834-53 (**H. Waller. 7th Dragn. Gds.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400
The 7th Dragoon Guards arrived in South Africa in 1843 where they took part in the Second Kaffir War and were engaged in the only cavalry charge of the wars when, in June 1843, they found a considerable body of Kaffirs under Chief Seyolo. Wielding their heavy sabres the Dragoons scattered the Kaffir masses and the carbines of the following Cape Mounted Riflemen did great execution. The battle of Guanga, as it came to be called, cost the enemy some four hundred warriors. Casualties to the 7th D.G. were one officer killed and two wounded, and nine ORs wounded. The engagement was a turning point in the rebellion and the last major action. After some minor excursions over the next eighteen months, the regiment attended the ceremony of surrender at King Williams Town in December 1847 and sailed for home on 13 April 1848.
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- x 283** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x 284** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
-
- x 285** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £100-£140
-
- x 286** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, fitted with replacement non-swivel copy suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £60-£80
-
- 287** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise, light contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- x 288** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Gunner & Dr. John Latham. Royal Artillery**) depot impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £80-£100

- 289** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**E. Fielding. 89th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine* £240-£280
1645 Private Edward Fielding, 89th Regiment is confirmed on the roll for Sebastopol as 'Dead'.
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- x 290** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma *copy*, Sebastopol (**2693 Se... Thos. Settle. 7th F...liers.**) depot impressed naming, first clasp a *copy, naming worn in parts, edge bruising and contact marks, fine* £60-£80
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- x 291** Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (**Thos. Whelan, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade**) fitted with replacement rings for suspension, *nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 292** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (**J. Taylor. 18th R.I. Regt.**) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *edge bruising, contact marks, otherwise good fine* £60-£80
-
- x 293** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**334 Sepoy Shib Dyal 31st Dogras**) some official corrections, *good fine* £50-£70

x 294



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93 (**2533 Pte. H. Adcock. 1st. Bn. Norfolk Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine and scarce* £700-£900

Approximately 200 'Chin Hills 1892-93' clasps issued to the Norfolk Regiment, the only British regiment employed during these operations. Whilst many of these medals were issued with officially re-engraved naming, this example is correct in all respects.

For the medals to Private F. E. Adcock, Norfolk Regiment, see Lot 111.

- x 295** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93 (**1640 Sapper Anton Q.O. Mad. S. & M.**) naming officially re-engraved, *nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- x 296** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93, bronze issue (**364 Dvr. Buta Singh. 7th. Mtn. By. R.A.**) *officially re-engraved naming, good very fine* £180-£220
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- x 297** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5, bronze issue (**20 Driver Raham Ali 20th Bl. Infy.**) *very fine* £80-£100

298 **The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Private W. McGee, 24th Regiment of Foot, who was killed in action at Jhelum on 7 July 1857 when disarming the mutinous 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, during which the Regiment suffered over 70 casualties**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (W, Mc.Gee. 1st. Batn., 24th. Regt.) *good very fine* £400-£500

William McGee served with the 24th Regiment of Foot during the Indian Mutiny, and was killed in action during the action whilst disarming the mutinous 14th Regiment of Native Infantry at Jhelum on 7 July 1857; on this date the Regiment suffered 22 other ranks killed in action; one officer and 11 other ranks died of wounds; and three officers (including Colonel C. H. Ellice very severely) and 37 other ranks wounded in action.

Sold with copied research.



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Major R. Bethune, 92nd Highlanders, who commanded the Regiment's Camel Corps Detachment, captured an enemy standard, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. Robt. Bethune, 92nd. Highlanders) *polished, minor edge nick, good very fine* £400-£500

Robert Bethune was born on 29 July 1827, the second son of Lieutenant-General Alexander Bethune, and a scion of the ancient family the Bethunes of Balfour, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy. He was commissioned Ensign, by purchase, in the 92nd Highlanders on 17 January 1845, and was promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 3 April 1846, and Captain on 18 March 1853. After service in the Ionian Islands and in the Crimea (although the 92nd Highlanders arrived after the fall of Sebastopol and too late to participate in the campaign, and consequently were not entitled to any medals), he proceeded with the Regiment to India, arriving at Bombay on 6 March 1858. He saw action during the latter stages of the Great Sepoy Mutiny, first in the assault on the enemy positions near Rajgahur on 15 August 1858, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches: 'The 92nd, under Captain R. Bethune, and the 4th Bombay Rifles, deployed into line and advanced covered by their own skirmishers.'

Bethune saw further action at Mungowlie on 9 October 1858, where the rebels were observed to be advancing in force about half a mile from where the British had camped. A squadron of the 17th Lancers, followed by artillery and infantry, the 92nd commanded by Bethune, were rushed forward to meet them. During the action, a rebel standard-bearer crossed the front of the 92nd, pursued by Assistant Surgeon Landale: 'Captain Bethune, who was mounted, galloped up just as the standard-bearer had wheeled round with uplifted sword to strike Landale, but paid for his temerity with his life. Two Sowars afterwards rode up and asked if they might take the standard to General Michel, to which Captain Bethune consented.' (*The Gordon Highlanders, the Life of a Regiment* refers).

Bethune was next in action at Sindwaho on 9 October 1858, where the 92nd played a prominent part in the attack on the village. That December he commanded Nos. 3 and 10 Companies where they were detached from the Regiment, mounted on camels, and posted to join a small force proceeding towards Rutlam, and engaged with the rebels in a minor action at Baroda on 1 January 1859. For his services during the Indian Mutiny he was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and was promoted Brevet Major.

Bethune retired from the 92nd Highlanders by sale of his commission in 1859, and was subsequently appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Fife-shire Rifle Volunteers, in March 1864. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Volunteers in May 1880, and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel in December 1883. He died on 27 July 1904.

Sold with copied research.

x 300 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**G. Baker, 38th Regt.**) *very fine* £240-£280

301 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Jas. Pick, 7th. Hussars.**) *contact marks, edge bruises, suspension post soldered above claw, naming illegible in places, fine* £140-£180

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

302 China 1857-60, no clasp (**C. M. Munro, Boy. 2CI, H.M.S. Opossum.**) an officially impressed later issue, *very fine* £160-£200

Charles Munro served as a Boy 2nd class in H.M.S. *Opossum* during the China campaign of 1857-60.

Sold together with copied medal roll extract annotated that a duplicate medal was issued on 27 May 1914.

Note: China Medals to the Royal Navy were issued unnamed; consequently such later issued examples provide the only means of obtaining officially named medals to the Royal Navy.

x 303 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £160-£200

x 304



China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Dr. Thomas Coghlan, H.M.S. Beagle.**) contemporarily engraved naming, fitted with top brooch bar, *light contact marks and wear, nearly very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection

Thomas Coghlan (later Colan) was born in Cork on 7 November 1830. He entered the Royal Navy on 5 December 1853, as an Assistant Surgeon on board the *Royal George*, in which ship he served in the Baltic during the campaigns of 1854-55. During the summer of 1854 the *Royal George* suffered much from cholera. In January 1856 he joined the *Pylades* and again visited the Baltic with the Advanced Squadron in the ice of the Gulf of Finland (Medal). After witnessing the grand naval review held at Spithead at the conclusion of the war, he sailed for the North America and West India station where he continued to serve in the *Boscawen* 70, and in the *Scorpion* surveying vessel, until April 1857. After serving in the *Hastings* 60, he joined the *Beagle*, in which vessel he served during the Second China War, being present at the capture of the Peiho Forts, and in the Tientsin River during the operations which resulted in the fall of Peking (Medal with clasp Taku Forts 1860).

Coghlan was promoted to Surgeon on 30 January 1863, and shortly afterwards changed his name to Colan. He was awarded the Gilbert Blane Gold Medal for 1872 for his Medical Journal on the West Coast of Africa. In 1873 he served in *Rattlesnake* during the Ashantee War, for which service he was specially promoted to Staff Surgeon in March 1874 (Medal). Appointed Principal Medical Officer for the Arctic expedition of 1875-76 under Captain George S. Nares, Colan served on board the *Alert*, and for his services was once again specially promoted, to Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (Arctic Medal). From October 1877 he served for three years as Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at Port Royal in Jamaica, during which time yellow fever broke out twice at Port Royal. In January 1883 he was promoted to Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and retired in April of that year. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and author of *A Memoir on Parasitic Vegetable Fungi and Diseases induced by them*, besides his paper on the West Coast of Africa. He died on 18 August 1885, aged 54.

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

Note: The recipient's privately named Baltic Medal, and officially named Arctic Medal, were sold in these rooms in December 2003.

x 305 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858 (**H. Wakerell. H.M.S. Hesper.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *very fine* £240-£280

Henry 'Wakrell' is confirmed on the roll as a Stoker aboard H.M.S. *Hesper*. He was born in Bermondsey and was invalided from *Melville* on 21 December 1859.

x 306 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**L. Cpl. J. H. Waddell. P. Stanley Marine Co.**) officially impressed naming, *clasp backstrap fitted with a brooch pin, otherwise nearly extremely fine, rare to unit* £300-£400

Approximately 29 Canada General Service Medals, all with the the single clasp Fenian Raid 1866, awarded to the Port Stanley Marine Company.

x 307 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Gr. R. Wynne, St. Catharines. G.A.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *good very fine* £240-£280

x 308 Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Sgt E McRobie Iroquois G.A.**) officially impressed naming, fitted with an unofficial 'C.H.P.' top brooch bar, *minor official correction to rank, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Approximately 47 Canada General Service Medals awarded to the Iroquois Garrison Artillery, of which only four (including that to Edward McRobie) were issued with two clasps.

x 309 Abyssinia 1867 (**100 R. Yeomans 1st Battn. 4th The K.O.R. Regt.**) *neat repair to suspension, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

x 310



Abyssinia 1867 (**Asst. Surgn. P. S. Turnbull M.D. Bombay. M. Dept.**) *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

Provenance: David Dixon Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2006.

Peter Stephenson Turnbull was born in 1836 and studied at the University of Glasgow, graduating M.D. in 1859. He entered the Bombay Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon on 1 October 1860 and served in the Abyssinian expedition, being present at the action at Aroji and the capture of Magdala. He was promoted Surgeon in 1872, Surgeon Major in 1873 and Brigade Surgeon in 1887. On 26 February 1888 he was appointed Deputy Surgeon-General and on 26 February 1893 Surgeon Major-General. He retired from the service on 2 March 1896 and was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King in 1902. Major-General Turnbull died in Edinburgh on 7 October 1921.

x 311 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2253 Pte. T. Sullivan. Rifle Bde.**) later officially impressed naming, *very fine* £100-£140

x 312 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Troopr. W. Felt. Border Horse.**) *cleaned, nearly extremely fine* £260-£300

x 313 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**117, Corpl. A. Gibbon, 1/13th Foot**) *substantial glue deposit to reverse, minor scratch in obverse field, otherwise dark toned, nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

Confirmed on roll as 'Corpl. A. Mc Gibbon.'

Sold with a small portrait photograph, possibly unrelated, and a copy 13th cap badge.

x 314 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 [not entitled] (**"Shah" R. Bacon. P.O. 1st. Cl: H.M.S.**) naming separated by suspension post, *minor edge bruise, very fine* £300-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extract which states that the recipient was not entitled to the clasp 1879.

315 *Family Group:*

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Lieut. Shuter. Stanger Md. Rifles.**); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**1675 S.S. W. Shuter. S.A. Lt. Horse.**) *slight contact marks, very fine (2)* £800-£1,000

The first a rare award, with one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, a Surgeon and some 50 other ranks medals issued to the Stanger Mounted Rifles.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming that Shoeing Smith W. Shuter is additionally entitled to the clasp 'Relief of Ladysmith'.

x 316 South Africa 1877-79, 1 *copy* clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. H. Venn. Ferreira's Horse.**) *nearly very fine* £240-£280

Confirmed on roll for clasp '1878'.

x 317 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1016. Lce. Sergt. A. Griffa. 10th. Huss.**) officially engraved in a slightly later style, *lacquered, good very fine* £100-£140

Adolph Griffa, né Von Malachowski, was born in Kaul, St Goarshausen, Prussia in 1852, the son of Frederick Wilhelm Ludwig Ernest Von Malachowski, and the grandson of Lieutenant General Karl Friedrich Adolf Von Malachowski Griffa, who commanded the 8th Prussian Cavalry Brigade from 1 June 1832. Emigrating to England, he attested for the 10th Hussars at Aldershot on 12 December 1868, aged 16. He served with the 10th Hussars in India and Afghanistan from 9 January 1873, taking part in the Second Afghan War from 1878 to 1879; the 10th Hussars were the first troops to enter Afghanistan. Promoted Corporal on 25 June 1879, he was appointed Lance-Sergeant on 15 November of that year, and was promoted Sergeant on 5 August 1881. Transferring to the 6th Dragoon Guards on 1 December 1883, he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on 28 April 1885 at the Dalhousie Hill Depot, before transferring to the 17th Lancers on 31 October 1889.

Awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, he was discharged on 30 October 1890, after 21 years' service, of which 17 years and 274 days were spent soldiering in India.

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- x 318 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**625. Pte. D. James. 59th Foot.**) *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* £100-£140
-
- 319 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**3052 Gunner A. Wheatley Kabul 6th. Battery 8th. Bde. R.A.**) *minor traces of verdigris, good very fine* £220-£260
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x 320 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**2177 Private Michl. Hogan 2/60 Foot**) *cypher a little polished, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
-
- 321 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued, original black finish, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
-
- x 322 North West Canada 1885, no clasp (**Geo. Lizotte 9e. Bat. V.Q.**) naming engraved in usual style for unit, *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400
-
- x 323 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**T. F. Lang. A.B. H.M.S. Brisk.**) *nearly very fine* £220-£260
-
- 324 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (**40507 Corpl. C. Rawlins. R.A.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £200-£240
-
- x 325 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**C. W. Pring, H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £140-£180
-
- x 326 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**J. Matthews, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £200-£240
-
- x 327 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**G. Mifsud, Bandn., H.M.S. Theseus.**) *contact marks, otherwise very fine and scarce to a Maltese recipient* £300-£400
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- x 328 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**1727 Pte. Moshi Assiebi, 2, G.C. Constby.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
-
- x 329 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**978. Pte. Barliah. S. Leone F.P. C.**) *nearly very fine* £160-£200
-
- 330 **An interesting 'Hut Tax War' East and West Africa Medal awarded to Civil Surgeon W M. Graham, who saw additional service as an Assistant Surgeon during the Fifth Ashanti War, at Kumassi Fort during the siege, and was a wounded as a member the Governor's party during the break out**
East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Civil Surgeon. W. M. Graham.) *slight edge bruise, contact marks, very fine* £400-£500
W. M. Graham served in West Africa with the Colonial Service as an Assistant Surgeon and served during the 'Hut Tax War' of Sierra Leone from February 1898 to March 1899. Afterwards transferring to the Gold Coast, at the time of the Ashanti uprising which led to the Fifth Ashanti War, he was besieged with the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederick Hodgson, in Kumassi Fort as one of the original defenders and was a member of the Governor's party that broke out from the Fort on 23rd June. He received a slight gun shot wound to his leg the same day during the action at either the Patassi stockade or subsequently at Patassi village.
His Ashanti Medal and clasp is known to be extant, having been sold by Messrs. Bonhams in October 2013.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
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- 331 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Sergt. J. MacInnes. M.R.F.**) *slight edge bruise, toned, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
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- x 332 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**Driver Sukr Lall 19 L.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- x 333 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**3435 Sepoy Natha Singh 32d Pjb. Pioneers**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80

- x 334 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Waziristan 1901-2 (**3705 Sepoy Bhag Sing 43th** (*sic*)**Sikhs**) *good fine* £60-£80
- x 335 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4921. Pte. G. Raine. 1/Gren: Gds:**) *nearly very fine* £180-£220
- x 336 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**3888, Pte. E. Pittard. 1/R. War: R.**) *very fine* £160-£200
- x 337 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**3826. Sepoy Sahib Khan. 26/Pun: Infy.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £120-£160
- x 338 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (**465 Muleteer Shaikh Vazeer Q.O. Mad: S & M**) naming officially engraved in running script, *nearly very fine* £80-£100
- x 339 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**5365. Pte. J. Harrop. 2nd. LF.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruise, good very fine* £120-£160
- x 340 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (**No. 4141 Pte. J. Read 1. N. Staff. R.**) together with unconfirmed Khartoum clasp loose on ribbon, *very fine* £100-£140
- x 341 British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions, bronze issue, original unnamed medal, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
- x 342 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**7179 Cpl. A. Gough, Vol: Coy. N. Staff: Regt.**) *toned, very fine* £80-£100
- x 343 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**8128 Pte. H. Goodman. Rand Rif.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £60-£80
- x 344 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. Tov. Oudtshoorn T.G.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- x 345 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**6271 Pte. W. H. Croker. 35th Coy. 11th Impl: Yeo:**) clasp loose on ribbon, *good very fine* £60-£80
Confirmed on roll as Wilson Hal 'Croker' and entitled to additional clasps for Orange Free State and South Africa 1901.
- x 346 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3803 Coy. Sejt. Major W. W. Davies, A.S.C.**) suspension neatly re-pinned, *toned, good very fine* £60-£80
- 347 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Tpr. C. R. Linton. Brabant's Horse**) *contact marks edge bruising, good fine* £70-£90
- 348 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**817 Pte. H. J. Grieb. Frontier Lt. Horse**) *slight edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90
Sold with copied research confirming the additional award of the clasp "South Africa 1902", after the recipient transferred into the District Mounted Rifles.
- x 349 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Pte. R. Berkley. Kimberley Town Gd:**) *good very fine* £160-£200
Confirmed on roll as 'R. G. Birkley'. Also served with Warrenton D.M.T. but disallowed additional clasps for Orange Free State and Transvaal.
- 350 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4573. Pte. J. W. Curle. 19/Hrs.**) engraved naming, *pawnbroker's marks to edge, good very fine* £100-£140
J. W. Curle died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on 17 March 1900.
Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 351 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**25768 Tpr: T. A. Holding. P. of W. Lt. Horse**) *slightly polished, good fine* £70-£90
Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming that the recipient is additionally entitled to the clasp 'South Africa 1901'.
- 352 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**1024 Pte. R. Picken. R. Welsh Fus.**) *latter part of surname officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5730 Pte. A. Miles. Rf: Welsh Fus.**) *test marks and contact marks to KSA, this good fine; the QSA nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- 353 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**23767 Serjt: F. Haisman. C.C.C.C.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100
Frederick Haisman attested into the the Cape Colony Cyclist Corps and served during the Boer War. He was advanced Sergeant.
- x354 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**2253 Pte. M. Chase. Kaffrarian Rif.**) *lacking suspension rod, clasps attached with wire; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue, officially engraved naming but largely illegible, poor, the first polished, good fine (2)* £60-£80
- 355 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**3077 Pte: G. Hunter. 13/Hrs.**) *engraved naming, contact marks, very fine* £100-£140
G. Hunter attested into the 13th Hussars and served in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of Enteric Fever at Ladysmith on 4 May 1900 and is commemorated on the Memorial Tablet in the Royal Garrison Church, Aldershot, Hampshire.
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 356 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (**1037 Pte. J. Riley, R. Welsh Fus.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
Clasp entitlement not confirmed.
- 357 *Family Group:*
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, South Africa 1901 (**F. Pope: Surgeon**) *engraved naming; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister A. Roper.) lacquered, minor edge bruise to second, otherwise good very fine and better (2)* £260-£300
F. Pope served in South Africa during the Boer War, having arrived at No. 4 General Hospital upon mobilisation. He transferred to No. 1 Natal Ambulance Train on 4 July 1900 and was discharged at Kroons'ad and is additionally entitled to the Cape Colony clasp.
W. Annie Roper served in South Africa during the Boer War with the Army Nursing Service Reserve. The recipients are believed to have married after the Boer War.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
- 358 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**982 Tpr: A. C. Wright. Bethune's M.I.**) *very fine* £90-£120
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
- 359 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2737 Pte. R. Jones, R. Welsh Fus.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- 360 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6268 Pte. A. Hurlock. 1/Oxford. LI.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
A. Hurlock attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and served initially with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He subsequently transferred to the 7th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and qualified for a King's South Africa Medal with this unit.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
- 361 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *with unofficial top retaining rod* (**154 Pte. A. Barrett. Cape Md: St. Corps.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, and number, rank, and initial neatly re-engraved; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, the QSA nearly very fine; the DD lightly gilded, good very fine (2)* £100-£140
A. Barrett served with 'A' Company, Cape Medical Staff Corps in South Africa during the Boer War.
Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- x 362 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902, Transvaal (**8144 Corp: H. Batchelor. Rl: Warwick Regt.**) suspension slack and re-pinned, unofficial rivets, clasps unconfirmed, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £50-£70
- x 363 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein (**6048 L. Corp: A. Cox. Rl. W. Kent Regt.**) clasps loose on ribbon and unconfirmed, *nearly very fine* £50-£70
- x 364 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**1244 Tpr: L. Fivaz. Roberts Horse**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- x 365 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**3322 Pte. E. Price. Lanc: Fus.**) officially impressed but named upside down, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £60-£80
- x 366 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**6621 Pte. W. Spence. Rl: Innis: Fus.**); together with a *renamed* Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**5167 Pte. A. J. Murphy. R. Warwick. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
- x 367 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**199 Pte. T. Morley. C. M.S.C.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
Cape Medical Staff Corps.
- x 368 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**1242 Pte. W. J. Frayling. Kaffr. Rifles**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- 369 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, *unofficial rivets between first and second clasps* (**846 Pte. J. C. Smith. Cape Police**) *very fine* £80-100
James Craigen Smith attested into the Cape Police and served during the Boer War. He committed suicide on 20 July 1901.
Sold with copied research including copied medal roll extract confirming entitlement to a single clasp 'Cape Colony'.
- 370 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**901 Pte. G. & I. L. Lloyd. Imp: Lt. Horse.**) *contact marks, slight edge bruising, very fine and a scarce rank* £100-£140
Llewellyn Lloyd served as a Private Guide and Interpreter with the 2nd Imperial Light Horse during the Boer War.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
- x 371 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**134 Tpr: J. P. Beesley. S.A.C.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- 372 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Orderly W. Chapman. I.Y. H.P. Staff.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x 373 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**2901 Pte. W. Pike, Yorkshire Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- 374 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *date clasp loose on riband* (**3070. Pte. E. A. Woodward. 1/Oxford. Ll.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £120-£160
Ernest Albert Woodward was born at Coombe, Woodstock, Oxfordshire and attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at the age of 18, on 22 October 1888. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he transferred to the 1st Battalion on 30 November 1896, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 22 December 1899 to 17 November 1901. He was discharged on 10 December 1901, on termination of his engagement.
Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extract, and other research.

- x 375 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7197 Pte. J. R. Dores, RI: Scots.**) unofficial rivets between first two clasps, *good very fine* £80-£100
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- 376 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4... Pte. A. Bold. RI: Dragoons.**) *heavily lacquered, with heavy pitting and contact marks that has partially obscured naming, therefore fair*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4685973 Cpl. W. H. Cheetham. K.O.Y.L.I.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**207679 Gnr. A. S. Marshall. R.A.; 119804. 2.A.M. W. H. Willcox. R.A.F.**) *edge bruising to first*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2. **Lieut. H. R. Wright.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**38 Hav. Mohd. Ismail, 1-10 Baluch R.**) *heavily lacquered*; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (**SS. 7356 (Ch. B. 16846) A. G. Callon. A.B. R.F.R.**); National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, 1 clasp, Ten Years, the edge officially impressed '12781', and privately engraved 'Sidney A. C. Honeysett.', *generally good very fine except where stated (8)* £160-£200
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- 377 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3228 Pte. W. Ford. Innis: Drngns.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100
- William Ford**, an umbrella maker, was born in Hackney around 1874, the son of William Ford of 38 Stean Street, Haggerston, London. He attested for the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons at Brighton on 28 September 1892 and is recorded upon his Army Service Record as repeatedly A.W. O.L.; transferred to Army Reserve 25 September 1899, he was recalled to service under Special Order of 7 October 1899.
- Posted to South Africa 24 October 1899, Ford was soon engaged in guerilla warfare as part of General French's force. A contemporary account by Private Alfred Rhodes of the 6th Dragoons describes the experience: 'We are having it very rough here. Just now the Boers are all around us. We had a big fight Tuesday... The Boers have been firing on us all night, and now we are going to let them have it. When you see shot and shell flying all ways, that's when you think of things - do and death. Boers in lumps and some with no heads... We have got to go through it thick and thin and it's just what we like' (*The South Eastern Advertiser*, 13 January 1900, refers).
- Ford survived this engagement, but was captured just a short while later at Kuilfontein farm on 22 January 1900. He spent over 4 months as a Prisoner of War before being liberated by a squadron of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) at Waterval on 6 June 1900. Returned home to England 9 August 1902, he was discharged on 25 September 1904.
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- x 378 Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (**23099 Lce. Cpl. T. L. Harrison.**) *minor edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £260-£300
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- x 379 China 1900, no clasp (**H. W. Johnson, Bandsn., H.M.S. Barfleur**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- x 380 China 1900, no clasp (**J. J. McLeod, E.R.A.2. Cl., H.M.S. Endymion.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* £160-£200
- John James McLeod** was born in Sheerness, Kent, on 25 February 1867 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 11 April 1891. Promoted Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 11 April 1898, he served in H.M.S. *Endymion* from 8 June 1899 to 4 September 1902, and was promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 April 1901. He was subsequently commissioned into the Officers Section.
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- x 381 China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**Syce Pachai Ram 23d Sikh Pioneers**) *very fine* £160-£200
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- x 382 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**F. Rixon, A.B., H.M.S. Endymion.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £260-£300
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.
- Fredrick Rixon** was born at Boldre, Hampshire, on 28 February 1880, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 8 May 1895. He was posted to the cruiser H.M.S. *Endymion* in June 1899, and saw active service during the Boxer Rebellion, serving as part of the Seymour Expedition that took part in the Relief of Peking. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 October 1900, he saw further service in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 1 March 1906.
- Rixon's naval career was frequently punctuated by periods in the cells, and his Royal Naval career came to an end on 7 December 1908, his service papers recording 'Run, H.M.S. *Essex*, Portsmouth, 7.12.08'. He was subsequently employed in the Merchant Navy.
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- x 383 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**2182 Sepoy Harnam Singh 14th Siks [sic]**) *very fine* £160-£200
- Clasp not confirmed and regiment not present at the relief of Peking.
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- 384 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burg. P.C. Faber.**) *slight edge bruise, very fine* £140-£180
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- x 385 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger A. J. Viljoen**) *extremely fine* £120-£160
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- x 386 Ashanti 1900, no clasp, low relief bust (**364 Pte. Zerafi. 2nd. C. Africa Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £260-£300

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- x 387 Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, high relief bust (**31 Pte. Namewe. 1st K.A.R.C.**) suspension re-affixed, *naming rubbed, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fair to fine* £100-£140
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- x 388 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (**419 Pte. Sangotola. N. Nigeria Regt.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
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- x 389 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 *copy* clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (**67 Pte. Moses. 1st K.A. Rifles**) re-impressed naming, clasp not confirmed, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £50-£70
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- x 390 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (**355 Pte. Mayaki Buzu. Lagos Bn. W.A.F.F.**) *good very fine* £200-£240
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- x 391 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**2909 Pte. Khushal Singh. 107th Pioneers.**) *fine* £60-£80
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- x 392 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1902 (**126 M.G.C: Duce. 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
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- x 393 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**237066 H. Adams, Ord, Sig, H.M.S. Hyacinth.**) *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- x 394 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (**2318 Pte. Adodo Owari. 6-K. A. Rif.**) *suspension bent, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £100-£140
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- x 395 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22934805 Fus. J. Thorne. R.N.F.**) *edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 396 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**4112121 S.A.C. R. K. Hillyard. R.A.F.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
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- x 397 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (3), (**EA 18112814 Pte Ndomboi Nzusya KAR; 157 Const Malombe Nzomo; A.1980 Wdr. Yeswa S/O Manyonje.**) *nearly very fine or better (3)* £100-£140
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- x 398 Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**301 Hvlr. Chartu. 52nd Sikhs.**) *nearly very fine* £200-£240
-
- x 399 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**887 Cooly Fess Nan Der S. & T Corps**) *good very fine* £80-£100
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- x 400 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Cpl: F. J. Fleur, Natal Rangers.**) *nearly very fine* £120-£160
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- 401 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**8100 Pte. J. Thompson 1st. W. Y. Regt.**) *heavy edge bruising, suspension slightly loose, better than good fine* £100-£140
- Joseph Thompson** was born in Leeds and enlisted in the 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment) on 30 January 1906. He witnessed initial overseas service on the North West Frontier before crossing the Channel as part of the British Expeditionary Force on 4 November 1914; his Army Service Records note admittance to No. 25 Field Ambulance at Estaires in March 1916 suffering from trench foot, followed later by a severe bout of bronchitis. Returned to the trenches, Thompson was recorded as 'missing' in the field between 27-29 May 1918, later confirmed as a Prisoner of War in German hands. Repatriated on 30 November 1918, he likely returned to civilian employment as a labourer in Yorkshire.
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- x 402 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**3003 Sowar Firoz Khan 19th. Lancers**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**TC-45549 Naik Sardar, R.I.A.S.C. (A. Tpt.)**) *both with minor official corrections, nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- x 403 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Bearer Khuler Khan 1st. W.Y. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, rare to unit* £140-£180
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- x 404 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mahsud 1919-20 (**1049 Sep. Dalel Mohd., 2-76 Pjbs.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80

- 405** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Waziristan 1919-21 (**11952 Labr Kalandar, 112 Lab. Cps**); North West Frontier 1930-31 (**3633 Sep. Rabhal Singh, 3-17 Dogra R.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**12 Tailor Kala Khan. R.A.**) *attempted erasure of unit on last, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- x 406** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**64127 Sep. Kanwar Singh, I.M.T.**) *good fine* £50-£70
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- 407** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**4179926 Fsr. J. Davies. R. W. Fus.**) *edge bruising, contact marks* £70-£90
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- 408** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**4183455 Fsr. T. E. Price. R. W. Fus.**) *slightly polished, edge digs, good fine* £70-£90
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- 409** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**4180446 Fsr. F. G. Scane.**) *slightly polished, edge bruising, good fine* £70-£90
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- x 410** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**Forester Maung Yu Pan, Forest Dept.**) *good very fine and rare* £100-£140
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- x 411** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**10057 Sep. Mohd. Roshan, 1-7 Rajput R.**) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
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- x 412** India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**6078279 Pte. S. Cottingham, The Queen's R.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
-
- x 413** 1914 Star (**59886 Dvr. E. J. Faulkner. R.F.A.**); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**657 Dvr. (A. Bmbr.) D. Kelly. R.F.A.**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 414** 1914-15 Star (**M.15604, W. Murray, Act. E.R.A.4., R.N.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**William Will**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**J.78730 Q. B. McLellan. Ord. R.N.; 110303 Dvr. J. Symington. R.A.; 192474 Dvr. D. McLachlan. R.A.; 40588 Pte. H. G. Horseman. Som. L.I.**) *some staining, generally very fine (6)* £70-£90
-
- 415** 1914-15 Star (**Pte. F. H. Somerset Kimberley Cdo.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Capt. N. H. Moore.**) *very fine and better (2)* £80-£100

Francis Henry Somerset was born on 5 September 1882 and having emigrated to South Africa served briefly with French's Scouts during the latter stages of the Boer War (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and South Africa 1901). He saw further service during the Great War, initially with the Kimberley Commando in German South West Africa in 1915, before proceeding to England as part of the 1st South African Brigade. He served with them in Egypt, and then, having been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment, South African Infantry, saw further service on the Western Front.

Somerset distinguished himself during the epic action at Delville Wood on 18 July 1916, and was praised in a letter written by Captain Richard Medicott, commanding 'B' Company, 3rd Regiment:

'The bombardment was intense all day, and our fellows and a platoon of the 4th Regiment dug themselves in. Suffering from want of food and water, and with the wounded impossible to get away, my Orders were to hold on. I was on point of salient and furthest force pushed out. 1 platoon of D Company under Second Lieutenant Somerset did well on my left ...'

Somerset was subsequently killed during the Battle of Delville Wood, his date of death officially recorded as 20 July 1916, the day the Brogade was relieved. He is buried in Delville Wood Communal Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.

Norman Hope Moore was commissioned into the 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, before transferring to the 3rd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, on 1 December 1908. Appointed Instructor of Musketry on 1 January 1909, he was mobilised on the outbreak of the Great War, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from September 1914, commanding 'A' Company for a short period. Wounded at the Battle of the Aisne, he was invalided home at the end of October 1914, during the first Battle of Ypres, and subsequently rejoined the 3rd Battalion, serving with them at home for the remainder of the War. He subsequently compiled the Battalion History, *Records of the 3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment, Formerly 6th West York Militia, 1760-1910*. He died on 8 March 1938.

Sold with copied research.

- 416** 1914-15 Star (4) (**Pte. W. C. Spiller 1st Infantry; Pte. B. J. Coetzer 4th Infantry; Pte. V. C. Hansen 7th Infantry; Pte. W. Murray Brands F. S. Rfls.**) *very fine (4)* £80-£100

417 **The British War Medal awarded to Lieutenant R. Carron, H.M. Coastguard, late Royal Navy, who dedicated 30 years of service attempting to save life from shipwreck in South West Cornwall**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Ch. Offr. R. Carron. R.N.) *extremely fine*

£60-£80

Robert Carron was born at Devonport on 1 October 1857 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 8 October 1873. Raised Able Seaman aboard *Defence* 1 April 1878, he transferred to the Coastguard Service in 1884 and was initially posted to the Mount's Bay fishing harbour of Porthleven. Sent to Cadwith on 8 March 1891 and Coverack on 29 December 1893, Carron was mentioned in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* on 28 November 1895:

'Terrible Shipwreck near Falmouth.

Early on Tuesday morning the treacherous Manacle Rocks near Falmouth were again the scene of a terrible disaster, involving the loss of five lives. Had it not been for the prompt and timely assistance rendered by the Coverack Coastguards-men and life saving brigade, the loss of life must have been far more serious... The ill-fated vessel was the three masted Russian barque *Anne Elizabeth*, 398 tons, Captain Simonsen, bound from Cardiff to Christiana, with 531 tons of coal... The life saving apparatus was placed on a waggon, drawn by three horses. He (A. Jeffers) was accompanied by Coastguards Wills, Carron, Moyse, Guy, Rutter, Love and Sims. Traversing over the roughest roads possible to imagine, steep, zig-zag paths, strewn with huge boulders, having to be traversed at high speed, Wills, Carron, Guy and Love, at great risk, waded into the raging surf and helped the unfortunate man.'

Transferred to Porthallow, Carron was called to the Plymouth Guildhall in March 1899 as witness to the unfortunate condition of the Captain of the ketch *Rothiemay*. According to Carron: 'The Captain was either mad or drunk to have run his craft in the position she was in when she stuck'. Advanced Chief Boatman at St Ives and Penzance, Carron ended his service at Wicklow in June 1919, being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. He died in 1943 at Heamoor, Penzance.

418



British War Medal 1914-20 (D. H. Darley.) *extremely fine*

£80-£100

Miss Daphne Harriot Darley was born in Paris in January 1878, the second daughter of Captain Henry Darley of Aldby Park, Yorkshire. As a young 22 year-old woman she served as a popular Lady Mayoress of Scarborough after the premature death of her mother. She later volunteered for the Y.M.C.A. during the Great War, before transferring to the Church Army in the summer of 1918 and served in Italy from June 1918 to February 1919. Posted to France from February 1919 to April 1919, it seems likely that she spent these final months assisting with conveying families across the Channel so that they could visit loved ones in hospital; with information scant and the scale of loss so huge, it also fell to volunteers to offer spiritual comfort and practical advice for thousands of bereaved families keen to begin a pilgrimage to the battlefields. The sensitive and often upsetting work was unpaid and the Church Army and Y.M.C.A. volunteers had to meet their own living expenses.

Returned home to 7 Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, Miss Darley married Lieutenant-Colonel John Acton Brooke in London on 7 May 1930. The couple later returned north to the family seat at Aldby Park before retiring to Sibton Park, Saxmundham, Suffolk. She died there on 28 February 1954. Confirmed as full entitlement.

Sold with a portrait photograph of the recipient.

x419 British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (2181 Pte. G. Judge. Oxf. Yeo.; 3831. Pte. Dufaala Bakhit. 4/K.A.R.; 24/769 L/Cpl. A. E. Graham. N.Z.E.F.; Sjt.D. Campbell. S.A.H.A.; Dvr. W. D. Jack, S.A.S.C.; 503718 Spr. G. G. Lindberg. C.E.) *last planchet only*, Victory Medal 1914-19 (S-11683 Pte. S. G. Lawrence. Sea. Highrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (6854 Serjt. Maj: W. T. Spencer. R.A.M.C.) *generally very fine and better* (8)

£100-£140

420 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (12874 WO Cl.2. A. J. Packer. R.E.; 3667 Spr. A. Brett. R.E.) *minor edge nicks to first, nearly extremely fine and better* (2)

£80-£100

Arthur John Packer was born in Herne Bay, Kent, around 1879, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Canterbury on 3 August 1903. Appointed skilled electrician 14 February 1905, he was posted to India on 25 September 1916 and died from heat apoplexy on 29 May 1917 whilst serving as Quartermaster Sergeant (Establishment for Engineer Services). He is buried at Kababagh Railway Cemetery and his name is commemorated upon the Delhi Memorial. Confirmed as sole entitlement.

Arthur Brett served with the 45th (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers, and died at Gibraltar on 18 May 1916. His life was later chronicled in *Known Unto God (Beverley and the Great War)* by author B. S. Barnes:

'He resided in Beverley and was born there in 1878. By the start of the Great War he had been on foreign service for a number of years, enlisting originally at Paull on the Humber. His father was an old soldier and had also served in the Royal Engineers. At the outbreak of war Arthur was transferred from the 15th Coy to the 45th Coy and was in charge of the regimental shoemaker's shop at Malta.

Arthur Brett was admitted to hospital on 11th May 1916 with swelling to the face, this developed into acute septicaemia and he died on 18th at the Military Hospital Europa. He was given a full military funeral and the whole of the 45th Coy turned out to pay their last respects, the procession started out from the hospital on the morning of 19th May, bearers lowered him down to his last resting place and the last post was sounded.'

Aged 38 years, Brett is remembered upon the East Riding Memorial in Beverley Minster and on the Beverley War Memorial at Hengate. Confirmed as sole entitlement.

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- 421** British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. D. G. Denley.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
- Douglas Garfield Denley** was born in 1883 and was appointed to a commission in the 14th Birmingham 'Pals' Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 24 September 1915. Posted to the Western Front, he was mentioned in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* on 6 July 1916 when he was noted as 'returned from France on Tuesday suffering from wounds received on 1 July [the First Day of the Battle of the Somme]'. Sometime transferred to the 10th Battalion, his medical records later state that he suffered a gunshot wound to the left arm which necessitated amputation. Returned home to 38 Chantry Road, Moseley, Birmingham, he was issued a Silver War Badge on 27 April 1921.
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- 422** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**Pte. C. W. Tennant. 9th S.A.H.; Burg. D. F. W. Davis. 3 De Z.A.I.; Burg. J. J. B. Lombard. Z.A. D.K.**); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Pte. E. Wehrle. S.A.M.C.C.**) *very fine (4)* £60-£80
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- x 423** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**656 Nk. Abdulla, 6 Ptr. Cps.**) *tightened at claw, severe pitting and contact wear, fair only* £60-£80
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- x 424** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**353 Cooly Fateh Din 2 Lahore Labour Cps**) *very fine* £120-£160
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- x 425** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**425 Cooly Phuman Singh 2 Lahore Labour Cps**) *good very fine* £120-£160
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- x 426** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**No. 55327. Chinese L.C.**) *very fine* £160-£200
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- 427** **The Victory Medal awarded to Lieutenant V. Oakley Brown, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was killed in action during the Regiment's celebrated cavalry charge at Honnechy on 9 October 1918, the last major cavalry charge by the British Army**
Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. V. O. Brown.) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- Valentine Oakley Brown** was commissioned Second Lieutenant from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, into the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 7 April 1916, and served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 November 1916. Promoted Captain, he was killed in action during the 3rd Dragoon Guards' celebrated charge at Honnechy on 9 October 1918. Here, accompanied by the Royals, the 3rd Dragoon Guards galloped for about two miles in squadron column extended, under heavy shelling, over ground swept by gun-fire, toward Honnechy. Half a mile in, the regiment had to close-in to pass under a railway bridge, and here, while still under artillery and enfilade machine-gun-fire and with bombs dropping from low-flying aircraft, they incurred many casualties. Extending on the far side of the bridge they galloped through Honnechy and seized the orchards to the east of the village.
- The regiment's comparatively light casualties had provided evidence of the usefulness of fast moving cavalry over reasonable ground, even in the face of heavy defensive fire. A Staff Officer who was present described this advance as the finest thing he had seen in the war; it was also the regiment's last action of the war and, perhaps most notably, the last ever cavalry charge by the British Army.
- The Regiment suffered Lieutenant Oakley Brown and two other ranks killed in action; one officer died of wounds; and three officers and 27 other ranks wounded. 90 horses were lost. Collectively, for this charge, the 3rd Dragoon Guards were awarded one D.S.O., four M.C.s, and five M.M.s. Oakley Brown in buried in Busigny Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 428** Victory Medal 1914-19 (**F. M. Ray. F.A.N.Y.C.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
- Frederica Maisie Ray**, née McLellan, was born in Llandoverly in 1887 and married Lieutenant Eric Ray, R.N. in 1914 (who was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Queen Mary*). She served with the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps during the Great War as a Driver with Unit 12 on the Western Front from October 1918.
- Sold with copied research, including a group photographic image of Unit 12.
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- x 429** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**2 Sgt. W. M. N. Beeny. R.A.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £70-£90
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- 430** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**208806 Gnr. N. Campbell. R.A.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- Norman Campbell** attested for the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) on 29 April 1913, and served with them overseas during the Great War. He was discharged due to wounds on 1 March 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no 498471.
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- x 431** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**J.15774. J. H. Avery, Ord. Sean. H.M.S. Dartmouth.**) *pitting, polished and worn, therefore fair* £70-£90
- John Henry Avery** was born in Devonport on 9 July 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 January 1912. He served in H.M.S. *Dartmouth* from 14 March 1913 to 30 June 1915, and again from 1 October 1915 to 2 June 1916, and was advanced Able Seaman.
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- x 432** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**K.12992. A. J. McCarthy. Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Fox.**) *contact pitting, otherwise very fine* £60-£80

- x 433 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (**KX.88992 R. T. Heard. Sto. 1. R.N.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- x 434 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp (2), S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**D/KX.753468 R. O. Brien. Sto. 1. R.N.**) *initials officially corrected; Malaya, G.V.I.R. (C/JX.206260 F. Steven A.B. R.N.) about extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
- x 435 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51, unnamed, *good very fine* £60-£80
- 436 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**D/SKX.788928. C. E. D. Lloyd. L.S.M. R.N.**) *minor official correction to rate, nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
- 437 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**R.M.9360 R. N. Hollas. Mne. R.M.**) mounted as worn on original riband with top wearing pin, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £120-£160
- Robert Nicol Hollas** was born at Calderhead, Lanarkshire, on 18 August 1931, and attested for the Royal Marines at Glasgow on 27 June 1949, his papers stating 'under age'. Sent to Royal Marine Commando School 15 August 1950, he was appointed Marine 1st Class on 24 February 1951 and joined 41 Commando at Tamar on 24 October 1951. Transferred to 45 Commando, he served at Eastney and Plymouth and was later awarded his Naval General Service Medal for Malaya on 21 July 1956. Enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve from 18 August 1956 to 17 August 1961 to complete engagement, he passed his exams as Leading Seaman on 28 November 1963, further qualifying in the maintenance and repair of inflatable life saving equipment at the Safety Equipment and Survival Training School, Hillhead. Discharged from H.M.S. *Cochrane* on 4 October 1965, he died in Motherwell on 30 September 2017, aged 86.
- Sold with a comprehensive archive of original documentation including Certificate of Service in the Royal Marines; Certificate of Service in the Royal Navy (R.F.R.); Trade Certificate (Seaman Branch), with reference; Trade Certificate named to recipient stating 6 years, 6 months service in Underwater Control, Seaman Branch (Torpedo Anti-Submarine Warfare); Record of T.A.S. Service as ASDIC Operator; R.N. Education Test Certificate for Leading Rate; H.M.S. Tiger Association Membership Card to 'Robert & Heather Hollis'; family letters and snapshots; Collins Royal & Merchant Naval Diary, detailing early postings; and a H.M.S. *Tiger* wooden plaque.
- x 438 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (**SSX 849229 J. H. Graham Ord RN**) an official Replacement thus impressed, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
- x 439 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**P/KX.847202 G. E. Nobes. Mech. 1. R.N.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**OM(MW)1 D J Graham D230722S RN**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- x 440 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**P/JX.890291 A. L. Treacher. Sig. R.N.**) *good very fine* £50-£70
- x 441 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, G.V.I.R., Near East (**RM.9651 J. Phelps. Mne. R.M.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- x 442 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**R.M. 11611 E. Westgarth. Cpl. R.M.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- x 443 General Service 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Iraq (**19759 Dvr. Dhama Singh. R.A.**); 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (**2591 Sepoy Mangu Khan. 26-Punjabis.**); 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (**369 Rfmm. Autar Sing Rana, 1-39-R. Garwhal R.**) *very fine or better (3)* £100-£140
- x 444 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**3311198 Pte. T. Traill. H.L.I.**); 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**AS.18714 Pte. M. Motsama. A.P.C.**) *very fine (2)* £60-£80
- x 445 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**10417 Rfn. Gajbir Khati, 3/9 G.R.**); 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**N52559 Pte Juston Nkaata K.A.R.**) *the first abrasively scratched in obverse field, nearly very fine or better (2)* £50-£70
- 446 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (3), S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed as issued to Indian personnel; Palestine 1945-48 (**AS.8633 L. Cpl. G. Tsalau. A.P.C.**); Malaya, E.I.R. (22595881 Pte. C. C. Archibald. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued, *edge bruises and contact marks to third, otherwise very fine (4)* £80-£100

Sold with contemporary miniature General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48.

- x 447 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed as issued to Indian personnel; Palestine 1945-48 (**41956 Pte. Bebele Alwali. E.A.A.S.C.**) *edge bruise to first, this very fine; the second good very fine (2)* £70-£90
Bebele Alwali served with the East Africa Army Service Corps
- x 448 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14169650 Pte. P. Teagle. R.A.O.C.**); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (4262308 SAC. L. J. Smith R.A.F.) edge nick to first, nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- x 449 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**1528938 A.C.1. J. Reddington. R.A.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (**T4278100 LAC. J. C. Stewart. R.A.F.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£120
- 450 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23260131 Fus. E. L. Williams. R.W.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24493312 Fus D N Lyons RWF**) *second mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
- x 451 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**2057 Samuel Wong. C.L.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Samuel Wong served with the Civil Liaison Corps.
- 452 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**T/22522685 Dvr A J M Barnes RASC**) *impressed naming, in named card box of issue, extremely fine* £100-£140
Sold with named Army Medal Office enclosure, addressed to the recipient in Brighton, and dated 27 July 2004; and a Royal Army Service Corps cap badge.
- x 453 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22498379 Cfn E A Mee REME**) *impressed naming, extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.
- 454 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23263693 Gdsm. A. H. B. Rique. Gren. Gds.; 23252847 Gdsm. D. W. Wise. Gren. Gds.**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
- 455 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23245442 Fus. J. Dransfield. R.W.F.; 22511296 Fus. E. N. Loosemore. R.W.F.**) *minor edge bruise to first, good very fine and better (2)* £80-£100
- x 456 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23657219 Pte. W. Collins. A. & S.H.**); General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (**21137972 Sgt. Panchabir Limbu. 1/7 GR.**); 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23697458 Cfn. J. P. Braithwaite. REME.**) *good very fine or better (3)* £80-£120
- 457 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (23288772 Pte. J. A. Dalton. R.W. K.) minor official correction to surname*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**23882448 Rfn. J. Waterfield. 2 Green Jackets.**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
- 458 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (**Fg. Off. G. H. E. Allan. R.A.F.**) *mounted for display on card, with named card box of issue, good very fine* £160-£200
George Henry Ernest Allan was born in Dover, Kent in June 1930. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in August 1951, applied for aircrew service, and was commissioned Officer Cadet Pilot in October 1952. Allan qualified as a pilot of fast jet aircraft, and advanced to Pilot Officer in January 1954 and to Flying Officer in January the following year. He was posted to 249 Squadron (Venoms) in Amman, Jordan in April 1955. Allan returned to the UK to convert to Hunter aircraft at No. 229 O.C.U, in January 1956. He was posted to 34 Squadron (Hunter F.5's) at Tangmere in April of the same year.
With tension building up over the Suez Crisis, the Tangmere Hunter Wing (34 and 1 Squadrons) was posted to Cyprus in order to provide air defence of the island, August 1956. The wing was later tasked with providing fighter cover for the paratroop transport aircrew to prevent any Egyptian Air Force intervention. The drop on Gamil airfield took place, 5 November 1956, and while Valletas and Hastings were in the target area they were covered by relays of Hunters from both squadrons. Pilots such as Allan had a ringside seat for all of the action, but the anticipated reaction from Egyptian MiGs never materialised. The Wing conducted fighter sweeps over the Nile Delta before returning to the air defence of the Cyprus bases.
34 Squadron returned to the UK at the end of December 1956, and Allan remained with the squadron until it was disbanded the following month. He transferred to the Secretarial Branch in September 1960, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in August 1961. Allan died of illness whilst stationed at R.A.F. Cottesmore in January 1969, and was cremated at Peterborough Crematorium.
Sold with copied research.

- x 459 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal (**98365 L. W. M. Infield**); India Service Medal (4) (**21423 Sep. Partap Singh, 2 Punjab R.; 27999 L/Nk. Pertap Rai, 5-8 G.R.**; two unnamed); New Zealand War Service Medal; South Africa Medal for War Service, *generally good very fine and better* (16) £100-£140
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- x 460 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star (2); Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star (3); Defence Medal (4), one a Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (3), one with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (4), one a Canadian issue in silver; India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; South Africa Medal for War Service, all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine and better* (25) £100-£140
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- 461 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star; Africa Star (2); Pacific Star (2); Burma Star (3), one with Pacific clasp; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (5), one a Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (2); New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal (**VX28858 R. Nicholson**) *generally very fine* (21) £100-£140
Sold with a copy Air Crew Europe Star and a British Red Cross Society Medal for War Services 1914-18.
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- 462 1939-45 Star, officially impressed '**205445 J. Burdekin**'; Africa Star (2), both officially impressed '**118964 F. M. Finch; 96163 H. J. Smith**'; Italy Star, officially impressed '**583077 R. J. Brits**'; War Medal 1939-45 (2), both officially impressed '**179826 W. Batty; 59378 R. G. Rawson**'; Africa Service Medal (10), all officially impressed '**289713 A. P. Cloete; 15997 L. V. Hempel; 207283 E. L. Ingram; 13594 A. M. Kark; 236745 J. S. R. Lebotschy; 305470 A. Mans; M18481 S. Oliver; 296111 M. H. Roberts; 307869 J. D. Rourke; 225682 H. Smit**', *some with contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (16) £100-£140
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- 463 Atlantic Star (2); Africa Star (7), one with 8th Army clasp; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star (3), *generally very fine and better* (15) £70-£90
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- 464 Arctic Star, unnamed as issued, in *broken* case of issue, with affixed label named to '**R Davies SSX23732**', *extremely fine* £180-£220
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- 465 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *some wear to high relief points, nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- 466 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *slight manufacturing flaw to obverse at 7 o'clock, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
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- x 467 Air Crew Europe Star, fitted with a slightly larger ring suspension, *extremely fine* £120-£160

x 468



Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal, officially numbered '2819', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £600-£800

x 469 Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

x 470 Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

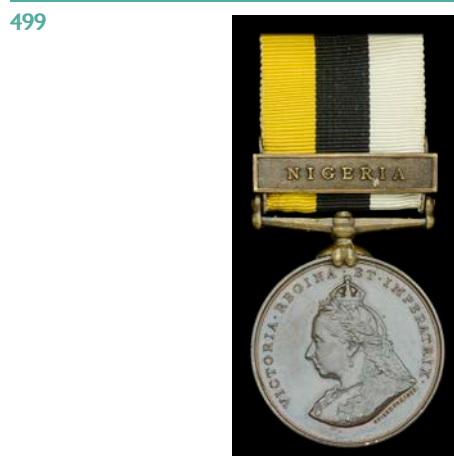
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| 471 | Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, <i>contact marks, nearly very fine</i> | £180-£220 |
| 472 | South Africa Medal for War Service (8), all unnamed as issued, the last in its card box of issue, <i>generally very fine and better (8)</i> | £200-£240 |
| 473 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (2), Borneo (23851931 Gnr. F. Cragg. RA.); Radfan (SS.949003 D. R. McFarlane. A.B. R.N.) <i>suspension claw loose on first, service officially corrected on last, good very fine (2)</i> | £100-£140 |
| x 474 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24306507 Tpr. W. C. Clarke LG.) mounted court-style as worn, <i>nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit</i> | £140-£180 |
| x 475 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24164785 Tpr. M. R. Thompson RHG/D.) <i>small erasure/ test mark between number and rank, mounted court-style as worn, extremely fine, scarce to unit</i> <i>Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005</i> | £80-£100 |
| x 476 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24144229 Cpl. I. Hayward QDG.) <i>extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 477 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24192649 Tpr. A. A. Fogarty 4/7DG.) <i>minor edge nicks, extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 478 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24292293 Tpr G W Dutson 5 Innis DG) <i>good very fine, scarce to unit</i> <i>Sold with a 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards cap badge.</i> | £120-£160 |
| x 479 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24394657 Tpr T M B Gray Scots DG) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 480 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24488478 Tpr J W E Pickering QOH) <i>extremely fine</i> | £80-£100 |
| x 481 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24867242 Tpr J J Hewitt QRH) <i>extremely fine, scarce to unit</i> <i>J. J. Hewitt completed one tour of Northern Ireland, from October 1997 to May 1998, based in Armagh.</i> | £100-£140 |
| x 482 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Lt A W L Wolstenholme QRH) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> <i>A. W. L. Wolstenholme was born in 1959 and was educated at Malvern College and Southampton University. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers (Territorial Army), before transferring to the Regular Army as a Lieutenant in the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars on 4 September 1979. He served one tour of Northern Ireland with 'D' Squadron at the Maze from 15 December 1983 to 27 February 1984, and was promoted Captain on 1 April 1989.</i> | £200-£240 |
| x 483 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24174716 Tpr. J. Wood 9/12L.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 484 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24393498 Tpr D Ward RH) <i>small dig to reverse, nearly extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 485 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24118105 Tpr. D. Smedley 13/18H.) <i>extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 486 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24233069 Tpr. M. Gleadhill 14/20H.) mounted court-style as worn, <i>extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |
| x 487 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24158566 Tpr. W. T. Miller 15/19H.) <i>extremely fine</i> | £60-£80 |

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- x 488 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24383739 Cpl A R McCloud 17/21L**) *extremely fine* £60-£80
A. R. McCloud (also recorded as McCloud) served with the 17th/21st Lancers from 1976 to 1985, and was promoted Corporal in 1982. For almost the entirety of his service he was employed in the Motor Transport Troop, being described as 'an excellent driver of all types of vehicles'.
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- x 489 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**2Lt N F Nobbs RTR**) *extremely fine* £120-£160
Nicholas Finch Nobbs was born on 1 May 1959 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Regiment on 7 April 1979. He was advanced Captain on 7 October 1985.
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- x 490 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24086486 L/Cpl. J. Mc.Neil 4 RTR.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £70-£90
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- 491 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24683613 Gnr S. Breary RA**); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24449193 Sgt D A Stevenson RA**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
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- 492 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24036169 L/Cpl. A. Christie. SG.; 24180241 Pte. L. R. Buck LI**) *minor edge bruise to first, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 493 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Cpl S F Mc.Cloughlin (S8151082) RAF**) *extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- x 494 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, *second clasp unofficially affixed* (**4260549 Act. Cpl. B. R. Arnold. R. A.F.**) *very fine* £80-£100
-
- 495 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Malay Peninsula, *second clasp unofficially affixed* (**B5071519S. A.C. M. J. Norris. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- x 496 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24777003 Cpl A P Bevington Int Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

A Small Collection of Bronze Issue Campaign Medals

497 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**85 Bearer Madooram Kamadoo Transpt. Dept. Madras**) *minor edge nicks, lacquered, good very fine* £100-£140

498 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, bronze issue (**304 Muleteer Rama Pandoo Comt. Transport. Dept. B.**) *very fine* £200-£240



Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria, bronze issue, the edge officially numbered '1799', *good very fine* £400-£500

Baba Orlar, there were two men with this name who attested into the Royal Niger Constabulary (RNC) and served with them on three or more punitive expeditions, entitling them to the award of the Royal Niger Company Medal in Bronze. Upon it's disbandment and amalgamation into the newly formed West African Frontier Force, serving RNC men were invited to enlist in either the Northern or Southern Nigeria Regiments. A Lance Corporal Baba Ola of the Southern Nigeria Regiment is noted as having been subsequently killed in action during the Aro 1901-02 campaign.

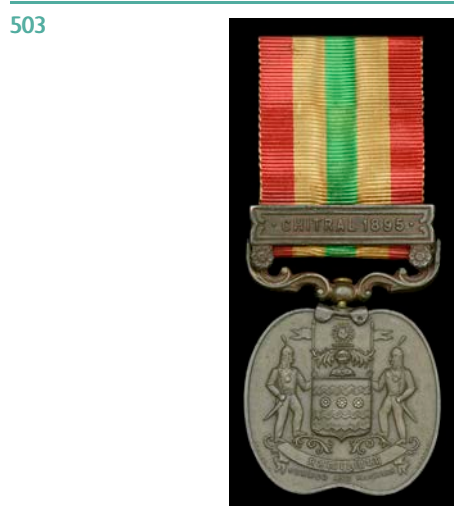
Sold with copied research.

500 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**Bullock Dvr. Mala. Din C.T.D.**) *name partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

501 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (**Lascar Raja Ram 2nd. Infy. H.C.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

502 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, bronze issue (**1421 Muleteer Kala Singh Comst. Transport Dept.**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

Provenance: Spink Medal Quarterly, September 1984.



Jummoo and Kashmir 1895, 1 clasp, Chitral 1895, unnamed as issued, clasp backstrap impressed 'Gurney, London', *very fine* £400-£500

504 Queen's Sudan 1896-98, bronze issue (**Syce Bhurli 1st. Bo. Lancers.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine* £260-£300

505 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (**Syce Mangal (3) 1st. Bo. Lcrs.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140

506



East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898, bronze issue (**Bhisti Govind Dalvi. 4th. Bo. Rifles.**) *very fine* £400-£500

507

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking, bronze issue (**737 Sirdar Raj Wali S. & T. Corps.**) *cleaned, very fine*

£180-£220

508

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Bearer Miran Bakhsh 34th Sikh Pioneers**) *nearly extremely fine*

£120-£160

Provenance: Hamiltons, March 1986.

509

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (**562 Cooly Kalu Jamang No. 1 Gurkhali Carrier Corps**) *small official correction to unit, nearly extremely fine, scarce*

£180-£220

The Carrier Corps comprised 5 Naga Corps and 2 Gurkhali Corps, in all some 4,400 men; the latter gradually replaced the Nagas after these had been some 6 months on service. All the Corps as well as other transport units, except the boat transport, were commanded by officers of the Supply and Transport Corps.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

-
- x510** *Pair: Police Constable J. O'Hara, Metropolitan Police*
Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. J. O'Hara. T. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. O'Hara. T. Divn.) mounted for wear, *polished, nearly very fine*
Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*
-
- x511** Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police (**PC, S. Turner. V. Divn.**); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. G. Hole. G. Div.**); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (**Insp. C. Greenham.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Thomas W. Robson**) *edge bruise to first, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£80-£100*
-
- x512** *Three: Police Constable A. Drane, Metropolitan Police*
Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Drane. G. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. Drane. T. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Drane.) *edge bruising, very fine (3)* *£70-£90*
- Arthur Drane** was born in Eye, Suffolk, in 1875 and attested for the Suffolk Artillery Militia on 6 March 1893. He purchased his discharge the following year, and subsequently joined the Metropolitan Police on 7 June 1896, serving with both 'G' (King's Cross) and 'T' (Hammersmith) Divisions. He retired to pension on 12 June 1922.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- x513** Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*
-
- x514** Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, *extremely fine (4)* *£80-£100*

Long Service Medals

-
- x 515 Imperial Service Medal (3), E.VII.R., Star issue (**William G. Arlow**); G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Frank Crawford Myers**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Roger Pritchard**) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140
-
- 516 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**Fredk. W. Beverstock**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
- Frederick William Beverstock** was born in Chatham, Kent in 1857, and was employed as a Skilled Labourer at HM Dockyard, Chatham for 43 years, being awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1919 (London Gazette 29 July 1919). He died in Chatham on December 1949, age 92 years. The *Faversham News* of 3 July 1937 recalled an incident from his youth, where he was the subject of a Royal Humane Society rescue:
- 'Courageous Act Recalled. Among the great number of people who attended the funeral of the late Mr Richard Batchelor, the well-known water engineer of Chatham was a quiet grey bearded man who stood by the grave. He was Mr Frederick Beverstock of 5 Church Terrace, Luton, Chatham, who was there to pay his last tribute to Mr Batchelor. Sixty five years ago in March 1872, Mr Beverstock then a lad of fourteen, fell 100 feet down a well near the Wagon and Hale, Luton. He managed to swim about in the water, but he was almost exhausted before a passing girl heard his cries for help. Mr Batchelor, who was only sixteen at the time, happened to be working with his father at a nearby farm and was called to the scene. Descending the well at the end of a rope, he reached the struggling boy and brought him safely up to the surface. In recognition of his courage Mr Batchelor was awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of the Royal Humane Society for saving life from drowning.'
-
- 517 Imperial Service Medal (3), G.V.R., Circular issue (2), 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Henry James Baldry**); 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**Sarah Mary Campbell**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Mildred Rose Douglas**) the last in its *Royal Mint* case of issue Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. J. Griffiths. Y. Div.**); Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1953 (2), these last four all unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Hugh F. R. Millar**) *some traces of lacquer, generally very fine* (9) £90-£120
-
- 518 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**William Frederick Dismore**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**William F. Dismore; Herbert C. Malyon**); together with a related miniature, *extremely fine* (3) £50-£70
-
- x 519 Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**17553 T.S. Mjr. J. R. Morfitt. R.A.M.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (Egypt).
- John Rowland Morfitt** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 August 1914, and then subsequently in Egypt.
-
- 520 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (**Prte. Thos. Keen 23d. Regt. 1856.**) engraved naming, the year impressed, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £140-£180
-
- x 521 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**15739. Sergt. H. Hepburn. R.A.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 522 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**14 Serjt. John Thomson School of Gunry. RA**); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**200042 Pte. A. McCulloch. 4/R. Scots.**); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**T.424042 Sjt. A. J. Greenwood. R.A.S.C.**) *edge bruising to first, some polishing, generally nearly very fine and better* (3) £120-£160
-
- x 523 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**11002. Gunr. H. Saul. A/2. R.A.**) *small graffiti in obverse field, otherwise good very fine* £50-£70
-
- 524 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4806. Pte. T. Holt. 1st. Bn. 23rd. Foot.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, shield to obverse slightly worn, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£140

-
- 525** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1144 Sergt. J. Williams. Oxf: LI.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine*
£80-£100
- John Williams** was born at Dublin and attested for the 43rd (Monmouthshire) Regiment of Light Infantry at Westminster on 4 May 1868. Arriving in India on 28 September 1872, he was appointed Bandsman on 9 October 1872, and was promoted Corporal on 19 March 1879, and Sergeant on 28 June 1882. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1886, he was discharged medically unfit for further service on 16 June 1887, after 19 years and 44 days service, of which 14 years and 134 days were spent soldiering in India. This is his sole medallion entitlement.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extract.
-
- 526** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**18603. R.S. Maj: L. Giles. RI. Guernsey. M. Arty.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine and scarce to unit*
£240-£280
-
- 527** Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**3272 C.Sjt: W. Hughes. R. Welsh Fus.**) *nearly very fine*
£60-£80
-
- x528** Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Canada (**Capt. A. F. Stafford. RC Sigs**); Canadian Forces Decoration (2), G.VI.R. (**F/L. F. J. Lowry**); E.II.R. (**Sgt G. W. Tuggey**) *good very fine (3)*
£100-£140
-
- x529** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Jh. Lang Gunr. 16th. Co. R.M.A.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, good very fine*
£100-£140
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 530** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Robt. Rowse, Qr. Mr., H.M.S. Impregnable.**) impressed naming, *very fine*
£100-£140
- Robert Rowse** was born in Plympton St. Mary, Devon, on 25 October 1856 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class on 1 January 1873. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 1 December 1881, he served in H.M.S. *Impregnable* from 26 January 1885.
-
- x531** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**W. Chiffers. Chf. Boatn. in Chge. H.M. Coast Guard**) impressed naming, *good very fine*
£80-£100
-
- 532** **The Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal awarded to Petty Officer W. E Nineham, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Hampshire was sunk on 5 June 1916**
Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (181548 W. E. Nineham. P.O. H.M.S. Cochrane.) *very fine*
£120-£160
- Walter Edward Nineham**, an Errand Boy from Rhinefield, Hampshire, was born on 27 September 1878. He attested into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 March 1898. His L.S.G.C. was traced on 2 October 1911 and he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hampshire*. Advanced Acting Chief Petty Officer, he was killed in action when she struck a German mine off Orkney, on 5 June 1916, whilst conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors. He is buried in Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery, Hoy, Orkney.
- Sold with copied service papers.
-
- x533** Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**1528938 Cpl. J. R. Eddington. R.A.F.**) *good very fine*
£50-£70
-
- 534** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Corpl. Richard Roberts. 3rd. V.B. R.W.F. July/98.**) engraved naming; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**258 O.R.Q.M. Sjt: E. C. Jones. 7/R. Welsh Fus.**) *minor official correction to unit on latter, suspension claw loose on first, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (2)*
£100-£140
-
- 535** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1946, with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*
£80-£100
-
- 536** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**70 Sjt: Tptry: W. Ellis. Denbigh: Yeo**) *nearly extremely fine*
£100-£140
-
- 537** Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**4181274 Cpl. A. Webb. 4-R.W. Fus.**); Efficiency Medal (2), G.V.R., Territorial (**4178032 C.Sjt. W. H. Jones. 4-R.W. Fus.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**4194292 Fus. C. Jones. R.W.F.**) *first slightly polished and worn, this nearly very fine; the latter two nearly extremely fine (3)*
£80-£100



Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Malta (**1088 Pte. V. Cutajar. K.O. Malta. R.**), impressed naming, *very fine and scarce* £500-£700

539 Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.I.I.R., unnamed as issued; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**No. 68158 P.O./Wtr. K. F. Strachan. S.A.N.F.(V)**) *very fine* (2) £140-£180

540 Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (**William J. Sykes**); together with the recipient's Blackpool Special Constabulary Medal for Services Rendered, gold (9ct., total weight 9.42g) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Constable 117 W. J. Sykes', with top '1914-18' brooch bar; and a Blackpool Special Constable 1914 lapel badge, *good very fine* (3) £120-£160

Life Saving Awards

541



A scarce E.VII.R. large bronze Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to Boatswain R. J. Jones, White Star Line, who plunged into the River Mersey in 1902 in an attempt to rescue an unconscious man, and was further decorated with a small silver Sea Gallantry Medal in 1908 following a repeat act of bravery in the mid-Atlantic

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, E.VII.R., large, bronze (Robert Joseph Jones. S.S. "Cymric" 5th. September 1902.) in original fitted case of issue, *minor attempt to pierce reverse at 12 o'clock to facilitate a loop suspension, otherwise extremely fine* £500-£700

Only 23 E.VII.R. large bronze medals were awarded prior to the small medal being instituted in 1904.

Robert Joseph Jones was awarded the bronze Sea Gallantry Medal for attempting to save the life of Able Seaman David Jones of Bootle who was employed in the shore gang of the White Star Steamship Company. Anchored at New Brighton, the steamship *Cymric* was just hours away from leaving for New York and both men were making preparations for the embarkation of 1400 passengers and crew. *The Dundee Evening Post* of 6 September 1902 gives further details:

'Intrepid Boatswain.

A very sad affair occurred in the Mersey yesterday afternoon, involving the loss of two lives. At 2.30 the crew of the White Star liner *Cymric* were engaged in boat drill when one of the lifeboats, in being swung out upon the davits, struck a sailor and knocked him into the river. The man was evidently unconscious, and his body was being rapidly swept away by a strong ebb tide, when Robert Jones, boatswain of the *Cymric*, plunged into the river to the rescue. Boats were also lowered from the *Cymric* and the tender *Magnetic*. Another sailor also jumped in to assist the boatswain in supporting their shipmate's unconscious form.

The two rescuers reached a rope thrown to them, but the force of the tide compelled them to let go of their burden, and the body at once sank. The tide also swept away the second sailor, who was lost to sight in a moment. The boatswain, Robert Jones, who has been instrumental in saving six lives whilst with the White Star Line, was picked up in an exhausted condition, but was able to sail in the *Cymric*. The bodies of the two men who drowned have not been seen since.'

Despite this close-call, Jones remained in service aboard *Cymric* as boatswain. Six years later his name was published in *The Liverpool Journal of Commerce* when he was decorated with the Silver Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry after participating in the rescue of the survivors of the *St. Cuthbert* of Liverpool, which was abandoned on fire in the North Atlantic Ocean on 3 February 1908. In common with other sailors involved in this rescue, Jones likely also received the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society silver medal and the bronze medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts.

542



Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 1st type (1874-88), silver (**William Hardwick. 1885**) fitted with replacement silver bar suspension in place of ring and with original ribbon with Badge of the Order, without embellishment, embroidered on the ribbon in white, in its original *Phillips Bros. & Son* fitted presentation case, *extremely fine and rare* £400-£500

Only 34 silver and 18 bronze 1st type Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medals awarded 1874-88.

'Police Constable, Borough of Kidderminster Police Force.

For courageous conduct at Kidderminster Railway Station on July 22nd, 1885, in rescuing a woman named Margaret Perkins - at the time a prisoner in the custody of another Police Officer - who threw herself from the platform in front of a rapidly approaching train and was promptly seized and removed at great risk to his own life by P.C. Hardwick.'

Presented on behalf of the Chapter by the Secretary General of the Order, Sir Edmund Lechmere, on 15 February, 1886, at the Corporation Buildings, Kidderminster, in the presence of the Deputy Mayor and members of the Corporation and Borough Police, and representatives of various public bodies.

The silver medal was also awarded to Joseph John Thornborough, Porter, for the same act.

543 Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 1st type, bronze, unnamed; Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 2nd type, silver, unnamed, hallmarked Birmingham 1936, lightly gilded, *good very fine* (2) £60-£80

544 Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 2nd type, bronze (**Presented to William Sheppard. 1901**) *very fine* 100 £200-240

545 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**William Anderson May. 12. 1906.**) fitted with integral bronze riband buckle, *good very fine* £140-£180

R.H.S. Case no. 34,578: 'On the 12th May, 1906, a boy fell into the estuary of the Ribble at Lytham, and was quickly carried away, the depth being 14 feet. William Anderson, aged 67, at great risk, plunged in, and, after a swim of 400 yards, caught the boy, and then swam another 300 yards to the shore, where he at once used means to restore the boy, and was successful.'

546 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**W. J. Harris 20th. May 1924**) with integral bronze riband buckle, *contact marks, generally very fine* 240 £140-180

R.H.S. Case No. 47,506: 'For rescuing men from the gas and smoke filled Abbontiakoon Mine in West Africa. Owing to a fire, dense, smokey and poisonous gasses filled the mine and the mine manager with seven white men and four natives were rendered insensible either by smoke or by the after damp following the fire. [Harris and 13 others] went down the mine in two parties and succeeded in saving all the men with the exception of one native who lost his life.'

W. J. Harris volunteered to enter the gold mine as part of the rescue party under the command of Captain Arthur Retallack, a former mine Captain of Blackwater, Truro. A contemporary newspaper article notes that a number of the rescuers were also overcome by smoke, their bravery being later praised by the Prince of Wales at the presentation ceremony held at Farquah.

547



Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Blackpool Branch, Silver Cross for Gallant Service (**J. T. Fish, Bessie Jones, Feby. 26th 1880, 4 Lives Saved**) with top silver riband buckle, *very fine and rare* £140-£180

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution's Silver Medal was awarded to the Coxswain of the Blackpool Lifeboat, Robert Bickerstaffe, for this incident: '26 February 1880: In a gale and very heavy seas, the Fleetwood schooner Bessie Jones, Glasgow to Liverpool with a cargo of steel railway metals, was seen on Salthouse Bank, off Blackpool, Lancashire. Even with landsmen included, the Blackpool lifeboat Robert William had to launch short-handed but, under sail and shipping seas the whole time, the boat reached a point where the oars could be got out and, after two hours hard rowing, Coxswain Bickerstaffe took her alongside the casualty and removed four men. On her way back the lifeboat broached to on a sandbank, finishing on her beam ends, but was able to right herself and make St Anne's safely.'



The Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea awarded to Cook and Steward E. Chalker, Merchant Navy, who was awarded the B.E.M. for services in the S.S. *Cormount* when she was attacked by an enemy aircraft on 21 June 1941; for his 'supreme example of valour' in the same action, Gunner H. H. Reed was awarded a posthumous George Cross

Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea (Cook & Steward Edgar Chalker, S.S. "Cormount", 21st June 1941) in case of issue, *extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

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

.B.E.M. *London Gazette* 23 September 1941 Edgar Chalker, Cook and Steward (in a joint citation with Gunner Henry Herbert Reed, Royal Artillery [awarded the George Cross], and Chief Officer Clifford Walter Davies [awarded the M.B.E.]):

'The ship was attacked by enemy aircraft with cannon, machine-guns and bombs. She replied at once with her defensive armament manned by Chief Officer Davies, Gunner Reed, and Steward Chalker, and the men at the guns went on firing despite the hail of bullets and cannon shell. Gunner Reed behaved with the utmost gallantry. He was badly wounded but when the Master asked how he was, he said that he would carry on. Chief Officer Davies and Steward Chalker were also both wounded, but the brave defence put up by these men drove off the enemy and saved their ship. Gunner Reed then carried Chief Officer Davies from the bridge down two ladders to the deck below and placed him in shelter near a life-boat. Gunner Reed then died. It was afterwards found that his stomach had been ripped open by machine-gun bullets. By his gallant and utterly selfless action Gunner Reed saved the life of Chief Officer Davies.'

Reed, Davies, and Chalker were also all awarded the Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, the citation giving some additional details:

'The S.S. *Cormount*, a British collier of 2,841 tons, was attacked on 21 June 1941 by a German bomber from a low level with cannon, machine-guns and bombs. Two bombs struck the starboard side of the ship abreast the bridge; a fourth fell into the sea on the port side. She replied at once with her defensive armament, manned by the Chief Officer at the Schermuly Pistol, a Military Gunner at the Hotchkiss, and a Steward at the Lewis gun. They continued firing despite the hail of bullets and cannon shell. The Military Gunner behaved with unbelievable gallantry. He was badly wounded, but when the attack had ceased, and the Master asked how he was, he said he would carry on. He then insisted on lifting the Chief Officer, who was also badly wounded, from the bridge and down two ladders to the deck below, placing him in shelter near a lifeboat. He then died. It was afterwards found that his stomach had been ripped open by machine-gun bullets. The brave defence put up by these three men, all of whom were wounded, saved their ship, for the enemy was driven off before he could make a last and probably fatal assault. The action of the Military Gunner, utterly selfless and gallant, helped to save the life of the Chief Officer, and was the supreme example of valour in a valiant episode of the war at sea'.

549 Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**To Wm. Brodie, for a gallant attempt to rescue a Child from the Canal at Bootle, 29/6/04.**) with integral top silver riband buckle, in fitted case of issue, *edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

William Brodie was born on Bootle, Liverpool, in 1892, the son of a Liverpool Shipwright. He was awarded the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Silver Medal for his gallantry in attempting to rescue a child from the canal at Bootle on 29 June 1904, whilst only 12. *The Liverpool Mercury*, dated 29 July 1904, gives further details:

'William Brodie, aged 12 years and 6 months of the Seaman's Orphanage, who on 29th June at Strand Road, Bootle, made a very gallant attempt to rescue a child who had fallen into the canal and sunk. Awarded the Silver Medal and 10 Shillings.'

Brodie subsequently served as a Boatman for the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Piloting Service. He died in Liverpool in 1943.

550 R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (**John Frederick Morley. 1929.**) with integral 'For Humanity' top brooch bar, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

John Frederick Morley from London, climbed a church steeple to rescue a cat in 1929. The medal was presented by the Mayor of Plymouth at Plymouth Guildhall in the presence of Lady Mildmay and the Countess of Mount Edgcombe.

Sold with an original newspaper report of presentation including an image of the recipient.



A rare and impressive Victorian Livery collar of the 'Esses' in 9 carat gold, 113g, unmarked, comprising sixteen stylised S's linked in groups of four, separated by central crowned floral badge of the United Kingdom with heraldic symbols of England, Scotland and Ireland, combined with scroll inscribed 'DIEU ET MON DROIT', and three Beaufort portcullises, the central of these with push clip clasp, overall length 49cm, contained in its original domed velvet-lined case, 21cm diameter, the interior lid lined in white silk with maker's details 'J. W. BENNETT, GOLDSMITH & WATCHMAKER, 16, LLOYD SQUARE, W.C. MASONIC ORDERS EXECUTED.', several minor test marks, the case with scuffs and signs of wear, otherwise generally good very fine £2,000-£3,000

The Lancastrian Collar of Esses was introduced in the late 1300s, but revived by Henry VII in 1845. As an important piece of the late-medieval livery system, the collar was a prestigious symbol of royal power. It would only be awarded to the rank of esquire and above. The 'S' has been widely researched, possibly representing a combination of saintete (sanctity), sagesse (wisdom), and seigneurie (lordship). However, Soverayne, meaning Sovereign is the most supported, especially in relation to Henry IV. The Portcullis was the Badge of John Beaufort, Marquess of Dorset & Somerset, the son of John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and great-grandfather of Henry VII. Henry adopted the symbol and it was used by the first and second Tudor dynasties. Presently, the portcullis is crowned, officially making it a royal symbol and can be found in the Palace of Westminster. The design in which the central link or hanging badge depicts the Crowned Floral Badge is reminiscent of the Esses Collar of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The company of J. W. Bennett located in Lloyd Square was destroyed in the Second World War, along with all associated archives.

- 552 Memorial Plaque (**Charles John Norman Adams**) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Charles John Norman Adams was born at Rosario de Santa Fe in the Argentine Republic on 7 January 1889, the younger son of the Reverend George Alophus Samuel Adams, and was educated at King's School, Canterbury, where he was Captain of School, and three years in both the 1st XV and the Cricket 1st XI; and then at St. John's College, Oxford. He joined the Oxford University Officer Training Corps upon matriculation, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List for the Territorial Army on 17 December 1912. Appointed an Assistant Master at Marlborough College, he was promoted Lieutenant in the Officer Training Corps on 29 May 1916.

Adams was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on 20 April 1918, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 September 1918, attached to No. 2 Company. On 4 November 1918, the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was ordered to advance in support of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards for an attack on the line of the Fresnay- Wargnies- Le Petit road then to pass through them and secure a second objective some 2,000 yards beyond. No 2 Company was in support of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies who were in the vanguard of the Grenadier's advance.

The attack began at 7.30 a.m. Earlier rain had stopped, but a very heavy mist hung over the ground cutting visibility to no more than 200 yards. As the leading companies passed over the high ground south west of Wargnies Le Petit the mist suddenly lifted and they came under devastating machine gun fire from the north and they suffered heavy casualties. They took their objectives and consolidated their position during the afternoon with the 1st Battalion Irish Guards passing through their positions at 6.30pm to continue the advance.

Adams was wounded while leading his platoon in this attack and was evacuated to No 8 General Hospital in Rouen. He died of his wounds on 14 November 1918, and is buried in St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

- x553 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**Capt. W. E. Delaney**) *good very fine* £60-£80

- x554 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**F.O. E. H. Widdess J37806**) *good very fine* £80-£100

Edward Henry Widdess was born in Vancouver, B.C., on 7 March 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force on 27 August 1942; on his application form he stated, under Special Qualifications useful to the R.C.A.F., 'Awarded for medal airplanes.' Commissioned Pilot Officer on 29 October 1943, and awarded his Air Bomber's Badge on the same date, he was promoted Flying Officer on 29 April 1944, and was killed in a flying accident on 24 May 1944 whilst serving with 20 Overseas Training Unit. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

- x555 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**K.34710. S/Sgt. H. Kent**) *good very fine* £60-£80

Howard Kent was born in England and emigrated to Canada in 1926. He attested for the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps in 1939, and served with them overseas during the Second World War, latterly as a Warrant Officer Class II in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. He died from a heart attack at Seaforth Armoury, Canada, on 8 December 1944, and is buried in Vancouver (Mountain View) Cemetery, B.C.

- x556 Canadian Memorial Cross, E.II.R. (2) (**R-86175 Cpl J. H. Woollard**); the second an unnamed specimen, both with integral bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

- x557 New Zealand Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**NZ413438 Sgt. J. L. Lloyd**); Canadian Memorial Cross, E.II.R. (**707 Pte. W. J. Glover**) both in cases of issue, *good very fine* (2) £80-£100

- 558 Blackpool Special Constabulary Medal for Services Rendered (3), gold (9ct., total weight 9.42g each) and enamel, the reverses engraved '**Constable 111. S. Page**.'; '**Constable 276. J. Singleton**'; and '**Constable 114 J. Smith**', with respectively '1914-15'; '1914-15'; and '1918' top brooch bars, *good very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

- 559 Blackpool Special Constabulary Medal for Services Rendered (4), gold (9ct., total weight 5.83g each) and enamel, the reverses engraved '**Constable 446 D. Ainsworth**.'; '**Constable 35 A. Ernil**'; '**Constable 309 H. H. Wilkinson**'; and '**Constable 229 W. L. Cookson**', the first three with integral small loop suspensions but lacking top date brooch bars; the last planchet only; together with Blackpool Special Constable lapel badges for 1914 and 1916, *generally very fine* (6) £300-£400

560 A small collection of Blackpool awards

Blackpool Commemorative fob medallion for the Diamond Jubilee 1897, gold (18ct?, 6.51g), the reverse engraved **'Blackpool, James Ward, Mayor'**; Royal Institute of Public Health, Blackpool Congress 1899, lapel badge, gilt and enamel; Blackpool Boer War Tribute Medallion 1899-1901, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved **'To Private H. S. Hall, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Blackpool Division, South African War 1899 1901'**; Inauguration of New Sea Defences and Marine Promenades, Blackpool, lapel badge, gilt and enamel; Blackpool Glee and Madrigal Society Souvenir Medal for the Queen's Hall Concert before H.M. the Queen and T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales 5 May 1907, silver-gilt and enamel; Boy's Walk Lytham to Blackpool Prize Medal, gold (9ct., 11.73g) and enamel, the reverse engraved **'1923 First Handicap Prize'**; Blackpool Jubilee 1926, lapel badge, gilt and enamel; Blackpool Federation of Grocers' Associations 1931, lapel badge, gilt and enamel; Blackpool Corporation Silver Jubilee 1935 lapel badge, gilt and enamel; together with an Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing medal, bronze and enamel, the reverse engraved **'T. Beighton 30.4.38'**; a St. John Ambulance Association Clean Food Handling lapel badge, silvered and enamel; and a Workshops Boer War Tribute Medal, silver, unnamed, *generally very fine and better* (12) £300-£400

561 A Selection of Portsmouth Command Swimming and Diving Prize Medals and Shields, all awarded to Jean Workman, Women's Royal Naval Service, the majority inscribed with the name of the competition, and some additionally named to the winner 'Jean Workman', all dating from 1949 to 1957, *one of the shields lacking its Portsmouth Command medallion, otherwise generally reasonable condition* (lot) £60-£80

562 An exceptionally fine Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers Silver Medallion, by *Munsey, Cambridge*, 50mm, silver, engraved to the rim with the names of the Winning Company in 1883, the obverse raised lettering 'Universitas Cantabrigiensis', reverse 'Winning C.U.R. Company', privately engraved to edge **'1883/Col.Segt. Lea/Sert. Drury/Pvt. Pixley/Pvt. Callender/Pvt. Heywood/Pvt. Burney'**, in original embossed fitted case of issue; together with a fine selection of Miscellaneous Shooting and Sporting Medals, and other items, including a fine hallmarked silver Shooting Prize Medal, Eagle figurehead, with unmarked gold shield, this engraved **'1st. Prize. Won by Br. G. Candy'**, the reverse engraved **'Shooting Cup Competition. No. 8 M.B. R.G.A. 1908'**; 1st S. & H. Artillery Volunteers Shooting Prize Medal, with unmarked rose gold shield bearing monogram, reverse engraved **'Serjt. Finch. 1st. S & H R.G.A. Vols.'**; Maltese Cross, unmarked silver and gold, engraved to obverse **'Guard Mounting and Squad Drill 1892-3'**, and to reverse **'A/Bdr. W. F. Zurhorst.'**; Holman Challenge Shield for R.A. Companies in Malta, Cricket Prize, engraved **'1902'**; IX Norfolk Regiment, hallmarked silver medallion with top loop suspension, unnamed; unmarked silver sports medallion, engraved to obverse **'Gr. Foulds 75th Battery. R.F.A.'**, and to reverse **'C Winners Subsection Tournament 1914'**; small silver shooting medal, engraved to obverse **'Champion Gun IXth Corps. & Rhine Army 1919'**, and to reverse **'24 Siege Bty. R.G.A. M. G. Hogg'**; National Artillery Association King's Prize for Morse Field & Pack Art. 1927, hallmarked silver, with small loop suspension to reverse; Bronze medal engraved to obverse **'Football L/Cpl. R. Tainsh. "C" Coy. 2/8th London Regt.'**; unmarked silver sports medallions (2) contained in *F. Phillips, Medallist, Aldershot*, cases of issue; bronze sports medallions (2) contained in *F. Phillips, Medallist, Aldershot*, cases of issue, the second with enamel loss to obverse; Royal Artillery hallmarked silver sports medallion, engraved to reverse **'Regimental Sports River Crossing. India 1943. L/Bdr. Howard J. P.'**, *generally good condition, the first in very good condition* (lot) £70-£90

563 Royal Deccan Horse, Regimental Sweetheart Brooch.

A very good Edwardian 15ct gold & enamel example Royal Deccan Horse, Regimental Sweetheart Brooch with an Edwardian crowned green enamel Garter & scroll, with gold motto *'Honi Soit Qui Maly Pense'* upon the Garter, centred with letters *'RDH'*, running through the centre crossed lances with red & white pennants, all mounted upon a bar with pin & lock, *excellent condition* £100-£140

x564 Clasps: Red River 1870 (6) for the Canada General Service Medal 1866-70, *extremely fine* (6) £120-£160

Sold with a section of yellow cord as used to suspend some early Honourable East India Company Medals.

565 Copy Medal: Victoria Cross, a good-quality late 19th/ early 20th Century copy, *very fine* £80-£100

566 Copy Medal: Victoria Cross, a good-quality copy, *very fine* £60-£80

x567 Copy Medals (5): Victoria Cross; George Cross; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.; George Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, the first three all good Museum-quality copies, the latter two of lesser quality; together with a French Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm on riband; a French Allied Victory Medal; a United States Allied Victory Medal, 5 clasps, Defensive Sector, Meuse-Argonne, Oise-Aisne, Aisne-Marne, Champagne-Marne; and a *replica* Gallipoli Star 1914-15, *good very fine* (9) £100-£140

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- x568 Copy and Specimen Medals (3): New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866, the edge impressed 'Spec'; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896, a specimen medal engraved **'Tpr. P. James. Raaf's Column'**; British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Rundum, silver issue, edge stamped, 'copy', *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-£80
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- x569 Copy Medals (4): Rhodesia 1980 (2), both marked 'Copy'; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (**25185092 Pte. S. Pugh RRW**) this marked 'Copy'; Jubilee 1897, silver, this last a poor-quality cast copy, *the first three extremely fine; the last nearly extremely fine* (4) £60-£80
-
- x570 Copy and Renamed Medals; (13): China 1842, *copy*; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue, *renamed*; Ashanti Star 1896, *copy*; Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (2), *both copies*; Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, *copy*; Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, *copy*; 1914-15 Star, *naming erased*; Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (2), *both naming erased*; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991, *copy*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, *copy*; Khedive's Star, unnamed as issued, lacking suspension, *generally fair to fine* (13) £60-£80
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- x571 Renamed and Defective Medals (11): Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (**Lt. Jas. D. Daly**); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**3203. Corpl. B. Blackmore. 2nd. Bat. 60th. K.R.R.**); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (**No. 295. Pte. J. Duncan. 1/Black Watch. RI. Hrs.**) ; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**Sergt. M. Graham. 1st. Grenadier Guards.**); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), no clasp (**1385 Pte. Jos. Turkington 2nd. Rif.**); 3 *copy* clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wittebergen (**Sergt. M. Graham. 1st. Grenadier Guards.**); Ashanti 1900, no clasp (**72 Pte. Ndreyyah. 2nd. C. Africa Regt.**); Africa General Service 1902-56 (4), 1 *copy* clasp, Uganda 1900 (**2170 Pte. Rekuba Merjan 3/K.A.R.**); 2 clasps (3), Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**14. M. G. P. Mwechumu 1st. K. African R.**); Nandi 1905-06, Somaliland 1908-10 (2) (**1333. Cpl. Selemani; 453 Pte. Sabea. 1/K.A.R.**) *all renamed; some with replacement suspensions, generally fine and better* (11) £300-£400
-
- x572 Renamed and Defective Medals (10): Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, the reverse brooch mounted; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (6), the reverse of one brooch mounted, and the obverse of another with traces of brooch mounting; King's South Africa 1901-02 (2); General Service 1918-62, G.V.R., *all planchets only, generally fine and better* (lot) £160-£200
- Sold with a small quantity of variously mounted coins; unofficial commemorative medals; two Japanese medals; various miniature medals; riband bars; and other ephemera, including a South Africa 1900 Christmas tin and a Great War 1914 Christmas tin.

Miniature Medals

573 An unattributed group of eight miniature dress medals

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's), silver, with heraldic beasts in angles; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Service Medal of the Order of St John; St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902, mounted as worn in this order, *nearly extremely fine (8)* £70-£90

x574 Miniature Medal: Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, contemporarily engraved 'R. H. Harington R.N.', with small ring suspension, *good very fine*

H.M.S. *New Zealand* Medal 1913, a reduced-size medal to commemorate the Visit of New Zealand's Gift, gilt; together with the named presentation card, named to 'Rev James H. Scott, Chaplain, R.N.', in original envelope; and a related H.M.S. *New Zealand* letter, *nearly extremely fine, rare (2)* £100-£140

Richard Hastings Harington was born on 18 September 1831 and entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 5 September 1849. He served during the Baltic campaign in H.M.S. *Leopard*, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the *Leopard's* 1st Cutter employed at Brahestad, Uleaborg and Tornea, where he did 'a large amount of mischief to the enemy.' (*London Gazette* 4 July 1854).

Promoted Mate on 6 December 1854, Harington saw further service during the Crimea War, and was promoted Lieutenant, H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, on 8 August 1856. He served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from 24 June 1862 to 10 October 1864, and was again Mentioned in Despatches as having taken command of the Naval Brigade on Captain Alexander being wounded during the attack on the batteries in the Straits of Simono Seki on 5 September 1864 (*London Gazette* 18 November 1864). Promoted Commander on 21 November 1864, being 'specially promoted by Board for services in Japan', he retired with the rank of Captain on 1 October 1873, and died on 16 November 1905.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

575 Miniature Medals: Royal Red Cross (2), 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R.; 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), E.II.R.; Kaiser-I-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20 (2); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2); Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; together with a full-sized Winlaton Welcome Home Fund Tribute Medal 1919, gold (9ct., 5.05g) and enamel, unnamed, in case of issue; various Masonic regalia; and two miniature Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cap badges, *good very fine (lot)* £100-£140

Sold with a selection of riband bars, some with affixed rosettes and oak leaves devices.

World Orders and Decorations

- x 576 **Canada**, Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver, unnamed; Volunteer Service Medal for Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Gulf and Kuwait Medal 1990-91, with bar, unnamed as issued; Somalia Medal 1992-93, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; South-West Asia Service Medal, with Afghanistan Bar, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Peacekeeping Service Medal, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine (6)* £80-£100

577



Rhodesian Honours and Awards

A full collector's set of Rhodesian Honours and Awards, manufactured by the *Livingstone Mint*, all housed in an attractive four-drawer wooden cabinet, the inside of the case with a fitted plaque inscribed 'The Livingstone Mint, Rhodesian Honours and Awards, Collectors Set no. 54', the top drawer containing the insignia of the various grades of the Legion of Merit; the further drawers containing the various Rhodesian Decorations and Medals, the medals all stamped 'Collectors Set 54', the cabinet as a whole measuring 700mm wide x 505mm deep x 345mm high, *generally good very fine and better (45)* £600-£800

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.

- 578 **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (7) (4254S S/Insp. N. Smith.; 117489 E Vdt M. V. Cullen; R34605T Pte. I. George; 128361 Tpr K. R. Krugel; 662722 Smn J. Mabrongo; R99868T Pte. M. Mitton; R845 Pte Tichagara); Police Long Service Medal (4254 S/C/Insp. N. Smith); Prison Service Medal (7563 Wdr. A. Nyamushanya); District Service Medal (570409 J.D.S.A. S. Moyo); **Zimbabwe**, Independence Medal 1980 (4) (08596; 17960; 19477; 67418) *some edge bruising and staining, generally very fine (14)* £160-£200

- 579 **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (7) (PR40056 Rfn J. M. Bradshaw; R68646T Pte R. Essof; R18851T Pte A. P. Evans; R33720T Pte A. Evans; 32027 S/Sgt K. C. Jenner; R105061T Pte S. McGregor; PR47969 Rfn R. O. D'Oliveira) *generally very fine (7)* £100-£140

-
- 580** *Sever: M. Bosman, South African Forces, Late Union Defence Force*
South Africa, Pro Merito Medal 1967, edge numbered '105'; Permanent Forces Good Service Medal, with Second Award Bar, edge numbered '1425'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, the Second War awards all officially impressed '35823 M. Bosman', mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (7)* £100-£140
- Sold with corresponding contemporary miniature group, mounted for wear, the second medal lacking its bar.

-
- 581** **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Commander's neck badge, 57mm, gilt and enamel, unnamed as issued, with neck riband, *extremely fine* £60-£80

-
- 582** **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Legionnaire's Badge, the reverse privately engraved 'Alfred W Parry'; Bronze Star, the reverse privately engraved 'Kenneth O. Moorehead'; Purple Heart (2), the reverses privately engraved 'Alfred W. Parry' and 'Kenneth O. Moorehead'; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £80-£100
- No trace has been found of either a Alfred W. Parry or a Kenneth O. Moorhead receiving a Purple Heart.

Militaria

-
- 583** Cambridge Militia Officer's Shako Plate.
A good and scarce post 1856 example Victorian crowned silver or white metal Officer's Shako Plate with a cut hobnailed star centre mounted with a three turreted castle above a scroll with the title 'Cambridge', with two loops to the reverse, *excellent condition and scarce* £240-£280
-
- 584** Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A good and scarce die-struck example late Edwardian Silver Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Officer's Glengarry Badge with a mullet above a strung bugle, with hallmarks for Birmingham 1910 to the mouth of bugle, all set within a thistle spray, with two silver loops to reverse, *excellent condition* £160-£200
-
- 585** Northamptonshire Regiment Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A good and scarce Victorian die-stamped gilt example Northamptonshire Regiment Officer's Glengarry Badge with a crowned Garter Strap upon a black velvet ground with a centred castle & key, with scrolls to upper 'Gibraltar' & lower 'Talavera', with full fire gilding intact, *excellent condition* £100-£140
-
- 586** 5th Battalion (Caithness & Sutherland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Warrant Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A scarce silver good quality Great War era example, 5th Battalion (Caithness & Sutherland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Warrant Officer's Glengarry Badge, similar to the well known Officer's version that features a feather denoting an Officer's rank, this example lacking any attachments for feathers, in die-cast hallmarked silver with hallmarks for 'Bent and Parker', Birmingham, 1914, with an oval Garter strap with the motto "Sans Peur", with a centred highland wild cat sitting upon a torse, with its tail upright, with a heavy brooch fitting to the reverse, *excellent condition* £160-£200
-
- 587** Seaforth Highlanders Officer's Plaid Brooch.
A good example Victorian Seaforth Highlanders Officer's silver Plaid Brooch, with hallmarks for Edinburgh 1895, the wreath mounted with a silver Ducal coronet cypher and a stag's head in high relief, with fifteen battle honours, the latest 'Afghanistan', the reverse with a Kirkwood thistle maker's mark for 'R & HB Kirkwood, Thistle St. Edinburgh', with a stout pin and original hook and hinge fixings, *very good condition* £260-£300
-
- 588** Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Officers Pouch Belt Plate.
A good Victorian silver example Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Officers Pouch Belt Plate, with crowned thistle sprays resting upon a scroll inscribed 'The Scottish Rifles' with a mullet above a strung bugle to the centre, with hallmarks for 'Jennings & Co.', Birmingham 1899 to the mouth of the bugle, with four screw posts to the reverse, *lacking its seeded back plate, otherwise excellent condition* £160-£200
-
- 589** 1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.
An excellent and scarce silver Victorian example 1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Pouch Belt Plate, with hallmarks to the front for 'J & Co.', Birmingham 1863, with oak leaf sprays with a Victorian crown centred with Garter strap inscribed '1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers', the centre bearing the early arms of the City of Birmingham, along the base a scroll inscribed 'Forward', the reverse with four screw posts and three nuts remaining, *excellent condition and scarce* £300-£400
-
- x590** A German Second War Krim Shield.
A service used Krim Shield, complete with all its bronze finish, its remaining surrounding field grey green army cloth with its backing plate and traces of its paper backing, complete with four fixing pins on the reverse side, *good condition* £100-£140
Sold with a *slightly torn* bestowal certificate, named to Corporal Hans Winkler, 1 Speedboat Flotilla, dated 1 March 1943.

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
9 APRIL 2025

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

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All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF

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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.

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Lots marked 'X' are subject to importation VAT of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK, as per the conditions below.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

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All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

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|------------------------------|-----------|
| 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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