

NOONANS
MAYFAIR

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

14 MAY 2025 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 49

THE SCARCE 'COASTAL COMMAND -
BATTLE OF BRITAIN' D.F.M. GROUP
AWARDED TO SERGEANT W. WILSON,
235 SQUADRON, ROYAL AIR FORCE.

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
14 MAY 2025 AT 10AM

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WEDNESDAY 14 MAY 2025 AT 10AM

SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	1-13
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	14-53
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 16 JULY 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 10 SEPTEMBER 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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Single Orders and Decorations

1



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's sequin and cloth embroidered breast star, the reverse with paper backing and maker's label "LEWIS, Gold Laceman, Embroiderer, Sword Cutler &c. To the King, 33 St James's Street", with old ink inscription 'Given to Sir Robert Gardiner May 17 1827', contained in a contemporary fitted case, *good very fine* £500-£700

Robert William Gardiner was born on 2 May 1781, and entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, 13 July 1795, and passed out as a second lieutenant royal artillery 7 April 1797. His subsequent military commissions were dated as follows: first lieutenant 16 July 1799, second captain 12 Oct. 1804, first captain 18 November 1811, brevet-major 27 April 1812, brevet-lieutenant-colonel 8 March 1814, brevet-colonel 22 July 1831, regimental colonel 24 November 1839, major-general 23 November 1841, lieutenant-general 11 October 1851, general 28 November 1854, and colonel-commandant 23 March 1853.

In October 1797 Gardiner embarked for Gibraltar, then partially blockaded by the French and Spanish fleets, and the year after was present at the capture of Minorca. He commanded a detachment of twelve guns with the force under General Don sent to Stade and Cuxhaven in November 1805, as the advance of the army proceeding to Hanover under command of Lord Cathcart. The troops having returned to England in January 1806, Gardiner effected an exchange to Sicily, which he reached just after the battle of Maida. He served in Sicily, part of the time as aide-de-camp to General Fox and afterwards to Sir John Moore, returning with Moore to England from Gibraltar in December 1807. As the regulations prevented him from serving on Moore's staff on the expedition to Sweden, he exchanged in order to accompany Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal. He was present at Rolica and Vimeiro. He was brigade-major of the artillery in the Corunna retreat. In the Walcheren expedition he was present at the siege of Middleburg and Flushing, and was invalided for fever.

On his recovery he proceeded to Cadiz, and his battery took a prominent part in the battle of Barossa. He joined Lord Wellington's army in February 1812, and received a brevet majority for his services at the siege and capture of Badajoz. He commanded a field battery at the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, the siege of Burgos (where he volunteered to serve in the siege batteries), and in the Burgos retreat. Early in 1813 Gardiner was appointed to the command of E (afterwards D) troop royal horse artillery, then attached to the 7th division, with which he fought at Vittoria in the Pyrenees, at Orthez, Tarbes, and Toulouse.

He was made K.C.B. in 1814. In 1815 his troop was stationed in front of Carlton House during the corn riots, and subsequently proceeded to Belgium, where he commanded it through the Waterloo campaign and entered Paris. Gardiner was appointed principal equerry to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg on the prince's marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and held the post until Prince Leopold became king of the Belgians, after which Gardiner continued to reside at Claremont. He was governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar from 1848 to 1855. Gardiner was the author of many valuable reports on professional subjects, which are said to have contributed largely to the improvement in the artillery service which began after 1848. Gardiner was a G.C.B. and K.C.H., and had the decoration of St. Anne of Russia for his services in Belgium and France, besides the Gold Cross with with 2 Clasps. The Princess Charlotte of Wales appears to have written personally, but unsuccessfully, to the Duke of Wellington, asking him to recommend Gardiner for Portuguese and Spanish decorations. When governor of Gibraltar, the queen of Spain sent him the Cross of Charles III, which the regulations of the service forbade his wearing. Gardiner married, on 11 Oct. 1816, Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Macleod, adjutant-general royal artillery. General Sir Robert Gardiner died at Melbourne Lodge, Claremont, 26 June 1864, aged 83.



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels by *A. J. Strachan*, London hallmarks but no date letter, the so called 'economy' variety produced in 1828, fitted with original gold wide swivel suspension for 55mm ribbon, and complete with three-pronged gold buckle, *some loss to green enamel wreaths and chips to centres on both sides but generally good very fine and better than usually found* *£2,200-£2,600*

This example is one of the less expensive or so-called 'economy' variety of badge first ordered by William IV as Duke of Clarence in 1827. At his suggestion several jewellers were asked for quotations and by this manoeuvre the cost was reduced to fifteen guineas each, but with a sacrifice to the overall quality. With the sanction of the Duke of Wellington and the Lords of the Treasury, some of the Collars of deceased Grand Crosses which had been returned to stock were melted down and the gold used to manufacture the new insignia. Thus the shortage of insignia for Companions was, for the time being, overcome and although a great saving had been made on the public purse, this saving was illusory because within a decade there was a serious shortage of Collars. Further insignia was ordered in 1842 to meet the demand for newly created Companions of the wars in China and Afghanistan but a return was made to insignia of a better quality. (*The History of the Order of the Bath*, J.C. Risk, refers).

3



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *nearly extremely fine (2)*
 £1,000-£1,400

4

The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1589', with neck riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially marked '1589', with gold retaining pin, *of modern manufacture, nearly extremely fine (2)*
 £700-£900

x 5



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *minor green enamel damage to wreaths, very fine*
 £700-£900

-
- 6 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on Lady's bow ribbon, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x7 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (2), Commander's (Brother's) neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with neck riband; Officer's breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; together with a poor-quality copy Commander's neck badge, silvered and enamel; and a related lapel badge, all housed in a *damaged* Order of St. John case, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- 8 Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 9 Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 10 Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., silver, bronze, *with traces of naming but mostly erased, polished, good fine* £50-£70
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 11 Royal Victorian Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted on investiture pin, *extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 12 Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., silver, on Honorary ribbon in Honorary *Royal Mint* red leatherette case of issue, *good very fine and scarce* £140-£180
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 13 Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., bronze, on Honorary ribbon in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine and scarce* £180-£220
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

14



A George Cross (exchange Edward Medal) awarded to mineworker Mr. C. Smith, for his gallantry in rescuing a trapper miner at Askern Main Colliery, Yorkshire, on 3 January 1940; he later distinguished himself whilst employed above ground at the Stargate Colliery, County Durham, where, thanks to his keen eyes in spotting a frayed cable on a mine shaft lift on 3 February 1953, he 'averted a disastrous occurrence'

George Cross (Charles Smith 1940) in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine

£8,000-£10,000

E.M. *London Gazette* 28 June 1940 (in a joint citation with Gwyn Morgan [awarded the Edward Medal in Silver] and Matthew Thompson [awarded the Edward Medal]):

'At 10 a.m. on the 3rd January, 1940, a fall of roof occurred at a coal face in Warren House Seam at Askern Main Colliery, Yorkshire, and a miner named Charles Liversidge was buried by the fall. He was extricated some three hours later, without having suffered serious injury, through the gallantry displayed, in conditions of the greatest risk, by a rescue party.

Morgan, the Agent of the Colliery, arrived a few minutes after the accident and took charge of the operations. With great difficulty a way was cleared under the fall, and it was found that Liversidge was completely buried, except for his head and shoulders, and that his arms were pinned by fallen rocks and by a steel bar. Morgan succeeded in removing a stone which was pinning one of his arms. Later, when one of the other men had failed, he succeeded in getting through to Liversidge and after thirty minutes' work in the most cramped position was able to free him and to pass him through to the other rescuers. Throughout he displayed outstanding courage, resource, and leadership.

Smith and Thompson were both close at hand when the fall occurred and at once commenced rescue operations. They took a prominent part in the dangerous work of clearing a way under the fall, and both were able to remove some of the debris which had pinned Liversidge down. Thompson attempted to get through to effect the final release of Liversidge, but was driven back by a further fall.

The whole work of rescue was carried on in the most difficult and dangerous conditions, and slight falls occurred frequently. A further heavy fall occurred later in the day which completely closed the passage through which the rescue had been made.'

Charles Smith was born at Ince, Wigan, Lancashire, on 17 December 1908 and was educated at St. William's Roman Catholic School, Ince, before following in his father's footsteps as a miner from the age of 12. Employed as a miner at Askern Main Colliery, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, he was awarded the Edward Medal for his gallantry in saving the life of a trapped miner, buried by a roof fall in the Warren House Seam. For this act of gallantry he also received a Carnegie Hero Trust Fund Certificate on 25 April 1940. He was invested with his Edward Medal, alongside Gwyn Morgan and Matthew Thompson, by H.M. King George VI at Buckingham Palace on 2 July 1940.

Following his Edward Medal exploits, Smith attested for the Royal Artillery, and served with 60 Regiment during the Second World War in Burma, being advanced to the rank of Sergeant. For his wartime services he was awarded the 1939-45 Star; the Burma Star; the Defence Medal; and the War Medal 1939-45. Following demobilisation in 1945, he returned to his coal industry, and was employed on the surface as a banksman at Stargate Colliery, Ryton-on-Tyne, County Durham, from 1945 to 1961.

On 3 February 1953, whilst at work at the Stargate Colliery, Smith spotted a fracture in one of the main cables on the mine shaft lift, just as the lift, full of miners, was about to be lowered down the shaft; pointing this out to the foreman, the lift was emptied and the cable replaced. In a letter to the recipient from the Colliery's Consultative Committee, dated 19 February 1953, the Secretary of the Committee thanked him 'for the manner in which you averted a disastrous occurrence ... we all realise just how close a call it was and all sections unite in appreciating your presence of mind and quick reaction to signs of danger.'

Awarded a gratuity of £10 by the Durham Division of the National Coal Board, as a token of appreciation, Smith subsequently worked in the coking industry at Derwenthaugh, County Durham, from 1961 until his retirement in 1973. Having elected to exchange his Edward Medal for the George Cross, he was invested with his G.C. by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace on 18 July 1972, and subsequently received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977. He died at Blaydon, County Durham, on 25 October 1987.

Sold with a copy of the original citation for the Edward Medal, housed in a glazed frame; two original letters to the recipient, one for the Stargate Colliery Consultative Committee, the other from the National Coal Board (Durham Division), regarding the recipient's act in spotting the fractured lift cage cable, both dated February 1953; and two newspaper cuttings regarding the recipient's G.C. investiture.



A Boer War C.B. group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Keith Wyllie, Hon. Colonel, 3rd Battalion, West Riding Regiment

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Col. A. K. Wyllie, W. Riding Regt.) officially impressed naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Col. A. K. Wyllie, C.B. W. Rid. Rgt.) mounted court-style, *light contact marks and minor chipping to wreath on the first, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£1,600-£2,000*

Alexander Keith Wyllie commanded the 3rd Battalion, West Riding Regiment during embodiment, in South Africa 1900-1902. He was Commandant at Simon's Town from July 1900 to January 1901; at Wynberg from January to March 1901, and was also Commandant of a Prisoner of War Camp for a short period in 1900. He was mentioned in despatches 29 November 1900, and created C.B. Wyllie was appointed Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion in 1906 and was Chairman R.S.P.C.A. from 1926 until his death in 1928.



The impressive Great War C.B., C.M.G., Boer War D.S.O., and M.V.O. group of twelve awarded to Brigadier-General Robert Scott-Kerr, Colonel Commanding Grenadier Guards, a veteran of the Zulu War of 1879 and the Suakin campaign of 1885, he was awarded the D.S.O. for services in the Boer War of 1899-1902; Scott-Kerr commanded the 4th (Guards) Brigade of the B.E.F. in their fierce rear-guard action at Villers-Cotterêts during the retreat from Mons, 1 September 1914, himself being severely wounded in the thigh

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamels; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top ribbon bar; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamels, the reverse numbered '142'; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2nd Lieut. R. Scott Ker. 1-24th Foot.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Lieut. R. Scott-Kerr. 3/Gren. Gds.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Major R. Scott-Kerr, D.S.O., Gren. Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. R. Scott-Kerr. D.S.O. Gren. Gds.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Brig. Gen: R. Scott-Kerr. C.B. M.V.O. D.S.O.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. R. Scott-Kerr.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, clasp back-straps of the campaign medals cut back to facilitate mounting, the last ten mounted court-style by *Hunt & Roskell, Ltd.* as worn, *minor chipping to wreaths of D.S.O., light contact marks to the earlier campaign medals, otherwise generally good very fine or better (12)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Robert Scott-Kerr was born on 8 November 1859, eldest son of William Scott-Kerr, of Sunlaws and Chatto, and of his second wife, Frances Louisa, daughter of Robert Fennessy. He was gazetted to the 24th Foot 26 March 1879, and served with his regiment in the Zulu Campaign of 1879, and was present at the Battle of Ulundi (Medal with clasp). He transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Grenadier Guards on 26 November 1879, and became Lieutenant on 1 July 1881. He served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885 at Suakin, receiving the Medal with clasp and the Bronze Star. He was promoted to Captain on 16 December 1890, and to Major on 19 September 1896.

Major Scott-Kerr served in the South African War, 1900-2, and was present in operations in the Orange River Colony, April to May, 1900; operations in Orange River Colony, May to 29 November 1900, including actions at Biddulphsberg and, Wittebergen (1 to 29 July); operations in the Transvaal, February to March, 1901; operations in Orange River Colony, December 1900, to February 1901, and March, 1901, to 31 May, 1902. He was mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), received the Queen's Medal with three clasps, the King's Medal with two clasps, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 27 September 1901): "Robert Scott-Kerr, Major, Grenadier Guards. In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa." The Insignia were sent to Lord Kitchener in South Africa, and were presented by Brigadier-General E. O. F. Hamilton at Heilbron on 12 March 1902.

He became Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 February 1904; was given the Brevet of Colonel on 14 February 1907; and became Colonel on 7 November 1908. Colonel Scott-Kerr commanded the Grenadier Guards and Regimental District from 30 July 1910, to 29 July 1914. At the beginning of the war, from 5 August 1914, he commanded the 4th (Guards) Brigade, B.E.F., and he was severely wounded during the Retreat from Mons.

Lord Ernest Hamilton, in "*The First Seven Divisions*" (published by Messrs. Hutchinson), says on pages 76 and 77 that at Villers-Cottérêts "we were again forced into a rearguard action. At nine o'clock the 4th (Guards) Brigade, which was acting rearguard, was overtaken at Soucy, where in accordance with orders it had faced about while the 2nd Division was having a two hours' halt for rest and dinner. It was no case of surprise, the brigade being thoroughly prepared, and, indeed, expecting to have to hold the enemy in check.

Dispositions were therefore made accordingly. The 2nd Grenadiers and 3rd Coldstream held the ground from Montgobert to Soucy, with the Coldstream lining the long grass ride that runs through the woods at Haramont. They were supported by batteries of the 41st Brigade, R.F.A. The 2nd Coldstream and Irish Guards were posted in rear of the first line along the northern edge of the Forêt de Villers-Cottérêts, at the base of the ridge known as the Rond de la Reine. The enemy commenced by shelling the front line, and shelling it with such accuracy that General Scott-Kerr ordered the Grenadiers and 3rd Coldstream to fall back through the second line, and take up a position in rear. This was done, but subsequently these two battalions were brought up into line with the Irish Guards along the northern edge of the wood, whilst the 2nd Coldstream were sent back to take up a covering position in rear of the wood, along the railway east and west of Villers-Cottérêts Halte. Such was the position without much change up to midday, when the enemy's attack began to slacken, and shortly afterwards they appeared to have had enough of it, and drew off. The 4th Brigade thereupon resumed its march as far as Thury, which was reached about 10.30 p.m. Their casualties in this action amounted to over 300. The Irish Guards in this action had Colonel the Honourable G. Morris and Lieut. Tisdall killed; Major Crichton and Lord Castlerosse wounded. In the Grenadiers the Hon. J. Manners and Lieut. McDougall were killed, and in the Coldstream, Lieut. G. Lambton was killed and Capt. Burton and Capt. Tritton wounded. The Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr was himself badly wounded in the thigh, and the command of the brigade was taken over by Colonel Corry."

Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr's injuries proved so severe that he never again held a field command. He commanded a brigade, Central Force, Home Defence, from 2 January 1915, to 26 March 1915; was commander (graded A.A.G.), 10th and 11th Divisions, New Armies, 15 October 1915, to 7 December 1915; and Brigade Commander, 191st Infantry Brigade, Home Forces, 8 December 1915, to 14 January 1918. He was created a C.B. in 1914, a C.M.G. in 1919, and was twice mentioned in Despatches. He retired in 1919 and died at Sunlaws, Kelso, on 25 November 1942.

For the recipient's related miniature medals, see Lot 450.

'Short as was his life, it practically covered the history of the Flying Corps. Few of those who flew to France in 1914 withheld their perishing till the last year of the War. The old army seemed destined to do what they had to do quickly and to pass away, leaving the field to the new armies and their victory. Few were able to offer a service so unique and so prolonged as Gordon. He deserved to survive...'

(Memoirs of Gordon Shephard by S. Leslie refers)



The important Great War pilot's D.S.O., M.C., 'August 1914' Legion of Honour group of six awarded to Brigadier General G. S. Shephard, Royal Flying Corps. An adventurer, 'gunrunner' and gallant airman who courted controversy by 'spying' on strategic places around the German seaboard immediately prior to the Great War - only to then use his yachting prowess to help his friend Erskine Childers provide 900 rifles with 25,000 rounds of ammunition to the South Irish Volunteers, 26 July 1914. Childers went on to become an associate of Michael Collins (and was executed by firing squad in 1922), whilst Shephard, a serving British Army officer, was perhaps spared further inquiry by the outbreak of the Great War.

Shephard served as a Flight Commander with 4 Squadron, and a flew a B.E. 2 over to France as part of the original R.F.C. contingent, 13 August 1914. He flew in the early reconnaissance missions of the Great War, including during the retreat from Mons, 24 August 1914, when his report saved the British forces from being outmanoeuvred and over run by von Kluck's Second Corps.

Shephard commanded 6 Squadron from March 1915, before commanding 12th (Corps) Wing throughout the Battle of the Somme, July - November 1916. He commanded I Brigade, R.F.C. during the Arras offensive of 1917, and became the highest ranking officer in the flying services to be killed whilst on active service during the Great War, 8 January 1918 - when he crashed his Nieuport Scout carrying out a squadron visit.

Loved by the men that he commanded, 'he was accorded a military funeral with full honours at Lapugnoy, not far from Bruay. Some twenty Generals and a thousand officers attended the funeral, which was preceded by Canadian pipers and a firing party'

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with top riband bar; 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. G. S. Shephard. R. Fus: Attd: R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. G. S. Shephard.); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, mounted on card for display, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £8,000-£12,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915 [The 7th M.C. awarded to the Royal Flying Corps, the previous 6 being announced in the New Years Honours List of 1915].

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 February 1915, 1 January 1916, 2 January 1917, 9 April 1917, 7 November 1917 and 20 May 1918.

France, Legion of Honour, Chevalier *London Gazette* 3 November 1914:

'For gallantry during operations between 21st and 30th August 1914.'

Gordon Strachey Shephard was born in Madras, India in July 1885. He was the eldest son of Sir Horatio Hale Shephard (Advocate-General of the Madras Presidency, and later Chief Justice of the Madras High Court) of 58 Montagu Square, London, and brother of Captain J. W. Shephard, M.C. (see Lot 23).

Shephard was named after General Gordon, who was killed in Khartoum in the same year as his birth. He was educated at Summer Fields, Eton and Sandhurst. Shephard was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers in October 1905. He was an outstanding yachtsman and is thought to have 'spied' on strategic places around the German seaboard in the manner of the heroes of Erskine Childers' fictional novel, *The Riddle of the Sands*. Perhaps this was no mere coincidence, given that Shephard knew Childers well.



Shephard's covert operations came to an abrupt halt when he and a companion were briefly detained by the German authorities at Emden, after injudiciously taking photographs in a sensitive area. Fortunately for him, Shephard was released without charge and returned to the UK to begin learning how to fly. He gained his Royal Aero Club Certificate (No. 215) on a Bristol aircraft at Brooklands, 14 May 1912. Shephard was attached to the Royal Flying Corps from July 1912, and was initially focussed on the use of airships for military purposes.

It was Shephard's friendship with Childers that drew him into an action which could have ended not only his military career, but his freedom. The two of them shared a place in the complicated world of Anglo-Irish history, by securing the first arms for the South Irish Volunteers. Together with two fishermen for crew (and Mrs Childers and a female companion to allay the would-be suspicions of interested coastguards) they took delivery in Childers' 28-ton ketch *Asgard* of 900 rifles and 25,000 rounds of ammunition. Procured from German agents off the German coast, and delivered by Childers to Howth, near Dublin, 26 July 1914. In other words the two were gunrunners - one a Captain in the British Army on leave from his regiment, and the other a republican zealot.

Childers at that time had not renounced his British citizenship, and thus it was that the first consignment of arms to the south of Ireland was delivered by two Englishmen. The outbreak of the war in Europe may well have been fortunate timing as far as Shephard's military career was concerned. The authorities became occupied with fighting Germany, before his role in this gunrunning could be fully investigated.

Appointed a Flight Commander with 4 Squadron, Shephard accompanied the original Royal Flying Corps contingent to France by piloting a B.E.2, 13 August 1914:

'By the evening of August 12 the machines of the squadron were at Dover, and on the morning of the 13th they were awaiting final orders to proceed to France. Captain Shephard was the first to start, having been ordered to select and mark a good landing-place. All, but a few of the machines which sustained minor damage, safely crossed the Channel, and on August 16 the squadron, in company with Nos. 2 and 3 Squadrons, proceeded to Maugbeuge from Amiens. Not until the morning of August 19, 1914, were the first reconnaissances of the Royal Flying Corps carried out by Lieutenant G. W. Mapplebeck, of No. 4 Squadron, flying a B.E.

The War Diary of the R.F.C. gives some glimpses to fill up the very discreet background of Gordon's letters home. On August 20 "Captain Shephard and Prince Murat sent to Mons to reconnoitre landing-ground and also area to west of Solignies." On August 22, with Lieutenant Bonham-Carter as observer, he carried out Reconnaissance No. 10 in the history of the R.F.C. at war.

At 8.15 am on the morning of August 22, Captain Shephard, with Lieutenant I. M. Bonham-Carter as observer, flying the machine in which he had crossed to France, made his first reconnaissance. The original reconnaissance report of Lieutenant Mapplebeck is missing, and Captain Shephard's report of August 22, 1914, is thus the first report of a reconnaissance to be recorded in the War Diary of No. 4 Squadron.

On this date, says Sir Walter Raleigh (*The War in the Air*, Vol. I, p 301), "there were twelve reconnaissances which revealed the presence of large bodies of troops moving in the direction of the British front, and did much to dissipate the fog of war. The first machine to return came in soon after eleven. This was piloted by Captain G. S. Shephard, with Lieutenant I. M. Bonham-Carter as observer. They had landed at Beaumont (about twelve miles east of Maubeuge) for petrol. Here they informed that French cavalry had encountered German infantry north of the Sambre Canal on the previous afternoon and had had to fall back."

Just after midday on August 24, during the retreat from Mons, aerial reconnaissance gave information of long enemy columns moving from Grammont through Lessines into La Hamaide and further troops on the Ath-Leuze road. At 2.45pm a machine was ordered to ascertain the destination of these troops, and Captain G. S. Shephard with Lieutenant Bonham-Carter left the ground at 3.45pm. They returned soon after six o'clock with news of extensive movement about Ath and Leuze. They reported a broken column nearly ten miles long with its head pointing at Peruwelz. The column branched off the main Ath-Tournai road at Leuze. This was part of von Kluck's Second Corps, and its line of march would take it to the west of the extreme western flank of the British Army.' (*Memoirs of Gordon Shephard* by S. Leslie refers)

Shephard and Bonham-Carter's reconnaissance on 24 August 1914 had an immediate and significant impact on the British Army, thus avoiding British troops being swamped by von Kluck's Corps. Shephard carried out extensive flying during the early stages of the war:

'On August 25 and 26 he flew over the advancing Germans, and his machine was so riddled it had to be abandoned. He was one of the first to drop bombs on the Germans from a low altitude. On October 5 he flew to Antwerp and failed to find the aerodrome owing to the weather. On October 23 for an hour he pursued a German Albatross, which escaped after he had fired fourteen shots. On October 31 he flew on a special mission to Brussels. Early in November his plane was riddled twice.

Captain P. H. L. Playfair recalls:

"He was flying B.E. all through the retreat and subsequent advance. I remember one day he came back with his machine very much shot about, as owing to clouds he had been flying about for a considerable time quite low over the Huns. He had one bullet-hole through the slack of his breeches which left him quite unperturbed, except that it appeared to rather amuse him.

On another occasion, when he was forced to land some distance away from his aerodrome at the end of the reconnaissance, he was held up by the French country-people for quite a long time as he was suspected of being a spy, and it was only when an Englishman in the crowd went bail for him that he got away." (Ibid)

Shephard's skill as a pilot, flying primitive aircraft, is illustrated further by an extract of a letter from Major Hughes-Hallett, Royal Artillery to Lady Shephard:

'For a bold pilot your son was very safe, and one felt more than usual confidence in his hands. I think the best proof of this was when on one occasion we flew for three-quarters of an hour through cloud without a break. He kept control of the machine the whole time. In those early days of non-stable machines, that was a severe test of skill, and equally of a cool head. In a cloud one is apt to lose all sense of equilibrium, and may be at almost any angle, while still under the impression that one is, so to speak, on a level keel. Consequently, the machine may side-slip, nose-dive, or stall badly, without the slightest warning. On occasions the compass appears to be spinning wildly as though bewitched. It is the aeroplane that has turned it round until it seems impossible ever to regain direction.

During this flight, which was on the return from a reconnaissance over Lille, we spun round once or twice, and made a short nose-dive once or twice, but at no time did your son lose control, and he finally came out of the cloud as quietly as he entered it on a level keel, and heading straight for the west.' (Ibid)

After a brief return to the UK, Shephard was posted to command 6 Squadron in France, 4 March 1915. He led his squadron through the great battles of 1915, which were not without their moments:

'And from H. Kaye's log, September 1915, we extract:

"We finished up at No. 6 Flying Squadron, where we found Gordon [Shephard] in good fettle, and stayed for about an hour, having tea and hearing all the news. He had been out to attack some A.A.C. guns with bombs and artillery. His plummet fell off the wireless wire, and in leaning out to replace it by an ammunition box, he got a fine shock from the apparatus, so he had to return home and get it replaced. It seems astounding that he could even try to replace it while in the air, but these Flying Corps are truly wonderful men.' (Ibid)

The Squadron served as part of 2nd Wing R.F.C., with the Second Army and were stationed at Bailleul in March 1915:

'During the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which commenced early on March 10, 1915, the squadron was engaged on artillery observation work, reconnaissance, and photography in the Ypres Salient. In addition, a bombing attack was carried out on the railway-junction at Courtrai with a view to hampering the transportation of enemy reinforcements from the north against our First Army attacking the village of Neuve Chapelle.

From the close of this battle until the beginning of the action against Hill 60 the squadron settled down to the more or less routine work of artillery observation and reconnaissance. This work was continued throughout the battle which resulted in the capture of Hill 60.

In an account of the work of the 2nd Wing during the period April and May 1915, Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Burke, the Wing Commander, says of Major G. S. Shephard:

"Prior to his being promoted to command a squadron, this officer performed a number of daring deeds. For these he received the Military Cross and the Legion of Honour. From the time he took over No. 6 Squadron the dash of this unit combined with a capacity for hard work have been remarkable. During the attack which commenced on April 22 he rose to a very difficult occasion. He combined considerable dash with coolness in his handling of his squadron throughout a critical time." ' (Ibid)

Shephard's squadron performed a similar role during the Battle of Loos in September 1915. Shephard advanced to Lieutenant Colonel, and returned to the UK to command the 8th Wing, R.F.C. in December 1915. This was a short-lived post:

'On January 30, 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel Shephard was appointed to command the 12th (Army) Wing, which with 3rd (Corps) Wing comprised the III Brigade formed on that date to work with the 3rd Army. Later, in March 1916, the 3rd Wing became detached from III Brigade for duty with the 4th Army, and the 12th Wing was reconstituted and became the Corps Wing of the Brigade, the Brigade being completed by the formation of the 13th (Army) Wing on March 10, 1916.

The 12th (Corps) Wing on March 20 comprised three squadrons, Nos. 8, 12 and 13, all of which were equipped with B.E. 2c machines. The first phase of the battle of the Somme (1916) opened early on July 1, when a general attack was made all along the 4th Army front and along part of the front of the 3rd Army. Machines of the III Brigade Corps Squadrons (i.e. those in the 12th [Corps] Wing) and the IV Brigade Corps Squadrons, were allotted to counter-battery work, a flight to each counter-battery area, and to contact-patrol and trench-bombardment work, a flight being told off for each purpose in each Corps area. All machines carried 20-lb bombs, which were dropped on billets, transports, trenches, etc., as opportunity offered. On this first day of the battle no less than thirty-four artillery patrols were carried out by the squadrons of the 12th Wing, machines being in the air from 5am until 9.50pm.' (Ibid)

Shephard continued to command 12th (Corps) Wing until the end of the Battle of the Somme in November 1916. He was appointed to the temporary command of III Brigade, R.F.C. in January 1917, before advancing to Brigadier General and being appointed to the command of I Brigade, R.F.C. 8 February 1917. At this time his Brigade comprised of the 1st Wing (Nos. 2, 10 and 16 Squadrons) and the 10th Wing (Nos. 25, 40, 70 and 43 Squadrons). Shephard commanded his Brigade during the Arras offensive in April 1917, after which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He conducted a senior course for officers in aviation at the end of 1917, and eventually was granted leave on the day he died:

'On January 19, 1918, Brigadier-General Shephard, for the purpose of visiting one of our aerodromes [where three of the squadrons under his command were based] at Auchel on which were stationed Nos. 18, 43 and 2 A.F.C. Squadrons, ordered out a machine. At 11.05am he left the aerodrome on Nieuport Scout No. B/3610, and at about 11.15am was seen to spin into the ground on the edge of Auchel aerodrome. The machine was wrecked and the pilot was admitted to hospital, where he died from his injuries...

General Lord Horne wrote to Lady Horne:

"He was looked upon as one of the cleverest pilots, perfectly at home in the air. It is difficult to explain the cause of the accident, but the general idea is that he must have turned faint and lost consciousness in the air.... He was in the habit of going his rounds by flying from one aerodrome to another, and he was doing so that morning. His machine was observed to behave in an unusual manner, and then to fall straight down, and he was killed practically on the spot. I am very sorry to lose him. His was a very charming personality; he was a very fine fellow." ' (Ibid)

Brigadier-General Shephard was the highest ranking officer in the flying services to be killed whilst on active service during the Great War:

'He was accorded a military funeral with full honours at Lapugnoy, not far from Bruay. Some twenty Generals and a thousand officers attended the funeral, which was preceded by Canadian pipers and a firing party, and conducted by Fathers Grey and Carden according to the Catholic and Roman Church to which his friends had always believed that he belonged.' (Ibid)

Sold with a rare copy of *Memoirs of Brigadier General Gordon Shephard, D.S.O., M.C.* edited by S. Leslie at the behest of the recipient's mother, and privately printed in 1924. The inside cover annotated 'Philip Shephard from Granny, June 1924'; the latter with extracts from various letters from the recipient written to family members and friends during the Great War; with copied research.

18 A Great War O.B.E. group of three awarded to Captain R. L. Way, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, Hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals (Commr. R. L. Way, R.N.) mounted as worn and housed, together with the related miniature awards, in a fitted case, the lid embossed 'R.L.W.', *good very fine (3)* £180-£220

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

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the War.'

Robert Lewis Way was born in Mayfair, London, on 29 September 1877, the son of Captain John L. Way, R.N. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 15 March 1897, he was promoted Lieutenant on 15 March 1899, and served as torpedo lieutenant in the battleship H.M.S. *Magnificent* from 16 July 1904 to 16 February 1907. Briefly on the staff in H.M.S. *Vernon*, he subsequently served as torpedo officer in H.M.S. *Venerable* in the Channel Squadron, before being appointed to H.M.S. *Implacable* as First and Torpedo Officer. After just over two years there, he then served in H.M.S. *Carnarvon* of the Home Fleet's Third Division as First and Torpedo Officer.

Promoted Commander on 30 June 1912, he was appointed to the Second Destroyer Flotilla's depot ship, H.M.S. *Blake* as executive officer on 31 July 1912, and served there for almost the entire Great War, until being appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Aquarius* on 30 March 1918. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire at the end of the War, Way's command of H.M.S. *Aquarius* ended on 17 February 1920 and he was placed on the books of H.M.S. *Victory* for unpaid time, before transferring to the Retired List on 23 March 1922. He was promoted Captain (retired) on 29 September 1922, on his 45th birthday, and died of bronchitis at Shoreham, Sussex, on 29 October 1928.

19 A post-War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Captain H. B. Whitehead, Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches during the Second War and was later wounded in Burma, whilst attached to the Nigeria Regiment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Civil) Officer's 2nd type, in case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, with named card box of issue; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; together with a Korea, Republic, Veteran's Association, Ministry of Patriots and Veteran's Affairs Award, neck badge (H. B. Whitehead 507), in case of issue, gilt and enamels, *the Jubilee Medal somewhat polished, otherwise very fine (7)* £260-£300

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 31 December 1976:

'For services to the Royal British Legion'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 January 1946.

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya in 1942'

Harry Bell Whitehead was commissioned into the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment and served during the Second World War in Malaya and later in Burma attached to the 9th Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, and was wounded on 21 March 1945. He was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal 1977 in his capacity as a National Vice Chairman of the Royal British Legion.

Sold with copied research.

20 A Great War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant E. Pelly, Royal Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (M2-052897 Pte. E. Pelly, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-052897 A. S. Sjt. E. Pelly, A.S.C.) *extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'Temporary Lieutenant Evelyn Pelly, Royal Army Service Corps.'

Evelyn Pelly served with the Army Service Corps in France from 29 March 1915, and was commissioned into the Army Service Corps on 23 April 1916.

Sold with copied research.



A fine Great War 1915 'Second Battle of Ypres' M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant, later Captain and Quarter Master, W. Watson, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who distinguished himself when the Battalion had three companies nearly wiped out by a German attack near Mouse Trap Farm, 8 May 1915, and he himself was wounded during the action

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. W. Watson. North'd. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. Watson) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (4) £700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 July 1915:

'At Ypres on 8th May, 1915. The Captain [A. C. Hart] commanding 'A' Company, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed, and the whole of No. 4 Platoon killed or wounded, Second Lieutenant Watson, with the three remaining platoons of the company, continued to hold the trench, in spite of very heavy fire, both frontal and enfilade. Owing to the other three companies of the battalion being either casualties or captured, he retired three platoons to the reserve line, but finding no room there returned to his original trench, and held it until relieved the following morning.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916 and 15 June 1916.

William Watson served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers on the Western Front. He distinguished himself at Ypres, 8 May 1915, when the Battalion had:

'Moved to GHQ Line north-east of Wieltje in support 4th [May], and on 6th took over front line extending from the Wieltje-Gravenstafel road across the Wieltje-St. Julien road to Mouse Trap Farm. Strong attack by the German Marine Division repulsed during night of 7th/8th. Line held until evening when the enemy once again came forward. Brigadier Sandilands notes that the Battalion was surrounded on three sides. Headquarters, 'B', 'C' and 'D' Companies were rushed and - 'attacked from every side by overwhelming numbers, the shattered remnants of the three companies were completely wiped out.' 'A' Company held out in a position just east of Mouse Trap Farm until relieved at 4 am 9th. Casualties - Captains A. C. Hart and G. King Molineux; Lieutenants G. P. Legard and A. B. Cramsie; Second Lieutenants K. Shann and J. K. Manger killed. Three other officers were wounded [including Watson] and five (including Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Enderby) were taken prisoner. Casualties among other ranks - 422 killed, wounded or missing.' (*British Battalions on the Western Front, January to June 1915* by R. Westlake refers)

Watson retired as Captain and Quarter Master whilst serving with the 4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Captain J. Ross, North Staffordshire Regiment, attached Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, late Royal Army Medical Corps, later Cameronians, who played professional football for Tottenham Hotspur F.C.

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Poix du Nord 2. Lt. James Ross N. Staffs Regt. 4.11.18'; 1914-15 Star (39682. Pte. J. Ross. ...) *unit obliterated, but just about discernible as 'R.A.M.C.'*; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. Ross.); Defence Medal (Capt. J. Ross. M.C. Cameronians.); War Medal 1939-45 (2. Lt. J. Ross. M.C. Cameronians.) *very fine and better (6)*
£800-£1,000



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

'For conspicuous gallantry and good work during the fighting in the Forêt de Mormal on 4 November 1918. His company was held up and his company commander was wounded. He assumed command, and owing to his coolness and ability the advance was properly continued and two field guns were captured with personnel complete.'

James Ross was born in Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, Scotland, on 7 March 1895 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 May 1915. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the North Staffordshire Regiment on 26 March 1918, he was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during the final push to victory, whilst serving on attachment with the 10th Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.

A keen footballer initially with Raith Rovers, Ross subsequently signed professional forms with the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, then playing in the top division of English football, and made seven appearances for them as a defender in the 1922-23 and 1923-24 seasons (the reverse of his Medal Index Card gives his address as 39 Church Road, Tottenham, N17, and the 1921 Census return lists his occupation as 'Professional Footballer, Tottenham Hotspur Football Club'). He saw further service during the Second World War in the Cameronians from 26 November 1940, being advanced war substantive Lieutenant on 2 April 1941, and temporary Captain on 17 June 1942. He died at Lasswade, Midlothian, on 5 November 1962.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient in his football shirt; a squad photograph of the Tottenham Hotspur team, 1923-24, in which the players are identified; and copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Captain J. W. Shephard, No. 8 Motor Ambulance Convoy, Royal Army Service Corps, late Volunteer Driver with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star (J. W. Shephard. B.R.C.S. & O. St. J. J.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. W. Shephard.); Defence Medal; **France, Third Empire**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-16, with bronze star upon riband, mounted on card for display, together with bronze Great War Tribute Medal, winged Pegasus on obverse, reverse embossed 'The Inner Temple To Members Of The Inn Who Fought For Their Country 1914 1918', contained within a fitted wooden circular case the inner lid of which has been inscribed 'J. W. Shepherd' on a label, *nearly extremely fine (6) £800-£1,000*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 December 1915.

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 2 June 1917.

John Wigram Shephard was born in Madras, India in September 1887. He was the son of Sir Horatio Hale Shephard (Advocate-General of the Madras Presidency, and later Chief Justice of the Madras High Court) of 58 Montagu Square, London, and younger brother of Brigadier General B. S. Shephard, D.S.O., M.C. (see Lot 17). He initially served during the Great War as a Volunteer Driver with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, on the Western Front from October 1914. Shephard was subsequently commissioned into the Royal Army Service Corps in February 1915, and served with 326 Company, No. 8 Motor Ambulance Convoy (entitled Silver War Badge). He advanced to Lieutenant in August 1915, and to Captain in April 1916. Shephard advanced to the command of No. 21 Motor Ambulance Convoy. He relinquished his commission in 1919 'on account of ill-health contracted on active service.'

In later life Shephard resided at Glovers Farm, Charlwood. His son, Lieutenant Philip Le Roy Shephard, served with the Grenadier Guards during the Second World War and was killed in action in North Africa, 27 April 1943. Captain Shephard died in December 1967.

Sold with copied service papers.



A Great War M.C. group of five awarded to Captain John MacGregor, Highland Light Infantry, late 16th London Regiment, Royal Highlanders and Yemen Infantry

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; 1914-15 Star (3137 Pte. J. McGregor. 16-Lond. R.) note spelling of surname; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Macgregor.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (Capt. J. Mac Gregor. M.C. H.L.I.) the last four mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (5) *£800-£1,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: 'T/Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders.'

John MacGregor served as a Private and later Corporal with the 16th London Regiment in France from 19 February 1915. His Medal Index Card notes that his 1914-15 Star 'J. McGregor'. He was commissioned into the Royal Highlanders on 22 August 1916, but was attached to the Highland Light Infantry in France and is believed to won his M.C. with that unit despite the award being gazetted to his parent regiment. He was placed on the Retired List on account of ill health caused by wounds, 5 May 1918 (*London Gazette* 4 May 1918 refers). His Medal Index Card also notes that he served as a Captain in the 1st Yemen Infantry, a locally recruited infantry unit that had been raised in the Aden Protectorate during 1917-18 for service in World War I, disbanded in 1925.

25 A Great War 'Western Front' D.F.C. attributed to Second Lieutenant J. Turner, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, on original investiture pin, in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, the silk lining of the inside of the case inscribed in pen 'J. Turner', *extremely fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919: '2nd Lt. (A./Lt.) John Turner (France).'

John Turner, a native of Hanley, Stoke, Staffordshire, was born on 2 July 1892, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant (on probation) in the Royal Flying Corps on 8 November 1917. Transferring to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918, he served with 21 Squadron during the Great War in France from 24 April 1918, and was invalided to England on 20 January 1919. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, he transferred to the Unemployed List in the rank of Lieutenant on 4 February 1919.

Sold with copied service records.



A Second World War Lancaster and Dakota pilot's D.F.C. group seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant G. T. Stone, 460 (R.A. A.F.) Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force, whose 2nd operational sortie was graced with his Station Commander - Group Captain Hughie Edwards, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C. - as the pilot to show him the ropes. Stone went on to fly in at least 31 operational sorties with the squadron prior to flying Dakotas with Transport Command

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, last three officially engraved 'G. T. Stone 418021', and later issues, with replacement Return from Active Service Badge, reverse numbered '131495', generally very fine or better (lot) £2,000-£2,600



Stone kneeling left

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 27 March 1945:

'Flying Officer Stone has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.'

George Thomas Stone was born in Albury, New South Wales, Australia in September 1920. He initially served as a Private with the 59th Battalion, 115th Infantry Brigade, Australian Militia prior to being discharged as 'Medically Unfit', 5 April 1940. Stone was employed as a Bank Clerk with the National Bank in Melbourne prior to joining the Royal Australian Air Force Reserve in October 1941. He was mobilised as a L.A.C. in April 1942, and carried out initial training including as a Sergeant (Pilot) at No. 6 E.F.T.S., Mallala, in March 1943.

Stone embarked at Brisbane for the UK under the Empire Air Training Scheme, 20 April 1943. After carrying out further training at Nos. 15 and 18 (P) A.F.U.'s, Stone was posted to No. 27 O.T.U., Lichfield in January 1944. Further postings included to No. 1667 C.U. and No. 1 Lancaster Finishing School, Hemswell, before being posted for operational flying with 460 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron (Lancasters) at Binbrook in June 1944. Whilst 'bedding in' with his new squadron he flew as 2nd Pilot on his first two operational sorties - the second being with the Station Commander as his pilot, one Group Captain Hughie Edwards, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C. The latter, despite his senior position, continued to participate on operational sorties and on this occasion flew with Stone to Les Hayons, 24 June 1944.

Stone flew in at least 31 operational sorties with the Squadron, June - November 1944, including: Rheims; Les Hayons; Sanderville; Gelsenkirchen; Courtrai; Coquereaux; Bois de Jardin; Stuttgart (2); Foret de Nieppe; Auchel; Douai; Brunswick; Volkel; Stettin (2); Russelheim; Kiel; Raimbert; Gilze-Rijen; Westkapelle; Saarbrücken; Emmerisn; Fort Frederik-Hendrik (2); Duisberg (2); Kattegat; Essen and Dusseldorf.

Stone had advanced to Flying Officer in June 1944, and having completed his tour he was posted to 238 Squadron (Dakotas), Transport Command at Merryfield in January 1945. Stone transferred to No. 1315 Flight (Dakotas) at Merryfield the following month. He was posted to No. 45 Group, Douval, Canada in March 1945, before returning to Australia when posted to No. 630 Group, Archerfield, Queensland the following month. Stone was posted on attachment with No. 1315 Flight to Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, 22 August 1945. He returned to Archerfield in September 1945. Stone advanced to Flight Lieutenant the following month, and was discharged in May 1946.

Sold with the following original documentation: Australian Military Forces, Citizen Forces, Certificate of Discharge, dated 4 April 1940; Royal Australian Air Force Officer's Certificate of Service; Letter of congratulation from on the occasion of recipient's award of the D.F.C. from Air Officer Commanding, R.A.A.F., dated 28 March 1945; Royal Australian Air Force Statement of Account, dated 7 May 1946; photographic image of recipient and his crew; correspondence between recipient and the Department of Defence (Air Force Officer) in 1992, regarding the later issued campaign medals; card box of issue for later issued medals, this *flattened*, with label 'Air Force Medals Section (Queanbeyan Annex), Department of Defence, Canberra ACT 2600'; a photocopy of recipient's R.A.A.F. Flying Log Book (29 September 1942 - 7 May 1946); and other copied research.

x 27



A Great War A.R.R.C. group of six awarded to Sister G. L. Hanley (née Shelley), Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Staff Reserve, late Princess Christian's Army Nursing Reserve

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister G. L. Shelley); King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister G. L. Shelley); British War and Victory Medals (Sister G. L. Hanley) *rank officially corrected on BWV, VM officially re-impressed*, mounted court-style as worn; together with the recipient's Q.A.I.M. N.S.R. cape badge, *generally very fine or better (6)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2014.

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 31 July 1919.

Grace Lilian Hanley (née Shelley) was embarked for South Africa as a Nursing Sister in Princess Christian's Army Nursing Reserve in June 1900, and served there until November 1902 (Queen's and King's Medals). Subsequently appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Staff Reserve in October 1914, she went out to France in June 1916 and was employed at No. 14 General Hospital until the year's end, when she returned to an appointment at the Military Hospital, Oswestry. She was still serving in the latter capacity at the time of her demobilisation in September 1919.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'November 1918' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Rifleman E. W. Bryant, 16th (County of London) Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment, for gallantry in a successful reconnaissance near Sebourg which enabled the enemy's flank to be turned and the attacking troops to get forward

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (554368 Pte. E. W. Bryant. 1/16 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (554368 Pte. E. W. Bryant. 16-Lond. R.) *heavily polished and worn, therefore fair to fine (3)* £700-£900

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

'554368 Rfn. E. W. Bryant, 1/16th Bn., Lond. R. (Marylebone).

For gallant and valuable service near Sebourg, on 5th November, 1918. He volunteered to proceed through a heavy barrage and ascertain the position in front. He obtained the information accurately, bringing back urgent messages, and led his company through the village, enabling the enemy's flank to be turned and the attacking troops to get forward.'

Ernest Walter Bryant hailed from Marylebone, London, and enlisted into the 16th Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment, on 13 February 1917, aged 18, a shop assistant by trade. He served in France from 15 January to 21 December, 1918, and was discharged on 25 June 1919.

Sold with an original 56th (London) Division gallantry card, dated '17-11-18' and named to '554368 Rgn. E. Bryant. London Regt (T.F.)', *torn almost in half*; together with copied research including gazette notices, War Diary extracts and enrolment papers.



A Second War 'Italy operations' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Acting Sergeant P. Kelly, King's Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (3768563 Cpl P Kelly Kings R) an official replacement stamped 'R'; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals; together with a King's Regiment badge, *extremely fine* £700-£900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 October 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'During the action of crossing the River Gari on 11-12 May 1944, this N.C.O. took over command of a Platoon when the Platoon Commander had been killed. He organised his platoon quickly and with determination under heavy enemy machine-gun and mortar fire. Throughout the following 36 hours his leadership was of the highest order and he was an inspiration to his men under conditions of great strain. During the action many casualties were sustained by his company and other sub-units nearby. They were lying in and around enemy minefields in very distressed conditions. Morale was becoming low, stretcher bearers had become casualties, communications with the river bank had broken down. It was at this stage of the battle that Sergeant Kelly, on his own initiative, volunteered to fetch medical aid. He crawled for four hundred yards to the river bank in broad daylight whilst under heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, and in full view of the enemy. He swam the river which was flowing very fast - eight knots - fully clothed, and returned to the wounded who received immediate attention from medical personnel he brought back, and evacuation of the casualties proceeded.

This action put new life into all troops, and their morale rose at once. This was illustrated by the manner in which they immediately fought back at the enemy and managed to hold on to the ground they had gained. After this Sergeant Kelly, although wet through and in a state of fatigue, rejoined his platoon and continued to fight back at the enemy with great determination and leadership.

There is no doubt that Sergeant Kelly's conduct throughout these two days of battle was of the highest order. His actions certainly affected the conduct of the battle and he was instrumental in saving the lives of at least 15 of his comrades. At no time did he "let up" on his duty which was carried out to the full, quite regardless of fatigue and his own personal safety.'

Peter Kelly was serving in the 2nd Battalion, The King's Regiment, at the time of the above related deeds.

Sold with a signed statement, dated 22 August 2006, confirming that the recipient's original Honours and Awards were lost in the River Mersey during a ferry crossing at Liverpool on Remembrance Day.

Sold by Order of the Family

30



An outstanding Second War George Medal awarded to Mr. Archibald Cook, an Engine Driver with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, for his gallantry during an enemy air raid near Duddeston, Birmingham, on 30 July 1942, when incendiary bombs set fire to his train which was carrying high explosives - although wounded by a splinter shell, he succeeded in uncoupling the carriages on fire before driving the rest of the train to safety, all the while 'fully aware of the danger from the explosives to which he was exposed'

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Archibald Cook) on original investiture pin; together with the recipient's silver pocket watch, on silver fob chain, *the Watch somewhat worn but in apparent working condition; the Medal toned and extremely fine*

£4,000-£5,000



(l-r): Henry Harrison, Archibald Cook, and George Simkiss

G.M. *London Gazette* 18 December 1942: Archibald Cook, Engine Driver, London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company (in a joint citation with George Herbert Simkiss, Fireman, London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company [also awarded the George Medal]; and Richard Edward Barrett, Kitchen Porter, Birmingham; George Carter, Warden, Civil Defence Wardens Service, Birmingham; William Eric Deakin, Machinist, Birmingham; and Henry Jacob Harrison, Length Ganger, London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company [all awarded the British Empire Medal])

'Incendiary bombs set fire to a train which was carrying high explosives. Driver Cook brought it to a standstill but could not extinguish the flames. He decided to isolate the burning van and, with the help of Simkiss, uncoupled it and drew the front portion of the train forward. It was then found that a second vehicle in the rear portion was on fire and Simkiss isolated this also.

Carter, Deakin and Barrett, although they were warned of the contents of the wagons and understood the danger, rendered every possible assistance to prevent the fire from spreading. It was eventually brought under control by the N.F.S., and it was then found that boxes of explosive would have to be unloaded. Carter and Deakin helped to pull open the door of one of the vans. As it opened, flames and smoke were emitted from the interior of the truck and Carter, Deakin and Barrett sustained burns to the face and eyes, and all three had to go to a first aid post.

Ganger Harrison entered another van and threw out boxes on to the line. Whilst so doing, one of these fell and pinned him down by the leg but, with help, he freed himself and continued to work until the van was emptied. The lines were blocked with heaped up boxes of explosive and Harrison, though wet through by water from the hoses and suffering from an injured leg and burnt hands, continued to work alone for thirteen hours to clear the lines and allow traffic to proceed.

All the men showed great courage and devotion to duty. Enemy aircraft were operating, a heavy anti-aircraft barrage was in progress at the time and the men were fully aware of the danger from the explosives to which they were exposed.'

The original Recommendation adds some additional information:

'At about 1.45am Thursday, 30th July 1942 an air raid took place while a freight train, with Driver Archibald Cook, Fireman George H. Simkiss and Guard James Reynolds onboard arrived in the goods yard with a load of TNT in 27 wagons and 23 other wagons. Proceeding from Bordesley Junction towards Lawley Street sidings on a journey from Gloucester to Crewe, and shortly after passing Coventry Road Bridge two wagons were struck by incendiary bombs. Fires were caused in these wagons, which were loaded with TNT in boxes of about 50lb per box. The fires were noticed by the driver on the signal at St Andrews signal box, being found to be against the train. The guard, obeying instructions left the train to inform the signal box at Bordesley Junction to inform trains arriving from that direction. The fireman informed the signal box at St Andrews for the same purpose in advising trains from the other direction. The driver, fireman and guard, assisted by the signalmen, then commenced to uncouple the blazing trucks from the main portion of the train.

Civil Defence Warden Carter arrived on the scene almost at once, also the youths W. A. Deakin and R. E. Barratt and although they were warned of the contents of the wagon and understood the danger they remained and rendered every possible assistance. They extinguished fires on the embankment which were caused by fragments thrown from the burning trucks. Carter climbed on to the trucks and did all possible until the arrival of the firemen. It was decided to endeavour to save some of the contents and the seal of one of the vans was broken. Carter and Deakin helped to pull open the door. As it opened, flames and smoke were emitted from the interior of the trucks and Carter sustained burns to the face and eyes. Deakin and Barratt also sustained slight burns to the eyes and all three required treatment at a first aid post. All present helped in removing boxes of burning TNT from the vans.

The works fire service from the New Hudson Works, Garrison Lane arrived and did all they could to hold the fires in check until the arrival of the regular National Fire Service units under D. O. Peters, Bordesley Green and Section Leader Gregory, Station 2.Y.

All the members of the services assisted in removing boxes of burning TNT from the vans on the fire being sufficiently controlled to enable damping down to take place. During this time the air raid continued and there was heavy anti-aircraft barrage.' (*Heroes of the Birmingham Air Raids*, by Michael Minton refers).

Heroes of Road and Rail, By George C Curnock, gives further details:

'Driver Archibald Cook, with a train-load of munitions behind him, 600 tons of high explosives packed in 50 freight vans, was making all the speed he could to reach an ordnance depot during the night, when he found the signal outside a large town against him. Already he had watched the fall of incendiaries and the bursting of AA shells.

George Simkiss, his fireman, climbed down from the footplate and was halfway to the signal box to find out why the train had been stopped, when Cook called him back.

"The so-and-so's have fired the train" bellowed the driver. One van was already alight. Both men did their best to put out the fire. It was too much for them. They did the next best thing. Uncoupling this van, Cook sent Simkiss to look for help, and then pulled the front part of the train clear of it with all the steam he could crowd on.

"Then I ran back" he says. "The blighters had got us again. Simkiss uncoupled once more, and I pulled another section to safety." All this time the raiders were busy overhead and Cook had already had an ankle injured by a shell splinter while running up and down the track.

While this was going on and one van already bursting with small explosions, Ganger Henry Harrison arrived with three Home Defence workers, two only 17 years old. Cook's advice to the youths was: "Clear out. This is our job. There's enough here to blow you as high as a plane"

The three young defenders stayed and helped to open a burning van. Flames burned their faces. Ganger Harrison told them to "get to hell out of here", but, as Cook later stated "he might as well have asked Jerry to stop slinging down bombs. They carried on as calmly as if they were cleaning the kitchen table". So he left them to help the National Fire Service, now at the scene of action, and turned to the task of heaving heavy boxes of explosive out of another wagon on the line, and then to clearing the line after the danger was passed, despite burned hands and soaked clothes.'

Archibald Cook was born in Duddeston, Aston, Birmingham, on 19 January 1905 and was employed as an Engine Driver by the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway Company. Awarded the George Cross, he was invested with his medal by H.M. King George VI at Buckingham Palace on 16 March 1943.

Sold with a large quantity of original documents and letters, including Central Chancery letter regarding the Investiture; London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company letter of congratulations; National Registration Identity Card; various pension letters; the recipient's Birth and Marriage Certificates; a copy of *Heroes of the Birmingham Air Raids*, by Michael Minton, which features a photograph of the recipient; various newspaper cuttings and other ephemera.



A fine Great War submariner's D.S.M. group of four awarded to Acting Leading Stoker H. Heath, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services in *H.5's* spectacular destruction of the *U-51* off the Weser in July 1916; sadly, he was still serving in *H.5* at the time of her loss in Caernarfon Bay in March 1918 when, mistaken for a U-boat, she was rammed and sunk by the *S.S. Rutherglen*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K.946. H. Heath, Act. Lg. Sto. H.M. Sub. 14. July. 1916.); 1914-15 Star (K.946, H. Heath, Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.946 H. Heath. L. Sto. R.N.) the B.W.M. officially re-impressed, together with Memorial Plaque (Herbert Heath) in its card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £1,800-£2,200



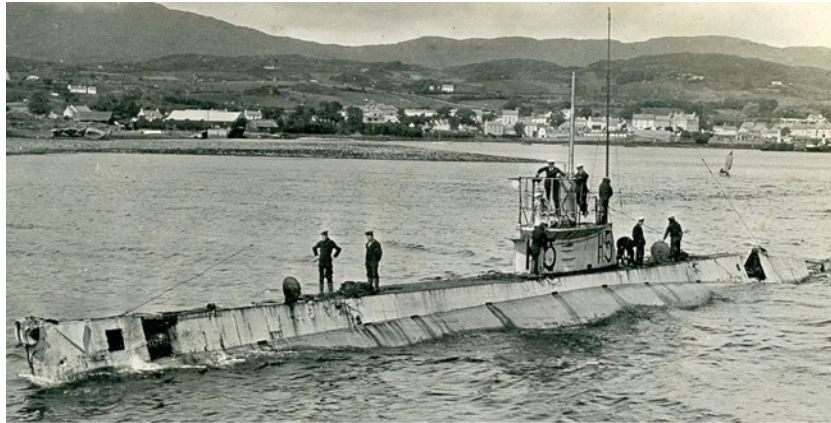
H.5 flies the 'Jolly Roger' on her return to Yarmouth after sinking the *U-51*, the first such occasion to be captured on film

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 September 1916

Herbert Heath was born in Poplar, London on 13 February 1889 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1908. By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, and having volunteered for submarines, he was serving as a Stoker 1st Class in *C.4*, and he remained likewise employed until April 1915, when he came ashore to *Dolphin*.

In October 1915, Heath returned to sea with an appointment in *H.5*, under Lieutenant C. H. Varley, R.N., then operating in the 8th Submarine Flotilla out of Yarmouth. And he was quickly called to action stations in April 1916, when Admiral Scheer mounted another of his raids against the east coast, on this occasion his battle cruisers bombarding Yarmouth and Lowestoft. But for *H.5's* intervention, they may have been more costly attacks, because on spotting her periscope as she closed them, the enemy chose to beat a hasty retreat.

But it was for *H.5's* subsequent and spectacular attack on the *U-51* in July 1916 that Heath was awarded his D.S.M. Varley had been ordered to patrol off Terschelling - an area 'not worth a damn' in his forthright opinion - and, so, disregarding his orders, he took *G.5* off to more promising hunting grounds, his first port of call being Borkum. As it happened, Borkum was also bereft of potential targets, but, in the evening of the 13th, he sighted a flotilla of enemy destroyers. Varley dived to attack but his prey was running at speed and his torpedoes missed. Moreover, *H.5's* periscope was causing problems, so much so that it took three ratings to turn it for routine sweeps.



Painfully aware of the implication of his avoidance of patrol orders and his empty 'bag', Varley chose not to turn back and, on the morning of the 14th, his perseverance was rewarded. Edwin Gray's *Underwater War* takes up the story:

'*U-51* was sighted as she left her base for an Atlantic patrol and *H.5* stalked her carefully. Finally Varley closed the range to 600 yards and his torpedo blew the enemy submarine out of the water in a spectacular explosion. Anxious to obtain some evidence of his success the young Lieutenant came to the surface to pick up prisoners but German patrols which had rushed to the spot at high speed opened fire and forced him to dive.

The shallow waters of the Bight nearly became *H.5's* grave and, before long, the submarine was rocking under the continual detonation of depth-charges. The Germans also used a wire-sweep which the crew heard scrape along the entire length of the hull but somehow survived and Varley finally headed for home - more than a little apprehensive of his reception.

Despite his success against the *U-51* Varley got a rocket from his flotilla captain who, at the time, was seriously considering the possibility of having the young Lieutenant court-martialled. Varley, himself, was unrepentant and made only a half-hearted apology in his patrol report: 'I very much regret to report my slight transgression from orders ...'

Fortunately the flotilla captain knew the strains and frustrations which his commanders had to endure and in his report to the Admiralty he showed that he, too, was on Varley's side. 'Lieutenant Varley is a very able and gallant submarine officer,' he wrote, 'and although there is no possible excuse for disregarding his orders ... it is submitted that his skilful and successful attack on an enemy submarine may be taken into consideration ... [and] be considered in mitigation of the offence.'

Varley remained in the Admiralty dog-house for a year until he had, 'in Their Lordships' view, done sufficient penance. Then in belated recognition of his gallantry he was awarded the D.S.O.'

H.5's triumphant return to Yarmouth was notable for it being the first occasion a British submarine had been captured flying the 'Jolly Roger' on camera.

Tragically, however - and command having devolved to Lieutenant A. W. Forbes, D.S.O., R.N. - *H.5* was lost with all hands on 2 March 1918. News of that loss was first reported in a message received by Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayley, Admiral Commanding Western Approaches. Ironically, the message was sent by an ex-submariner V.C., Captain Martin Nasmith, of the S.S. *Rutherglen*:

'S.S. *Rutherglen* has rammed a submarine at 20.30 hours on the 2 March within position Lat. 53 4' N, Long. 4 40' W. The submarine was crossing bow at considerable speed. After collision cries were heard and men seen in the water, also there was a strong smell of petrol vapour. Forepeak of *Rutherglen* is flooded.'

On 28 July 1919, the British Prize Court awarded the crew of *H.5* a £175 bounty for the sinking of *U-51*.

Heath has no known grave and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.



The crew of H.5 – Heath seated, second from right



A Great War submariner's D.S.M. group of five awarded to Stoker Petty Officer W. E. Holloway, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his deeds in the *E-42* in April 1918, when she attacked and damaged the German battle cruiser *Moltke* during the last sortie made by the German High Seas Fleet into the North Sea

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (308926 W. E. Holloway, Sto. P.O. "E.42" North. Sea. 25 April 1918.); 1914-15 Star (308926 W. E. Holloway, L. Sto., R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (308926 W. E. Holloway. S.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (308926 W. E. Holloway, S.P.O. H.M.S. Inconstant.), together with silver anchor commissioning brooch (hallmarked Birmingham 1916) with scroll inscribed 'H.M. Sub E42', *generally very fine (6)* £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 April 1919

The original recommendation states: 'Admiralty 22 February/19. H.M. Submarine *E-42*. North Sea. 25 April 1918. Torpedoing of the German battle cruiser S.M.S. *Moltke* at 19.37 hours.'

William Edward Holloway was born in Camberwell, London on 12 May 1887, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in September 1905, an engine driver by trade.

Having volunteered for submarines just before the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined the *E-42* under Lieutenant C. H. Allen, R.N., in June 1916, and remained likewise employed until September 1919.

When, in April 1918, the German High Seas Fleet ventured out into the North Sea for a final time, Admiral Sir William 'Blinker' Hall and his boffins in Room 40 at the Admiralty intercepted assorted enemy signals, among them one sent by the S.M.S. *Moltke*. The game was quickly afoot to take advantage of such intelligence and, in the late afternoon of the 25th, *E-42* located the enemy battle cruiser's formation. Closing to 2,000 yards, Lieutenant Allen fired a spread of four torpedoes, one of which found its mark, abreast *Moltke's* port engine room. The resultant explosion led to 1,700 tons of water flooding in, but Herculean work on the part of her engineering staff maintained steaming power and the battle cruiser eventually limped into port. *E-42* was pursued for her troubles, but also made it back to port.

Holloway, who was awarded the D.S.M., remained in the Senior Service after the war, and received the L.S. and G.C. Medal in October 1920, prior to being pensioned ashore in September 1927.

He was recalled, however, aged 52, on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, his service record noting that he was located at the R.N.H. Chatham between May and September 1940. He was finally released 'Class A' in August 1945, direct from employment at *Minos*, the Lowestoft base.



An unusual Great War lifesaving D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Stoker Petty Officer S. W. Shillabeer, Royal Navy, an active witness to the costly loss of the auxiliary cruiser *Otranto* off Islay in October 1918

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (307666. S. W. Shillabeer, Sto. P.O. "Mounsey" North Channel, 6 Oct. 1918.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (307666 S. W. Shillabeer, Lg. Sto. H.M.S. Fox.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (307666 S. W. Shillabeer, Lg. Sto. H.M.S. Fox.); 1914-15 Star (307666 S. W. Shillabeer. S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (307666 S. W. Shillabeer. S.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (307666. S. W. Shillabeer, S.P.O., H.M.S. Columbine) *the earlier awards with contact wear and polished, good fine, the remainder generally very fine (7)* £1,200-£1,600



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 March 1919

The original recommendation, for the rescue of personnel from H.M.S. *Otranto*, states: 'I would like to bring to your notice the names of the following officers and men, all of whom showed the greatest coolness and entire disregard as to their personal safety, especially the men in the engine room and stokehold.'

Sidney William Shillabeer was born in Devon on 8 May 1882, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in September 1904. Advanced to Stoker in November 1905 and to Leading Stoker in March 1908, he joined H.M.S. *Fox* in the following June, seeing service in the Persian Gulf and off Somaliland prior to leaving her in July 1910: earlier that year he received an allocation of prize money 'for the capture of two Dhows by *Fox* in March 1909,' A Stoker Petty Officer by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Shillabeer was borne on the books of *Vivid* until joining the destroyer H.M.S. *Opossum* in August 1917, from which he removed to the *Mounsey* in April 1918.

Loss of H.M.S. *Otranto*

On the 6 October 1918, the auxiliary cruiser *Otranto*, bound from New York to Glasgow, with a crew of 360 men and some 660 American troops, collided with the P. & O. liner *Kashmir* off the North Coast of Islay. Both ships had acted as column leaders in Convoy HX50 and arrived in the North Channel in the midst of a violent gale and poor visibility. When land was sighted, the Officer of the Watch aboard the *Kashmir* correctly identified it as Islay, but his counterpart in the *Otranto* mistook the ground for that of Inishtrahull. In consequence, both ships turned towards each other and at 8.45 a.m. the *Kashmir* struck the *Otranto* with a fatal blow amidships on her port side.

As the damaged vessels drifted apart, water poured into *Otranto's* holed side, and she drifted towards the rocky coast of Islay. First to answer the stricken vessel's S.O.S. calls was the torpedo boat destroyer *Mounsey*, commanded by Lieutenant F. W. Craven and crewed by such men as Stoker Petty Officer Shillabeer, shortly to be a D.S.M. The *Mounsey* reached the stricken liner at around 10 a.m. and, dwarfed by her rearing and plunging 12,000-ton frame, very gallantly closed her to take off survivors.

On no less than four occasions the plucky little destroyer crashed against the liner's side, each time hundreds of American servicemen jumping from the latter's decks in an effort to reach those of the destroyer. In what must have been horrific circumstances, many of them met their death between the pitching sides of the two vessels, while others sustained serious injuries on hitting the *Mounsey's* deck. At length, however, with her decks perilously overlaid, the *Mounsey* set sail for Belfast with an astonishing 596 survivors. Tragically, at least another 400 souls remained trapped aboard the *Otranto*, and when she hit the bottom less than half a mile from shore, near Machir Bay, Captain Davidson gave the order to abandon ship: only 16 of these men ever reached land; *Argyll Shipwrecks*, P. Moir and I. Crawford, refers.

Remaining a regular after the war, Shillabeer was pensioned in September 1926. Subsequently recommended for the Royal Fleet Reserve, he finally hung up his sea boots in May 1933.

Sold with his original parchment Certificate of Service and three portrait photographs.



A rare Great War river gunboat D.S.M. group of four awarded to Stoker Douglas Lacey, Royal Naval Reserve, for services in the Shatt-el-Arab, 3rd to 9th December 1914

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (2903T, D. Lacey, Sto. R.N.R., H.M.S. Espiegle); 1914-15 Star (2903/T. D. Lacey. L.Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (2903/T. D. Lacey. L.Sto. R.N.) these last three all later issues, together with a second D.S.M., also a later replacement issue and so marked, mounted for display, *the first with some edge bruises, very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (5)* £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1915:

'For services in the Shatt-el-Arab, 3rd to 9th December, 1914.'

The recommendations states: 'Among several projectiles that had hit the *Miner*, one had penetrated the water line between starboard coal bunker and the engine room, bursting inside, and wounding Stoker Petty Officer A. Jones, R.N. and Stoker D. Lacey, R.N.R. Water was pouring in through the hole, and the water nearly up to the furnace doors, but Jones, although severely wounded in the head, stuck to his post, and assisted by Lacey, who was also wounded, undoubtedly saved the ship from sinking in deep water, and in range of the enemy's guns (ADM 137/204/65 refers). Jones was afterwards awarded the C.G.M. and Lacey the D.S.M.'

On 3 December 1914, Lieutenant-Commander W. Nunn, S.N.O. Tigris River Flotilla, led his small warships up the Shatt-el-Arab to lend support to the 17th Brigade's attack on the vital position at Kurna, which lies at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. On 4 December, the warships came under heavy Turkish artillery fire and several vessels were damaged. Stoker Lacey was attached to the small armed launch *Miner*, his parent ship, H.M.S. *Espiegle*, also being in this action. The *Miner* was holed below the waterline by a large calibre shell, and but for the devotion to duty shown by Lacey in staying at his post in a flooded engine room, the launch would not have made it safely to shore, where she was successfully beached.



An outstanding Second War Submariner's D.S.M. and Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer Ronald Pain, for services aboard H.M. Submarines *Sturgeon*, *Trusty* and *Trump*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (J.115048 R. Pain, P.O. R.N.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.115048 R. Pain. P.O. H.M.S. *Trusty*.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine* *£3,000-£4,000*



C.P.O. Pain 3rd from left

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 November 1940:

'For good services in H.M. Submarines in recent successful patrols and operations against the enemy.'

The original recommendation states: 'For outstanding service in H.M. Submarine *Sturgeon* during a most successful and enterprising patrol in enemy waters between 27th August and 13th September, 1940, during which she sank a 10,000 ton escorted enemy transport carrying troops and attacked a large enemy submarine, the result of which was probably successful. Petty Officer Pain showed marked devotion to duty and leadership and maintained his department in a high state of efficiency.'

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

'For gallantry, skill and outstanding devotion to duty whilst serving in H.M. Submarines... *Trump*... in numerous successful patrols in trying climatic conditions in the Pacific, frequently carried out in shallow and difficult waters and in the presence of strong opposition.'

The original recommendation states: 'For service in H.M. Submarine *Trump* during many war patrols. Chief Petty Officer Pain had been the Torpedo Gunner's Mate in H.M.S. *Trump* since she was first commissioned. He is recognised in the Depot Ship as perhaps one of the finest T.I.s in the Submarine branch, and has maintained the torpedo armament in H.M.S. *Trump* at the highest efficiency which resulted in success in action. Perseverance, loyalty, high morale and happiest only when he is working - I can give this man nothing but praise. Chief Petty Officer Pain has done 35 War Patrols.'

The recommendation further states: 'H.M.S. *Trump* in her short period of service in Eastern waters has inflicted considerable damage on the enemy. Targets were scarce and could only be found by penetrating shallow and dangerous waters. In the final phase of the submarine war H.M. Submarines reached a peak of aggressiveness never surpassed and H.M.S. *Trump* was among the most aggressive.'

Ronald Pain was born at Canning Town, London, on 3 December 1909, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 September 1925. He served aboard many ships, including the battleships *Barham*, *Nelson* and *Revenge*, before joining the Submarine branch on 29 August 1936. He joined the S-class submarine *Shark* in July 1937 and transferred to her sister boat *Snapper* in September 1938. He was still serving in *Snapper* when war broke out but left her at the end of October 1939. He joined *Sturgeon* in February 1940 and took part in her successful War Patrol off the Kattegat area of the Swedish coast, for which he won his first Distinguished Service Medal.

Pain joined the newly commissioned T-class submarine *Trusty* in April 1941, and took part in a large number of War Patrols in her during the next three years. She sank a 5,000 ton Italian supply ship on 25 October 1941, and in the following 12 months from February 1942 she sank six Japanese ships with a total tonnage of more than 30,000 tons. In the period July 1941 to June 1943, *Trusty* covered 80,000 miles and crossed the equator eight times. Her longest patrol lasted 54 days and covered 10,000 miles. Despite this impressive record, *Trusty* was rewarded with only two D.S.M.'s and two mentions, all of which were New Year's Honours.

Having left *Trusty* on 17 April 1944, Petty Officer Pain joined the newly commissioned *Trump*, as Torpedo Gunner's Mate, on the following day. *Trump* was despatched to the Far East with orders to 'wage unrestricted submarine warfare against the enemy in order to destroy his shipping and to deny him use of vital shipping lanes.' Her second War Patrol (13 March to 13 April 1945) was relatively uneventful, but her third War Patrol (4 May to 17 June) was packed with incident and success in the East Java Sea. Her fourth and final patrol, in co-operation with H.M.S./M. *Tiptoe*, was even more successful with Merchant ships of 6,500 and 4,000 tons sunk by *Trump* and *Tiptoe* respectively, as well as another three smaller vessels sunk and one damaged.

Chief Petty Officer Pain left *Trump* on 13 October 1945, and finally left the Navy in December 1949. He had received his L.S. & G.C. medal in March 1943 and was rewarded with a Bar to his D.S.M. in November 1945, one of approximately 153 bars awarded during the Second War.

Sold with his original Certificate of Service (confirming all medals and entitlement to Pacific clasp), four photographs, various letters, and a silvered shield, approx 15cm x 13cm, inscribed 'H.M. S/M. Trusty, July 1941-June 1943', listing one Italian and six Japanese vessels destroyed between October 1941 and February 1943 (totalling 32,500 tons), and details of longest patrol and other relevant facts including 'Mileage covered 80,000 - 8 times across the Equator'; together lengthy and detailed copied Patrol Reports and recommendations for both awards.



An early Second World War Channel convoy D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Leading Seaman T. J. G. Beaumont, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (SSX.22081 T. J. G. Beaumont. A.B. R.N.), impressed naming; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (SSX.22081 T. J. G. Beaumont. Ord. Smn., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/JX. 801134 T. J. G. Beaumont D.S.M. L.S. R.N.); U.N. Korea, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (8)
 £800-£1,200

Provenance: Spink, December 1997.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940:
 'For bravery in the defence of a Channel convoy.'

Thomas John Graham Beaumont was serving in the destroyer H.M.S. *Atherstone* at the time of the above incident. As leading convoy escort to CW. 11, she left Southend in the afternoon of 11 September 1940, but in the early evening she was subjected to a devastating Stuka dive-bomber attack. Unable to manoeuvre outside the narrow constraints of a navigable channel, *Atherstone* had to rely solely on her A.A. fire, but the Stukas swept down in two groups from different directions, limiting the potential for her gunners: within moments no fewer than 27 bombs had straddled her.

Stories of 'near squeaks' quickly emerged. The First Lieutenant on the pom-pom deck had to duck to avoid being hit by one bomb, and the Gunnery Control Officer saw another pass by him from three feet. At the final count it was apparent that the *Atherstone* had sustained three direct hits and numerous near misses, the former causing six fatalities and serious damage in the boiler rooms, thereby preventing her moving under her own steam. Despite the *Atherstone* being left a veritable sitting duck, the Luftwaffe instead turned their attention to the merchantmen, one 'gallant old Anson' of Coastal Command eventually responding to the *Atherstone's* request for air cover, while she was towed by an anti-submarine tug into Chatham.

In his subsequent report, the C.O., Commander Hugh Browning, R.N., praised the work of his ship's Fire and Repair Party, very probably Thomas Beaumont's domain. Two other men were awarded the D.S.M. and an Acting Stoker Petty Officer the C.G.M. Beaumont received his D.S.M. at an investiture held in March 1941.



A fine Second War Coastal Forces D.S.M. group of four awarded to Acting Leading Stoker R. W. Muir, Royal Navy, who sustained severe wounds when his Steam Gun Boat (S.G.B.) was sunk in a fire fight in the Baie de la Seine in June 1942

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A./Ldg. Sto. R. W. Muir D/KX. 92804) officially engraved naming: 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Spink, April 1999.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 September 1945:

'For courage and skill in H.M. S.G.B. No. 7 in a daring attack on a heavily screened enemy merchant vessel carried out on the night of 18-19 June 1942, in company with H.M.S. *Albrighton* and H.M. S.G.B. No. 8.'

The original recommendation states: 'Acting Leading Stoker Muir was in charge of the Boiler Room during the action, replied calmly to all my questions when I went down to see the extent of the damage and carried out his duties until the end. He never mentioned the fact that he had from the beginning of the action a severe wound in his stomach, a fact I only learnt later when I was told he had been sent to a German hospital, where he stayed for many weeks.'

Robert Watt Muir was born in Cape Town, South Africa and joined the Royal Navy in December 1937.

One of three crew members from H.M. Steam Gun Boat No. 7 to receive the D.S.M. for this action in the Baie De La Seine, his C.O., Lieutenant R. L. Barnet, being mentioned in despatches but as a French national his award was never gazetted. In his official post-war report describing the loss of S.G.B. No. 7, Barnet describes how he carried out a successful torpedo strike on an enemy merchantman - 'which sank the following morning' - prior to setting course for home waters:

'On the way back S.G.B. No. 7 met two German escort vessels with whom a hot engagement took place at very close range. In the course of this engagement one of the escort vessels was hit repeatedly by S.G.B. No. 7's after gun and left in a sinking condition. The second German escort vessel was seen to be damaged but escaped and unfortunately managed to damage so heavily S.G.B. No. 7's boiler that further steaming was then impossible. When dawn broke and no further hope of being rescued by our own forces could be entertained, I ordered the ship to be scuttled as German ships were approaching to make an attempt at boarding. By that time none of our weapons were in working condition. The crew was ordered to abandon ship and was shortly after rescued and taken prisoner by German R-boats' (*TNA ADM1/30420* refers).

Muir was admitted to hospital in Cherbourg and thence, in July 1942, to Stalag 133 at Rennes, where he was interrogated by six German officers with rapid-fire questions; his P.O.W. debrief further reveals that he was subsequently held in solitary confinement in Wilhelmshaven, where he was again interrogated. Finally, in September 1942, he was transferred to Marlag und Milag Nord at Westmertimke (Tarnstedt), from which he was liberated by the Allies in April 1945.

The Steam Gun Boats

Built as an experiment to maximise fire-power in the violent encounters that became Coastal Forces' brief, Steam Gun Boats quickly won fame for pressing home the attack whatever the odds, Lieutenant Barnet's and Muir's encounter on the night of 18-19 June 1942 being a case in point. Just seven S.G.B.s were completed, between February and July 1942, further production being halted in favour of freeing up the slipways for destroyers.

The boats were heavily armed much respected by enemy E- and R-boats: by 1944, S.G.B.s boasted a 6-pounder, power-mounted gun forward, a 3-inch hand operated gun aft, four sets of 20mm. twin-Oerlikon guns (either side of the bridge and aft), six sets of twin-Vickers .303 machine-guns (pairs on the bridge, below the bridge and by the torpedo tubes), two 21-inch torpedoes, and four depth-charges for good measure – and were still capable of a maximum speed of 30 knots.

As Leonard Reynolds concludes in his *Dog Boats at War*, S.G.B.s were involved in numerous actions that indicated 'an enormous amount of gallantry and of attacks pressed home whatever the odds.' Casualties in the Flotilla were indeed high, as were the number of decorations awarded to the 30-strong crews.

The Flotilla's first C.O. was Lieutenant-Commander Peter Scott, M.B.E., D.S.C., son of the famous Antarctic explorer, who was instrumental in getting Admiralty approval for the boats to be named rather than numbered. S.G.B. No. 7, however, did not survive long enough to receive the accolade, and her loss led to additional armour plating being installed in the boats to protect their boilers.

Sold with related King's 'Loyal Service' Badge and campaign award forwarding slip, together with copied research including Admiralty reports referred to above.



A good Second War Light Coastal Forces D.S.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman John Gillespie, Royal Navy, H.M. Motor Torpedo Boat 482 for gallantry while engaged in a successful action against enemy E-boats off the Belgian Coast and 'materially assisting in the destruction of two E-boats'

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. J. Gillespie. D/SSX. 22671) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal, mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1999.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 June 1945:

'For gallantry, determination and skill shown whilst serving in H.M.S. *Rutherford* and light coastal forces in successfully intercepting an attack on a convoy by E-boats in severe weather conditions.'

The following recommendation is taken from the official action report submitted by Lieutenant J. D. Dixon, D.S.C., commanding M.T.B. 482: 'Able Seaman John Gillespie, H.M.S. *Beehive* (M.T.M. 482) This rating is gunlayer of the twin Oerlikon and in his first action in Coastal Forces on the night of 7/8th April, 1945, manned his guns with outstanding courage and coolness. In very bad weather and in the face of heavy enemy fire, he maintained a steady and accurate fire upon the enemy inflicting much damage and materially assisting in the destruction of two E-boats.'

Later in his report, Lieutenant Dixon states: 'Only one hit was sustained by the unit - an armour piercing shell of 20 mm calibre lodged in the upper section of the pedestal of the twin Oerlikon of M.T.B. 482, but not causing serious damage.'

John Dudley Dixon was one of the more outstanding Coastal Forces officers operating in the English Channel and Atlantic waters. The following extract is taken from *The Battle of the Narrow Seas* by Lieutenant Commander Peter Scott: 'On the following night, April 7th, 1945, in spite of a strong wind which made gunnery difficult, Lt Dixon in a very brilliant action, sank two E-boats by gunfire, his own force suffered no damage whatever. The Germans claimed that the first of their boats was stopped by the gunfire and the second ran into it from astern. However that may be, the efforts of Dixon's unit cost the enemy two E-boats, and won him his third D.S.C.'

Sold with copied research and original Admiralty letter dated 26 June 1945, advising of award of 'Distinguished Service Medal for courage, skill and devotion to duty on Motor Torpedo Boat 482 while engaged in a successful action against enemy E-boats off the Belgian Coast.'



A Second War D.S.M. awarded to Regulating Petty Officer H. A. Gibney, H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, for gallantry during an attack by enemy aircraft whilst en-route to Malta in February 1942

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (MX.54671 H. A. Gibney, R.P.O.) impressed naming officially corrected in part, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£800-£1,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1999.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 June 1942:

'For bravery and resource when their ship was attacked by enemy aircraft.'

In February 1942, the cruiser *Cleopatra*, in company with the destroyer *Fortune*, came under repeated attacks from JU88 dive-bombers whilst en-route from Gibraltar to Malta. In the second wave of the attack, *Cleopatra* was hit by two bombs. One bomb exploded in the air on the port side, causing considerable damage and killing the Captain's Secretary on the Compass Platform.

The second struck the water on the port quarter and splinters did considerable damage, killing and seriously wounding men at the port Pom Pom and Oerlikon, and one officer passenger in the Captain's Day Cabin. They also damaged the Port tubes, one torpedo, P2 Searchlight, and set fire to two of the five cased warheads being carried for passage in the port waist.

By the outstanding efforts and disregard for danger of:

S/Lt. C. J. Cunningham (awarded DSC)

Mr. E. A. Durnford, Commissioned Gunner (awarded DSC)

C.P.O. S. Galley (awarded DSM)

R.P.O. H. A. Gibney (awarded DSM)

Leading Seaman J. Craig (awarded DSM)

one of the cased warheads was thrown overboard and the fire in the second extinguished. The heads had been pierced and the T.N.T. was well alight.'

The fire under control, the ship proceeded towards entrance to swept channel to catch up *Fortune* and lead her in. However, about ten minutes later, *Cleopatra* was under attack again and hit by a 500-lb bomb which entered the fore-castle starboard, passed through the Capstan engine flat, pierced a bulkhead and went into the fore lower Seaman's messdeck, and finally out of the ship abaft the Asdic compartment on the port side. Despite flooding, the considerable damage was effectively shored up by the Damage Control Party and both ships made it safely to port at Malta two hours later. The following month, 20-26 March, *Cleopatra* took part in the Second Battle of Sirte and was again damaged by an enemy bomb whilst escorting the supply convoy MW.10 to Malta.

Sold with a copy of the official action report.



A Second War D.S.M. awarded to Chief Stoker J. E. Martin, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry in the destroyer H.M.S. *Lively* in the 2nd battle of the Sirte

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (KX. 86830 J. E. Martin. Ch. Sto.) impressed naming, together with M.I.D. oak leaf, *extremely fine* £700-£900

Provenance: Spink, November 1998.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 September 1942:

'For gallantry, skill and seamanship in a brilliant action against strong enemy forces, which were driven off and severely damaged. This action resulted in the safe passage to Malta of an important Convoy.'

The original recommendation states: 'Chief Stoker Martin was instrumental in extinguishing the fire in the top of the funnel. When the ship was holed forward by a splinter from a 15-inch shell, Martin acted with great promptness in shoring up bulkheads and hatches. He was tireless in organising the necessary pumping to keep the flooding under control and his example of cheerfulness, energy and coolness was most inspiring to the men working with him. He carried out all the above in addition to his normal duties of supervising the fuel and boiler-water situation.'

Joseph Edward Martin likely joined the destroyer H.M.S. *Lively* on the eve of her tour of operations in the Mediterranean in September 1941.

Lively first came to prominence for her part in a brilliant victory achieved by Force 'K' on 8 November 1941, when - assisted by 'Ultra' radar - the cruisers *Aurora* and *Penelope*, in company with the *Lively* and *Lance*, manoeuvred into a favourable position to engage an Italian convoy. By dawn, Force 'K' had sunk all seven enemy transports and one of their destroyers, the *Fulmine*. It was for this spectacular night action that Martin was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 February 1942, refers).

Just over two weeks later, *Lively* was back in action, participating in the destruction of two enemy supply ships, a result largely made possible by the cunning of her Petty Officer Telegraphist, James Griffin, who was able to note, to the amusement of his shipmates, the call signs of two enemy shore bases and a prowling aircraft. He then took a hand in the enemy's W/T. organisation and, making use of their call signs, controlled the traffic, following the enemy procedure carefully. The enemy apparently accepted this state of affairs and order was resumed out of a chaos of wireless chatter by *Lively* controlling the transmitting stations to silence, which was preserved for half an hour. A later attempt by the Italians to renew wireless activity was met with an angry interjection by Griffin, who, clearly warming to his new-found task as Acting Enemy Wireless Controller, was pleased to find the Italians quickly obeyed. Griffin was awarded the D.S.M., a distinction shortly to be shared by Martin.

Undoubtedly *Lively's* finest moment occurred in the 2nd battle of the Sirte, fought between a Malta convoy escort under Admiral Sir Philip Vian, and a far superior Italian force. On 22 March 1942, in a game of cat and mouse, Vian succeeded in protecting his merchantmen from the serious threat posed by the Italian battleship *Littorio*, and it was his destroyers that led the way:

'By this time the sea had risen appreciably and the *Sikh*, *Lively* and *Hero*, as they closed to engage the enemy, were rolling and pitching violently and their decks were swept with solid water as the waves broke over them. They attacked their overwhelming adversary with guns and torpedoes - three destroyers pitted against a battleship, three cruisers, and six destroyers - and at the same time extended the smoke-screen westward to cover the now threatened merchantmen ...' (*Victory at Sea*, by Lieutenant-Commander P. K. Kemp, refers).

It was at this stage, as the smoke-screen started to take effect, that the mighty *Littorio* barked back in anger, her 15-inch shells damaging a number of the R.N. escorts, Vian's *Cleopatra* and the plucky *Lively* among them. Rapidly responding to a fire in the top of *Lively's* funnel, Martin commenced a series of damage-control procedures that would result in his award of the D.S.M.

On the afternoon of 11 May 1942, while patrolling between Crete and Libya, she received at least two direct hits from enemy aircraft and turned over and sank in four minutes. Her Captain, Lieutenant-Commander W. F. E. Hussey, D.S.O., D.S.C., who had penned Martin's recommendation just over a month earlier, was among the 65 crew members who lost their lives. Thus ended *Lively's* impressive spate of activity on the Mediterranean station.

Martin survived that ordeal and received his D.S.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture held in March 1944.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Palestine operations' M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal H. V. Simmons, Warwickshire Yeomanry, for his gallantry during the brilliant charge of the Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry at Huj on 8 November 1917, during which he was wounded

Military Medal, G.V.R. (310294 L. Cpl. H. V. Simmons. War: Yeo: -T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1799 Pte. H. V. Simmons. Warwick. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1799 Cpl. H. V. Simmons. Warwick. Yeo.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1799 Pte. - A. Cpl.- H. V. Simmons. War. Yeo.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn in this order, *traces of adhesive to reverse of Star, good very fine and better* (6) £3,000-£4,000



M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918.

Henry Victor Simmons was born at King's Norton, Worcestershire, on 2 July 1893 and attested for the Warwickshire Yeomanry (Territorial Force), serving with them during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from 24 April 1915. Sometime attached to the Machine Gun Corps, he distinguished himself in the brilliant charge carried out by the Warwickshire Yeomanry and Worcestershire Yeomanry at Huj, Palestine, on 8 November 1917, during which he was wounded. Recommended for his gallantry during the charge by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray-Cheape, he was ultimately awarded the Military Medal.

The Charge at Huj

'The Worcesters led the way: Major M. C. Albright's 'A' Squadron of the Worcesters, followed by two troops of 'C' Squadron under Second-Lieutenant J. W. Edwards. Bringing up the rear was Captain R. Valintine's 'B' Squadron of the Warwicks, followed by two troops of 'C' Squadron.

As they advanced at a brisk trot from the south-west end of the ridge they could not see the hostile guns firing at the infantry of the 60th about 11,350 yards away. They then moved north-eastwards under (as they thought) the ridge's protection, in line of troop columns. When they were some 300 yards from the northern tip of the ridge, these hitherto unseen guns - a 75mm Austrian battery - came into sight about 1,000 yards almost due west. Between them and the cavalry it was noticed that the ground, though undulating, was perfectly open.

As the yeomen trotted on they raised clouds of dust. This alerted the Austrian gunners who swung round two of their guns and fired at the horsemen as they came on. Little harm was done for by now the yeomen were gathering speed and it was difficult for the gunners to pick up the range quickly enough. The squadrons halted for a brief moment near to the northern tip of the ridge, but they were instantly subjected to heavy fire from four mountain battery guns and some 200 riflemen, numbers of whom stood up to take aim. These were positioned on a slight ridge to the north-west, some 600 yards distant.

Albright, realizing that the attack on the main target to the left could not go ahead while these guns and infantrymen were in a position to enfilade it, formed his men in column of half squadrons and 'went,' according to Wiggin, 'straight on to attack this lot immediately he realized the position and without waiting for further orders either from me or from Lieutenant-Colonel Cheape.' To avoid the shock, some of the Turkish infantry fired wildly, others wavered, but the majority 'fled down the reverse slope with the victorious horsemen thundering at their heels.' Although many more Turks could have been put to the sword (considerable numbers were) and although the guns of a retreating 5.9 howitzer battery which they were protecting, as well as the mountain guns, were at 'A' Squadron's mercy, Wiggin instantly ordered Albright to break off the pursuit. This wise decision was occasioned by what he saw of the troubled position which Valintine's Warwicks and Edwards's Worcesters were in.

A few moments after Albright had launched his charge, Cheape had ordered Valintine, with Edwards's two troops slightly echeloned to the right, to lead them over the crest of the northern end of the boomerang ridge and to charge the Austrian 75mm guns in flank. Valintine, like Albright before him, formed his men into column of half-squadrons with swords at the 'engage' and the moment they cleared the crest the Austrian gunners opened fire on them with 'an absolute inferno of shells.'

Four machine guns behind them and about two companies of riflemen, all protecting the 75mm guns, also opened a fierce fire upon the galloping, shouting yeomen. The distance they had to cover was some 900 yards down a slope and up the other side, 'with the last 100-150 yards very steep indeed'. The Austrians depressed their muzzles to the maximum and set their fuses at zero so that the shells exploded almost as soon as they left the barrels. It was only a matter of moments before Albright, having rallied and reformed his men, joined in the charge in echelon from the right, sweeping down on the gunners' left flank. The Austrians stuck most heroically to their guns. Their final shot, indeed, 'passed through a horse that was almost at the gun's muzzle'. 'Few,' according to Lieutenant Alan-Williams, 'remained standing and, where they did, they were instantly sabred. Others, running away from the guns, threw themselves on the ground on being overtaken and thus saved themselves, for it was found almost impossible to sabre a man lying down at the pace we were travelling.'

Despite terribly high casualties, the yeomen, equally heroically, broke right through the battery, riding down the gunners, sabreing numbers of them, and then hurled themselves, by now perhaps only twenty in number, against the machine guns. These were taken a few seconds later by Albright's Worcesters as they swung to the right. Most of the Turkish foot soldiers, possibly 200 in number, when they saw this second charge bearing down on them, quickly broke and fled, a few stopping to take pot shots at the yeomen who managed to cut down quite a number. They probably thought that the troops opposed to them were far more numerous than they were. The fact that they were not ruled out any question of a pursuit, but at this moment the machine-gun sub-section which had followed the squadrons arrived on the scene and turned its two guns, as well as the four captured ones, on the fleeing Turkish riflemen, mowing down many of them. Some seventy were made prisoner.

While this formidable charge, lasting, from start to finish, according to one authority, about twenty minutes, was in progress, Cheape had led his two remaining troops of the Warwicks off to the right, where he intercepted the 5.9 howitzer battery. This he captured complete, as well as the abandoned camel-pack mountain-gun battery. At this moment Lieutenant-Colonel Williams returned from his mission to bring up the 4th Australian Brigade which failed to reach the scene of action in time to take up the pursuit. He found a horrible scene of carnage and in its midst the three remaining officers of his regiment arranging the defence of the captured ridge with the few unwounded men who remained. He was helped by the Warwicks' Second-in-Command who brought to the task the few men of his regiment who had been unhorsed or outpaced in the charge. The position was consolidated and the 60th Division, meeting little further opposition, was at once able to establish itself three miles north-west of Huj.

"Suddenly," noted the Worcesters' Medical Officer as he rode up to the battlefield, "the terrific din of shrieking and exploding shells ceased and we knew the end had come. A wonderful and terrible sight met our view.... The ground was strewn with horses and fallen yeomen, many of whom were lying close to, and some beyond, the batteries.... [The guns] were in various positions surrounded by Austrian and German gunners, many of whom were dead or wounded.... Our squadrons had not fired a shot and every single casualty we inflicted was caused by our sword-thrusts. Our Second-in-Command had fallen wounded under a gun and was on the point of being dispatched by a gunner with his saw-bayonet when a yeoman from the former's old squadron killed the Austrian

"We commenced to dress the wounded at once and found them scattered in all directions. Wounded Turks came crawling in and one could not help contrasting their clean wounds caused by our sword-thrusts with the ghastly wounds sustained by our men from shell fire and saw-bayonet. Part of a Turco-German Field Ambulance, which had been unable to escape, was found in a hollow behind the batteries, and their equipment was invaluable to us, as our dressings soon ran out and our Field Ambulance had not yet arrived; the Turkish orderlies were put to work amongst their own men and the intelligent German sergeants proved quite useful."

It seems that a majority of the grievous casualties sustained by the yeomanry were caused by machine-gun fire. The exact total is difficult to establish but estimates vary between a minimum of seventy and a maximum of ninety, not all of them suffered in the actual charge. All three leaders, Albright, Valintine and Edwards lost their lives, and Wiggin was wounded. Out of about 170 horses, between 100 and 140 seem to have been actually killed and others were wounded or missing - a horrifying total.

It is hard to say whether or not what Cyril Falls has called 'a monument to extreme resolution and to that spirit of self-sacrifice which is the only beauty redeeming ugly war' was justified by the limited, but successful, object which it achieved. It does appear to be unlikely that Huj could have been occupied that evening had the charge not taken place. It is worth noting that never again in the campaign, except very occasionally against demoralized troops, was a mounted charge made without some measure of fire support or the backing of a second line, or both. Though in public all the commanders were warm in their praise and numbers of decorations were awarded to the survivors, it is difficult to believe that Chauvel, particularly, was not dismayed by the excessively high cost.... What is certain is that the capture of eleven guns, four machine-guns and about seventy prisoners, as well as the killing and wounding of numbers of not easily replaced Austrian and German artillerymen, not to mention numerous Turks, by some 120 horsemen armed with swords was, by any martial standards, an outstanding exploit.' (*History of the British Cavalry* by the Marquess of Anglesey refers).

Simmonds died at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, in March 1974.

Sold with a fragile leather bound photograph album (the spine detached but present) containing photographs and postcards of military subjects - several identified as the Warwickshire Yeomanry. On an inside page is a paper cutting bearing a photograph of the recipient and reading, 'L. Corpl. Henry Victor Simmons, Warwickshire Yeomanry, Military Medal, is the youngest son of Mr and Mrs Ted Simmons, of 63 Edward Road, Balsall Heath. He took part in the brilliant charge of Yeomanry at Gaza, where he was wounded. He is in his twenty-fifth year, and joined the Yeomanry a few years before the outbreak of war. Another brother is in the Warwicks'.

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

42 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. S. James, Gloucestershire Regiment, late 19th (County of London) Battalion (St. Pancras), London Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (52628 Pte. A. S. James. 18/Glouc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (R-18027 Pte. A. S. James. 19- Lond. R.) *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

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

Arthur Stanley James, a native of Cardiff, attested into the 19th (St. Pancras) Battalion, London Regiment, for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front, and saw further service with the 18th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card, copied medal roll extract and copied *London Gazette* entry.

43 A Great War Western Front M.M. group of four awarded to Private Donald Omand, 5th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders

Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-9339 Pte. D. Omand. 5/Sea: Highrs.); 1914-15 Star (3682 Pte. D. Omand. Sea. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-9339 Pte. D. Omand. Seaforth.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* £180-£220

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

Donald Omand, from Dingwall, Scotland, served with the 5th Seaforths in France from 15 April 1915, and was discharged on 12 March 1919.



A Second World War 'North Africa' M.M. group of six awarded to Guardsman A. J. Clarke, 6th (Motor) Battalion, Grenadier Guards, for his gallantry during the attack on the 'Horseshoe' position, Tunisia, 16/17 March 1943 - a prelude to the assault on the Mareth Line; during which the 201 Guards Brigade suffered heavy casualties when they unexpectedly encountered two minefields during their attack on the position

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2612147 Gdmn. A. J. Clark. [sic] G. Gds.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (6) *£1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 August 1943. The recommendation states:

'During the attack on the Horseshoe position Gdsmn. Clarke volunteered to accompany an officer who was going to make his way through the enemy, who by then had got behind and surrounded his Company, to Bn. H.Q. in order to obtain assistance.

On the return journey, while guiding the reinforcements up to the Company, the officer was killed. Undeterred by this, Gdsmn. Clarke continued with the greatest courage and coolness leading the reinforcements through the enemy up to his own Company. His determination, courage and devotion to duty provided a most inspiring example.'

Alfred Clarke served during the Second World War with the 6th (Motor) Battalion, Grenadier Guards as part 201 Guards Brigade, 7th Armoured Division, 8th Army in Tunisia. He distinguished himself during the attack on the 'Horseshoe', 16/17 March 1943, a hilly feature heavily defended by the German 90th Light Division that dominated the main Medenine/Mareth Road. The position was required to be captured prior to the assault on the Mareth Line. Not only did the men of 201 Guards Brigade encounter dug-in seasoned troops, but they also had to tackle two minefields which they were unaware of. Casualties were high as a consequence, with 201 Guards Brigade suffering over 38 officers and 500 other ranks killed, wounded or taken prisoner.



A Second War 'North Africa' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant W. Shafto, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was subsequently captured and taken Prisoner of War

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4268670 Sgt W Shafto R North'd Fus); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4268670 Sgt W Shafto R North'd Fus); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *the MM and GSM both official Replacements marked 'R', extremely fine (5)* £500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1942.

The original Recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. has consistently shown initiative and encourage under fire throughout the Defence of Tobruk and in the operations of the break out. During the affair at Butch he handled his Machine Gun Section with great boldness when his Platoon Commander was wounded and pinned to the ground, and got his guns into action under heavy enemy fire. He has throughout this long period such a fine example which has been reflected in those under him.'

William Shafto was captured and taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, and was held at Camp PG85 near Taranto. He presumably escaped at some stage as he does not appear on any German P.O.W. roll. A typed note with the lot states that the recipient's original medals were lost and were replaced in 1994.

46 A superb Second World War 'Second Battle of El Alamein' immediate M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal J. Mightens, 5th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, for his gallantry during the night attack of Operation Supercharge, 1/2 November 1942, when he single-handedly engaged and bested a Panzer - killing the tank commander in the process

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2935942 L. Cpl. J. Mightens. Camerons.) *very fine* £1,200-£1,600

M.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1942:

'At El Alamein, during the attack on the night of 1/2 Nov. 1942, on reaching the final objective, Lance Corporal Mightens found himself confronted by an enemy tank. He immediately advanced towards it and demanded it to surrender. The tank opened fire on him with a machine gun. He then lay down and threw a grenade at the tank. The tank then moved away. Lance Corporal Mightens then stood up and fired at the tank commander, who was looking out of the turret, and killed him, the body falling out of the tank. Lance Corporal Mightens then withdrew and rejoined his section.'

James Mightens, a native of Glasgow, distinguished himself whilst serving with the 5th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders as part of the 152nd Brigade, 51st (Highland) Division, XXX Corps during Operation *Supercharge*, 1/2 November, 1942 as part of the Second Battle of El Alamein.



A Second War 'Italy operations' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal R. W. Armstrong, Royal Army Service Corps, attached Royal Army Medical Corps, for his gallantry during the attack on Gemmano whilst detached to the 6th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, 10-15 September 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (T/218663 L. Cpl. R. W. Armstrong. R.A.S.C.) on original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (6) *£700-£900*

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 March 1945:

'For gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'

The original Recommendation states: 'This man was driver of a Jeep detached to the Regimental Aid Post 6th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment during the recent attack of 138 Infantry Brigade on the Gemmano feature. His orders were to evacuate casualties from that Regimental Aid Post to an Ambulance Car Post established at 886810. On the night of the attack his Jeep was wrecked by a shell burst at Gemmano village itself. He quickly volunteered to drive another Jeep and continued to evacuate casualties, night and day during the whole period 10th to 15th September 1944 from the Gemmano - Borgo - Villa area to the Ambulance Car Post. During a temporary Jeep shortage, I [Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. O'Connell, R.A.M.C., Officer Commanding 184 Field Ambulance] asked this driver to do a "Milk round" of Regimental Aid Posts in the area at a time when heavy shelling and mortaring were causing considerable casualties and deaths not only in the area but on the actual roads themselves. He was at all times adequate during a most difficult and dangerous period and was always game for more work, no matter what the strain. His devotion to duty and courage was of vital help to keep the Regimental Aid Posts clear of casualties during a rush period of great strain.'

Richard Wragge Armstrong was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 17 June 1914 and served during the Second World War as a Driver with the Royal Army Service Corps, attached 184 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps. He died in Attleborough, Norfolk, on 30 April 1992.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the M.M.; an original typed reference letter from his Officer Commanding, dated 11 December 1945; and copied research



A rare Second World War 1945 'Italian Campaign - Battle for Bologna' M.M. group of three awarded to Private W. Stankiewicz, 14th Infantry Battalion, 2nd Polish Corps, for his gallantry as a Recce Platoon Carrier driver during the crossing of the River Gaiana, 17 April 1945

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (Pte. W. Stankiewicz. Polish Army.) officially impressed naming, *suspension slack*, **Poland, Republic**, Cross of Valour 1920, bronze, unnumbered; Monte Cassino Cross 1944, bronze, the reverse officially numbered '48774', *generally very fine* (3) *£2,000-£2,400*

M.M. the official recommendation states:

'On 17 Apr. 45, in the fighting along the Gaiana Canal, Pte Stankiewicz was the driver of a carrier of a Recce PI which was the first to cross the canal. Despite a wound in his hand he continued to drive his vehicle and rescued a signals patrol.

By his courage and dash he contributed in no small way to the crossing of the Gaiana, and the establishing of a bridgehead on the far bank.'

Wicenty Stankiewicz served as 295/III Private with the 14th Infantry Battalion, as part of the 5th Wilenska Infantry Brigade, 5th Kresowa Division, 2nd Polish Corps as part of the Italian Campaign during the Second World War. In particular for the Battle of Monte Cassino (24 April – 17 May 1944), and the Battle for the Gaiana River (16 – 21 April 1945) as part of the Battle of Bologna (9 - 21 April).



The scarce 1940 'Coastal Command - Battle of Britain' D.F.M. group of six awarded to Blenheim fighter wireless operator/air gunner Sergeant W. Wilson, 235 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew with and shared in the victories of his pilot - Squadron Leader R. J. 'Pissy' Peacock, whose victories all achieved in 1940 'made him in the annuals of Royal Air Force Coastal Command the first and only pilot to ever achieve 'ace' status in a Bristol Blenheim Mark IV Fighter'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (553328 Sgt. W. Wilson. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (6) (6) £6,000-£8,000

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1940. The original recommendation states:

'This airman has continually carried out the duties of Wireless Operator/Air Gunner in the aircraft flown by Flying Officer Peacock. He has at all times displayed the greatest coolness and has taken charge of the fire control for the rear gunners of his Section.

It is partly owing to his coolness in withholding fire up to the last second that his Section has been able to compete successfully when attacked by enemy fighters.'

William Wilson joined the Royal Air Force as a Boy Entrant in February 1939. He later re-mustered as an Airman u/t WOp/AG. After completing his training he joined 235 Squadron (Blenheims) as part of Coastal Command. The Squadron was tasked with fighter-reconnaissance duties, flying out of Detling and Bircham Newton. When the German invasion of the Low Countries began in May 1940, the squadron flew patrols over Holland and during the Battle of Britain was engaged in convoy protection and reconnaissance missions over the North Sea.

Wilson was crewed predominantly with Pilot Officer R. J. 'Pissy' Peacock as his pilot, he advanced to Sergeant, and flew numerous patrols over Dunkirk, May - June 1940. Detached to fly from R.A.F. Thorney Island, Wilson was with Peacock and Pilot Officer H. K. 'Olly' Wakefield when they flew a reconnaissance of the Zuider Zee, 26/27 June 1940. They were attacked by Me. 109's, and managed to fight their way back, shooting down one enemy aircraft and shared damaging another in the process. Further detail is provided in *Coastal Dawn* by A. Bird:

'As June 27 broached its eleventh hour members of A Flight 235 lounged at dispersal in an assortment of chairs and deck chairs. Lancaster and Pardoe-Williams played draughts, as the outside temperature rose and permission was granted to be on standby without tunics... Just as the remainder of the squadron sat down for lunch in their respective messes they were interrupted by a call from an orderly: "All 235 A Flight aircrew report to operations room immediately". Everyone dropped their irons [cutlery] and dashed out, arriving breathless. A 16 Group controller was asking for Squadron Leader Clarke. Clarke picked up the receiver and the clipped voice spoke: "Clarke, the British Army request a reconnaissance in the Zuider Zee area. Six aircraft are to take off immediately, this operation is of the utmost importance".....

Flying Officer Peacock cast an apprehensive look around the room at the nonplussed airmen pulling up a chair. Except for the occasional scrape of clink of a cup, all was quiet. Clarke revealed that the trip would be to Amsterdam then to the southern coast of the Zuider Zee, looking for invasion barges and troop movement... Intelligence told the assembled crews, "if you encounter trouble you should turn south rather than go north where the Luftwaffe has the main concentration of fighters". Observers unfurled and pored over maps, marking their route in pencil. "Our track would take us right over Schiphol aerodrome where 'Jerry' fighters were based". Pilot Officer Hugh Wakefield takes up the tale: "fitters and riggers had got our charges in tiptop condition. Peacock, my pilot, did his preliminary checks and N3542's engines roared into life and thus calmed our anxieties." Clarke boarded N3541, with Pilot Officers Hugh Pardoe-Williams in P6958, Alan Wales in N3543, Peter Weil in P6956, and John Cronan in L9447 consecutively starting up... With a quick check of the crosswind the six machines pulled off at exactly 13.00 hours... It would be a long and memorable day for Clarke and 235 Squadron.

There was not a cloud in the sky, scarcely a breath of wind on the sea and the heat in the cockpits was almost unbearable.... Maintaining their height at 5,000 feet the six crossed the Dutch coast. On the beach at Zandvoort bathers paused, heads glancing upwards as the six English bomber planes turned northeast towards Amsterdam. The clouds were slight and patchy, the anti-aircraft fire spasmodic and the Blenheims spread out to avoid the shell bursts as they sped over countryside, canals and the Schiphol aerodrome. Wakefield observed: "it is cluttered with German machines, bombers and fighters, some of which appeared to be taking off. Suddenly the ack-ack stopped." The crews knew what that meant!

Contrary to intelligence it was not from Schiphol but from Rotterdam that the trouble came. Bf109E's of II/JG54 had moved twenty-four hours earlier and completed two familiarization flights over the local area. The warning sounded at 15.02 local time, "Intercept formation of Blenheim bombers reported near Amsterdam". Within seconds Austrian born Lt. Jochen Schypeck was airborne with his wingman, soon linking up with the Gruppen-kommandeur of I/JG54 Hubertus Von Bonn, who had taken off from Schiphol. Through the light cloud they quickly spotted the green/brown upper surfaces of the Blenheims despite losing them on occasion as they blended into the countryside. At full throttle they rolled away and dived. Lancaster watched as the fighters came in like a swarm of bees, while fellow observer Wakefield reported:

"The most stunning and frightening moment of my young life when the Bf109E's shot out of the glorious sparse cloud in a head-on attack. It was a stupendous sight and lasted for two or three minutes as we found ourselves breaking formation and milling around the sky with 109's as our dancing partners! We knew the Blenheim fighter could turn inside the 109E if we knew precisely when to do it. To this end, we had devised a system for when we were under attack. I moved up from the observer's position, and opened the port side window behind the pilot, stuck my head out, looking back along the fuselage, and signalled to Peacock with my thumb exactly when and in which direction to turn."

N3542, having survived a frontal attack, was almost hit a second time from the upper rear port side just south of Schiphol. The 109 closed in to around 400 yards, Wakefield signalled his pilot hard to starboard and the 109 overshot. Peacock automatically turned hard right and got a short burst in as the enemy fighter went away. Peacock made for the nearest cloud.'

The other Blenheims were not so lucky, with Pilot Officer Peter Weil's aircraft being the first to be shot down. Pardoe-Williams was the next to fall, with Pilot Officer Alan Wales's aircraft soon after. Pilot Officer John Cronan, a Kiwi, was the pilot of the next Blenheim to fall victim to the German fighters:

'Peacock had managed to evade the Germans. Observer Wakefield reported:

"After the attack we decided it would be unwise to return the way we had entered, so we flew south to Amsterdam, photographed the harbour with no sign of German naval units, flew along the inner coast of the Zuider Zee and passed Hoorn to Texel where at 14.30 to the southwest we encountered a Henikel 115 seaplane flying at 400 feet. Peacock attacked and only broke off the engagement when all remaining 1,000 rounds were expended. During the first melee and evasive manoeuvres we lost our Perspex canopy and the side and front windows, and so we returned in a somewhat draughty condition to Bircham Newton."

Peacock was credited with one Bf109E destroyed and another damaged, the latter shared with another pilot. The second machine to make it back to Bircham Newton was the squadron commanding officer Ronnie Clarke, 'L-London' N3541.' (*Ibid*)

Wilson flew multiple Convoy Patrols and Escorts throughout the Battle of Britain. He added to his score with Peacock and Wakefield when they were attacked whilst returning from a reconnaissance escort off the French Coast, 11 August 1940. Once again they shared in the destruction of another Me 109:

'Yellow air raid warnings at 235's Hampshire aerodrome during August 11 began as the day started. Vital intelligence was urgently required on the invasion ports of Le Havre and Cherbourg by the Royal Navy. In the dispersal hut Flying Officer Peacock and Pilot Officer Wakefield played darts with Sergeant Wilson. Draped over the battered sofa Sergeant Harold Sutton read the *Daily Mail* while outside Sergeants Parsons and Newport played draughts and drank mugs of tea.... There was a distinct trill of a telephone and the orderly spoke, "Flying Officer Reginald Peacock - Operations on the telephone". It was not long before he replaced the receiver, "OK reconnaissance escort, Le Havre, take off twenty minutes". Olly Wakefield was lead navigator to the section. In daylight the three Blenheim fighters streamed off down the north-south runway and gained height, flying above the cloud base. The R/T was quiet. They had to get the Blenheim in and out of Europe with a minimum of fuss. Wakefield recalled, "The Blenheim bomber went ahead, reduced height over Cherbourg, took photographs then we flew to Le Havre". The bomber dropped four 250 lb GP bombs on the oil storage tanks at Le Havre, results were not observed but photographs were taken using the hand-held F24 camera.

At the border of enemy territory at 15,000 feet the temperature changed. Chilled air whistled through the fuselage, in the glazed nose Wakefield checked the wind speed and recalculated. Near Fecamp on the return leg Peacock reduced height to 12,000 feet. Immediately shouts of "Fighters" were heard, the pilots tightened their formation. They had fortuitously stumbled into elements of JG2 or JG27 returning from combat on their way home. Automatically Wakefield left the nose and positioned himself behind Peacock. He slid the emergency window open and stuck his head out. They had a busy twenty seconds. Wakefield: "Two Bf109E's attacked from astern, one was driven off [damaged] and the other was shot down [unconfirmed] by the concentrated fire of our rear gunners Wilson, Newport and Copeland." (*Ibid*)

Wilson et al added to their tally when they destroyed a Ju. 88 over Thorney Island, 18 August 1940. They were scrambled as a force of 150 plus aircraft closed in:

'Stukageschwader 77 was visually first reported by the local Observer Corps near West Wittering who estimated "150 plus aircraft" at 14.23 hours. Less than one mile away across the peninsular on Thorney Island two airmen on an observation post situated on Hangar No. 1 watched heavy black smoke billow into the blue skies inland some distance away using a naval telescope. Whilst airmen and women could scarcely bear to look in land gazing out to sea they were greeted by a vision described as "a swarm of bees" rapidly coming in for the sting.

When the air raid siren began its banshee wail in the surrounding parishes and on the aerodrome, competing with the telephone's strident jangle their order to scramble came. HQ 16 Group was on the line: "We think there may be some bandits bound for you". Flying Officer Peacock in L9446, Pilot Officer Wordsworth in N3533 and Flight Sergeant Nelson in N3540 raced across the bumpy grass at full throttle. Wheels up, he was airborne at 14.25. Peacock's headset crackled "Patrol base". Climb! Climb! They couldn't climb any faster. Then, *aircraft!* On a converging course which would take them directly into the enemy's path. Oh, God! Masses of them!

Boost was applied and Peacock glanced down to check his safety catch was off. L9446 flew straight for the leader of I Gruppe pack who rolled away, followed by Peacock who closed within 200 yards, pressing his gun button in on the right hand side of the control column. 1,500 rounds were unleashed in seconds, flashes dancing around on the enemy aircraft's cowling. It burst into flames and dropped into the sea, a white smoke swirl marking the spot.

N3540 'Q-Queenie' downed a second Junkers into the sea (unconfirmed) and Wordsworth in N3533 'P-Pip' fired several well aimed bursts into a third Ju 87, but was hustled out of the way by the greater speed of Hawker Hurricanes of 43 Squadron.... Three dive-bombers slipped through the fighter screen, pouring their lethal loads on to Hangar No. 3 and surrounding buildings... The once tranquil coastal aerodrome had taken on the appearance of a battlefield. Debris showered the area, corrugated metal sliced into the earth or buckled on the concert apron....

Magically the 'pancake' instructions came. Back in the circuit, the jubilant trios returned at 14.40 hours, much of the smoke and dust having disappeared. Odd holes were dotted around, which looked as if a mole had burrowed to the surface on the grass... Hangar 3 was wrecked and the station photographic building damaged, with the photographic equipment burnt out and beyond use. Many window panes were broken... Two Blenheims had been destroyed... The interception of the superior force by Hurricanes was crucial to saving the Coastal Command aerodrome. Aply assisted by the station's 'local fighting patrol' flown by Peacock, Wordsworth and Nelson it meant that Thorney Island had sustained relatively little damage.... Flying Officer Reginald Peacock's claim stood, the Junkers 87 Stuka was his fifth victory, which made him in the annals of Royal Air Force Coastal Command the first and only pilot to ever achieve 'ace' status in a Bristol Blenheim Mark IV Fighter.' (*Ibid*)

Wilson was recommended for the award of the D.F.M., 26 August 1940, with Peacock being *gazetted* for the D.F.C. in September of the same year, and Wakefield being *gazetted* for his D.F.C. at the same time as Wilson.

Wilson continued to fly with the Squadron throughout September - November 1940. His Flight was posted to R.A.F. Aldergrove, 19 November 1940, where it joined a flight from 236 Squadron. Two days later they reformed as 272 Squadron, and Wilson carried out his first operation (still flying with Peacock and Wakefield) with the Squadron on 23 November 1940. They continued to fly on operations together throughout December 1940, before Wakefield was posted to Canada in January 1941, and Peacock was posted for instructional duties at the end of the following month - presumably all tour expired.



A particularly fine Second World War D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Whitley and Halifax wireless operator, Flight Lieutenant F. L. Fewkes, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 52 operational sorties, 20 of which were with 161 (Special Duties) Squadron - dropping agents, and supplies to resistance movements throughout occupied Europe. Fewkes flew with the highly decorated Frenchman Philippe Livry-Level as his navigator with 161 Squadron, having already served with 78 and 76 Squadrons, during which time he was wounded flying a sortie to Berlin, 2 September 1941, and then subsequently flew on the Thousand Bomber Raids to Cologne and Essen whilst serving with No. 10 O.T.U.

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (805487 Sgt. F. L. Fewkes. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. F. L. Fewkes. R.A.F.V.R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine* (7) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Glendinings, June 1987

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1942:

'Sergeant Fewkes is an exceptional Wireless Operator whose skill and perseverance has greatly contributed to the success of his crew. In spite of severe electrical storms, damage by flak, engine failure and falling out of control from 4,500 feet to 800 feet, all of which he has experienced during his tour of operations, Sergeant Fewkes' courage, keenness and skill have been unaffected and an example to the squadron. I strongly recommend Sergeant Fewkes for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander:

An excellent Wireless Operator who has done very well on operations. Strongly recommended.'

Frank Leslie Fewkes was 'the son of Mr and Mrs Frank Fewkes, of 86, Norfolk Road, Erdington, he was born at this address in 1919... He was a display artist before enlisting, and previously was with the Parkinson Stove Company, Stechford, as a commercial artist... He joined the 605th County of Warwick Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force, in 1938, and went on active service at the outbreak of war.' (Newspaper cutting included with lot refers)

Fewkes qualified as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner in August 1939, having joined 605 Squadron (Gladiators and then Hurricanes) at Castle Bromwich in October 1937 [sic]. He moved with the Squadron to Tangmere in August 1939, and continued to serve with them until April 1940. Fewkes was then posted to 217 Squadron (Beauforts) at St. Eval, and did not fly operationally with this squadron either. He was posted to No. 10 O.T.U., Abingdon, before being posted for operational flying with 78 Squadron (Halifaxes) at Middleton St. George in April 1941. Fewkes flew on 16 operational sorties with the Squadron, April - July 1941, including: Bremerhaven, 25 April 1941, his first sortie - when 'attacked by fighter landed at Pocklington' (Log Book refers); Wilhelmshaven; Mannheim (2); Brest; Hamburg; Bremen (3) including 29 June 1941, when 'Holed 47 Times. All Aerials Shot Away Over Target. Landed Linton' (Ibid); Bolougne; Cologne (4), including 26 June 1941, when 'very severe electrical storms' (Ibid); Duisberg and Kiel.

Fewkes transferred to 76 Squadron (Halifaxes) at the same station in July 1941. He flew on 13 operational sorties with the Squadron, July - October 1941, including: Hanover; Mannheim (2) including 22 October 1941, when 'Crash Landed Base - SOS ON Bircham. A/C Spun In Over Cherbourg to 1100' from 8,000' (Ibid); Berlin (3) including 2 September 1941, when 'Holed Badly Off Frisian Isles. WOP/AG T/G & N/G Wounded' (Ibid); Kiel; Dusseldorf; Frankfurt, 29 September 1941, when 'Port Outer Cut On Take Off. Bombs Dropped in North Sea' (Ibid); Turin; Emden and Cherbourg.

Fewkes was posted to No. 2 B.A.T. Flight, Driffild in November 1941, and then to No. 10 O.T.U., Abingdon in April 1942. Whilst stationed at the latter, Fewkes took part in the unit's Whitleys on the Thousand Bomber Raids to Cologne, 30 May 1942, and to Essen, 1 June 1942. Having advanced to Pilot Officer, Fewkes returned to operational flying with 161 (Special Duties) Squadron at Tempsford in September 1942. The Squadron remained secret throughout the war and did not appear on the R.A.F. List. Its tasks included the landing and picking up of agents from enemy occupied territory and the dropping of supplies and arms to resistance groups. Comprising of two flights - 'A' Flight flew Lysanders and carried out pick-up operations, whilst 'B' Flight flew Whitleys and Wellingtons and were tasked with agent parachute drops as well as supply drops.

Fewkes was part of 'B' Flight, and flew in at least 20 operational sorties with the Squadron. Initially crewed with Flight Lieutenant Marriott as his pilot, Fewkes was detached with his crew to fly one of the Squadron's two Albemarle's operating from St. Eval from November 1942. In the new year they returned to Tempsford, and started to fly Halifaxes.

Fewkes changed pilots to Flight Lieutenant D. F. Leggate, and on a number of occasions flew with the highly decorated Frenchman Flight Lieutenant Philippe Livry-Level as his navigator (friend of 'Pick' Pickard; mentioned extensively in Hugh Verity's book *We Landed By Moonlight*; and an author himself of *Missions Dans La RAF*):

'On 2 February 1943 Philippe arrived at R.A.F. Tempsford to join No. 161 Squadron. He had persuaded the security chiefs that he could be trusted but he had to exchange his dark blue French uniform for the lighter blue of the R.A.F. He says in his book - quite truthfully - that he spoke English with a deplorable accent and that anyone within 100 metres could tell at once that he was a foreigner, whatever the colour of his uniform.

His first special operations were in Halifaxes, parachuting men and supplies to triangles of light in France and Norway. His pilot on these trips was Dave Leggatt [sic]. On some of these trips he could fly over his chateau at Audrieu where Nicole and their children were asleep. He had not seen them - nor been able to exchange letters - for two years.... Nor did he know that, for a time, his wife Nicole was imprisoned by the Germans.' (*We Landed By Moonlight* by H. Verity refers)

Fewkes and his crew carried out multiple agent and supply drops over France and Norway throughout April 1943. The following month Leggate, Fewkes and five others were landed at Algiers to carry out a specific operation, but they were unable to complete. They carried out a further four, including landing at Gibraltar, before returning to the UK. The last of which, 17 May 1943, being Fewkes 50th operational sortie and the last flown with Leggate.

Fewkes flew in a further two operations over France, with Flight Sergeant Wilkinson as his pilot on both occasions. He was then posted to No. 13 I.T.W., Torquay, 2 October 1943. Fewkes retrained as a pilot at No. 18 S.F.T.S. Gimli, Manitoba, before being posted to No. 1504 BAT Flight until discharge in July 1945.

Sold with the following original documentation: recipient's Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (19 December 1940 - 7 July 1945) inside cover annotated 'Carried Forward From 605 & 217'; Campaign Medal Enclosure; 2 Buckingham Palace Investiture Tickets, dated 21 July 1942; 2 Newspaper Cuttings, featuring a picture of recipient in uniform; with copied research.

51 A post-War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Acting Warrant Officer Class II Lilian Hodgson, Women's Royal Army Corps

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (W/87006 A/W/O.II. Lilian Hodgson, W.R.A.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L. S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (W/87006 Pte. L. Hodgson. W.R.A.C.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine (4)* *£180-£200*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1963.

The original Recommendation states: 'Warrant Officer Hodgson L. served in the A.T.S. and W.R.A.C. from September 1941 until August 1949, during which time she reached the rank of Sub. Sgt. She was discharged in 1949 and reengaged on a Type 'T' engagement with the Territorial Army. After 4 years the engagement changed to regular Type 'R' and on this engagement WO 11 Hodgson has continued to serve.

During the past 20 months, as it has been impossible to find a Territorial Army Officer, she has been in sole charge of a Women's Royal Army Corps Territorial Army Company Headquarters, and an isolated platoon at Dumfries. This unit is situated 75 miles from its parent Headquarters in Edinburgh. She is permanent staff clerk for the company and in addition is responsible for the recruiting of clerks, cooks and stewardesses in the wide area which she covers. Although this is very much more than is normally expected of a Warrant Officer, she has carried out these duties in an exemplary manner with extreme efficiency and devotion to duty. She shows a very real and personal interest in the well being of her subordinates which reflects very much in the manner and devotion to duty of those who work under her. In addition to these duties WO 11 Hodgson is the Scottish Command tennis and badminton representative to which she gives a great deal of her time. She sacrifices any personal interests to the cause of maintaining the highest possible standards in the interest of the Service as a whole.'

52 A post-War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Chief Technician K. V. Kean, Royal Air Force

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (Act. W.O. Kenneth V. Kean (G4024659) R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (4024659 Cpl. K. V. Kean. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (G402659 Ch. Tech. K. V. Kean. R.A.F.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

B.E.M. *London Gazette*, 1 January 1974.



A post-War 'Northern Ireland' B.E.M. pair awarded to Staff Sergeant P. G. Allsopp, Royal Military Police

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (23247476 S/Sgt. Peter G. Allsopp, R.M.P.); General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (23247476 Sgt. P. G. Allsopp. RMP.) *slight contact marks, very fine (2)* £400-£500

B.E.M. *London Gazette*, 3 October 1972:

'For distinguished service in Northern Ireland between the dates of 1 February to 30 April 1972.

Peter George Allsopp, was born in Birmingham in the spring of 1937. He attested into the Royal Military Police in 1955 and served in Radfan, Aden, Singapore, Northern Ireland and Germany and was awarded the British Empire Medal. Advanced Warrant Officer Class I, he was discharged after 22 years' service in 1977 and afterwards joined the Sussex Constabulary, with whom he served for 15 years at Bognor Regis Police Station, both in uniform and with the C.I.D. He died in Bognor Regis on 17 April 2015, aged 78.

Sold with copied research.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

54



An interesting and attractive early Indian campaign group of five awarded to Colonel William Fraser-Tytler, Bengal Cavalry

Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, with detached ornate silver bar suspension mounted with 2 incusely inscribed clasps 'GHUZNEE. 1842', 'CABUL. 1842'; Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with ornate silver scroll suspension mounted with 2 incusely inscribed clasps 'GHUZNEE. 1842', 'CABUL. 1842'; Maharajpooor Star 1843, unnamed, with adapted ring and swivel bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Lieut. W: F: Tytler 9th Regt. L:C.); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. W. F. Tytler, D.A.Q.M.G. Bengal Army.) contained in an old *Hunt & Roskell* case, *the interior silk lining much distressed, generally good very fine or better* (5) £2,000-£3,000

William Fraser-Tytler of Aldourie and Balnain, was born on 12 December 1815, eldest son of William Fraser-Tytler. He joined the army, became a Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quarter-Master General in the Bengal Cavalry, had five war medals and seven clasps. He was subsequently Convener and D.L. of the county of Inverness, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Inverness Artillery Volunteers. He died unmarried on 12 September 1878, when he was succeeded by his next brother (*History of Scottish Families - History of the Frasers of Lovat* refers).

55

Three: Quartermaster Joseph Edgecombe, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Joseph Edgecombe.); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; St. Jean d'Acre 1840, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (3) £600-£800

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Glendining's, June 1947; Christie's, March 1988 (on both occasions sold as a single N.G.S.)

Joseph Edgecombe served as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Thunderer* at Syria, and as Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* in the Baltic.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



Pair: Private J. Hegarty, 9th Lancers

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Pri... James Hegarty, 9th. Lanc...) engraved naming as issued, unusually for the Regiment, in India; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Jas. Hegarty, 9th. Lancers) *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, especially to first, better than good fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

James Hegarty was born in Ghazeehne, India, in 1828 and attested for he 16th Lancers at Meerut on 8 January 1845. He transferred to the 9th Lancers on 8 July 1846, and served with the Regiment in both the Second Sikh War and throughout the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He was discharged on 8 January 1867, after 20 years and 30 days' service, of which 14 years and 3 months had been spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied record of service.



Pair: Private J. Hadden, 32nd Regiment of Foot, an Original Defender at Lucknow

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (John Hadden, 32nd Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (J. Hadden. 32nd. L.I.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (2)* £1,000-£1,400

John Hadden was born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, in 1825 and attested for the 32nd Regiment of Foot at Nottingham on 11 May 1844. Imprisoned from 3 November 1847 to 8 May 1848, he served abroad in India for 13 years, and saw active service during the Second Sikh War, including the Siege before Mooltan, 1848-49, and at the Battle of Goojerat, 21 February 1849.

Hadden saw further service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, where he served as an Original Defender during the Defence of Lucknow, 30 June to 22 November 1857; he subsequently served at the Battle of Cawnpore on 6 December 1857, and throughout the subsequent campaign in the Oudh, 1858-59. He was discharged on 9 May 1865, after 21 years and 177 days' service.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.



A Crimean War Light Brigade pair awarded to Private George Ridge, 17th Lancers, who was Court Martialed after the Charge for 'insubordination on the field'

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (G. Ridge, 17th Lancers.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (2) *£3,000-£4,000*

George Ridge was born in Lancaster and was a servant prior to enlisting under the alias of Robert Roe on 28 May 1852. Proper name of George Ridge resumed per War Office Authority 11 March 1854. He is shown on the roll as a Hospital Orderly, presumably at Camp Balaklava, and cannot therefore be confirmed as a charger but his entitlement to all four clasps is confirmed. However, he was court martialed immediately after the Charge for 'insubordination on the field' - presumably this was for questioning or complaining about the orders during the Charge of the Light Brigade. Following a series of misdemeanours documented in the muster rolls, he was discharged as 'worthless' at Dublin on 7 November 1856.

Sold with research including muster roll details.



Four: Sergeant J. Pedder, Royal Horse Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Peder. Gr., Rl. Horse Arty.) officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Gunr. John Pedder, Rl. H. Art.) *suspension claw re-affixed*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Sergt. John Pedder Coast Bde. R.A.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (John. Pedder. E. Battery. Royal Horse. Artillery) contemporarily impressed naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, mounted court-style, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (4)* £500-£700

John Pedder was born in Southampton in 1831 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Otterbourne, Hampshire, on 23 August 1852. He served with the 2nd Battery, Royal Horse Artillery in the Crimea for fifteen months, and then in India for four years and five months, including active during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. Promoted Corporal on 24 August 1861, and Sergeant on 30 April 1864, he transferred to the Coastal Brigade, Royal Artillery on 1 November 1864, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1873. He was discharged on 23 December 1873, after 21 years and 123 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers.



Four: Corporal W. Chalmers, 71st Highland Light Infantry

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 3702 W. Chambers [*sic*], 71 Hd. Lt. Infy.) contemporarily engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Wm. Chalmers, 71st Highlanders Lt. ly.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (3702 W. Chalmers, H.Ms. 71st Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (No. 3702 Willm. Chalmers, 71 Hd. Lt. Infy.) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea style suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (4)* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.

William Chalmers was born in Whitburn, Linlithgow. A Tailor by occupation, he attested for the 71st Regiment of Foot at Edinburgh on 4 February 1854, aged 18 years. Posted to the Crimea, he saw service at the siege of Sebastopol, before proceeding with the Regiment to India, and seeing further service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, being present at the action of the attack on Fort Mahighur.

Chalmers saw further service during the Umbeyla campaign in November 1863, as part of the Yusafzai Field Force, where the regiment took part in the stiff fighting to retake 'Crag Picket'. Promoted Corporal in April 1872, he was discharged at Netley in 1875, after 21 years' service.

61 Three: Private William Chisholm, 72nd Highlanders

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 1848 William Chisholm 72d Highlanders) regimentally engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Wm. Chisholm, 72nd Highlanders); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with later cupro-nickel straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £240-£280

62 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel John Brett, Rifle Brigade

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieut. J. Brett. Rifle. Brigade.) depot impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with claw and swivel ring suspension, *contact marks, very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

John Brett was appointed Ensign in the Rifle Brigade on 13 July 1854; Lieutenant, 22 December 1854; Captain 24 November 1857; Major, 19 October 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel retired, 26 February 1873. Lieutenant-Colonel Brett served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and that of 1853-53 (Medal), and he was severely wounded at the battle of Boem Plaats in 1848. Served also the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol (Medal with three Clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour and Turkish Medal). He is not entitled to the clasp for Balaklava.



Four: Private R. Allan, 92nd Highlanders, later Gordon Highlanders, who was the last Glaswegian Survivor of the famous Kabul to Kandahar March

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (B/120. Pte. R. Allan. 92nd. Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (56/120 Private Robt. Allan 92nd. Highlanders.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (379. Pte. R. Allen [sic]. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear; together with a Gordon Highlanders 1st Volunteer Battalion Shooting Medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'Presented by W. Duniolo Esqr. to F. Coy. 1st. V.B. G.H. 1902.' with silver clasp and contemporary top silver riband buckle, *light pitting and contact marks, very fine (5)* £2,000-£2,400

Robert Allan was born in Falkirk in 1853 and attested for the 92nd Highlanders at Stirling on 30 April 1874. Joining the regiment in Mooltan, the 92nd formed the Guard of Honour during the Prince of Wales' visit to India 1875-76, and were also in the Delhi parade in January 1877 when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Following the outbreak of the Second Afghan War the regiment was sent to Camp Kohat, and for the next two years the 92nd was continuously on campaign, participating in a number of pitched battles and suffering casualties both in combat and from disease. Between 9 and 31 August 1880 Allan was one of those involved in the famous 310 mile march from Kabul to relieve the garrison in Kandahar. At the end of the campaign he was 'time expired' and was sent home where he was discharged in March 1881.

Recalled to the colours as a reservist in the following year, Allan was one of 155 reservists sent out with the newly-designated 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, for service during the Egyptian campaign. Given a new Regimental number (379), the incorrect spelling of his name on his Egypt medal as Allen is presumably a clerical error. Demobilised in Glasgow in 1883, he subsequently joined the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, and died in Bathgate, Glasgow on 22 July 1935. His death was marked by obituaries in the *Scotsman* and other local papers, and he had evidently become well known in the city as the last Glaswegian survivor of the Kabul to Kandahar march. The obituaries all mention him as having served in the Second Boer War; this is evidently a journalistic mistake for the First Boer War where the 92nd were briefly deployed en route from India at the end of their overseas service. He is buried in the Riddrie Cemetery, Glasgow.

Sold with a Regimental cap badge.

64 Pair: Tinsmith G. Dumble, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (G. Dumble, T'smith. H.M.S. "Achilles"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine and a scarce rate (2)* £140-£180

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.



Seven: Corporal of Horse E. S. Tomney, 2nd Life Guards, Yeoman of the King's Bodyguard, late Sergeant Trumpeter, Royal 1st Devon Imperial Yeomanry, who took part in the famous 'Moonlight Charge' at Kassassin, had his shot under him at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and later founded Torquay United Football Club

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (842 Corpl. of Horse E. Tomney, 2nd Life Gds.); Coronation 1902, bronze, reverse engraved 'E. S. Tomney K.B. Gd'; Coronation 1911 (E. S. Tomney. K. B. Gd.) temporarily engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (842 Corpl. of Horse E. S. Tomney, 2nd Life Gds.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Cpl. of H. E. Tomney, 2-L. Gds.) *surname officially corrected*; Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C. (649 Sjt. Tptr. E. S. Tomney, Rl. 1st Devon I.Y.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse engraved 'Cpl. E. S. Tomney. 2nd. Life Gds.', mounted for wear, *edge bruising, pitting and contact marks with minor loss to parts of naming, traces of adhesive to reverse, good fine and better (7)*

£3,000-£4,000



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

Edward Stephen Tomney was born at Spike Island, County Cork, in 1849 and enlisted as a boy soldier into the 14th The King's Hussars on 15 January 1863, aged 14. He was appointed Trumpeter in December 1868 and transferred to the 2nd Life Guards in 1875. He served with the 2nd Life Guards, as Corporal of Horse, in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, including the famous 'moonlight charge' of the Household cavalry at Kassassin and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where he had his horse shot under him, and at the capture of Cairo.

Tomney transferred to the Permanent Staff of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry in 1883 and was appointed Trumpet-Major of that unit upon his discharge from the Life Guards in September 1895. Whilst in Devon he founded Torquay United Football Club. Appointed to Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard on 5 January 1899, he was awarded his Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1906, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal without Annuity whilst still holding that appointment per Army Order 93 of 1922.

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

66 *Pair: Colonel O. Rowe, Royal Engineers*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. O. Rowe. R.A.) *this a somewhat later issue with Great War period impressed naming*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued; together with an accompanying Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. O. Rowe. 1/1 London Divn. R.A.) *renamed*; and Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued; and a related pair of miniature awards, *enamel damaged to third, otherwise good very fine and better (4)* £300-£400

Octavius Rowe was born in Liverpool on 19 November 1855 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 28 January 1875. He served with the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was promoted Captain on 1 January 1884. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Willis, K.C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Southern District, from 1 May 1884, and was promoted Major on 30 November 1891, Lieutenant Colonel on 17 July 1901, and Colonel on 17 July 1904. He died at Bath on 12 March 1949.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient on his wedding day.

67 *Pair: Lance-Corporal A. Shipman, Gordon Highlanders*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (2101. Lce. Cpl. A. Shipman. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting and contact marks, very fine (2)* £400-£500

Arthur Shipman was born in Leicester in 1857 and attested for the Gordon Highlanders on 23 October 1880. Appointed Lance-Corporal on 18 April 1882, he served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 2 August 1882 to 8 September 1885, seeing active service in Egypt, Eastern Sudan, and on the Nile Expedition. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 21 November 1886, and was discharged on 22 October 1892, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x68 *Three: Sergeant Major W. T. Aggett, Royal Marine Light Infantry*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (W. T. Aggett [sic]. Sergt. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. T. Aggett, Col. Sergt. No. 1177 Plymo. R.M.L.I.) *impressed naming*; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting and contact marks, good fine and better (3)* £500-£700

Provenance: A. A. Mount Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

William Thomas Aggett was born in East Stonehouse, Devon, on 30 October 1862 and enlisted in the Plymouth Division as a Drummer Boy on his fourteenth birthday on 30 October 1876. Advanced Sergeant on 28 November 1883, he served in H.M.S. *Monarch* as part of the Nile Flotilla during the Egypt and Sudan campaign. Promoted Colour-Sergeant on 22 December 1887, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 September 1894, and was advanced Sergeant Major on 31 March 1899. He was discharged on 19 December 1903, his general character being recorded as 'very good'.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

69 *Pair: Colour Sergeant A. Lowen, Yorkshire Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (737. Sergt. A. Lowen. 1/Yorks: R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

Arthur William Lowen was born at Theydon Garnon, Essex, on 27 April 1862 and attested for the 19th Regiment of Foot as a Musician on 27 April 1876. Promoted Corporal on 16 October 1880, and Sergeant on 12 June 1884, he served with the 1st Battalion overseas in Egypt from 2 September 1884 to 31 January 1888, where he was present with the Expeditionary Force at the Battle of Giniss; in Cyprus from 1 February 1888 to 28 July 1889; and in Egypt from 29 July to 23 September 1889. Advanced Colour Sergeant on 6 November 1891, he was discharged on 26 April 1897 after 21 years' service. He did not receive a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He died in Chelsea on 20 January 1907.

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

70 *Pair: Private E. Buckley, Yorkshire Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (656 Pte. E. Buckley. 1/Yorks: R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

Edward Buckley was born in Burnley, Lancashire, on 15 April 1861 and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Halifax on 15 June 1883. He served with the 1st Battalion overseas in Malta from 23 February 1884 to 3 August 1884; in Egypt and the Sudan from 4 August 1884 to 31 January 1888, seeing active service in the Suakin campaign of 1885; in Cyprus from 1 February 1889 to 28 July 1889; and in Egypt from 29 July to 30 December 1889. He was discharged on 4 February 1890.

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

71 *Four: Private J. Whetman, Seaforth Highlanders*

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4035 Pte. J. Whetman 2nd. Bn. Seaforth Highlanders); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4035 Pte. J. Whetman. 1/Sea: Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4035 Pte. J. Whetman, 2: Sea: Highrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4035 Pte. J. Whetman 1st Sea Highrs.) contemporarily engraved naming, *contact marks, naming rubbed in places, slightly polished, otherwise better than good fine (4)* £400-£500

James William Whetman, a Labourer from Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, was born in September 1872. He attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment on 22 October 1891 and served in India with the 2nd Battalion during the Chitral campaign before seeing further service with the 1st Battalion during the Sudan campaign. He served in Crete in 1895 during the occupation of that island, and saw further service in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War before transferring to the reserve at Home on 9 November 1900.

Sold with copied research.

72 *Pair: Private A. Blanchard, 4th Dragoon Guards*

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4278 Pte. A. Blanchard 4th Dragoon Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (4278 Pte. A. Blanchard. 4th Drgn. Gds.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £160-£200

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Adam Blanchard was born at Wilton, Lincolnshire, and enlisted into the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Canterbury on 28 November 1886, aged 19 years 6 months, a groom by trade. He transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards in October 1894 whilst serving in India, going on to serve with that regiment on the North West Frontier during the Tirah campaign of 1897-98. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in *Army Order* of April 1905, and was discharged at Gosport with exemplary conduct and character on 27 December 1907.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and discharge papers.

73 *Four: Sergeant L. W. Raynes, Royal Munster Fusiliers, later Royal Field Artillery*

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *second clasp unofficially affixed* (4321 Dr. L. W. Raynes. 2nd. Batt R.M. Fus.) *renamed*; 1914-15 Star (80197. Cpl. L. W. Raynes, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (80197 Sjt. L. W. Raynes. R.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks to IGS, nearly very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

Luther Will Raynes was born in Sheffield on 7 January 1880 and attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers as a Boy Soldier at Cawnpore, India, on 1 May 1893. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from the date of his attestation to 25 April 1903, and was appointed a Drummer in January 1895. Transferring to the Royal Field Artillery as a Gunner on 1 November 1901, he returned to the U.K. on 26 April 1903, and was discharged, medically unfit, on 26 May 1903, after 10 years and 26 days' service.

Raynes subsequently re-enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery on 13 August 1914, and was promoted Corporal on 19 December 1914. He served with the 52nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 May 1915 to 29 May 1916, and was promoted Sergeant on 23 May 1915. He transferred Class Z on 19 February 1919 and was finally discharged on 31 March 1920.

Sold with copied records of service and other research.



Pair: Surgeon T. E. Rice, C.M.G., Lagos Hausa Force and West Africa Medical Service, later Principal Medical Officer, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, and Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Nigeria

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Surgn. T. E. Rice, Lagos. Hausa. Force.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (Dr. T. E. Rice. W.A.M.S.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) £400-£500

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1921: Thomas Edmund Rice, Esq., Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Nigeria.

Thomas Edmund Rice was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, and King's College, London. Appointed a House Surgeon, King's College Hospital, London, in 1895, he was appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, in 1897, and served as a Surgeon with the Lagos Hausa Force in the Lagos Hinterland and Southern Borghu Expedition in 1897 (Medal with clasp). Appointed Senior Medical Officer, Southern Nigeria, in 1903, he saw further service during the Kano Expedition in 1903 (Medal with clasp).

Appointed Senior Sanitary Officer, Gold Coast, in 1910, Rice was advanced Principal Medical Officer, Sierra Leone, in 1913, and then Principal Medical Officer, Gold Coast, in 1916. Appointed Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Nigeria, in 1920, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the 1921 New Year's Honours' List. His final appointment was as Chief Medical Officer, Barbados. The author of '*Evidence of the Endemicity of Yellow Fever in the Gold Coast Colony*', published in 1913, he retired in 1930, and died on 9 June 1941.

75 Four: 2nd Corporal W. T. Pocock, Canadian Engineers, late Royal Engineers

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (24712 Sapper W. T. Pocock. R.E.) unofficial re-impressed naming; British War and Victory Medals (505090 2. Cpl. W. T. Pocock. C.E.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (24712 Sapper W. T. Pocock. R.E.) unofficial impressed naming as first, *very fine or better* (4) £140-£180

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Sold with copied Short Service record for Royal Engineers 1890-1902, showing entitlement to Boer War medals in addition; Attestation papers for Canadian Engineers in February 1916; and copied medal roll extracts for Sudan medals.

76 Five: Sergeant W. F. Horn, Northumberland Fusiliers

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4266 Pte. W. Horn, 1/Northd. Fus.) suspension re-pinned; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4266 Pte. W. Horn, North'd Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4266 Pte. W. F. Horn. North'd Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4266 Sjt. W. F. Horn. Nth'd Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4266 Pte. W. Horn, 5th Fusers.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine and better* (5) £400-£500

77 Pair: Private D. King, North Staffordshire Regiment

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3811. Pte. D. King. 1/N. Staff. R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (No. 3811 Pte. D. King. 1. N. Staff. R.) Regimentally engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) £300-£400

Daniel King was born in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, in 1874 and attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment at Lichfield on 15 September 1892, having previously served in the Regiment's 4th Battalion. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served overseas in Egypt and the Sudan from 5 October 1895 to 11 October 1897, and saw active service during the Dongola Expedition of 1896. He was discharged on 14 September 1904, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers.

78 Six: Warrant Officer Class II W. Williamson, Seaforth Highlanders

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (5554. Lce. Corpl. W. Williamson. 1/Sea Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasp block loose on riband* (5554 Q.M.S. W. Williamson. Sea: Highrs: M.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (5554 Sergt. W. Williamson 1st. Bn. Sea. Highrs) *surname partially officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (5554 W.O. Cl.2. W. Williamson. Seaforth.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara, unnamed as issued; together with a Seaforth Highlanders Regimental Medal, silver, unnamed, with South Africa 1901 clasp; and an Army Temperance Association India 1 Year Medal, silver, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (8) £500-£700

William Williamson was born in Wick, Caithness, and attested there for the Seaforth Highlanders on 10 April 1896, having previously served in the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Sudan; with the 18th Mounted Infantry Company in South Africa during the Boer War; and again with the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier of India.

Sold with a copy of a published drawing showing the Seaforth Highlanders storming the Zavera at the Battle of the Atbara; and copied research.

79**Five: Chief Petty Officer G. J. Davis, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (G. J. Davies [*sic*] A.B., H.M.S. Philomel.); 1914-15 Star (191397. G. J. Davis. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (191397 G. J. Davis. Act. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (191397 G. J. Davis. P.O. H.M.S. Foresight.); together with a miniature 'Jutland Medal' in silver; and the recipient's silver fob medallion, the obverse with the initials 'GD', the reverse engraved 'G. Davis', *edge bruise to QSA, otherwise good very fine* (5) £260-£300

George John Davis was born in Westleton, Suffolk, on 27 June 1881 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 8 November 1896. He served in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 1 December 1898 to 22 March 1902, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 January 1900. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 1 March 1909, he served in H.M.S. *Foresight* from 7 January 1914 to 28 April 1918, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 July 1914. Advanced Chief Petty Officer on 15 December 1918, he was shore pensioned on 9 July 1921.

Sold with copied record of service and a postcard photograph of the recipient.

x80 Four: Gunner W. Everest, Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. Everest, Gnr: R.M.A. H.M.S. Monarch); 1914 Star (R.M.A. 2697. Gunner W. Everest, R.M. Brigade); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 2697 Gnr. W. Everest. R.M.A.) *extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

William Everest was born at Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 23 October 1867, and enlisted for the Royal Marine Artillery at Woolwich on 23 October 1885. He was embarked on many ships during his service, including *Monarch* from December 1899 to June 1902. He was discharged due to length of service on 22 October 1906 but not entitled to L.S. & G.C. medal. Recalled in 1914 he served with the Royal Marine Brigade in France and Belgium until the end of September 1914, when he was assigned to the armed merchant cruiser *Calgarian*, and served aboard this ship until June 1917. He was demobilised on 24 May 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

81 Four: Private G. Horn, 5th Dragoon Guards and 7th Dragoon Guards, later Army Service Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3721 Pte. G. Horn. 5th Dragoon Guards); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6001 Pte. G. Horn. 7th Drgn: Gds); British War and Victory Medals (R4-095439 Pte. G. Horn. A.S.C.) *contact marks, edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (4) £300-£400

George Horn was born in Hertford in 1869 and attested for the 5th Dragoons in March 1892. Serving in India with 'D' Squadron, he was posted to South Africa for service during the Boer War. Captured and taken Prisoner of War near Wolmaranstad on 24 July 1901, he was released shortly thereafter and saw further service with the 7th Dragoon Guards. Transferred to the Reserve, he was arrested and convicted by a civil power and sentenced to six weeks hard labour on 14 June 1904 and was discharged with his pension rights being forfeited. He re-attested into the Remount Service, Army Service Corps on 20 May 1915 for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 28 September 1916. He was discharged 'Class Z' on 24 May 1919.

Only one Squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards was present at the Battle of Elandslaagte, 21 October 1899. Sold with copied research.

82 Pair: Private H. Quick, 18th Hussars

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4699, Pte. C. [*sic*] Quick, 18/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4699 Pte. H. Quick. 18th. Hussars) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £400-£500

- x83** *Four: Warrant Officer Class II C. A. Beaks, Royal West Surrey Regiment*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (4560 Sgt. C. A. Beaks, Rl. Wt. Surrey Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (G-15074 W.O. Cl. 2. C. A. Beaks. The Queen's R.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *traces of adhesive to reverse of all, otherwise very fine and better (4)* £160-£200
 Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 April 1918.
Charles Alfred Beaks was born in Stepney, London, and attested for the Royal West Surrey Regiment at Hounslow on 17 September 1894, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Promoted Corporal on 15 July 1896, and Sergeant on 22 August 1899, he served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 20 October 1899 to 8 June 1900. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 1 August 1902, he was discharged on 16 September 1906, after 12 years' service.
 Beaks re-engaged for service during the Boer War, and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre.
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- 84** *Pair: Private J. A. Sutton, Leicestershire Regiment*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4600 Pte. J. Sutton, I: Leic: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4600 Pte. J. A. Sutton. Leicester Regt.) *initials officially corrected on KSA, minor edge bruising, generally very fine (2)* £300-£400
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- 85** *Four: Colonel C. J. Lynch, Scottish Rifles, later Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *last clasp a tailor's copy* (Capt. C. J. Lynch. Sco. Rif.) engraved naming; British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. C. J. Lynch.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *very fine (4)* £300-£400
Charles Joseph Lynch was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on 6 February 1896 and was advanced Captain on 8 November 1899. He served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 1899 to 1901, including operations in the Orange River Colony, May to 29 November 1900, including the actions at Lindley (1 and 26 June), Bethlehem (6 and 7 July), and Wittebergen (1 to 29 July). Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 October 1912, he saw further service during the Great War, with both the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Cameronians, on the Western Front from 4 December 1916, and was promoted Brevet Colonel on 3 June 1918. A keen sportsman, he was Master of the South Union Hunt, one of Ireland's oldest hunts.
 Sold with copied research.
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- 86** *Pair: Private H. Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, *top two clasps loose on riband* (7994 Pte. H. Smith. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7994 Pte. H. Smith. K.R.R.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £200-£240
Harry Smith, a Metal Roller from Dudley, Worcestershire, attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 12 April 1893 and served with the Mounted Infantry in South Africa during the Boer War. He was discharged on 11 April 1905.
 Sold with copied research.
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- 87** *Four: Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Scott-Kerr, Cameron Highlanders*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Capt. F. L. Scott-Kerr, Cam'n: H'drs.); 1914-15 Star (Major F. L. Scott-Kerr, Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Major F. L. Scott-Kerr.) mounted as worn together with companion set of four mounted miniatures, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £260-£300
Francis Louis Scott-Kerr was born on 14 June 1868, third son of William Scott-Kerr, J.P., D.L., of Chatto and Sunlaws. He served with the Cameron Highlands in the war in South Africa 1899-1902, and was second-in-command of the 6th Battalion in France from July 1915. He died on 8 May 1941.
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- 88** *Pair: Private C. Lusty, Royal Irish Rifles*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (1315 Pte. C. Lusty, R. Irish Rifles); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1350 Pte. C. Lusty. Rl: Irish Rifles.) *note variation in number, edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180
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- 89** *Pair: Private J. Burns, Connaught Rangers, who was wounded at Ladysmith on 23 February 1900*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (1203 Pte. J. Burns. 1st. Connaught Rang.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1203 Pte. J. Burns. Con: Rang.) *good very fine (2)* £260-£300
Provenance: Peter Power-Hynes Collection, Spink, July 1996.
J. Burns served with the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Ladysmith on 23 February 1900.
 Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

x 90 *Four: Trooper A. M. Milligan, Canadian Scouts, later Canadian Field Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (38961 Tpr: A. Mc.K. Milligan. Canadian Scouts.); 1914-15 Star (43536 Dvr: A. Mc.K. Milligan. 1/Can: Div: A.C.); British War and Victory Medals (43568 Gnr. A. M. Milligan. C.F.A.) *good very fine (4)* £160-£200

Albert McKingoun Milligan was born in Montreal, Quebec, on 19 October 1881 and served with the Canadian Scouts in South Africa during the Boer War, and then with the Canadian Field Artillery during the Great War, having attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Corps at Valcartier on 25 September 1914.

91 *Five: Private B. Cook, 9th Lancers, who took part in the famous charge of the 9th Lancers at Audregnies, Mons, on 24 August 1914, where he had three horses shot from under him, and was later twice wounded during the War*

1914 Star, with clasp (3976 Pte. B. Cook. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-3976 Pte. B. Cook. 9-Lrs.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *polished, light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5)* £240-£280

B. H. Cook attested for the 9th Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from August 1914, taking part in the Regiment's celebrated charge at Audregnies on 24 August 1914 where 'he had three horses shot away from beneath him' (*Isle of Thanet Gazette* newspaper account, published on the occasion of the recipient's Golden Wedding Anniversary, refers). Consequently, he is one of the few other ranks who can definitely be confirmed as having taken part in the charge.

The Charge of the 9th Lancers at Audregnies

'When the war broke out, the 9th Lancers left Tidworth for the front, as one of the three regiments in the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, the one under General De Lisle. During the fighting around Mons on Sunday, August 23rd, they were in reserve, but not for long did they remain there. On the 24th our 5th Division was in a very tight place, and the cavalry was sent to its assistance, the 2nd Brigade reaching the scene of the action first. The Germans were advancing in great masses, so near the village of Audregnies, General De Lisle ordered his men to dismount and to open fire on them. They did so, but the enemy still came on in good order. The general then decided on a charge, and for this chose the 9th Lancers who, at the word of command, mounted their horses and rode steadily at the enemy.

It was Balaclava over again. The squadrons rode to death, and the colonel, so we were told, said that he never expected a single lancer to return. In face of a torrent of shot and shell from guns and rifles, they dashed on until they found themselves against two lines of barbed wire, where men and horses fell over in all directions. This ended the charge. The survivors were ordered to return into shelter, and out of more than four hundred who had ridden out, only seventy two at first answered their names, Later some two hundred others turned up, but the regiment had lost heavily. Major V. R. Brooke D.S.O. was among the killed. However, the charge was not altogether fruitless. The Lancers had drawn the enemy's fire and so had done something to help the harassed 5th Division. One trooper described the charge as "magnificent but horrible", while a Frenchman who rode with them wrote: "My God! How they fell."

But the Lancers had not finished their days work. When the survivors arrived at a railway embankment near Doubon, they found themselves in the company of some gunners, who had been driven from their guns with heavy loss. Captain F. O. Grenfell, now the senior officer of the Lancers, who had been wounded in the charge, but had managed to keep his squadron together, went out into the open, and at the peril of his life, found a way of saving the guns. On his return, he asked the men to follow him. Leaving their horses, they rushed out, reached the abandoned guns, and trundled them into safety. For this heroic deed, Grenfell received the Victoria Cross, [one of the very first awarded during the Great War].' (*The War Illustrated*, 9 October 1915 refers).

A famous illustration of the charge, published in the *Illustrated London News*, was subsequently used as the cover illustration of *Honours and Awards of the Old Contemptibles*.

Cook remained with the 9th Lancers for the rest of the Great War, 'and was wounded twice, suffered trench fever and frostbite, and general found conditions "pretty rough"' (*Isle of Thanet Gazette* newspaper cutting refers). He subsequently settled in Margate, and served as chef at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel; the Northumberland Hotel, and the Beresford Hotel.

Sold with the aforementioned newspaper cutting, which contains a photograph of the recipient; and copied research.

x 92 *Family Group:**Five: Staff Sergeant Instructor H. C. Jacob, 12th Lancers, later Indian Unattached List*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (3609 Pte. H. C. Jacob. 12/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-3609 Sjt. H. C. Jacob. 12-Lrs.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (-Ajt. Instr. H. C. Jacobs [*sic*], I.U.L. attd. A.F.I.) mounted court-style for wear, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better*

Five: Private C. C. Jacob, Somerset Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (6015236. Pte. C. C. Jacob. Som. L.I.) *good very fine and better (10)* £160-£200

Henry Claud Jacob was born on 14 July 1892 and attested for the 5th Lancers on 27 September 1911. Transferring to the 12th Lancers, he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Pay Book; copied research; and the Driving Licence belonging to his son, Cecil C. Jacob.

93 *Family Group:**Three: Bombardier C. H. Allen, Royal Garrison Artillery*

1914 Star, with clasp (39281 Gnr: C. H. Allen. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (39281 Bmbr. C. H. Allen. R.A.) *very fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**838052 W.O. Cl.2. W. J. Allen. R.A.**) in named card box of issue, with outer OHMS transmission envelope, addressed top 'Mr. W. J. Allen, 42 Highlands Road, Fareham, Hants', *extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Charles Henry Allen attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 20 May 1913 and served with 108/H.B., R.G.A., during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. Discharged on 11 April 1919, he was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B70708.

Sold with copied research.

94

*Family Group:***Three: Sergeant James Rose, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on 3 November 1914**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (12571 Sjt. J. Rose. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (12571 Sjt. J. Rose. R.E.) mounted court-style for display; together with the lids of the named card boxes of issue for both the BWM and VM, *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Company Quartermaster Sergeant John Rose, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (12164 Sjt. J. Rose. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1851548 C.Q.M. Sjt. J. Rose. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (6)* £260-£300

12571 James Rose was born in Southampton and attested there initially for the Royal Army Medical Corps. Transferring to the Royal Engineers, he served with the 4th Divisional Signal Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. Mortally wounded by gun shot, he died of his wounds at Aldershot on 3 November 1914, and is buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery.

12164 John Rose was born in Southampton in 184 and attested there for the Royal Engineers on 21 January 1903. He qualified as a Rough Rider on 30 November 1906, and served with the Royal Engineers during the latter stages of the Great War; he was not entitled to a Star.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Small Book; Rough Rider's Certificate; and Second and Third Class Certificates of Education.

95

Four: Trumpeter A. T. Rose, Royal Engineers, later Royal Signals

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (23246 Tptr: A. T. Rose. R.E.) *rank officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (23246 Spr. A. T. Rose. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (185031 Sgln. A. T. Rose. R. Sigs.) *number officially corrected*, mounted for wear, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the rank on first scarce (4)* £100-£140

Albert T. Rose attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 3rd Signalling Company as a Trumpeter during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. Post-War, he transferred into the Royal Signals.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card, confirming the award of the clasp to his 1914 Star.

96

Three: Driver H. J. White, Royal Engineers

1914 Star, with clasp (20929 Dvr: F. [sic] J. White. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (20929 Dvr. H. J. White. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine (3)* £80-£100

Harold J. White attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 2nd Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914.

97

Three: Private T. Lynn, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action at Frezenberg, 8 May 1915

1914 Star, with clasp (1810 Pte T. Lynn.. R. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1810 Pte. T. Lynn. R. Lanc. R.) *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine (3)* £100-£140

Thomas Lynn was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancashire Regiment on the Western Front from 1 November 1914. Private Lynn was killed in action on the Western Front, 8 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion was in action at Frezenberg:

'Took over trenches in front of Frezenberg 4th. War Diary records that at 7am 8th, the trenches were blown in by shellfire. The enemy advancing later and capturing the front line. Received orders to retire to Potijze at 11.35am. Moved back to huts west of Ypres 9th. A report dated 11th May, and included with the War Diary, records that out of the sixteen officers present, only one was not killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Casualties among other ranks were ascertained to be 922.' (*British Battalions on the Western Front, January to June 1915* by R. Westlake refers)

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

98

Three: Lance Corporal E. V. Simmonds, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Festubert, 16 May 1915, on which date Lance Corporal J. Tombs of the same battalion distinguished himself, ultimately leading to the award of the Victoria Cross

1914 Star, with clasp (11504 L. Cpl. E. V. Simmonds. [sic] 1/L'Pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (11504 Pte. E. V. Simmonds. L'Pool. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £140-£180

Ernest Vincent Simmonds was born in Fulham, London. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. Private Simmonds was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged in the Battle of Festubert:

'Moved forward to support lines during attack on Aubers Ridge 10th, but in afternoon withdrew via Windy Corner to Richebourg-St. Vaast. For the Battle of Festubert, the *Official History of the Great War* records, that the Battalion, with 2nd South Staffordshire, acted as support to the 6th Brigade on the 16th and was unable to advance from the original British line to the new front line. Commanding Officer of 1st King's, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Steavenson, notes in his diary how 'B' Company attempted to cross No Man's Land at 3.30pm, but its leading platoons were soon cut down by machine gun fire. With many dying and wounded men lying out in the open, Lance-Corporal Joseph Tombs volunteered to go out into No Man's Land and attempted to bring in as many as he could. An act of bravery for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross... Battalion moved forward during evening to captured trenches and occupied The Bulge.' (*British Battalions on the Western Front, January to June 1915*, by R. Westlake refers)

The Battalion suffered casualties of 14 officers and 639 other ranks killed, wounded or missing, 15 - 20 May 1915. Lance Corporal Simmonds is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

99 Three: Private A. Downes, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of La Bassée, 25 October 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (10274 Pte. A. Downes. 1/Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10274 Pte. A. Downes. Bedf. R.) *contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine or better (3)* £120-£160

Arthur Downes was born in Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, and was the son of Robert Downes of 3 White Entry Yard, Globe Lane, Norwich. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. Private Downes was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 October 1914. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged during the Battle of La Bassée:

'Rest of Battalion to Chapelle St. Roch (22nd) and attached to 13th Brigade. Took part in attack on farm near Violaines. War Diary records - "Attack not pushed home and ordered to fall back at midnight." Withdrew to line south of Festubert-La Quinque Rue road about 1 mile east of Festubert. 'B' Company attacked in support trenches (22nd). Heavy casualties and fell back to position near Rue d'Ouvert. Later rejoined Battalion. Line held and several attacks repulsed (23-26th).' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

Private Downes is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

100 Three: Private T. Brown, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 August 1915

1914 Star, with clasp (10004 Pte. T. Brown. 1/R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (10004 Pte. T. Brown. R.W. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Brown) in card envelope, *traces of verdigris to Plaque, this very fine; the medals extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

Thomas Brown attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1914. He was killed in action on 23 August 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

Sold with a large selection of original letters, a number from the Ministry of Pensions, these all laminated; and a Royal Welsh Fusiliers cap badge.

101 Three: Private G. Johnson, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 26 October 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (8861 Pte G. Johnson. Bord. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8861 Pte. G. Johnson. Bord. R.) *rank of BWM officially corrected, generally nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-£90

George Johnson was born in Gateshead, and resided at 13 Back George Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment on the Western Front from 5 October 1914. Private Johnson died of wounds on the Western Front, 26 October 1914, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

102 Three: Lance Corporal W. Hurlock, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who drowned when his troopship H.M.T. Royal Edward was torpedoed off Rhodes, whilst en route to Gallipoli, 13 August 1915. He had been wounded whilst serving with the 1st Battalion at Ypres, 7 November 1914

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6422 Pte W. Hurlock. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6422 Pte. W. Hurlock. Hamps. R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £100-£140

William Hurlock was born in Ashe, Hampshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment on the Western Front, and was wounded in action at Ploegsteert Wood, 7 November 1914. After recuperating from his wounds, Hurlock was posted to reinforce the 2nd Battalion serving in Gallipoli.

Lance Corporal Hurlock drowned when the troopship H.M.T. *Royal Edward* was torpedoed by UB-14 off Rhodes, 13 August 1915. Approximately 865 men went down with the ship, and Hurlock is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

x 103

**Three: Private F. Ponsford, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 January 1915**

1914 Star, with clasp (7243 Pte. F. Ponsford Dorset: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7243 Pte. F. Ponsford. Dorset. R.); Memorial Plaque (Francis Ponsford) *extremely fine (4)* £200-£240

Francis Ponsford was born in Oxford and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. He served with 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 September 1914, and was killed in action on 28 January 1915 (as confirmed on his medal index card, and also on a privately produced prayer card, although the CWGC Roll of Honour and Soldiers Died both erroneously give his date of death as 21 August 1915). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with a memorial prayer card for the recipient, giving his date of death as 28 January 1915; two photographic images of the recipient; named Record Office enclosures for the medals; a Dorsetshire Regiment cap badge; and other ephemera.

104 *Family Group:*

Three: Acting Corporal S. Goodliffe, Welsh Regiment, late Police Constable, Glamorganshire Constabulary, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 November 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (8535 Pte. S. Goodliffe. 2/Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (8535 A. Cpl. S. Goodliffe. Welsh R.) *very fine*

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Bd.-S.-M. J. E. Goodliffe. 2nd. G.V.A.**) engraved naming, *lightly polished, very fine (4)*

£160-£200

Sidney Goodliffe was born in Cardiff in 1877, the son of Band Sergeant Major Josiah E. Goodliffe, Glamorgan Royal Garrison Artillery, and attested for the Welsh Regiment in 1904, serving with them in India, South Africa, and Egypt. Placed on the Reserve List, he subsequently joined the Glamorganshire County Constabulary as a Police Constable, and was stationed at Pentre. Recalled for service during the Great War, he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, and was wounded by shrapnel in action on 28 October 1914. Recovering, he returned to the trenches, and was killed in action when shot through the head on 12 November 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

105



Three: Private J. Lundie, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Somme, 3 September 1916

1914 Star, with clasp (1657 Pte J. Lundie. 1/5 R. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (1657 Pte. J. Lundie. R. Highrs.) *very fine (3)* £100-£140

James Lundie was born in St. Vigeans, Forfarshire, Scotland. He was the son of Mr and Mrs J. Lundie of 4 Reform Street, Arbroath, and was employed at the Westburn Foundry prior to the Great War. Lundie had three brothers serving during the Great War in the Royal Navy, and one with the Gordon Highlanders. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders on the Western Front from 1 November 1914.

Early in 1916 the 4th and 5th Battalions were amalgamated to form the 4/5th Battalion. Private Lundie was serving with 'E' Company, 4/5th Battalion when he was killed in action on the Western Front, 3 September 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged on the Somme:

'Took over line between River Ancre and Beaucourt Road and attacked enemy positions opposite Hamel (3/9) - 'A' and 'C' Companies advanced from Giant's Causeway at dawn - objective reached but later driven back by heavy machine gun fire. Renewed attack with 11th Royal Sussex - German support line reached and held until 4pm. Withdrew to Englebelmer. Casualties - 218.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers)

Private Lundie is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

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

106 **Three: Private W. Moore, 2nd Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 December 1915**

1914 Star, with clasp (11834 Pte W. Moore. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11834 Pte. W. Moore. Notts. & Derby. R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £100-£140

Walter Moore was born in Bethnal Green, London. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. Private Moore was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 December 1915, and is buried in the White House Cemetery, St-Jean-Les-Ypres, Belgium.

107 **Three: Sergeant E. Mercer, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 19 September 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7687 Sjt. E. Mercer. L. N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7687 Sjt. E. Mercer. L. N. Lan. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £120-£160

Edward Mercer was born in Brighton, Sussex. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. Sergeant Mercer died of wounds on the Western Front, 19 September 1914. In the lead up to that date, the Battalion was engaged on the Aisne:

'Crossed the Aisne at Bourg (13th) then to billets at Moulins. Advanced to Vendresse (14th) then took part in attack on Troyon. Casualties - Major Lloyd, Captains Body, Watson, Helme, Howard-Vyse, Lieutenants Goldie, Loomes, Mason and Robinson killed or mortally wounded, 5 officers wounded, over 500 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Colonel H. C. Wyllie in his history of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment notes that many casualties were from 'B' Company, 3 out of 5 officers and 175 out of 200 other ranks being lost. He also records that the positions held were - "tolerably quite" (15th), the Battalion's trenches being just below the crest of the hill. Enemy attack repulsed (16th). Relieved by 1st East Yorkshire (19th).' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

Sergeant Mercer is buried in the Priez Communal Cemetery, France.

108 *Three: Private W. J. Kinchin, 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Aisne, 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (9905 Pte W. J. Kinchin. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9905 Pte. W. J. Kinchin. R. Berks. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £120-£160

William James Kinchin was born in Reading, Berkshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. Private Kinchin was killed in action on the Western Front, 14 September 1914. On the latter date the Battalion:

'Crossed the Aisne at Pont Arcy (14th) then to Veneuil. Later took part in fighting on the Moussy Spur then dug in throughout the night - Battalion Headquarters at La Metz Farm. Casualties - Second Lieutenant R. G. B. Perkins, 40 other casualties.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

Private W. J. Kinchin is buried in the Chauny Communal Cemetery British Extension, France.

109 *Three: Private R. G. Moseley, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 24 April 1915*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (G-437 Pte R. G. Moseley. 1/R. W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (S[sic]-437 Pte. R. G. Moseley. R. W. Kent. R.) *very fine (3)* £80-£120

Robert George Moseley was born in Maidstone, Kent, and was the husband of Nellie Moseley of 43A, High Street, Maidstone. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment on the Western Front from 10 November 1914. Private Moseley died of wounds on the Western Front, 24 April 1915, and is buried in the Poperinghe Old Military Cemetery, Belgium.

110 *Three: Private A. Shaw, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 11 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (3-5227 Pte A. Shaw. Cam'n: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (3-5227 Pte. A. Shaw. Cam'n. Highrs.) *very fine (3)* £120-£160

Alexander Shaw was born in Stornoway, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 11 November 1914. On the latter date the Battalion was in positions around Verbeek Farm:

'Enemy (The Prussian Guard) attacked (11th) and broke through British line towards Nonne Bosschen. Captain E. J. Brodie killed. Relieved (14th) and to positions on the Ypres-Menin road north of Hooge.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

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

111 *Family Group:*

Three: Private A. J. Rouse, 20th Hussars, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 November 1914

1914 Star (5077 Pte. A. J. Rouse. 20/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (5077 Pte. A. J. Rouse. 20-Hrs.) *good very fine*

Pair: Temporary Warrant Officer Class I C. E. Rouse, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal

1914 Star (18645 S. Sjt. C. E. Rouse. R.A.M.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (18645 T.W.O. Cl. 1. C. E. Rouse. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine (5)* £200-£240

Arthur John Rouse was born in Ealing, Middlesex, in 1888 and attested for the 20th Hussars. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, and was killed in action on 12 November 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Charles Edward Rouse was born in Ealing, Middlesex, in 1885 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914, and for his services during the Great War was advanced Temporary Warrant Officer Class I, was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916), and was awarded an immediate Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 11 November 1916).

Sold with copied research.

112 *Four: Battery Sergeant-Major F. Edwards, Royal Field Artillery*

1914 Star (26714 Cpl. F. Edwards. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (26714 W.O. Cl. 2. F. Edwards. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (26714 B.S. Mjr. F. Edwards. R.F.A.) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (France).

Frederick Edwards attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 2nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914.

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

113 *Four: Sapper A. R. Trim, Royal Engineers*

1914 Star (11184 Spr. A. R. Trim. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (11184. Spr. A. R. Trim. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1851409 Spr. A. R. Trim. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £140-£180

Arthur Robert Trim was born in 1880 and attested for the Royal Engineers at Southampton on 17 June 1902. He served with the the 12th Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 February 1922, whilst serving with the 19th Survey Company, R.E. He was discharged on 16 June 1923.

Sold with the recipient's Soldiers' Service and Pay Book; Character Certificate; Discharge Certificate; and Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Pension Letter.

114 *Family Group:*

Three: Acting Corporal W. Broadbent, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action of the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1st July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 500 casualties

1914 Star (8788 Pte. W. Broadbent. 2/W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8788 A-Cpl. W. Broadbent. W. York. R.), in named card boxes of issue, with named bestowal slips; Memorial Plaque (William Broadbent), in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *some staining to the plaque, otherwise extremely fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (3059 Dvr. R. Broadbent. A.S.C.) *very fine (5)* £400-£500

William Broadbent, a native of Leeds, attested into the West Yorkshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 May 1915. Advanced Acting Corporal, he was killed in action whilst serving with 'C' Company on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916 - the War Diary notes that 21 officer and 702 other ranks of the battalion breakfasted that morning at 5:30 a. m., with just 5 officers and 212 men coming out of action at the end of the day, with the dead being recorded as 'hanging thick on German wire'. Broadbent was amongst those killed, and is buried in Owillers Military Cemetery, France.

Robert Broadbent, a native of Leeds, attested into the Army Service Corps on 27 October 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 May 1915. He was discharged as a consequence of sickness on 19 July 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 467,845.

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

115 *Three: Private T. W. Dearman, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner of war, and died of wounds on the Western Front, 17 October 1914*

1914 Star (8477 Pte T. Dearman. 1/R. Sc. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8477 Pte. T. Dearman. R. S. Fus.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* £100-£140

Thomas William Dearman was born in Chelsea, London. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Private Dearman was taken prisoner of war, and died of wounds on the Western Front, 17 October 1914. He is buried in the Hamburg Cemetery, Germany.

116 *Three: Private T. Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

1914 Star (7350 Pte. T. Lloyd. 4/R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7350 Pte. T. Lloyd. R.W. Fus.) *edge bruising, polished and worn, good fine (3)* £70-£90

Thomas Lloyd attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914.

117 *Three: Private Colin Stirling, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders*

1914 Star (10523 Pte. C. Stirling. 1/Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (10523 Pte. C. Stirling. Sea. Highrs.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (3)* £80-£100

Colin Stirling served in France with the 1st Seaforths from 12 October 1914, and was discharged on 18 December 1916.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which shows entitlement to 'Clasp and Roses'.

118 *Three: Private H. W. Ballinger, 9th (County of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), London Regiment*

1914 Star (2268 Pte. H. W. Ballinger. 9/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2268 Pte. H. W. Ballinger. 9-Lond. R.) *very fine (3)* £80-£100

Hubert Wilson Ballinger, a Railway worker from Southall, Middlesex, was born in October 1890 and attested for the 9th (Queen Victoria's Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment on 4 August 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 November 1914; returning to England on 16 June 1915, he was discharged on 3 January 1919 as a consequence of sickness and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. B300653.

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

119

Four: Acting Petty Officer S. G. Thompson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Colossus* at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, and was severely wounded, ultimately having his left leg amputated, and was Commended for his services when H.M.S. *Hunter* was mined off the coast of Spain on 13 May 1937

1914-15 Star (J.33328, S. G. Thompson. Boy. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.33328 S. G. Thompson. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.33328 S. G. Thompson. A.B. H.M.S. Danae.) mounted as worn, *heavily polished and worn, therefore fair, the naming all completely legible* (4) £240-£280

Samuel George Thompson was Scariff, County Clare, Ireland, on 28 January 1899 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 November 1914, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, most notably H.M.S. *Colossus* from 26 August 1915 to 21 October 1918; he was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, where she was the only dreadnought from the main body of the Grand Fleet to be hit during the Battle. Advanced Able Seaman on 25 March 1917, Thompson remained in the service following the cessation of hostilities, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 February 1932. Advanced Leading Seaman on 1 September 1936, he was posted to the newly-built destroyer H.M.S. *Hunter* on 5 October 1936, which sailed to join the Mediterranean Fleet that same month.

In May 1937, *Hunter* was designated as part of Britain's contribution to the League of Nations Arms Blockade and Non-Intervention Patrols, intended to help end the Spanish Civil War between the left-wing Republican government and General Franco's fascist Nationalists, who were supplied by Germany and Italy. Stationed off the Republican-held port of Almeria in Southern Spain, *Hunter's* captain, Lieutenant-Commander B. G. Scurfield, later wrote: 'There are alleged to be mines in the shallower water near the shore, so our orders are to remain outside the 100 fathoms line. And so, we just lie stopped in the middle of the bay about five miles from the shore... Whenever we see an aeroplane we close up at anti-aircraft stations.'

On Thursday 13 May 1937, *Hunter* lay stationary at her normal location; there was a breeze and a slight swell. At about 2.15 pm there was a terrific blast as a Nationalist naval mine detonated against her hull. Water mixed with fuel oil, flames and steam shot into the air on the port side between the bridge and the foremost funnel. All the lights went out and everything was drenched with oil. The forward boiler-room, which had been steaming to provide electricity and to enable the ship to get underway quickly if required, was a mass of twisted steel and the floor of the galley above it had disappeared, with the cook falling into the wreckage below. Commander Scurfield jumped into the smoke, oil and fumes, reached the stricken man, who had lost a foot and was trapped by debris. As described by eye-witnesses, 'he worked like a madman, pulled the obstructions away and hauled the cook out by sheer strength and clambered up with him.' Moving forwards along the ship, which was listing to starboard and sinking by the bows, he heard cries from a hatch leading to the mess deck below. The ladder had vanished, so 'With no knowledge of the damage that had been done to the deck and with complete disregard of his own safety, he jumped down below.' After pulling men out of the darkness of the Torpedomen's messdeck, flooded with several feet of fuel oil and with naked flames in close proximity, he 'entered the Stoker Petty Officers' mess, the floor of which was, as I saw afterwards, more than half blown away. Had he trodden on any of the missing part he would have undoubtedly have joined the other victims. He rescued altogether from these two messdecks about ten or twelve men who, had it not been for his prompt action, would undoubtedly have died.' Towed into Almeria, the *Hunter* suffered a total of eight men killed and fourteen were hospitalised. For his great gallantry, Lieutenant-Commander Scurfield was awarded the Albert Medal.

Thompson was amongst those wounded, and on 3 June 1937 underwent an operation to amputate his left leg. 'Commended by their Lordships for fortitude and meritorious service when H.M.S. *Hunter* was mined off the Coast of Spain on 13 May 1937' (Recipient's record of service refers) and appointed Acting Petty Officer that same day, he was shore invalided, Permanently Unfit for Naval Service, on 16 March 1938.

Sold with copied record of service.

120

Three: Petty Officer Second Class A. J. Trewin, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (117145, A. J. Trewin, P.O., 2. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (117145 A. J. Trewin. P.O.2. R.N.) *rate officially corrected on BWM, very fine*

Pair: Ordinary Seaman P. Weaver, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J.62472 P. Weaver. Ord. R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: Deck Boy T. Donovan, Royal Naval Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (2033S.B. T. Donovan. Dk. Boy R.N.R.) *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* (7) £80-£100

Alfred James Trewin was born in Devon on 15 June 1866 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 11 August 1881. Advanced Leading Seaman on 6 December 1891, he transferred to the Coast Guard on 13 July 1894, and was advanced Commanding Boatman on 13 June 1901, based at Southbourne. Shore pensioned on 13 July 1904, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 15 August 1904. Recalled for War service as a Petty Officer Second Class on 2 August 1914, he served in H.M.S. *Talbot* from the outbreak of War to 21 October 1913, and was present when *Talbot* participated in the capture of a German merchant ship off the Lizard in September 1914. Invalided out of the service on 20 November 1914, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 December 1921.

Percy Weaver was born in Lydd, Kent, on 8 October 1897 and joined the Royal Navy for hostilities only on 18 November 1916. He served in the M-class Destroyer H.M.S. *Myngs* from 27 November 1917 to 1 July 1918, and the Hunt-class Minesweeper H.M.S. *Munlochy* from 8 to 30 September 1918, and was shore demobilised on 6 March 1919.

Thomas Donovan was born in Swansea on 25 July 1902 and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 7 June 1918. He served during the Great War afloat in the S.S. *Walter Burke*, and was shore demobilised on 9 July 1919.

Sold with copied records of service for all three recipients.

- 121** *Three: Acting Corporal A. McGivern, Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry and Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry)*
 1914-15 Star (2236 Pte. A. McGivern. Q.O.R. Glasgow. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (2236 A. Cpl. A. McGivern. Q.O.R. Galsgow. Y.) *rank on BWM and VM both officially corrected, very fine*
- Three: Lance Corporal C. F. Green, Military Mounted Police*
 1914-15 Star (P.705. L-Cpl. C. F. Green, M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-705. L.Cpl. C. F. Green. M.M.P.) *contact marks, very fine (6)* *£100-£140*

Alexander McGivern attested for the Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry on 6 March 1914 and served during the Great War in Egypt from 22 June 1915. After further service at Gallipoli, he was advanced Acting Corporal and saw further service with the Machine Gun Corps Cavalry. He was discharged on 30 June 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 522340.

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

Charles Foster Green, a Gas Fitter from Drypool, Hull attested for the Military Mounted Police on 11 December 1914 for service during the Great War, having previously served with the 10th Hussars. He served on the Western Front from 20 December 1914 and was invalided to England on 9 December 1915 as a result of a head injury when a horse fell on him. He was deprived of his rank after being found guilty of stating a falsehood to a senior NCO, at Catterick on 13 May 1918, and was discharged Class 'Z' on 21 February 1919.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied research.

- 122** *Three: Lieutenant B. Joinson, Welsh Horse, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers*
 1914-15 Star (691 Sjt. B. Joinson. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. B. Joinson.) mounted court-style for display, and housed with Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Welsh Horse cap badges in a leather case, *light contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£240-£280*

Bertram Joinson attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 8 August 1915. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Welsh Horse, he saw further service with the 3/1st Welsh Yeomanry, and was demobilised on 25 January 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

- 123** *Three: Sergeant W. P. Hinkley, Royal Engineers*
 1914-15 Star (58551 Sjt W. P. Hinkley. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (58551 Sjt. W. P. Hinkley. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine*
- Three: Sergeant A. E. Robinson, Royal Engineers*
 1914-15 Star (70751 Spr: A. E. Robinson. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (70751 Sjt. A. E. Robinson. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine (6)* *£100-£140*

Walter P. Hinkley attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 July 1915.

Albert E. Robinson attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 15 June 1915.

- 124** *Three: Sapper R. Ewen, Royal Engineers, later Tank Corps*
 1914-15 Star (265 Spr. R. Ewen. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (265 Spr. R. Ewen. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- Three: Pioneer G. T. Baldwin, Royal Engineers, later Labour Corps*
 1914-15 Star (122704 Pnr. G. T. Baldwin. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (122704 Pnr. G. T. Baldwin. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (6)* *£80-£100*

Robert Ewen attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 September 1915. He later transferred to the Tank Corps.

George T. Baldwin attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 2 November 1915. He later transferred to the Labour Corps, and was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 3 March 1919.

125 *Family Group:***Three: Sapper G. Lett, Royal Engineers**

1914-15 Star (66035 Spr. G. Lett. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (66035 Spr. G. Lett. R.E.) mounted as worn on *frayed* ribands; together with a Royal Engineers cap badge, *very fine*

Five: Attributed to Gunner W. Lett, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniate awards, these similarly mounted, and riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £60-80

George Lett attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 4 August 1914. His son, **William Lett**, served with the Royal Artillery during the Second World War.

Sold with copied research.

126 *Five: Sapper C. Smith, Royal Engineers*

1914-15 Star (31431 Spr. C. Smith. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (31431 Spr. C. Smith. R.E.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (26691 Sapr. C. Smith. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, good very fine (5)* £120-£160

Charles Smith was born in Sevenoaks, Kent, in 1870 and attested for the Royal Engineers in London on 24 May 1892. He served with them overseas in Ceylon from 7 May 1900 to 14 October 1901, and in Gibraltar from 10 February 1906 to 3 October 1910, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity per Army Order 254 of October 1910. Subsequently awarded the 1911 Coronation Medal, he was discharged on 23 May 1913, after 21 years' service.

Re-enlisting into the Royal Engineers at Chatham on 1 September 1914, Smith served with 12 Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 August 1915 to 1 January 1916. He was discharged on 8 December 1918, no longer physically fit for War Service, after a further 4 years and 99 days' service, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

127 *Three: Private C. d'Eathe, Grenadier Guards*

1914-15 Star (19067 Pte. C. D Eathe. [*sic*] G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals; (19067 Pte. C. D'Eathe. G. Gds.) *very fine*

Pair: Private B. Chambers, 3rd Guards Machine Gun Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (5173 Pte. B. Chambers. 3-Gds. M.G.R.) *some staining to second, good very fine (5)* £100-£140

Charles D'Eathe, a Traveller from Liverpool, attested for the Grenadier Guards on 4 September 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 March 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 7 March 1919.

Bert Chambers, a Saddler from Dudley, Warwickshire, attested for the Royal Horse Guards on 21 January 1916 and served with the 3rd Guards Machine Gun Regiment during the Great War. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 16 October 1919.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.

128 *Family Group:***Four: Private R. Jones, Liverpool Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1251 Pte. R. G. Jones. L'pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1251 Pte. R. Jones. L'pool R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265059 Pte. R. Jones. 7/L'pool R.); together with a Liverpool Regiment cap badge, *contact marks, edge bruising, nearly very fine*

Six: Sergeant F. W. Jones, Royal Tank Regiment

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. F. W. Jones, 21 Chatterton Rd., Stoneycroft, Liverpool 14'; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7896382 Sgt. F. W. Jones. R. Tks.); together with the recipient's original soldier's service book, permanent pass, Liverpool Regiment and Royal Tank Regiment cap badges, *very fine (10)* £160-£200

129 *Pair: Private J. B. Greenwood, 1/5th Norfolk Regiment, a member of the so-called 'Vanished Battalion', who was killed in action in Gallipoli on 12 August 1915*

1914-15 Star (3327 Pte. J. B. Greenwood. Norf. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3327 Pte. J. B. Greenwood. Norf. R.) *extremely fine (2)* £200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005.

John Beckett Greenwood attested for the Norfolk Regiment at Dereham, Norfolk, and served with the 1/5th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 10 August 1915. He was killed in action in Gallipoli on 12 August 1915, aged 27 years. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

The Vanished Battalion

The 1/5th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, the so-called 'Vanished Battalion', landed on 'A' Beach at Suvla on 10 August 1915; 48 hours later, the battalion 'disappeared' without trace during the attack on the Kuchak Anafarta Ova.

The total casualties of the 1/5th Battalion on this date were stated in the War Diary compiled by officers of the 4th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment to have been 22 officers and about 350 men. Of these, it is generally believed that 16 officers and around 250 men were classed as missing, but more recent research by Hal Giblin suggests a more likely total of 12 officers and 104 other ranks (see his article and roll of honour published in the *O.M.R.S. Journal*, Spring 1981). Certainly the confused fighting on that fateful day has resulted in considerable debate and differing contentions. Equally certain is that a large percentage of the Battalion, with Colonel Sir H. Proctor-Beauchamp, Bt., C.B., the C.O., at its head, literally disappeared without trace - he was last seen encouraging his men forward by waving his cane over his head and shouting 'On the Norfolks on, come on my Holy Boys, forward the Hungry Ninth.'

In his despatch of 11 December 1915, Sir Ian Hamilton, the British Commander-in-Chief, referred to the unknown fate of the missing men of the 1/5th Norfolk Battalion as 'a very mysterious thing'. He wrote:

'The 1/5th Norfolk were on the right of the line and found themselves for a moment less strongly opposed than the rest of the brigade. Against the yielding forces of the enemy, Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, a bold, self-confident officer, eagerly pressed forward, followed by the best part of the battalion. The fighting grew hotter, and the ground became more wooded and broken. At this stage many men were wounded, or grew exhausted with thirst. These found their way back to camp during the night. But the Colonel, with sixteen officers and 250 men, still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before them. Amongst these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. They charged into the forest and were lost to sight or sound. Not one of them ever came back.'

The remains of the 'Vanished Battalion' were not discovered until 1919, when the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, working in Turkey to consolidate and record graves dating from the 1915 Dardanelles campaign, found 122 bodies. On 23 September 1919, the officer commanding the Graves Registration Unit in Gallipoli wrote in a report:

'We have found the 5th Norfolks - there were 180 in all; 122 Norfolk and a few Hants. and Suffolks with 2/4th Cheshires. We could only identify two - Privates Barnaby and Cotter. They were scattered over an area of about one square mile, at a distance of at least 800 yards behind the Turkish front line. Many of them had evidently been killed in a farm, as a local Turk, who owns the place, told us that when he came back he found the farm covered with the decomposing bodies of British soldiers which he threw into a small ravine. The whole thing quite bears out the original theory that they did not go very far on, but got mopped up one by one, all except the ones who got into the farm.'

Modern accounts speculate that the missing were in all likelihood murdered by the Turks at this farm house, and the fact that the above 122 men were actually discovered in what amounted to a mass grave certainly lends weight to such a contention. That said, the Turks officially denied having even come into contact with the Battalion when enquiries were pressed after the War. The remains of those Norfolks recovered were buried in the Imperial War Cemetery at Azmak, Suvla, each grave being marked, 'A Soldier of the 1/5th Btn. The Norfolk Regiment.'

Due to the fact that the fate of the men of the battalion was not immediately known, the date of death on official casualty lists (see *Soldiers Died*) is often given as 'died 28 August' - probably the date they were officially accepted as dead.

Sold with a copy of the book '*All The King's Men*', by Nigel McCrery.

130 *Three: Private J. Bowers, Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 21 August 1915*

1914-15 Star (3-8100 Pte. J. Bowers. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-8100 Pte. J. Bowers. York. R.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Bowers) *traces of verdigris to plaque, this nearly very fine; the medals nearly extremely fine (4)* £100-£140

Joseph Bowers was born in Leeds in 1878 and originally attested for the Yorkshire Regiment on 6 October 1896. Discharged on 25 October 1908, without having received any medal, he re-enlisted in his old regiment following the outbreak of the Great War, and served with the 6th Battalion in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 14 July 1915. He was killed in action on 21 August 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Sold with copied research.

131 *Three: Warrant Officer Class II P. Williams, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

1914-15 Star (18487 Sjt. P. Williams. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (18487 W.O. Cl. II. P. Williams. R.W. Fus.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917 (France).

132 *Three:* **Private E. L. Carter, East Surrey Regiment**

1914-15 Star (10040 Pte. E. L. Carter, E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10040 Pte. E. L. Carter. E. Surr. R.) *nearly very fine*

Three: **Private J. W. Flack, East Surrey Regiment**

1914-15 Star (36464 Pte. J. W. Flack. E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (36464 Pte. J. W. Flack. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine*

Three: **Private C. F. Simmance, East Surrey Regiment**

1914-15 Star (9139, Pte. C. F. Simmance. E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9139 Pte. C. F. Simmance. E. Surr. R.) *nearly very fine (9)* *£120-£160*

Edward Lewis Carter attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 August 1915. Subsequently transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he was discharged Class 'Z' on 8 May 1919.

John William Flack attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 August 1915. Subsequently transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he was discharged Class 'Z' on 15 May 1919.

Claude Frederick Simmance attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 December 1915. Subsequently transferring to the Labour Corps, he was discharged Class 'Z' on 13 March 1919.

Sold with copied research for all three recipients.

133 *Three:* **Private T. Hamblin, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (S-9204 Pte. T. Hamblin. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-9204 Pte. T. Hamblin. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine (3)* *£500-£700*

Provenance: David Boniface Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Thomas Hamblin was born in Bethnal Green, Middlesex, and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Stratford, Essex, on 23 March 1915. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 June 1915, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in the attack on Ovillers. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

x134 *Three:* **Sergeant W. H. Swann, 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry**

1914-15 Star (21881 Pte. W. H. Swann. 7/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Pte. W. H. Swann. 7-Can. Inf.); together with a Birks Ellis Ryrie Medal 1935, gold (9ct?, 15.61g), Ill Toronto Regiment badge to obverse, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. W. H. Swann'; and an Ontario Rifle Association Shooting Medal, silver, the edge engraved 'Sergt. W. H. Swann. 1933', *nearly very fine (5)* *£140-£180*

Sold with the recipient's Pay Book for use on Active Service.

x135 *Three:* **Private E. C. Baddeley, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 May 1915**

1914-15 Star (51085 Pte. E. C. Baddeley. P.P.C.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (51085 Pte. E. C. Baddeley. P.P.C.L.I.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Corporal J. MacArthur, Army Service Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (M2-153062 Cpl. J. Mac Arthur. A.S.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Pair: **Acting Lance-Corporal D. F. MacInnes, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade**

British War and Victory Medals (442734 A.L. Cpl. D. F. Mac Innes. C.M.G. Bde.) mounted for wear, *good very fine (7)* *£120-£160*

Edward Clinton Baddeley was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, on 2 July 1878 and having emigrated to Canada served with the Imperial Light Infantry in South Africa during the Boer War. He attested for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry at Victoria, B.C., on 6 November 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action at Bellewaerde Lake on 8 May 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

×136

Three: Acting Sergeant J. G. Martin, Canadian Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (1356 Pte. J. G. Martin. Can: A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1356 A. Sgt. J. G. Martin. C.A.M.C.) mounted as worn; together with a Red Cross armband, *good very fine*

Pair: Lance-Corporal T. Daniel, Royal Canadian Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 17 September 1916

British War and Victory Medals (229275 L. Cpl. T. Daniel. R.C.R.) *good very fine*

Four: Attributed to Leading Aircraftman F. G. Coram, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; *copy* Air Crew Europe Star, 1 *copy* clasp, Air Crew Europe [*sic*]; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Air Council enclosure, and 'ticker tape' rank '1172717 LAC.' and entitlement slips (the Air Crew Europe Clasp indicated instead of the Air Crew Europe Star), in named card box of issue, addressed to 'F. G. Coram, Esq., 14 New Exerter Street, Chudleigh, Devon.', *extremely fine (9)* *£100-£140*

Thomas Daniel attested for the Royal Canadian Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds in 17 September 1916, and is buried in Albert Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

137

Eight: Captain C. C. Watson, Mercantile Marine, who was twice wrecked prior to the Great War, and served during the War in the troopship S.S. *Beltana*, conveying troops, stores, and munitions from Australia to the the U.K.

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Colin C. Watson) with *flattened* named card boxes of issue, in outer OHMS transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mr. C. C.Watson, 4 Salisbur Road, Dover'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine (8)* *£70-£90*

Colin Campbell Watson was born in Dover in 1890 and joined the Mercantile Marine as a Deck Officer Apprentice on 20 October 1905. Whilst serving aboard the Barque *Glenclairn* he survived being wrecked off the Patagonian Coast on 23 July 1907; the following year, whilst serving aboard the Barque *Fifeshire* he again survived being wrecked when she hit and grounded on an uncharted submerged reef near Tabitewa, Gilbert Islands, on 20 October 1908; on this latter occasion the crew were obliged to row to Tabitewa Island in two lifeboats, were they were kindly treated by the natives.

Qualifying as First Mate on 26 July 1912, Watson served with the Mercantile Marine during the Great War in the S.S. *Beltana* from the outbreak of War until 27 August 1917, the ship being employed as a troopship from Australia to the U.K. Qualifying as a Master Mariner on 1 December 1917, he saw further service during the Second World War. He died in Dover on 31 March 1951.

Sold with copied research.

138

Pair: S. S. Climo, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Stanley S. Climo.) *very fine*

Pair: Lieutenant R. Wood

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. Wood.) *very fine*

Three: Attributed to C. Semmens, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. C. Semmens, 115 Huntingfield Rd., Putney, London, SW15', *good very fine*

Three: Attributed to J. J. Orbell, Army

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. J. J. Orbell, 5 Moulton Rd. Cotts., Newmarket, Suffolk', *nearly extremely fine*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued; together with an unofficial identity tag engraved '**Fleetwood. F. No.2116715 Suez - 1941**', *nearly extremely fine (17)* *£100-£140*

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Stanley Smith Climo was born in 1892 and served during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine; prior to the War he had been employed as a Waiter in the Cunard Line's R.M.S. *Franconia*, sailing in her on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to Boston in February 1911.

Sold with copied research.

Note: There are a number of officers of the the name R. Wood who served during the Great War finishing with the rank of Lieutenant.

139

Three: Sergeant T. Jones, Denbighshire Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (5236 Sgt. T. Jones. Denbigh. Yeo.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (5236 Pte. T. Jones. Denbigh. Yeo.) mounted court-style for display and housed in an embossed leather case, *extremely fine (3)* *£300-£400*

x 140

Pair: Driver W. H. Lloyd, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (24364 Dvr. W. H. Lloyd. R.A.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Pair: Driver W. H. Lloyd, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (24364 Dvr. W. H. Lloyd. R.A.) *very fine*

Five: Corporal A. Davies, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992, all contemporarily engraved 'A. Davies 111 Squadron R.A.F.'; together with the recipient's Corporal's stripes; two 111 Squadron lapel badges; the recipient's Royal Air Force Service and Release Book; and the recipient's hand-written diary for 1943, *good very fine and better*

Africa Star; Defence Medal, *good very fine (11)*

£80-£100

141

Five: Quartermaster Sergeant A. T. Moss, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal

British War and Victory Medals, with *small* M.I.D. oak leaves (175087 W.O. Cl. 2. A. T. Moss. R.E.); Defence Medal; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-256657 Q.M. Sjt. A. T. Moss. R.F.A. [sic]); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver and enamel, mounted court-style for display, *significant enamel damage to the French MM, otherwise generally nearly very fine (5)*

£160-£200

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: WR/256657 Q.M. Sjt. Moss, A. T., Royal Engineers
'In recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 May 1918 (France).

French Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 7 June 1919.

Alfred Thomas Moss, a native of Derby, attested for the Royal Engineers and served initially with the 258th Tunnelling Company during the Great War on the Western Front. Subsequently assigned an War Reserve number (presumably as a result of having been severely wounded in France and returned to England for convalescence), he was posted to the 10th Light Railway Company, R.E., and then to the 6th Railway Survey and Reconnaissance Section, R.E. For his services with this latter unit he was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal, as well as being further honoured by the French authorities.

Note: Moss seems to have served his entire military career with the Royal Engineers; it is presumably solely due to a clerical error that his M.S.M. is named to the R.F.A.

Sold with copied research.

142

Three: Sergeant A. C. Walker, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (190374 Sjt. A. C. Walker. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-258545 Sjt. A. C. Walker. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)*

£100-£140

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

'In recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

143

Three: Corporal B. G. Jones, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (290009 2-Cpl. B. G. Jones. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-280998 Cpl. B. G. Jones. R.E.) *light contact marks, good very fine (3)*

£100-£140

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

'In recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

144

Pair: Sapper H. King, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (3076 Spr. H. King. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Pair: Sapper P. Nicholls, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (910 Spr. P. Nicholls. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine*

Pair: Sapper J. F. Ree, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (414693 Spr. J. F. Ree. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Pair: Sapper C. G. Woodward, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (560164 Spr. C. G. Woodward. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (8)*

£80-£100

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- 145** *Pair: Sapper J. W. Kirk, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (256493 Spr. J. W. Kirk. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine*
- Pair: Sapper S. Lyons, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (VVR-314011 Spr. S. Lyons. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- Pair: Sapper M. Purcell, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (466094 Spr. M. Purcell. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine*
- Pair: Sapper T. Langworthy, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (120817 Spr. T. Langworthy. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine (8)* £80-£100
-
- 146** *Pair: Sapper A. S. Prince, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (103964 Spr. A. S. Prince. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *VM officially re-impressed, good very fine*
- Pair: Pioneer A. J. Barkley, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (225068 Pnr. A. J. Barkley. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- Pair: Pioneer C. Gould, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (283233 Pnr. C. Gould. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Sapper J. I. Rogers, Canadian Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (50450 Spr. J. I. Rogers. C.E.) mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Sapper M. J. Thompson, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
British War and Victory Medals (15257 Spr. M. J. Thompson. N.Z.E.F.) mounted court-style, *nearly very fine (10)* £100-£140
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- 147** *Three: Private W. Moore, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*
British War and Victory Medals (30242 Pte. W. Moore. R.W. Fus.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (30242 Pte. W. Moore. R.W. Fus.) housed in an embossed leather case, *minor edge bruise to VM, good very fine (3)* £70-£90
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- 148** *Three: Sergeant F. C. Williams, 1/6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, who died in Salonika on 11 November 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (240373 A. Sjt. F. C. Williams. E. Surr. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (240373 A. Pte. F. C. Williams. E. Surr. R.) *extremely fine (3)* £200-£240
- Provenance:* From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
- Frank Christopher Williams**, Sergeant, 1/6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, attached Supply and Transport Corps, died in Salonika on 11 November 1918, aged 27, and is buried in Beirut War Cemetery.
- Sold with copied research
-
- 149** *Pair: Private R. G. Chesson, East Surrey Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (34469 Pte. R. G. Chesson. E. Surr. R.) *contact marks, very fine*
- Pair: Private J. W. Gooding, East Surrey Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (3-33881 Pte. J. W. Gooding. E. Surr. R.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Private C. H. Herbert, East Surrey Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (14500 Pte. C. H. Herbert. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private G. E. Jenkins, East Surrey Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (204154 Pte. G. E. Jenkins. E. Surr. R.) *nearly very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Richard George Chesson** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 10 June 1917 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 October 1917. He transferred to the 17th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers two days later on 5 October 1917, and was discharged due to wounds on 23 March 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. 373821.
- John Wallace Gooding** attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 July 1917. He transferred to the 3rd Battalion, London Regiment on 25 July 1917, and then the 2nd Battalion, London Regiment on 30 January 1918.
- Charles Henry Herbert** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 11 October 1915, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War, subsequently transferring to the 4th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and then to the Royal Army Service Corps on 3 March 1918.
- George Edward Jenkins** attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 2/5th Battalion during the Great War, subsequently transferring to the 26th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.
- Sold with copied research for all four recipients.

150

Pair: Private H. E. J. Firth, East Surrey RegimentBritish War and Victory Medals (28512 Pte. H. E. J. Firth. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine***Pair: Private W. F. Nelson, East Surrey Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (203771 Pte. W. F. Nelson. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine***Pair: Private T. Watson, East Surrey Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (26136 Pte. T. Watson. E. Surr. R.) *nearly very fine***Pair: Private A. C. Wilkinson, East Surrey Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (33661 Pte. A. C. Wilkinson. E. Surr. R.) *very fine (8)*

£100-£140

Harold Edward John Firth served with the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, during the Great War.**William Frank Nelson** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 10 December 1915, and served with the 1/5th Battalion during the Great War. He was discharged on 26 August 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B297228.**Thomas Watson** served with the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, during the Great War.**Arthur Charles Wilkinson** served with the 4th, 7th, and 9th Battalions, East Surrey Regiment, during the Great War.

Sold with copied research for all four recipients.

151

Pair: Private S. Stagg, East Surrey RegimentBritish War and Victory Medals (48462 Pte. S. Stagg. E. Surr. R.) *very fine*1914-15 Star (2) (**2422 Pte. B. F. Durbidge, E. Surr. R.; 10202 Pte. H. Shingler, E. Surr. R.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. G. G. Johns.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**2. Lieut. J. H. Lavender.; L-9975 Pte. A. W. Wickins. E. Surr. R.**) *nearly very fine and better (7)*

£100-£140

Sydney Stagg served with both the East Surrey Regiment and the Labour Corps during the Great War.**Benjamin Frederick Durbidge** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 7 August 1914 and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 15 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, and was disembodied on 18 April 1919.**Horace Shingler** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 26 August 1914 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 December 1915. He was killed in action on 8 May 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.**Gilbert Godwin Johns** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment on 18 December 1917 and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 April 1918.**John Hadden Lavender** was born in Wandsworth on 25 September 1895 and attested initially for the 2nd Battalion, London Regiment, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment on 24 October 1916. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 17 January 1917, and was wounded by gun shot to the chest on 9 May 1917. He relinquished his commission on account of ill-health caused by his wounds on 27 August 1918, was awarded a Silver War Badge no. B45578, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.**Alfred W. Wickins** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 25 February 1910 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 January 1915. He was killed in action on 24 May 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research for all six recipients.

152

Pair: Private J. Brooks, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 10 November 1917British War and Victory Medals (1140 Pte. J. Brooks. R. Mun. Fus.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£70-£90

Joseph Brooks was born in Radford, Nottinghamshire, and attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers in Nottingham. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War at Gallipoli from 7 August 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star), before proceeding to the Western Front, and was killed in action on 10 November 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

153

Pair: Private A. J. Hancox, Army Service CorpsBritish War and Victory Medals (M2-267298 Pte. A. J. Hancox. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine*British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**48030 Bmbr. L. C. H. Ellis. R.A.; Capt. L. A. W. Gough.**) *these both planchets only*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (**SE-24596 Pte. H. Charlton. A.V.C.**); Africa Service Medal (**N70719 N. Mkwanazi**) *lacking retaining rod*; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; National Fire Brigades' Union Long Service Medal (2), both bronze, the first with Five Years bar, the reverse contemporarily engraved '**Alfred Beck 1901**', the edge officially impressed '1336' and additionally privately impressed 'Bishops Waltham', with top brooch bar; the reverse of the second contemporarily engraved '**A. E. Brown Winchester 1914**', the edge officially impressed '5090', with top 'Ten Years' brooch bar, with named enclosure, in case of issue, *nearly very fine and better (9)*

£80-£100

Lionel Charles Hamilton Ellis attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War at Gallipoli from the first day of the Gallipoli campaign, 25 April 1915.**Laurence Ardeley Wyndham Gough** was commissioned Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment (Territorial Force), and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1917, being appointed an Acting Captain whilst commanding a Company of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers from 30 May 1918.

Sold with copied research.

- 154** *Three: Sister Florence G. Close, Territorial Force Nursing Service*
British War and Victory Medals (Sister F. G. Close.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (S. Nurse F. G. Close. T.F.N.S.) *good very fine, the last scarce to unit (3)* £400-£500
- Approximately 277 Territorial Force War Medals awarded to the Territorial Force Nursing Service.
- Miss Florence Gertrude Close** joined the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 16 August 1914, and served with them during the Great War in Salonika from 7 February 1917. She was demobilised in April 1919, and retired from the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 27 March 1934, being permitted to retain her T.F.N.S. badge.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 155** *Pair: Lieutenant W. F. Scott-Kerr, a Sopwith Camel pilot in 65 Squadron, Royal Air Force, shot down and taken prisoner of war in May 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. F. Scott-Kerr. R.A.F.) mounted as worn together with companion set of mounted miniatures and R.A.F. cloth wings, *good very fine (4)* £200-£300
- William Francis Scott-Kerr** was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Scott-Kerr, born in 1896. He was appointed Lieutenant, Aeroplane and Seaplane Officer in the Royal Air Force, 1 April 1918. As pilot of Sopwith Camel C8256 of 65 Squadron on an offensive patrol over Albert-Bray on 18 May 1918, he was seen in combat with 12 enemy aircraft at 10.15am and reported missing in action, later confirmed as prisoner of war.
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- x156** *Pair: Lieutenant S. J. Crawley, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. J. Crawley.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Bombardier G. A. Marrison, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (331658 Bmbr. G. A. Marrison. C.F.A.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Acting Bombardier W. Newton, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (1260343 A. Bmbr. W. Newton. C.F.A.) *very fine*
- Pair: Gunner F. L. Cousineau, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (89319 Gnr. F. L. Cousineau. C.F.A.) *suspension ring on VM replaced with a straight bar suspension; together with a Arnprior Welcome Home Tribute Medal 1919, the reverse engraved 'To F. L. Cousineau, for Valiant Service in the European War', good very fine*
- Pair: Driver J. C. Davies, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (331626 Dvr. G. C. Davies. C.F.A.) mounted as worn, *very fine (11)* £140-£180
- Sidney Johnstone Crawley** was commissioned Lieutenant in the Canadian Field Artillery and served with 5 Field Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 June 1917 to 11 July 1918.
- George Albert Marrison** was born in East Ham, London, England, on 17 September 1881 and having emigrated to Canada attested of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Vancouver, B.C. on 21 February 1916. He served with 5 Field Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 November 1916. Promoted Bombardier on 15 March 1919, he was demobilised at Montreal on 23 April 1919.
- Sold with copied service record.
-
- x157** *Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. J. Woods, Canadian Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. H. G. J. Woods.); Canadian Memorial Cross, E.II.R. (Lt.-Col. H. G. J. Woods. E.D.) in case of issue, *traces of verdigris to VM, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140
- Henry Gaspole Jex Woods** was born in Tacoma, Washington State, United States of America, on 24 December 1890 and attested for the Canadian Engineers at Vancouver, B.C., on 10 January 1916. He served with the 12th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1916, and was invalided sick to England on 28 October 1917. Commissioned Lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers on 20 August 1918, he served with the 1st Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit, C.E., on the Western Front from 17 September 1918. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 28 December 1917). He saw further service during the Second World War in command of the 4th Canadian Field Park, Canadian Engineers in North-West Europe, and was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Sold with a file of copied research.
-
- x158** *Pair: Lieutenant C. McConnell, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was mortally wounded, captured and taken Prisoner of War on 16 August 1917, and died in captivity two days later on 18 August 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. Mc Connell.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. C. Stuart-Bailey**); mounted court-style for display along with an *erased* Victory Medal; Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Lieut. R. J. Stuart**); mounted court-style for display along with an *erased* British War Medal, *generally very fine (6)* £100-£140
- Clifford McConnell** was born in Springbrook, Ontario, on 25 May 1895 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Saskatoon on 2 March 1916. Commissioned Lieutenant on 27 April 1917, he served with the 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 May 1917, and was mortally wounded, captured, and taken Prisoner of War on 16 August 1917. He died in captivity two days later, on 18 August 1917, and is buried in Carvin Communal Cemetery, France.
- Sold with copied research.
- Charles Stuart-Bailey** served with the 44th (New Brunswick) Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 29 October 1917. He is buried in Nine Elms British Cemetery, Belgium.

- x 159** *Pair: Acting Corporal A. Mills, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (148037 A. Cpl. A. Mills. 5-Can. Inf.) *lacquered, good very fine*
- Pair: Private A. E. Martin, 75th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (3035317 Spr. A. E. Martin. 75-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Acting Lance-Corporal J. R. Dutton, 78th Canadian Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (147833 A.L. Cpl. J. R. Dutton. 78-Can. Inf.) *very fine (6)* £100-£140
- Adolph Mills** served with both the 5th and 78th Battalions, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and suffered a gun shot wound to the back at Ypres in June 1916.
- Sold with copied service papers.

- x 160** *Pair: Private W. Brigham, 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was awarded the Russian Cross of St. George*
 British War and Victory Medals (186808 Pte. W. Brigham. 27-Can. Inf.) mounted court-style for display; together with a *cast copy*
 Russian Cross of St. George, Fourth Class in white metal, *lacquered, very fine (3)* £60-£80
- Russian Cross of St. George Fourth Class *London Gazette* 14 January 1918.

- x 161** *Pair: Private S. Woodhouse, 54th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who died from wounds received at Vimy Ridge on 26 April 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (463389 Pte. S. Woodhouse. 54-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (Stott Woodhouse) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100
- Stott Woodhouse** was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, on 18 July 1882 and having emigrated to Vancouver, British Columbia, attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Vernon, B.C. on 30 July 1915. He served with both the 62nd British Columbia Battalion and the 54th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 26 April 1917, from wounds received at Vimy Ridge. He is buried in Dover (St. James's) Cemetery, Kent.
- Sold with a 62nd Battalion badge.

- x 162** *Pair: Major A. A. S. Law, Royal Canadian Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (Major A. A. S. Law.) mounted court-style for wear, *contact marks, lacquered, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Honorary Captain E. D. McLaren, Canadian Chaplains' Service, Canadian Expeditionary Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (Hon. Capt. E. D. McLaren.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £80-£100
- Adrian Aloysius Sherwood Law** was born on 18 September 1885 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Regiment on 5 April 1906. He was promoted Captain on 30 November 1910, and Major on 16 September 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, and transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 1 October 1924.
- Sold with the riband bar and identity bracelets of 'P/O A. S. Law Can. C.1632, R.C.A.F.'
- E. D. McLaren** was appointed Chaplain with the rank of Honorary Captain in the Canadian Militia on 12 April 1916.

- 163** *Pair: Regimental Sergeant Major W. H. Blackmore, Inland Water Transport, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal for services in Mesopotamia, before dying of enteric fever on 31 August 1918*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (88602 A.W.O. Cl.1. W. H. Blackmore. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR/552013 C.S. Mjr. - A.S. Mjr. W. H. Blackmore. R.E.) *prefix to number officially corrected on latter, nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1919:
 'In recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia.'
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 August 1918 (Mesopotamia).
- William Henry Blackmore**, a native of Exmouth, Devon, where before the War he had skipped the pleasure steamer *The Duke of Devonshire*, attested of the Royal Engineers at London and was posted to the 205th Field Company. He served with his unit during the Great War initially on the Western Front from 30 January 1916 (also entitled to a Victory Medal); subsequently assigned an War Reserve number (presumably as a result of having been severely wounded in France and returned to England for convalescence), he was posted to the Inland Water Transport in Mesopotamia.
- Advanced Acting Regimental Sergeant Major, for his services in Mesopotamia Blackmore was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded a Meritorious Service Medal. He died as a result of enteric fever in Baghdad on 31 August 1918, and is buried in Basra War Cemetery, alongside his son, Gunner W. H. Blackmore, R.F.A.
- Sold with copied research.

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- 164** *Pair: Engineer Ledgekeeper and Storekeeper Quartermaster Sergeant G. Wishart, Royal Engineers*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (2742 W.O. Cl. 2. G. Wishart. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2742 Strkpr: Q.M. Sjt: G. Wishart. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- Pair: Staff Sergeant L. W. Green, Royal Engineers*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (16333 Cpl. L. W. Green. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1852080 S. Sjt. L. W. Green. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* *£80-£100*
- George Wishart** served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 July 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star and a Victory Medal).
- Lytton W. Green** was only entitled to a British War Medal for his service during the Great War.
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- 165** *Pair: Sapper W. G. M. Gosling, Royal Engineers*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (12882 Spr. W. G. M. Gosling. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1851652 Spr. W. G. M. Gosling. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- Pair: Sapper P. Collett, Royal Engineers*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (19988 Spr. P. Collett. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1852570 Spr. P. Collett. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* *£80-£100*
- William G. M. Gosling** and **Percy Collett** were both only entitled to a British War Medal for their service during the Great War.
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- 166** *Seven: Private A. Austin, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (3311180 Pte. A. Austin. H.L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3311180 Pte. A. Austin. H.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine (7)* *£200-£240*
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts for the first two together with letter from RHQ R.H.F indicating the he served with another battalion or unit during the Second War.
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- 167** *Three: Private J. Charlton, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded, captured, and taken a Prisoner of War during the rearguard action at La Panne on 1 June 1940*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3187133 Pte. J. Charlton. K.O.S.B.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display; together with the recipient's commemorative Dunkirk Medal, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£160-£200*
- J. Charlton** attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers served with the 1st Battalion in pre-War Palestine, and subsequently during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force. Wounded, captured, and taken Prisoner of War in the rearguard action at La Panne on 1 June 1940, he was subsequently held at Stalag 9c (Mulhausen).
- On 29 March 1945 the camp was evacuated and those present, including Charlton, were forced to march eastwards in advance of the American offensive. For some the march lasted four weeks before being freed by U.S. Army units. Those left in the camp were freed by troops of U.S. 3rd Army.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 168** *Four: Driver F. E. Dolman, Royal Army Service Corps, taken prisoner of war at the Fall of Tobruk, 21 June 1942*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (T/56265 Dvr. F. E. Dolman. R.A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
- F. E. Dolman** was born in Grimsby in 1915. He enlisted in the Royal Army Service Corps in October 1933, and served in Palestine prior to the Second World War. Dolman served with the B.E.F. in France, September 1939 - June 1940, was evacuated from Dunkirk, before serving with the M.E.F. from 8 January 1942 until he was taken prisoner of war at Tobruk, 21 June 1942. Dolman was repatriated to the UK in May 1945.
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- 169** *Six: Shipwright Lieutenant F. G. Pope, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Shpt. Lt. F. G. Pope. R.N.) *good very fine (6)* *£140-£180*
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.
- Frederick George Pope** was appointed a Warrant Shipwright on 27 July 1943 and in this capacity he served during the Second World War in H. M.S. *Indefatigable* and H.M.S. *Byrsa*. Promoted Shipwright Lieutenant on 1 April 1949, he was serving in the submarine depot ship *Forth* at the time of the Suez Crisis. He retired in 1961.
- Sold with some copied service details.

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- 170** *Three: Second Radio Officer N. O. Abbott, Mercantile Marine, who died whilst serving in M.V. San Victorio on 16 May 1942*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mrs. R. F. Abbott, 40 Barbadian Road, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland, with named Ministry of Transport enclosure, *extremely fine (3)* £50-£70
- Norman Owen Abbott**, from Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, was killed whilst serving in *M.V. San Victorio*, when she was sunk during the Second World War on 16 May 1942 whilst on her maiden voyage. She was hit by two torpedoes from U-155 and sank South West of Grenada, West Indies with the loss of 52 lives. The sole survivor was picked up by the US patrol yacht *USS Turquoise* and landed at Trinidad. Aged, 35, Abbott is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.
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- 171** *Four: Private T. L. Hallam, South Staffordshire Regiment*
 1939-45 Star, privately impressed 'Pte. 4908443. T. L. Hallam. S. Staff. R.'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, both privately impressed '4908443. Pte. T. L. Hallam. S. Staff. R.'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (4908443. Pte. T. L. Hallam. S. Staff. R.) *minor edge bruising, good very fine (4)* £60-£80
- Thomas Leonard Hallam** was born in Leicester in 1904, and served with the South Staffordshire Regiment during the Second World War. He died in Leicester in September 1982.
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- 172** *Four: Private T. J. Brown, North Staffordshire Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (2217105 Pte. T. J. Brown. N. Staffs.); sold with the recipient's two card identity discs 'Brown T J 2217105 CE'; and riband bars, *good very fine (4)* £60-£80
- T. J. Brown** was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 126 of 30 September 1949.
-
- 173** *Four: Sergeant N. J. Ranger, Glider Pilot Regiment, Army Air Corps, who died during the Battle of Arnhem, Operation Market Garden, on 24 September 1944*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure; together with a Glider Pilot Regiment cap badge and cloth brevet, *extremely fine (4)* £240-£280
- Norman John Ranger**, a native of Bournemouth, Hampshire, served with 2nd Wing, Glider Pilot Regiment during the Battle of Arnhem, Operation *Market Garden*, and died on 24 September 1944. He is buried in Oosterbeek War Cemetery, Arnhem.
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- 174** *Six: Trooper F. Lewis, Reconnaissance Corps*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G. V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (556137 Tpr. F. Lewis. Recce Corps.); together with Reconnaissance Corps and Yorkshire Hussars cap badges, *very fine (6)* £90-£120
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- 175** *Five: Corporal W. J. S. Sly, Royal Army Service Corps*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (T/1460545. Cpl. W. J. S. Sly. R.A.S.C.) *extremely fine (5)* £60-£80
- William John Sidney Sly** was born in Bermondsey, London, on 13 January 1909 and was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 6 of January 1947. He died in Bethnal Green, London, on 9 January 1976.
 Sold with copied research.
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- 176** *Five: Sergeant E. H. Luck, Intelligence Corps*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (7942313 Sgt. E. H. Luck. Int. Corps.) mounted for wear; together with the corresponding mounted miniature group; Royal Tank Regiment and Yorkshire Hussars cap badges and named card identity discs, *very fine (5)* £120-£160

177

Five: Flight Lieutenant D. A. Stuart-White, 75 (New Zealand) Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was heavily engaged in the bombing of German and Italian targets in 1942, and was involved in two combats with enemy aircraft on the night of 17-18 December 1942, probably destroying an Me109

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Flt. Lt. D. A. Stuart-White. R.A.F.) *very fine* (5) £300-£400

Derek Arthur Stuart-White was born in 1923 and served during the Second World War with 75 Squadron as a Wellington bomber rear gunner under the command of Sergeant John McCullough, Royal New Zealand Air Force. Engaged on attacks against targets at Kassel, Nuremberg, Saarbrücken, Karlsruhe and Bremen from August to September 1942, he later took part in a sortie to Wilhelmshaven on 14 September 1942 and a 'gardening' operation in the Baltic. Sent to bomb Osnabrook and Kiel, he later flew on an attack against industrial targets in Turin using incendiary and fragmentation bombs in November 1942, and the following month was involved in two combats with enemy aircraft during a raid on Fallersleben on the night of 17-18 December 1942, probably destroying an enemy Me109. The combat report for this raid states: 'The enemy aircraft 109F attacked from below, opening fire at 75 yards and closing to 25 yards firing continually, breaking away to port quarter below. The enemy aircraft on breaking away exposed his belly for approximately 3 seconds during which time the rear gunner (P/O Stuart-White) got in a good burst of 200 rounds ... The rear gunner observed his trace entering the enemy aircraft's centre section; it sideslipped out of control towards the ground and was not seen again ... certainly damaged if not destroyed.'

Replaced as rear gunner in January 1943 by Sergeant Dudley Harting-Smith, R.N.Z.A.F., Stuart-White would have later heard the news of the loss of McCullough and two of his crew just a month later whilst attempting to penetrate the highly effective defensive sector around the Dutch coastline; caught by a night fighter piloted by Hauptmann Wolfgang Thimmig, their Stirling aircraft crashed near Wierden with the four survivors taken prisoner. Promoted Flight Lieutenant, Stuart-White survived the War and later served in Malaya.

Sold with copied Squadron research.

178



Five: Master Signaller R. Purdy, Royal Air Force, who was shot down, wounded and taken prisoner of war, whilst serving with 218 (Gold Coast) Squadron carrying out a raid on Frankfurt on the night of 12-13 September 1941

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (M. Sig. R. Purdy. (922942). R.A.F.); Indian Independence 1947 (922942 Sig. II P. [sic] Purdy, R.A.F.) mounted for display on card; together with the recipient's POW Identity Disc for Stalag IX C, *generally very fine and last scarce to the RAF* (5) £600-£800

Robert Purdy was born in November 1921, and resided at 16 Newcombe Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in April 1940, advanced to Sergeant, and was subsequently posted for operational service with 218 (Gold Coast) Squadron (Wellingtons), Marham, Lincolnshire. Purdy's aircraft, piloted by Sergeant C. F. Dare, R.N.Z.A.F., was shot down whilst carrying out a raid on Frankfurt on 12/13 September 1941. The N.C.O. crew of six were all taken prisoner of war, with Purdy suffering a severe wound to his right leg. He was hospitalised for 9 months, with 5 of them being spent in a Field Hospital at Frankfurt.

Purdy was interned at Stalag Luft III, Sagan, from June 1942 to June 1943; at Stalag Luft VI, Heydekrug, from June 1943 to June 1944; and subsequently at Thorn and Fallingb., and was forced to take part in the 'Long March', with the advance of the Russian forces in April 1945. He survived to be released when the Allies overtook the column of prisoners. Purdy decided to remain in the R.A.F. after the war, and advanced to Master Signaller in September 1953. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1958.

Sold with copied research.

x179 *Four: Telegraphist R. J. Watson, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action when H.M.C.S. Athabaskan was torpedoed and sunk on 29 April 1944*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all in card boxes of issue; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (R. J. Watson Telegraphist R.C.N.V.R.) in case of issue, *Mint condition (5)* *£120-£160*

Reginald John Watson was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, on 6 March 1921 and having emigrated to Canada enlisted in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve on 12 May 1942. Posted to the destroyer H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan* on 24 October 1943, he was killed in action when the *Athabaskan* was torpedoed and sunk by the German torpedo boat *T-24* in the English Channel on 29 April 1944, whilst patrolling in support of a Royal Naval mine-laying operation off the coast of France near the mouth of the Morlaix River. 128 men were lost, 44 were rescued by H.M.A.S. *Haida*, and a further 83 were rescued by three German minesweepers and taken Prisoner of War.

Watson's body was later recovered, and he is buried in Plouescat Communal Cemetery, Finistere, France.

Sold with copied research.

x180 *Four: Able Seaman C. M. Logan, Royal Canadian Navy, who died when H.M.C.S. Fraser collided with H.M.S. Calcutta in the Bay of Biscay on 25 June 1940, Canada's first naval loss of the Second World War*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, the two Stars and War Medal all in card boxes of issue, with named Minister of National Defence enclosure; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (C. M. Logan A.B. R.C.N.) in case of issue, *extremely fine (5)* *£100-£140*

Clifford Melvin Logan was born in Victoria, British Columbia, on 29 April 1919 and enlisted as a Boy Seaman in the Royal Canadian Navy on 5 January 1937. Promoted Able Seaman on 25 July 1938, he was posted to H.M.C.S. *Fraser* on 14 December 1938, and was killed when *Fraser* collided with H.M.S. *Calcutta* off the Gironde River in the Bay of Biscay shortly after 8:30 p.m. on 25 June 1940, and subsequently sunk with the loss of 65 lives, in what was Canada's first naval loss of the Second World War. He is commemorated on the Halifax Memorial, Canada.

Note: The first 5,000 or so Canadian Memorial Crosses issued to Canadian personnel who died during the Second World War were from residual Great War stock, bearing George V's cypher 'GRI'; subsequent issues bore George VI's cypher 'GviR'.

Sold with copied research.

181 *Four: Private G. Ferguson, 2/3 Machine Gun Battalion, Australian Imperial Force*

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially engraved 'NZ77737 G. Ferguson' in the style more commonly seen on Vietnam medals, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£80-£100*

Gordon Ferguson was born in Carlton, New South Wales, on 10 March 1920 and attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Paddington, New South Wales, on 10 December 1941. He served during the Second World War with the 2/3 Machine Gun Battalion, and was discharged on 12 June 1946.

Sold with a set of Australian Commonwealth Military Forces insignia; and copied research.

182 *Four: Warrant Officer Class II H. C. Owles, Union Defence Force, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '251635 H. C. Owles', all in original paper envelopes; together with two presentation silver teaspoons, both engraved 'SAC 1946 H. C. O.', both in named presentation boxes of issue, *extremely fine (6)* *£80-£100*

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

H. C. Owles was captured and taken Prisoner of War, being held in Stalag 8B at Teschen.

183 Four: Squadron Leader P. Thompson, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Flt. Lt. P. Thompson. R.A.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, sold with recipient's Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air emblem, mounted on card for display, *generally very fine (4)* £360-£440



Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air *London Gazette* 31 December 1960.

Peter Thompson was born in West Hartlepool, County Durham in May 1922. He was a plumber and an electrical apprentice prior to enlisting in the Royal Air Force in October 1941. After initial training appropriate to aircrew, Thompson was posted to No. 4 B.F.T.S., Meza, Arizona, U.S.A. for his basic flying instruction. Having completed this he returned to the UK in July 1943, and immediately commenced training as an instructor. Thompson was employed as an instructor for the remainder of the war, and was commissioned in January 1945. He continued to be employed in this capacity after the war, and was posted to No. 2 Armament Practice School, Acklington where he flew Spitfires, Meteors and Tempest amongst others.

Thompson served at HQ 12 Group, prior to being selected for a tour with the Far East Air Force Training Squadron, Seletar in January 1952. He served for 30 months with the latter, flying in Mosquitos, Beaufighters and Hornets, and combining instruction with operational flying during the Malayan conflict. Thompson flew a Sunderland of 88 Squadron to Iwakuni, Japan via Kai Tak, Hong Kong, in March 1953. Whilst at Iwakuni he flew a 9 hour day-sortie on anti-submarine patrol with 205 Squadron (Sunderlands) over the Tsushima Straits (UN Korea Medal).

Thompson returned to the UK, and converted to a Maritime role - subsequent postings including with 36 Squadron (Neptunes) and 204 Squadron (Shackletons) at R.A.F. Ballykelly. He was sent with a detachment of 204 Squadron to Australia, August - November 1957, to support a Nuclear Trials Force (Operation *Antler*). Based at R.A.A.F. Pearce, near Perth, this UK force was involved in three tests over the Marlinga Range (the first two being tests on high towers, the last being a weapon of some 26.6 KT suspended by three barrage balloons).

Thompson completed his tour with 204 Squadron, and remained at Ballykelly on the Flying Wing of the Station (August 1958 - November 1960). He was employed as a Shackleton instructor, and graded as an Exceptional Long Range Maritime Pilot - therefore it was no surprise that he appeared in the New Years Honours List 1961 for a Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air.

Immediately following this successful tour, Thompson was posted on Exchange Duties to the U.S.A., November 1960 - November 1962. He served as the Naval Air Station, Whidbey, Washington flying a variety of maritime aircraft. Such postings were reserved for aircrew of exceptional ability and yet Thompson was still a Flight Lieutenant.

Thompson advanced to Squadron Leader in January 1967, and subsequent postings included to 24 Squadron (Hercules) at R.A.F. Lyneham. He finished his service at No. 242 O.C.U., Thorney Island on simulator duties. Squadron Leader Thompson retired in May 1977, and died in January 1995.

Sold with the following contemporary related documents: Q.C.V.S.A. Certificate, dated 31 December 1960; Commission appointing recipient as Pilot Officer in the R.A.F.V.R., dated 6 March 1945; Commission appointing recipient as Flight Lieutenant, dated 22 September 1953; 5 Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books and 1 R.A.F. Aircrew Flying Log Book (28 September 1942 - 30 November 1974) these very detailed and replete with photographs and newspaper cuttings; Coastal Command, R.A.F., Aircrew Categorisation Card, Pilot (with various Instrument Rating cards); Colonial Civil Aviation Licence (Singapore); a large quantity of photographs from various stages of recipient's service career, including an annotated album and other ephemera.

184 *Four: Chief Petty Officer J. H. Wooliscroft, Royal Navy*

War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/JX. 712436 J. H. Wooliscroft. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (P/JX. 712436 J. H. Wooliscroft. P.O. H.M.S. Girdleness.); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R. (CPO J H Wooliscroft D128136D HMS Nelson) the first three mounted for wear, the last in its named card box of issue, *contact marks, very fine, the last extremely fine (4)* £280-£340

185 *Pair: Private J. Fraser, Army Air Corps*

War Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14059877 Pte J Fraser AAC) mounted for wear, *the latter a slightly later issue, light contact marks, very fine (2)* £70-£90

186 *Four: Regulating Petty Officer T. S. J. Smith, Royal Navy*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/JX. 863201. T. Smith. A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (MX.863201 T. S. J. Smith. R.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX83201 T. S. J. Smith. R.P.O. H.M.S. Sea Eagle.) mounted for display, *some staining, very fine (4)* £260-£300

Terence Sidney James Smith attested into the Royal Navy and served in the Korean War and saw later service during the South Arabia campaign.

187 *Three: Signalman M. W. Wilson, Royal Signals*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22699247 Sigmn. M. W. Wilson. R. Sigs.) in named card box of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22699247 Sigmn. M. W. Wilson. R. Sigs.) in named card box of issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

188 *Pair: Corporal R. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22601137 Cpl. R. Jones. R.W.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

189 *Four: Petty Officer Ordnance Electrician A. T. Ellis, Royal Navy*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/MX. 915524 A. T. Ellis. L.E.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (M.915524 A. T. Ellis. A/C.O. El. (Local). R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. II.R., 2nd issue (MX. 915524 A. T. Ellis. P.O.O. El. H.M.S. Ashanti.) mounted for wear, *edge bruise to third, contact marks, very fine (4)* £280-£340

x 190



Pair: Marine D. A. Wright, Royal Marines

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (RM. 17438 D. A. Wright. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 17438 D. A. Wright. Mne. R.M.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £260-£300

David 'Shiner' Wright served with 1 Troop, A Company, 40 Commando, Royal Marines, at Burma Camp, Malaya, from September 1962 to February 1964. He died on 17 November 2013.

Sold with the recipient's own account of his service with 40 Royal Marine Commando in Malaya, entitled to 'Night Frights in Sarawak', including a photographic image of the recipient.

191 *Pair: Marine D. R. Barnes, Royal Marines*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (R.M. 20508 D. R. Barnes. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 20508 D. R. Barnes. Mne. R.M.) *good very fine (2)* £260-£300

192 *Pair: Private A. M. Cope, Staffordshire Regiment*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24889746 Pte A M Cope Staffords); Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24889746 Pte A M Cope Staffords); sold with the recipient's Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti medals for the Liberation of Kuwait, both in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

193 *Pair: Driver A. Smith, Royal Corps of Transport*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24817530 Dvr A Smith RCT); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24817530 Dvr A Smith RCT) these two in named card boxes of issue, together with the recipient's Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti medals for the Liberation of Kuwait, *extremely fine (4)* *£160-£200*

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

194 *Seven: Lance Corporal H. Mulraney, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24852269 Pte H Mulraney A and SH); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (24852269 L Cpl H Mulraney A and SH); European Security and Defence Policy Service Medal 2004, 1 clasp, Althea; Operational Service Medal 2000, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24852269 L Cpl H Mulraney Scots); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.I.R. *erased naming*, mounted court-style for wear; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *generally very fine and better (7)* *£400-£500*

195 *Three: Lance Corporal P. R. Zukowski, Royal Logistic Corps*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25100693 Pte P R Zukowski RLC); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25100693 Pte P R Zukowski RLC); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25100693 L Cpl P R Zukowski RLC) court mounted for wear, *good very fine (3)* *£240-£280*

Sold with a Commanding Officer 904 Expeditionary Air Wing Commendation certificate named to the recipient, in recognition of valuable service during a mass casualty incident in Kandahar Afghanistan on 17 February 2008; two unofficial medallions relating service in Afghanistan; and photographs of the recipient in uniform.

196 *Three: Sapper W. J. Tortora, Royal Engineers*

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25111333 Spr. W J Tortora RE); Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for wear, *very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

William J. Tortora attested into the Royal Engineers on 6 January 2000 and after basic training and service in Germany, he served in Kosovo on peacekeeping duties from November 2001 to May 2002. After further training in Canada, he was posted to Kuwait in February 2003 where his unit was attacked by Iraqi scud missiles before he served in Iraq during the Iraq War for four months, clearing routes and on mine clearance duties. Returning to Iraq in November 2003 for a further five month tour he was afterwards advanced Lance Corporal and spent his last two years army service as a member of the recruitment team at Gibraltar Barracks. Discharged in December 2007, he subsequently joined the Police.

Sold together with a commemorative coin in its case of issue, issued by 10 Downing Street to those who took part in security arrangements for the 2012 London Olympics; a copied e-mail from the recipient detailing his service record confirming his additional entitlement to a Platinum Jubilee 2022 medal; and assorted photographs of the recipient in uniform during his service.

197



Pair: Sapper E. Forbes, Royal Engineers

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Iraq & Syria, 1 clasp, Iraq & Syria (Spr E Forbes RE 30220458) with named box of issue; Jubilee 2022, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine, scarce (2)* *£300-£400*

Sold with three Royal Engineers Medallions; the recipient's collar badges; and 32 Engineer Regiment 'Longhorn' cloth flash.

Single Campaign Medals

198



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Nassau 22 March 1808 (**James Chapman, Midshipman.**) *light edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Spink, December 1986; Turl Collection, Spink, July 2010.

Approximately 30 clasps issued for 'Nassau 22 March 1808'. James Chapman is confirmed as a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Nassau* when, together with H.M.S. *Stately*, they jointly attacked and destroyed the Danish 74-gun ship *Prindts Christian Frederick* off Grenaa, Coast of Jutland, Denmark, on 22 March 1808. The *Nassau* suffered two men killed, and sixteen men wounded, whilst the *Stately* lost four men killed, and two officers and twenty-six men wounded. The loss to the Danish, out of a crew of five hundred and seventy-six, amounted to fifty-five men killed and eighty-eight wounded.

James Chapman was born on 9 April 1791, and joined the Royal Navy as First Class Volunteer on 1 October 1803, and was appointed to H.M.S. *Nassau* (Captain R. Campbell) later that year. He attained the rating of Midshipman on 22 June 1806, and he was employed in the latter for two years in blockading the Texel; he also accompanied the expedition against Copenhagen under Admiral Gambier in August and September 1807. He was present on 22 March 1808, in company with the *Stately*, another 64, at the capture and destruction, on the coast of Zealand, of the Danish 74-gun ship *Prindts Christian Frederick*, after a running fight of great length and obstinacy.

In October 1813, being then in the *Tremendous 74*, he served on shore with the batteries at the reduction of Trieste, October 1813; and from 12 February to 9 April, 1814, while detached in charge of the imperial armed vessel *Fidèle* and two of the ship's boats to act in co-operation with the Austrian forces under Marshal Bellegarde, he was actively employed in preventing supplies from reaching Venice, Chioggia and Malamocco, and, on 23 March, Chapman commanded and led the troop-boats which stormed and carried Fort Caranella, near the Po di Levante, on which occasion he took up a formidable position before Brondolo, and in recognition of his conduct received the thanks of Marshal Bellegarde and Generals Marchal and Pulszky. Having passed his examination on 4 December 1811, and after service in H.M.S. *Malta*, bearing the Flag of Rear-Admiral B. Hallowell, he was appointed Lieutenant in the *Orlando 36*, Captain J. Clavell, 24 October 1814. He served with the latter at the blockade of the Chesapeake, and was paid off from her in August 1815. He was appointed retired Commander in 1859. In the course of his career Chapman's name appears, as a supernumerary for passage, on the books of no fewer than 73 ships of war, owing to the circumstances of his having been appointed Master of 18 or 19 different prize-vessels.

199 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**William Colley.**) *clasp sprung at right side, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: One of this name sold by Spink in October 1966.

Two men of this name on Admiralty rolls, an Able Seaman aboard *Cambridge*, and an Ordinary Seaman aboard *Dido*.

200 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian (**J. Sutherland, R. Arty.**) *extremely fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Sotheby's, March 1980; Glendining's, July 2000.

John Sutherland is confirmed in Vigors' roll as serving as a Gunner in Morrison's Company 4th Battalion R.A. for both clasps.



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Egypt, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca (**J. Campbell, R. Sappers & Miners.**) with original ribbon sewn with cord loop for wearing, *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine and rare* £2,400-£2,800

Confirmed on the roll of the 90th Regiment for Egypt, and on that of the Royal Sappers & Miners for Ciudad Rodrigo (16 clasps issued to the Corps), Badajoz (33 clasps issued) and Salamanca (unique clasp to the Corps - see note below).

James Campbell was born in the Parish of Udney, near Aberdeen and originally enlisted into the 90th Foot on 15 February 1794, aged about 16 years 3 months, a miner by trade. He served with the 90th during the campaign in Egypt in 1801, seeing action at the battle of Abukir on 8 March, and the battle of Mandora on 13 March before returning to Malta in September 1801 and sailing for England in February 1802.

The battle of Mandora was the opening action of what became known as the battle of Alexandria which culminated on 21 March 1801. In the action at Mandora the whole army was preceded by an advanced guard of the 90th Regiment marching in front of the centre column and the 92nd Highlanders with two guns in front of the left column. As the British advanced, they were subjected to a heavy fire from the French guns on the heights. The difficulty of dragging the guns through the sand delayed the main British columns and the two advanced regiments outdistanced them. The contours in the ground concealed the centre column from the French on the high ground and they supposed the 90th and 92nd Highlanders to be unsupported. The French 22nd Chasseurs à Cheval caught the 90th Regiment in the course of deploying into line but he massed 90th held their fire until the French cavalry were almost upon them and shattered the Frenchmen with a volley fired at a few yards distance. The French infantry then came up and fell upon the 90th and 92nd, which fought hard to hold them. Eventually the British centre and left columns came up and joined the fighting and the French began to fall back under the pressure, the 92nd Highlanders capturing three guns in the French position. By the evening Abercromby resolved to abandon the attack and his army fell back to the Roman Camp position.

French casualties in the day's fighting were around 500 officers and soldiers killed, wounded or captured. British casualties in the Army amounted to 6 officers and 150 men killed, 66 officers and 1016 men wounded. The Royal Navy, crewing the gunboats and Marines suffered 3 officers and 27 men killed and 4 officers and 50 men wounded. The 90th Regiment alone suffered 240 casualties and the 92nd Highlanders 140 casualties. Both regiments were subsequently awarded the battle honour 'Mandora' for their gallantry in the fighting on 13 March.

Upon his return to England, Private James Campbell was discharged to 'out-pension' on 5 May 1802, which would suggest that he had been wounded or suffered other injury during the campaign like ophthalmia, a common affliction amongst the army in Egypt. Nevertheless, he returned home to his native Aberdeen, where he remained on the pension list until 18 April 1809, when he enlisted once more at Aberdeen, this time for the Sappers and Miners, his mining knowledge clearly making him an attractive specialist recruit for the Corps. It is not recorded when he went to the Peninsula but a continual supply of small detachments of the Corps were sent out to Spain and Portugal during the campaign. It is clear though that he was present during the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz and Salamanca, as reflected by his M.G.S. medal.

'In June [1812], nine rank and file were present under Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, R.E., at the siege of the fortified posts at Salamanca. Private James Durant was killed in the trenches on the night of the 17th June, and four privates were wounded. Thanks for their good conduct in the siege of the forts was conveyed to them in general orders' (*History of the Royal Sappers and Miners* by T. W. Connolly refers).

Campbell was discharged at Westminster on 31 October 1816, 'having been found unfit for service from Debiity, and being placed on the Pension List at one shilling per diem from the 1st of November next, agreeably to the Lieut. General & Board's order of the 25th instant.' He was then paid 'Three Pounds fifteen Shillings & /9d' to allow him and his wife to return to Aberdeen, 'the Place of my original Inlistment'.

Note: Sub-Lieutenant Grattan is shown on the M.G.S. roll for 6 clasps including Salamanca but his first 5 clasps, up to and including Salamanca, were earned as a private in the 3rd Foot Guards, making Campbell's clasp unique to the Sappers & Miners.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Private Elijah Hotley, 95th Foot, Rifles, who was wounded in the left hand at the attack on New Orleans

Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Barrosa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Orthes, Toulouse (E. Hotley, 95th Foot, Rifles.) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *minor marks and two small edge bruises, otherwise nicely toned, good very fine* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, February 1940 and October 1954.

Elijah Hotley was born in the Parish of Long Melford, Suffolk, and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Bury St Edmunds on 11 March 1809, at the very young age of 12 years. He then served 'Under Age' as a Private and then Bugler from 11 March 1809, and then to Private on 10 March 1815, when he attained the age of 18 years and resumed service as a Bugler for almost another year before reverting to Private on 25 January 1816. His total service amounted to nearly 23 years with the Colours until his discharge on 10 January 1838. He served 'Four years and three months in Portugal and Spain; Nine Months in America; Four Months in France and the remainder at Home'. He was 'Wounded at New Orleans in the forefinger of the right hand.' He was discharged at Portsmouth 'in consequence of difficulty of breathing, debility of the lower limbs and being worn out.' He declared his intention to reside and receive his pension at Long Melford, Suffolk.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Private Thomas Harding, 95th Foot, Rifles, who was wounded in the left thigh in the attack on Buenos Ayres in 1807, and in the left leg at the forcing of the pass at Vera in 1813; he also took part in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809 and was present at the battle of Waterloo in 1815

Military General Service 1793-1814, 11 clasps, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Toulouse (T. Harding, 95th Foot, Rifles.) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *minor marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £7,000-£9,000

Provenance: Glendining's, July 1940 and November 1952; A. Leyland Robinson Collection; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2021.

26 eleven-clasp M.G.S. medals issued to the 95th Rifles, 3 with this combination of clasps, Harding the only one of these three to also serve at Waterloo.

Thomas Harding was born at Motson, Hampshire, in about 1771. He enlisted for unlimited service into the 1st Battalion, 95th Foot, at Stockbridge, Hampshire, on 12 July 1800, a Volunteer from the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Fencible Infantry, in which unit he had served since 11 February 1795. He was then 29 years old, a labourer by trade, and was probably one of the original soldiers who volunteered from the Militia into the 'experimental corps of Rifle Men' which was formed at this period.

Harding served a total of 25 years 95 days which included 5 years 150 days of service in the Fencibles, and his 2 year allowance for Waterloo, at which battle he was present in Beckwith's No. 10 Company. His discharge papers are signed by both Kincaid and Balvard, though Harding could not sign himself and marked with 'X'. They are dated Bourlon, France, 24 February 1818, at which time he was 47 years old and recommended for discharge in consequence of being 'old and worn out'. His conduct as a soldier is described as being 'Very good. Served in South America, during the whole of the Peninsula War and at Waterloo. Was wounded in South America in the left thigh and at Vera in the left leg, and merits the most favourable consideration of the Board.' He was subsequently invalided to England where he was finally discharged on 18 May 1818, and admitted to a Chelsea out-pension of 1/2d per diem.

Thomas Harding, Chelsea Pensioner, died of apoplexy at Broughton, Hampshire, on 1 March 1859, aged 78 years. Sold with detailed muster report, copied discharge papers, various pay and muster lists and other research.

Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze-gilt, unmounted, *very fine*

£240-£280

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Kirkee and Poona (**T. Hamlin, 65th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, traces of lacquer, very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1902; Needes Collection 1940; Elson Collection 1963; Clive Nowell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

Approximately 88 clasps awarded to European recipients, including 17 to the 65th Foot.

Thomas Hamlin was born in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, in 1797, and enlisted in the 56th Foot on 7 July 1811. Arriving in India on 7 July 1815, he transferred to the 65th Foot on 3 November 1816 and was raised Corporal 19 July 1821. He served with this Regiment throughout the entirety of the Deccan War, and is noted upon his Army Service Record: 'also in the Persian Gulph at Rafs al Khy-ma in 1819. - and at Benboo-Ali in 1820.'

Reduced to Private in April 1822, Hamlin volunteered for the 20th Foot on 25 June 1822, but his service was terminated at Belgaum on 31 October 1833 on account of visceral (artery) disease: 'Has for the last two years been almost constantly in hospital with severe & long protracted attacks... without deriving the least benefit from medicine, there is also great irregularity in the functions of the bowels. He has been sixteen years in India and I attribute his complaints to the effects of climate and am of the opinion that they will disqualify him permanently from Military Service. His conduct whilst in hospital has been good.'

Sold with copied Army Service Record and the Proceedings of a Medical Board detailing his discharge and transfer home to England.

206 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**J. Griffin, 59th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *regimental number re-engraved, replacement suspension rod, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Two men named James Griffin appear in the WO 97 series covering service in India at the time of the siege of Bhurtpoor:

1. born Coventry, Warwickshire; enlisted Chatham, Kent, 1 March 1819, aged 18; conduct good, wounded in the leg at the storming of Bhurtpoor in 1826, amputated right leg; discharged 29 May 1827 and died as in-pensioner at Chelsea on 1 October 1884.
2. born Westbourne, Sussex; attested Portsmouth 30 June 1824, aged 15, under-age until 28 June 1827, appointed Drummer in November 1826; served East Indies from October 1825 to June 1829; discharged Templemore 13 October 1848, conduct that of a bad soldier, date of death unknown; considerably long list of convictions, mostly for habitual drunkenness, attached to his discharge papers; date of death unknown.

Sold with copied discharge papers for both men.

207 Earl St. Vincent's Testimony of Approbation 1800, silver, unmounted, *marks and wear to high points, otherwise nearly very fine, scarce* £400-£500

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

208 Honourable East India Company Medal for Java 1811, silver, unmounted, a later striking with fully developed obverse die crack, *good very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Private Thomas Anderson, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys) who served with the 'Union Brigade' in their famous heavy cavalry charge at Waterloo which destroyed five French infantry brigades and inflicted some 5,000 casualties

Waterloo 1815 (Thomas Anderson, 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.) fitted with original steel clip and replacement silver ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £3,600-£4,400

Thomas Anderson was born at Dalkeith, Edinburgh, in 1768, and enlisted into the 2nd Dragoons on 10 April 1793, aged 25 years, a candle-maker by trade. He served in Captain Thomas Fenton's Troop at Waterloo and was at that time probably the oldest man in the regiment to take part in the Greys' famous charge, being then 46 years of age. He was discharged at Canterbury on 13 October 1816, in consequence of chronic rheumatism and asthma contracted in the service, 'a very good man & a faithful soldier', and received an Out Pension of 1s halfpenny per diem. On leaving the army he returned to Dalkeith, to resume his trade as a candle-maker, where he met and married Agnes Bennet and had a still born child in May 1820. Thomas Anderson died aged 56 from a vomiting of blood on 23 May 1824, and is buried in Dalkeith Old Churchyard beside his still born child

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The scarce 'Union Brigade' Waterloo medal awarded to Lieutenant Samuel Black, 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. Samuel Black, 6th or Inniskilling Drag.) fitted with steel clip and replacement ring suspension, together with old gilt metal name plate inscribed 'Lieut. Samuel Black 6th, or Inniskilling Dragoons', *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*
 £5,000-£7,000

On April 9th, 1815, the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons assembled from its various quarters at Northampton under orders for active service, and three squadrons of two troops each were organised under Captain Madox, Captain Brown, and Br. Lieut-Colonel Miller, who commanded the right, centre, and left squadrons respectively. At Waterloo the regiment, under the command of Colonel Joseph Muter, was formed into a brigade with the Royal Dragoons and the Scots Greys, and became known as the 'Union Brigade.' With their immortal charge against the French, the Union Brigade delivered perhaps the most decisive cavalry charge ever made in the annals of modern warfare. In just a few minutes Napoleon lost 5000 men, and nearly all the guns belonging to the attack were put out of action for the remainder of the day.

In a letter dated Brussels, 21st June, 1815, Muter gave his own account of events at Waterloo, extracts of which were published in a Scotch newspaper shortly afterwards:

'Hostilities commenced on the 16th, by an attack on the Prussian advanced posts. Our army was put immediately in motion, and after two affairs, we retired to our position 14 or 15 miles from hence, and covering the great road to this place. Our right rested on a hill, our centre on another more advanced, forming part of the circumference of a circle; the left I did not see. The attack commenced on the right, but was soon transferred with great fury to the centre. The enemy attacked in three solid columns of immense depth, supported by cavalry and artillery. Our infantry received them in line: behind the infantry, was Gen. Ponsonby's Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 1st Dragoons, the Greys, and Inniskillings:- when the infantry had given their fire, we charged through intervals, which the infantry made for us, in open column of half squadrons, and completely upset the enemy's three massy columns, not leaving a man. Gen. Ponsonby and Col. Hamilton of the Greys being killed, the command of the brigade devolved upon me:- nothing could be finer than their conduct, or more successful. Our strength before the action was 1050; after it, about 100; "but many had been sent to escort prisoners". In killed, wounded, &c., we lost about two thirds. The enemy reiterated his attacks on the centre with fresh troops, but without success. He then made a most desperate attack on the right, where my small brigade of 100 men was called to charge about 400 cavalry, supported by artillery and squares of infantry. I was told that everything depended on our exertions - it was in leading my miserable remains, that I received my wound. The charge was not successful, indeed almost every man and horse was knocked down. Such butchery was never beheld - the day was long doubtful, but the fortunate arrival of the Prussians decided it.'

Samuel Black was the younger son of Colonel Samuel Black, 3rd Bengal Native Cavalry (d. 1799), by Margaret, eldest daughter of Major Jerome Noble, 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot. He joined the 6th Dragoons as a Cornet on 5 April 1810; Lieutenant, 8 July 1813; Captain, 28 July 1825; half-pay, 8 April 1826. He died with the rank of Major on 2 November 1853.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Private Arthur Elliot, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, who was severely wounded in the famous heavy cavalry charge of the 'Union Brigade' at Waterloo, whereby his right leg was amputated

Waterloo 1815 (Arthur Elliot, 6th or Inniskilling Drag.) fitted with steel clip and later ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about very fine* *£2,600-£3,000*

Provenance: 'Jubilee' Collection, Glendining's, May 1992; An Important Collection of Waterloo Medals, Dix Noonan Webb, December 1994.

Arthur Elliot was born at Lisburn, county Antrim, and enlisted for unlimited service on 20 December 1803, aged 18 years, a farmer by trade. At Waterloo, where his regiment formed part of the 'Union' Brigade, he was severely wounded. He was discharged at Birmingham on 13 December 1817, in consequence of 'dyspnoea [a difficulty of breathing] and bad health caused by frequent exposure to vicissitudes of heat and cold when on duty. N.B. He was wounded in both hips and thigh by a lance at Waterloo on the 18th of June 1815.' His discharge was confirmed on 23 February 1818, and he was admitted to an Out Pension at Chelsea Hospital on the following day at a rate of 9 pence per day, increased to 1 shilling per day in October 1854.

Sold with copied discharge papers and extract from Chelsea Hospital Admissions book.

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The Waterloo medal awarded to Private Philip Pegden, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who were distinguished for their part in the defence of Hougoumont on 18 June 1815

Waterloo 1815 (Philip Pegden, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Christie's, May 2001.

Philip Pegdon served at Waterloo in Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins' No. 8 Company and is confirmed on the muster rolls as a 'Waterloo Man.' He later claimed and received the M.G.S. for Vittoria.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Corporal Samuel Whitehead, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, a veteran of the campaign of 1801 in Egypt who was severely wounded at Fuentes d'Onor on 5 May 1811

Waterloo 1815 (Corp. Sam. Whitehead, 2nd Batt. 3rd Reg. Guards.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver ring and straight bar suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £2,800-£3,400



Samuel Whitehead was born on 2 December 1777, at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, and enlisted into the 3rd Foot Guards at Nottingham on 28 August 1798, aged 21 years, a frame work knitter by trade. He served at the Helder 1799, Egypt 1801, Copenhagen 1807, and in the Peninsula from 1809 to May 1811, and was present at Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor where he was severely wounded and consequently took no further part in the Peninsular war. Whitehead was discharged in 12 May 1818, with a pension of one shilling and two pence per day. His discharge papers note that him being 'old and worn out and wounded in the breast in action with the enemy at Fuentes d'Onor 5th May 1811.'

Now aged 40, he returned to his old home where local records suggest that he opened a druggists shop at the bottom of Bath Street in Ilkeston. He also became a Sunday School teacher under the Curate Richard Moxon, and in 1842 took up the post of Parish Clerk, holding it until he retired at the end of 1863.

In July 1832 he married Lois Ellis, daughter of Edward and Sarah Ellis. Lois was nearly thirty years his junior. Samuel died on 27 October 1870, aged 92, and was followed 2 years later by his wife. They are buried together in St Mary's graveyard extension at Ilkeston where their gravestone is inscribed:

'In loving memory of Samuel Whitehead, late Corpl. of H.M. 3rd Foot Guards and 21 years Clerk of this Parish, born Decr. 2nd 1777. Died Octr. 27th 1870. He served his country in Egypt, at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro & Waterloo' (*Wellington's Men Remembered* by Janet and David Bromley refers).

Samuel Whitehead's obituary was published in *The Ilkeston Pioneer* on Thursday, 17 November 1870:

'One of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of this parish has just passed away, whose memory will be long and affectionately cherished by all who knew him before age prevented him from discharging the duties of his office. A short memoir of Mr Samuel Whitehead is due to the good old man, and not be unacceptable to many of our readers. In the year 1798, Samuel Whitehead being twenty years old, enlisted in the 1st Battalion of the 3d Foot Guards, and as soon as he had become tolerably proficient in drill he took part in the Duke of York's unfortunate expedition to Holland whence, after suffering very great hardship, he returned safely to England. His regiment returned in such a state, as to clothing and disease, that it was kept for some months in a sort of quarantine. But those were not the days of inaction. Samuel nothing loth, was hurried off on the 1st March 1801, to Egypt, where, on one occasion after landing the work was so hot that twenty-one men of his company were killed or wounded. After the French had evacuated Egypt, Samuel returned to England and had a short interval of rest in London. But in consequence of the panic which came over our nation through fear of invasion, batteries were erected at convenient places, and he was employed during 1804 in setting up those at Chelmsford. In 1805 he went with the expedition to Bremen, but the enemy never showed fight, and he returned to England in February 1806. In 1807 he took part in that comparatively bloodless but important work of transferring the Danish fleet (which by secret treaty had been promised to Napoleon), from Copenhagen to Chatham.

Single Campaign Medals

In 1809 he sailed to the Peninsula, and on the 12th May, after a march of 80 miles, reached Oporto, which was taken in three hours, to the mortification of Marshal Soult, who was completely surprised. On the 28th of July he fought in the glorious battle of Talavera; on the 27th September 1810, in the battle of Busaco; on the 5th May 1811, in the sharp contest at Fuentes d'Onor, where he was wounded by a cannon shot in the breast, so severely that he was unable to join the army until the Peninsular war was concluded. In 1814 he was made corporal, and resumed his duties. In 1815 he was again called upon to stand against Napoleon, who had escaped from Elba. He was one of those who were directed to occupy the French at Quatre Bras, so as to detach as many as possible from their main army and prevent them from crushing the Prussians. He used to describe his three days of fighting thus :- "We spent the whole time in corn fields, the wheat crop of which was nearly ripe. It poured with rain during the whole time. We slept in the wet for a few hours when it was dark; at every other moment we were on look out, and fired when we saw any enemy to fire at. We had no food whatever, but a quantity of brandy each day. We did not feel hunger much, and when we awoke we went to our shooting as so much daily work." When the army was massed before Waterloo Samuel Whitehead was chosen to assist the surgeons behind the battle field. In a short time the shot came in so hotly that the ambulance had to retire to the village of Waterloo and the wounded carried nearly a mile. On the morning after the engagement Samuel Whitehead marched proudly with his regiment, but passed the wounded arranged to be served in turn, on his way to Paris. His military life from this time was uneventful, and he left the army altogether on May the 29th 1818, having obtained a pension of one shilling and twopence per day; and having been decorated with a medal and four clasps for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor and Egypt, and with the Waterloo medal, after twenty-one years and eight months, including two years for Waterloo. After this Mr S. Whitehead settled in his native town as chemist and druggist and the regular habits he had acquired as a soldier never left him. Some years after he became a soldier of the cross and was for a long period one of the most punctual Sunday School teachers under the revered Mr Moxon. At the decease of the parish clerk Mr William Tunnicliffe (soon after the Rev G. S. Ebsworth appointed Vicar) the office was offered to him. He discharged his duties with utmost uprightness, and his vicar often observed that in all the multitudinous money transactions between them, Samuel Whitehead was always correct and equally conscientious in all his dealings with the parishioners. His excellent reading, and his fine sonorous voice in singing will not be forgotten by those who attended the church during the time he was connected with it. He resigned his office soon after the old Vicar left Ilkeston, and the congregation testified their respect to him by presenting him with a handsome sum of money. A small pension was also granted him until his death, by a friend who admired his honest worth. His honourable and Christian character has not been without its effect upon his family. They have occupied positions of great trust, and the eldest son, educated at the National School, and thence obtaining a scholarship at the Church training School at Chelsea, has proved by the admission of several Inspectors and Principals of Training Colleges, one of the most successful schoolmasters in the Elementary Schools in our country.'

Sold with comprehensive research.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Private James Cowell, 33rd Foot, who was taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom in March 1814 and lost his right leg through severe wounds received at Waterloo

Waterloo 1815 (James Cowell, 33rd Regiment Foot.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *light contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Day Collection 1910; Glendining's, October 1950; Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.

James Cowell was born in Cambridge and enlisted into the 33rd Regiment on 3 May 1812, aged 18, a labourer by trade.

The 33rd was soon off to war, the musters covering July 1813 show him being on board the *Earl Moira* to Rostock. By November 1813 he is aboard the *Urania* to Klyndarl, Holland. These moves were part of Britain's actions as part of the War of the Sixth Coalition.

In March 1814 a British force under the command of Thomas Graham, 1st Baron Lynedoch was besieging Bergen op Zoom, a port in Holland. On 8 March 1814 a British assault force seized part of the defences but a successful French counterattack forced the British to withdraw. This action resulted in casualties on the British side of 2100 killed, wounded and captured. Amongst the prisoners was James Cowell, 33rd Foot who remained a prisoner until the abdication of Napoleon on 11 April 1814. James Cowell was released in April and in May he is listed as being back with the regiment in the regimental hospital in Antwerp.

The regiment remained on the continent in Belgium, moving to various stations, Tournay, Menin and Courtray. In January 1815 he was in the regimental hospital for a short time. In March 1815, when news came of Napoleon's escape from Elba, Wellington was once again charged with overall command of the allied forces.

The 33rd was assigned to the 5th British Brigade under the command of Sir Colin Halkett together with the 2nd Battalion 30th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 69th Regiment and 2nd Battalion 73rd Regiment, the Brigade in turn forming part of Sir Charles Alten's 3rd Division. The 33rd's first action was towards the end of the battle at Quatre Bras on the 16th June, but still managed to sustain 3 officers and 16 men killed and 7 officers and 70 men wounded.

On the 18th June the 5th Brigade was positioned to the right centre of the Allied army on some rising ground close to La Haye Sainte. The 33rd suffered, as did all the regiments from French artillery fire. It was during this time when the Duke visited Sir Colin Halkett's Brigade, that Halkett requested that his shattered Brigade be relieved: "Impossible" replied the Duke, "Very well my Lord, we'll stand until the last man falls." Lieutenant Pattison of the 33rd stated they were lying down in formation to shelter from the scores of cannon balls bounding about the battlefield. At one point he helped place Lieutenant Pagan who was wounded on to a stretcher which two of his men started to carry to the rear. They had hardly left the square when a cannon ball struck one of the soldiers and carried off his leg. Assistant Surgeon Donald Finlayson of the 33rd reported that most wounds of the limbs were in the lower extremities, and that there were perhaps 7 or 8 legs taken off for every one arm.

The 33rd repelled several cavalry attacks and towards the close of the battle took part in the repulse of the Imperial Guard. The regiment sustained in action, 2 officers and 33 men killed, 8 officers and 92 men wounded. Amongst the severely wounded was James Cowell, in the right leg which was subsequently amputated. The musters list him as 'absent wounded' and finally sent to England on 12 December 1815, and at the General hospital at Colchester. On 21 June 1816 he was discharged to pension at Chelsea Hospital, in consequence of 'amputated Rt. Thigh from a Wound at Waterloo', his pension being set at 1/- a day and his intended place of residence back to Cambridge.

James Cowell died on 2 March 1858, a widower, in the Leyton Workhouse, aged 64 and listed as formerly a soldier pensioner.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research including full muster details.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Corporal Francis Donliavy, 2nd Battalion, 69th Foot, who was severely wounded by a musket ball in the chest at Quatre Bras which despite surgery 'remained undiscovered'

Waterloo 1815 (Corp. Francis Donliavy, 2nd Batt. 69th Reg. Foot.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light edge bruise and minor contact marks, otherwise good very fine* *£2,800-£3,400*

Provenance: Glendining's, July 1943; Christie's, New York, April 2003.

Francis Donliavy (variously spelt Donleavy, Donlavey, Dunlavy, Dunlevy, Dunleavy) was born circa 1790 in Baleek, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and enlisted into the Fermanagh Militia on 19 August 1809. He volunteered to join the 2nd Battalion of the 69th Regiment on 2 October 1812, receiving a levy of £7-7-0d, stating his occupation as a weaver. He served on the ill-fated expedition to Holland, taking part in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, when the army was forced to retreat with considerable losses due to a successful counter attack by the French. The 69th remained in Holland at various stations including Antwerp, Courtray and Ypres. Donliavy was promoted to Corporal on 25 December 1814. The regiment was next in action at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. Donliavy was in Captain Cox's No. 1 company when they were attempting to form square against French heavy cavalry, too late and with terrible consequences including the loss of the King's colour to a French cuirassier. The 69th had 38 killed and 115 wounded, including Corporal Donliavy.

He was discharged to Chelsea pension on 9 August 1816, having been found unfit for further service in consequence of 'receiving a Gun Shot Wound of the Left Side in action with the enemy on the 16 June 1815 at Quatre Bras.' Pension noted as 6d per day.

He is mentioned in Surgeon James Guthrie's book *Commentaries on the Surgery of the War in Portugal, Spain, France and the Netherlands*, George James Guthrie, London, 1855:

'Corporals Bell, Dunleavy (sic) and Sweeney were all from Fermanagh. Bell and Sweeney were 27 years old whilst Francis Dunleavy was 24. Wounded at Quatre Bras by a musket ball in the chest, Corporal Dunleavy was not tended until 19th June, during which time he stated he had been vomiting a great quantity of blood. He was then subjected to substantial bleeding by the surgeons, 42 ounces being removed from him before the 19th June, and 92 ounces over the following six weeks. He was also given saline purgatives and kept on a strict milk diet. It is a testament to the resilience of the man that he survived all this and was sent back to England on the 31st of August "declaring himself quite as well as he had been in his life."' In the Sixth edition of Guthrie's book, published in 1862, he expanded on the medical details and added 'the ball remained undiscovered'.

Sold with copied discharge papers, full muster details and comprehensive research.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Private Daniel Milton, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade

Waterloo 1815 (Daniel Milton, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.) fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, *some minor bruises, otherwise good very fine* £2,800-£3,400

Daniel Milton was born at Exeter, Devon, and enlisted into the Rifle Brigade, at Hilsea, Hampshire, from the Prince of Wales Own Fencibles, on 13 March 1801, aged 21 years, a baker by trade. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion in June 1805 and served with the expedition to South America 1806-07. He afterwards served in Spain in 1809 including the action at Vimiera and Corunna, and again in Spain and France from about May 1812 to September 1813, where he took part in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes and Toulouse, although the musters covering the last two actions suggest that he was stationed at Dover. He returned to France for the campaign of 1815 including the battle of Waterloo, where he served in Captain Le Blanc's company. He served in France with the Army of Occupation until 24 July 1818, when he was invalided home from Valenciennes and discharged on 15 September 1818, in consequence of being 'old, worn out and chronic rheumatism which commenced in France in the winter of 1815.' Daniel Milton lived to claim the M.G.S. with 6 clasps for Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes and Toulouse, but this is not known to have survived.

Sold with copied discharge papers and full muster details.

217 Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *a few edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £500-£700

218 Honourable East India Company Medal for the Coorg Rebellion 1837, silver, fitted with small loop for suspension, *a good original striking with no evidence of die flaws, good very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

219 Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with replacement rings for suspension, *heavily worn* £100-£140

220



Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Mural Crown (**Pte. Bouchier 13th. P.A.L.I.**) contemporarily engraved naming to reverse, fitted with replacement silver clip and original steel bar suspension, *good very fine* *£600-£800*

221 Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Flying Victory, unnamed as issued, fitted with later straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* *£200-£300*

222 China 1842 (**Daniel Heeneey, 98th Regiment Foot**) fitted with later swivel straight suspension, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine* *£300-£400*

223 Hyderabad 1843, edge contemporarily engraved in Sanskrit, fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, *toned, good very fine and unusual* *£300-£400*

224 Punnar Star 1843 (**Private George Nixon H.M. 50th Regt.**) fitted with original brass hook but lacking one nut fitting, and additional ring for suspension, *bump to bottom point, otherwise good very fine* *£400-£500*



Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (**Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden 5th Regt. L.C.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and rare* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer Collection 1914.

Edmund Walter Chicheley Plowden was born on 4 October 1817, at Calcutta, West Bengal, India, 5th son of Richard Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Civil Service. He arrived in India in November 1834 as a Supplementary Cornet doing duty with the 10th Bengal Light Cavalry; appointed Cornet to 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, 9 June 1836. Took part in the First Afghan War 1840-42, including the defence of Jellalabad under Sale (Medal), Gandamak (despatches *London Gazette* February and August 1842). Promoted to Lieutenant, 5th L.C., in July 1841, he was present at Cabul 1842 (Medal); second in command of 5th L.C. February 1843 to April 1844 and took part in the First Sikh War 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, and Sobraon (Medal with 3 clasps). He was dismissed by General Court Martial on 18 March 1848, but was reinstated as Captain on 16 November 1853, and retired the same date. Following his dismissal from the Service he was appointed in 1848 an Assistant in the Accountant General's office at Calcutta. During the Crimean war he was appointed a Local Major in the Turkish Contingent and was awarded the 4th Class of the Medjidie (*London Gazette* 5 March 1853). Major Plowden died in England on 27 June 1865, aged 47.

226 Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, no clasp (**Sepoy Tallabund Sing. 14th Regt. Bengal N.I.**) *naming officially re-engraved in running script, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

227 Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**J. McLaughlen 1st. E.L.I.**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore fair* £200-£240

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

228 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1865 (**271. George Thompson, 70th Regt.**) *very fine* £300-£400

Confirmed on medal roll for service in Waikato, Taranaki, and Rangiaowhia.

229 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**2991. Pte. E. Smith. 4th Bn. Mil. Train.**) *officially engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

230 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (**Thos. Newman, 53rd Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £200-£240

231 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Corpl. T. Taylor, 32nd. Foot.**) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine* £400-£500

Thomas Taylor was born at Ballydonnell, County Londonderry, in 1822 and attested for the 32nd Regiment of Foot at Penrith, Cumberland, on 7 October 1842. Promoted Corporal on 22 March 1848, he served abroad in India for 13 years, and saw active service during the Second Sikh War, including the Siege before Mooltan, 1848-49, and at the Battle of Goojerat, 21 February 1849.

Taylor saw further service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, where he served as an Original Defender during the Defence of Lucknow, 30 June to 22 November 1857, during which he was twice wounded, firstly severely at Lucknow on 4 July 1857 by gun shot to the left knee, and secondly severely at Lucknow on 20 September 1857 by a gun shot to his left buttock. He subsequently served at the Battle of Cawnpore on 6 December 1857, and throughout the subsequent campaign in the Oudh, 1858-59.

Awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Taylor was discharged on 28 October 1862, after 21 years and 22 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

- 232 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Henry Bowles, 32nd Foot.**) *minor hairlines, otherwise extremely fine* £300-£400
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- 233 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**R. Corker, 2nd. Eur. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £300-£400
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
-
- 234 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Sepoy Daviedeen Pattock. 45th N.I.**) naming officially engraved in running script, *very fine* £200-£240
- Provenance:* From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- 235 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks and suspension a little slack, otherwise very fine* £100-£140
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- 236 Baltic 1854-55 (**Honble. Frederick Amherst H.M.S. Royal George.**) contemporary engraved naming, fitted with *Hunt & Roskell* silver ribbon buckle, *slack suspension, contact pitting overall and attempted scratching to remove naming* £260-£300
- The Honourable Frederick Arthur Amherst** was born at Montreal, Sevenoaks, Kent, on 6 December 1838, second son of the 2nd Earl Amherst. He joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in August 1851, and was appointed to the *Rattler* the following month and to the *Rodney* 9 days later. After further service aboard *Bellerophon* (1851-53), *Waterloo* (March-August 1853), and *London*, now a Midshipman (August 1853-March 1854), he joined the *Royal George* in May 1854 in the Baltic and served in her throughout the Baltic campaign of 1854-55. He left the *Royal George* in June 1855 and appears to have resigned from the Navy shortly afterwards.
- In May 1858, Frederick Amherst was appointed Cornet, without purchase, in the 14th Light Dragoons, and joined the regiment in India but seemingly too late to qualify for the Indian Mutiny medal. The regiment returned to the United Kingdom in June 1860, and Amherst purchased a Lieutenancy on 13 October 1862. He was gazetted Captain, by purchase, on 30 December 1864, and, on 7 June 1865, he was presented by Lord Sydney to the Prince of Wales at the Levée held at St James's Palace. He was appointed Baggage Master to the Cavalry Brigade of the 1st Division during the manoeuvres held at Aldershot during the summers of 1874 and 1875, and later in the latter year, the regiment received orders to prepare for embarkation for India. Probably not wanting to return to India, Amherst retired from the service, by the sale of his commission, on 17 December 1875. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry on 26 February 1875, and resigned that appointment on 16 February 1881. He died unmarried at the family home, Montreal, Sevenoaks, on 15 March 1895.
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- 237 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**Gaucher**) depot impressed naming to a French recipient, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 238 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**1st. Lieut. F. W. Thomas. R.M.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400
- Sir Francis William Thomas** was born on 10 May 1832 and entered the Royal Marines as a Second Lieutenant on 28 June 1849. Promoted First Lieutenant on 15 August 1853, he served with the Black Sea Fleet in the Crimea, and was present at the 'Bombardment of Odessa, 4 April 1854. Landed at Eupatoria 19 September 1854, and at Balaklava 5 November 1854. Present with the Expeditionary Force at the Capture of Kinburn. Favourably recommended by lord George Paulet.' For his service in the Crimea he was Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the Crimea Medal with clasp Sebastopol, the Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh Fifth Class, and was awarded the Turkish Crimea Medal.
- Appointed Adjutant at Chatham on 15 September 1857, Thomas was promoted Captain on 26 April 1861, Major on 1 October 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1878, and Colonel on 13 April 1882. Appointed Colonel Commandant, Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, on 13 April 1885, he was promoted Major-General on 1 February 1886, Lieutenant-General on 23 March 1889, and General on 20 November 1889. He retired on 10 May 1897, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. King George V (*London Gazette* 19 June 1911). He died at Rochester, Kent, on 25 June 1925.
- Sold with copied service record and other research.
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- 239 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**No. 2614 John McLeod 72d Highlanders**) regimentally engraved naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- 240 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**Patk. Falsey. 41st. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £400-£500
- Patrick Falsey** served with the 41st Regiment of Foot in the Crimea, and was killed in action at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854.

241



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**2577 Pte. P. Lyons. 77th Foot.**) contemporary engraved naming, *good very fine* £260-£300

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

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming first two clasps.

242 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, replacement ring suspension, *polished, good fine* £50-£70

243 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**2401 H Kelly 1st Bn. HMs. 19th Regt.**) *good very fine* £120-£160

244 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**1019 Pte. A. Sivier 2d Bn. Hamps. R.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140

245 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**448 Private Paul 16th Madras Infy.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

246 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**1561 Pte W. Kelleher 2d Bn. R. Muns. Fus.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200

247 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888, bronze issue (**Driver Nawab 1st Bn. 5th Goorkha Regt.**) *very fine* £100-£140

248 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow, unnamed, *very fine* £240-£280

249 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Pte A. Chapman. 3/Rif. Bde:**) an official late issue with impressed naming later manufactured clasp, *good very fine* £160-£200

Abel Chapman, Private, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, died Nawbagunge on 13 June 1858. Medal issued to his nephew, W. G. Chapman, at Karachi, 22 November 1916.

x250 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Gunner. Denis Moloney, 3rd. Tp. 3rd. Bde. H.A.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £300-£400

Dennis Moloney was born at Six Miles Bridge, County Clare, Ireland, in 1828 and attested for the Honourable East India Company's Artillery at Limerick on 19 April 1849. Proceeding to India, he was appointed a Bugler on 1 April 1853, and saw active service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. Promoted Bombardier on 7 January 1860, and appointed a Bugle Major on 5 April 1860, he transferred to the Royal Artillery on 3 May 1861, and was appointed a Trumpet Major on 22 October 1862. He was discharged on 2 March 1869, after 21 years and 318 days' service, of which over 21 years were spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied service papers.

- x251** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Drmr. Chas. Kew, 1st. Bn. 23rd. R.W. Fusrs.**) fitted with contemporary decorative top brooch bar, *this lacking suspension pin; minor edge bruising, very fine* £360-£440
Charles Kew was born in Basingstoke, Hampshire, on 20 November 1840 and attested for the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Winchester on his fifteenth birthday. Proceeding to India, he served during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and was appointed a Drummer on 16 July 1858. He was discharged, time expired, on 19 November 1868, after ten years' man's service. He re-engaged for the Rifle Brigade at Winchester on 10 June 1869, and was discharged, unfit for further service, on 24 January 1871, after a further 1 year and 229 days' service, having spent in total 11 years soldiering in India.
 Sold with copied service papers.
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- x252** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Bombr. Ds. Hurly, 3rd. Compy. 5th. Bn. Bl. Foot Art.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400
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- 253** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Fatschan 1857, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, very fine* £140-£180
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- 254** China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (**Sapper Jas. Smith. 10th C. Royal Engrs.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-£240
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- 255** China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (**Hy. Fitzpatrick, 67th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, fitted with replacement copy non-swivel suspension, *polished and probably removed from a circular mount, good fine* £140-£180
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- 256** Canada General Service 1866-70, no clasp [*sic*] (**Pte. L. Farly, Berthier I Co.**) officially impressed naming, *suspension bar removed and replaced with a swivel ring suspension, minor edge bruising, very fine* £120-£160
Louis Farly was born at Quebec in 1848 and served with the Berthier en haut Infantry Company at Montreal in 1870 (entitled to the clasp Fenian Raid 1870).
 Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.
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- 257** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Capt. R. H. Cogswell. 3rd. Bde. H.G.A.**) officially impressed naming, *extremely fine* £260-£300
Robert H. Cogswell was born in 1837 and served as a Captain with the 3rd Brigade, Halifax Garrison Artillery, being present at Fergusons Cape from 27 March to 4 April 1866. He died in 1906.
 Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.
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- 258** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. G. B. Stevenson 51st Bn.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
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- 259** Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (**No. 620 Gr. J. Lockart 4th Bde., R.A.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £400-£500
 Confirmed on roll, issued 13 February 1914. Approximately 20 medals issued to the 4th Brigade R.A. with these two clasps.
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- 260** Abyssinia 1867 (**1910 Gunr. G. King G By. 14: Bde. RA**) *light contact marks and polished, nearly very fine* £160-£200
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
 Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 261** Abyssinia 1867 (**408 T. Joyce 1st Battn. 4th The K.O.R. Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- 262** Abyssinia 1867 (**1413, J. Minall H.M. 45th Regmt.**) slightly later issue with inscription around circumference of reverse disc, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £140-£180
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- 263** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Wilmott. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Druid. 73-74.**) *old lacquer, otherwise very fine* £160-£200
-
- 264** Ashantee 1873-74, 1 copy clasp, Coomassie (**J. Brady, Bandsn. H.M.S. Active, 73-74**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £120-£160
 Not entitled to clasp.

- 265** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**316. Gunr. J. Fear. 7th. Bde. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500
- Jesse Fear** was born at Walcot, Bath, Somerset, in 1852 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Bath on 26 July 1870. He served with the Artillery overseas in Mauritius from 6 July 1872 to 13 September 1876, and then in South Africa from 22 November 1877 to 29 March 1881, seeing active service during the Zulu War. Awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, he was discharged on 4 August 1892, after 22 years and 9 days' service. He died on 24 October 1916.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.
-
- 266** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**801. Pte. H. McConville. 90th Foot.**) *good very fine* £400-£500
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- 267** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4650. Gunr. W. Watherston. C. Batt: 4th Bde. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- Provenance:* From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 268** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Private Ditta Khan 29th Regt. Bo. N.I.**) *good fine* £60-£80
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- 269** Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**1582 Private D. Turner 92nd. Highlanders**) *slight contact marks, very fine* £240-£280
- Duncan Turner** attested for the 92nd (Highland) Regiment of Foot at Glasgow in July 1867 and served with them in Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War. He is additionally entitled to an Afghanistan Medal with the clasps 'Charisma', 'Kabul' and 'Kandahar'.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts and copied research.
-
- 270** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**Pte. A. Fivaz. Oudtshoorn V. Rifs.**) *very fine* £200-£240
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- 271** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**507 Pte. J. Kenna. 1/Sea: Highrs:**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £160-£200
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- 272** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (**H. Yates, Ord. Sean. H.M.S. Euryalus.**) later issue with officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 273** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**16595. Sapr. W. Heslop. 18th. Co. R.E.**) *scratch marks to edge but naming details all still legible, nearly very fine* £300-£400
- William Heslop** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the Balloon Detachment at Suakin in 1885. 'A small detachment, under Major Templar with Lieutenant R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, of the Royal Engineers, and nine non-commissioned officers and sappers, accompanied the expeditionary force. The best of the material had been sent to Bechuanaland, so the equipment was very imperfect, but ascents made in a balloon of one of the smaller types at El Teb and Tamai [*sic*], and elsewhere, proved useful for reconnaissance.' (*War in the Air*, by Sir Walter Raleigh and H. A. Jones refers)
- Further details of the ascents made by Mackenzie are given in the History of the Royal Engineers: 'The party went with the convoy to McNeil's Zeriba at El Tofrek. On March 25 the balloon was filled during the previous night so as to be ready to join the convoy square at daybreak. Lt. Mackenzie ascended with instruments etc, complete, and was kept by Major Templar at heights varying from 200 to 400 feet, according to his requirements. He remained in the car for seven hours. It is interesting to record the various messages which passed on this occasion: 1) No enemy in sight for 3 miles around. 2) There is a column of our troops 3 miles off to North-West marching on Hasheen. 3) Camels appear in 2's and 3's in line with the highest peak of range, to left of Hasheen. Our own troops moving from Zeriba towards us in square. 4) Small bodies of enemy to our left front 800 yds. off. 5) (In answer to question: what strength?) About 40 to 30 men. 6) Dust rising towards Tamai 3 miles off, also on Trinkitat road some distance. 7) Few of the enemy to left front 800 yds. off, rather more to our left than previous body. Men getting out from bushes and running away towards Tamai. 8) Four men in open space, 800 yds. away, apparently watching balloon.'
- Mackenzie's balloon ventured as high as 750 feet, and was towed by a car in the centre of the marching column for 7 hours between Suakin and Tofrek.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract which confirms Heslop as one of the 9 other ranks in the 11-man detachment; and other research.
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- 274** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (**W. Wakefield. A.B. H.M.S. "Euryalus."**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400
- Approximately 28 El-Teb_Tamaai clasps awarded to the detachment from H.M.S. *Euryalus*.
- William Wakefield** was born in Speen, Berkshire, on 27 December 1858 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 11 February 1875. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 August 1879, he served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from 12 January 1882 to 23 July 1885, seeing active service in both the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and the Sudanese campaign of 1884, being present at the action at El-Teb on 29 February 1884, and Tamaai on 14 March 1884. Promoted Petty Officer Second Class on 24 March 1884, and Petty Officer First Class on 11 June 1885, he was shore pensioned on 26 August 1899. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he served throughout the Great War in shore based establishments, and was discharged on 21 February 1919.

- 275** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 *copy* clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**2147. Pte. J. Perry. 2/Derby. R.**) *edge bruise and light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £60-£80
Not entitled to clasps.
- 276** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**E. J. Chapman, Bos. Mate. H.M.S. Orontes.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £70-£90
Edward John Chapman was born at Stoke Damerel, Devon, on 17 December 1847, and first volunteered for continuous service as a Boy Second Class on 26 July 1862. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 1 April 1873, he served in H.M.S. *Orontes* from 2 October 1883 to 12 August 1884, and was shore pensioned on 31 March 1887.
- 277** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**R. Simpson, A.B. H.M.S. Serapis.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- 278** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (**2582 Pte. J. Feenan. 1/York: & Lanc: R.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £100-£140
- 279** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**2022. Pte. R. Lamb 1/Rl. Highrs.**) *suspension re-affixed and lacking claw, nearly very fine* £80-£100
- 280** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**965. Pte. J. Unwin. 2/Essex R.**) *suspension post bent, edge bruising and pitting from star, otherwise good fine* £100-£140
- 281** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**1607 Pte. O. Cannon. 2/K.O. Sco: Bord.**) *pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
- 282** Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
- x 283** Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
- 284** Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
- 285** Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £50-£70
- 286** Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse depot impressed '2156 3 K.R.R.R.' and additionally privately engraved 'E. Martin', *good very fine* £60-£80
- 287** Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
- 288** Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
- x 289** Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6 (2), the reverse of the first impressed 'Berks 954'; the second unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100
- 290** Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £60-£80
- 291** Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, *cleaned, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
- 292** North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**No. 4 Sergt. F. W. Rowley. C.I.S.C.**) *mounted for wear on old decorative silver pin brooch, name partially re-engraved, polished, otherwise toned, nearly very fine* £300-£400
Name not found in George Brown's roll for "C" School of Infantry.

- 293** Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria, bronze issue, the edge officially numbered '207', *good very fine* £400-£500
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- x 294** East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, no clasp, silver issue (**1525 Dooly Bearer Bhairoo Shioram. Bo: Command**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 295** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**3201 Pte. S. Jenkins. 2/W.I. Rgt.**) *minor edge bruise and lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
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- 296** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**2718. Pte. E. Thompson. 2/W.I. Rgt.**) *nearly very fine* £200-£240
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- 297** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**Mr. E. King. W.A.F.F.**) *extremely fine, rare to a civilian* £400-£500
Ernest Gerald King served in the Accounts Department and was awarded the East and West Africa Medal for accompanying the expedition to Northern Nigeria in 1898 on the staff of Lord Lugard.
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 298** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895 (**A. Bailey, E.R.A., H.M.S. Widgeon.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £400-£500
Approximately 42 medals issued with these two clasps, all to H.M.S. *Widgeon*.
Alfred William Bailey was born in Deptford, London, on 6 August 1864 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 2 June 1887. He served in H.M.S. *Widgeon* from 15 September 1893 to 23 November 1896; whilst aboard *Widgeon* he took part in the Expedition against Chief Nanna of Broheme in August and September 1894, and later in the Expedition against King Koko in February 1895. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 April 1901, he was invalided out of the service on 8 February 1906. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he served during the Great War exclusively in shore based establishments, and was commissioned Acting Artificer Engineer on 17 August 1917.
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- 299** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Brass River 1895, Benin 1897 (**W. Anderson, Sto., H.M.S. St. George.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £300-£400
William Anderson was born in Glasgow on 2 December 1869 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 11 November 1891. Promoted Stoker on 1 December 1892, he served in H.M.S. *St. George* from 25 October 1894 to 18 February 1898. He was invalided out of the service on 5 November 190, having spent time in the cells on no fewer than ten occasions, and died in Great Yarmouth on 31 January 1927.
Sold with copied record of service.
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- 300** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**3897 Sepoy Sundar Singh 23d Pioneers**) *good very fine* £120-£160
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- 301** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**827 Sepoy Shil Saran 38th Dogras**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- 302** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4761 Pte. G. Cue 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Surr. Regt.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 303** Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £140-£180
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- 304** Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £140-£180
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- 305** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**3105. Pte. H. Masters. 1/R. War: R.**) *suspension re-pinned, polished, nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- 306** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue, unnamed, *very fine* £60-£80
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- 307** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (**No. 3847 Pte. T. Gordon 1 N. Staff. R.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

- 308** East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**1367 Pte. Mabub Khan. 11. 27/Bo. L: Inf:**) *minor edge nick, good very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming medal and clasp.

- 309** East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (**541 Naik Hamid Gul. 27/Bo: LI.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £400-£500

- 310** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**562 Pte. R. Mc'Gowan, R. Irish Rifles**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140

- 311** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**6101 Pte. J. Chadwick. R: Lanc: Regt.**) *very fine* £100-£140

J. Chadwick, a Carter from Stockport, Cheshire, attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He was discharged medically unfit on 20 March 1901.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extract.

- 312** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6859 Pte. F. J. Cooke, 44th Coy. 12th Imp: Yeo:**) initials corrected, *very fine* £80-£100

Later a Lieutenant with 49th Company, Imperial Yeomanry.

313



An interesting Q.S.A. awarded to Lieutenant E. G. Fraser-Tytler, one of the founders of the Lovat Scouts

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. E. G. Fraser-Tytler, Lovat's Scouts) mounted as worn together with related mounted miniature, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 June 1902 (Field-Marshal Roberts' despatch of 1 March 1902): 'Lovat's Scouts. Second Lieutenant E. G. Fraser-Tytler, Lieutenant 1st Volunteer Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.'

Edward Grant Fraser-Tytler was born in 1856, son of Charles Edward Fraser-Tytler of Aldourie (1817-81) by his second wife, Harriet daughter of Canon John Pretzman. He succeeded to the Aldourie estate upon his father's death in 1881 and was later instrumental, with the Lord Lovat, in the raising of the Lovat Scouts for service in the South African War. He served with the Lovat Scouts at home during the Great War in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

- 314** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**2727 Pte. E. Potter, 1: Yk & Lanc: Regt.**) *very fine* £100-£140

- 315** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**4002 Pte. E. Igoe, 1st. Connaught Rang:**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore fine* £200-£240

Edward Igoe served with the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was dangerously wounded at Colenso on 15 December 1899. He saw further service with the 4th Company, 23rd Battalion Mounted Infantry, and was also entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two date clasps.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

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- 316** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**197 Tpr: E. Mulleney. Bethune's M.I.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- x317** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4208 Pte. T. Donnonchie. North'd: Fus:**) *edge bruise, very fine* £100-£140
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 318** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasp block loose on riband* (**3821, Pte. J. McAllion, R. Ir: Rif:**) *cleaned, very fine* £160-£200
J. McAllion (also listed as 3821 Private P. McCallion) served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles in South Africa during the Boer War, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Reddersburg on 4 April 1900, later being released.
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- 319** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**3421 Pte. C. Kenny, R. Lanc: Regt:**) *contact marks, edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
Charles Kenny, a Labourer from Salford, Manchester, attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment on 13 November 1891 and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He is additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two date clasps.
Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extracts.
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- 320** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**4357 Pte. M. Leahy, Rl. Dublin Fus:**) *traces of adhesive to reverse, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
M. Leahy (also recorded as John Leahy) served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Dundee, Talana on 20 October 1899.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts, that list him as being entitled to a 2 clasp Queen's South Africa Medal (clasps for Talana and Transvaal only), and a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two date clasps; and other research.
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- 321** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**5421 Pte. J. Davies, Gren: Gds:**) *edge bruising, very fine* £160-£200
J. Davies attested for the Grenadier Guards and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. Discharged to England on 11 July 1901, he rejoined the Colours on 5 February 1902 and is additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two clasps.
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- x322** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**2834 Pte. C. Sherwood. Welsh Regt:**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £200-£240
Christopher Sherwood was born in Bangalore, India, in 1872 and attested for the Welsh Regiment at Cardiff on 15 July 1890. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 15 July 1897. Recalled to the Colours for service during the Boer War, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 4 November 1899 to 10 December 1901 (also entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp), and was discharged on 14 July 1902, after 12 years' service.
Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.
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- 323** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**33571 Dvr: J. Broadbent, 81st Bty., R.F.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
James Broadbent was born in Oldham, Lancashire, in 1877 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Preston on 11 February 1899, having previously served in the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. He served with the 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War from 1 January 1900 to 16 February 1901, and again in South Africa from 21 December 1903 to 15 January 1907. He transferred to the Reserve on 11 February 1907, and was discharged on 10 February 1911, after 12 years' service.
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- 324** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1537 Pte. E. Freeman. The Queen's**) *very fine* £60-£80
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- 325** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2) (**5776 Pte. F. Doling. Rl: Irish Rifles.; 4441 Pte. J. Kerr. Rl: Irish Rifles.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100
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- 326** Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**3897 Pte. M. Manley. Rl: Mun: Fus:**) *very fine* £200-£240

- 327** Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, *lacking integral top riband bar, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
- 328** China 1900, no clasp (**J. Mahoney, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Esk.**) *minor correction to date, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
- 329** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**S. Floyd, Sto. H.M.S. Centurion.**) *very fine* £240-£280
Medal presented by H.M. The King at a group ceremony on 8th March 1902.
- 330** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**G. W. Martin, Sto., H.M.S. Naiad.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- x 331** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**A. Antonia, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Highflyer.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £160-£200
Alexander Antonia was born in Edinburgh on 29 October 1877 and enlisted in the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines on 13 February 1897. He served in H.M.S. *Highflyer* from 13 May 1900 to 24 November 1903, and was invalided out of the service on 13 April 1905.
Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.
- 332** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**C. F. Dyer, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Pomone.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- 333** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1902 (**629 Pte. Ali Kano. 2nd. N. Nigeria Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- 334** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**269113 F. C. Fenton. Ch. E.R.A. 2Cl., H.M.S. Proserpine.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £120-£160
Frederick Charles Fenton was born in Marylebone, London, on 11 May 1873 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 14 October 1897. He served in H.M.S. *Proserpine* from 15 September 1905 to 21 September 1908, and was advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 May 1908. Promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class on 24 February 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Niobe* from the outbreak of War until 22 November 1915, and then in H.M.S. *Renown* from 12 September until the cessation of hostilities. He was finally shore pensioned on 22 November 1919
- 335** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**2255678 Pte. T. Williams. K.S.L.I.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- 336** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**T/2107511 Dvr. J. Thomas, R.A.S.C.**) *good very fine* £50-£70
- 337** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Bir Bahadur Rai S. & T. Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- 338** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Mahn Sing Bhandari S. & T. Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
- 339** Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**6412 Gunr. D. Robertson 7th Mtn. By. R.G.A.**) *minor rim bruises, otherwise good very fine* £500-£700
- 340** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: J. F. Moore, Natal Police.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
Sold with medal roll extract confirming entitlement to Q.S.A. and K.S.A.
- 341** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**492 Sepoy Sarwar 55th Rifles**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x 342** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**3443 Sepoy Mirza Khan, 1/66/Punjabis.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp (3), North West Frontier 1936-37 (**11838 Sepoy Wakil Singh, 5-12 F.F.R.**); North West Frontier 1937-39 (2) (**G. C.4483 Sep. Mangal Singh, 12 Garr. Coy.; GC-5424 Sepoy Amolak Ram, 14 Garr Coy**) *nearly very fine and better (4)* £80-£100

343 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**6396455 Pte. A. F. Lovering. R. Suss. R.**) *very fine* £60-£80

344 India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**3207 Sep. Chambel Singh, 2-15 Punjab R.**) *nearly very fine* £50-£70

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

345 India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, Burma 1930-32 (**2288 Havr. Dulo Ram, 1-26 Pjbis.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80

346 Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, silver, unnamed as issued, *polished, therefore good fine* £100-£140

347 **The 1914 Star awarded to Major H. St. Leger Stucley, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action at the head of The King's Company at Kruseik during the Battle of Ypres, 29 October 1914**

1914 Star (Major H. St. L. Stucley. G. Gds.) *very fine* £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 January 1915.

Humphrey St. Leger Stucley was 'the youngest son of the late Sir George Stucley, first Bart., of Moreton, and of Lady Stucley, Bideford, and was born on the 7th June, 1877.

He was educated at Eton and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. He joined the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards in July, in July 1897, and served with it in the Egyptian Campaign of 1898, being present at the Battle of Khartoum, and receiving the Egyptian medal with clasp. He became Lieutenant in December, 1898; Captain in May, 1904; and Major in February, 1912.

With the 2nd Battalion he served throughout the Boer War, 1900-02, having been present at operations in the Orange Free State; in Orange River Colony, including actions at Biddulphsberg and Wittebergen; and in the Transvaal. He received the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

From September, 1902, to February, 1905, he was Adjutant of his battalion, and from February, 1906, to February, 1907, was Commandant of the School for Volunteer officers at Chelsea Barracks.

He proceeded to Belgium with the VIIIth Division on the 4th October, 1914, as Second in Command of the 1st Battalion, and fell at the head of the King's Company in action against the Germans at Kruseik in the Battle of Ypres on the 29th October, 1914. For his services in the Great War Major Stucley was mentioned in Sir John French's Despatch of the 14th January, 1915.' (*The Bond of Sacrifice, Vol. I* refers)

Major Stucley is buried in the Zantvoorde British Cemetery, Belgium.

348 1914 Star (**8393 Pte G. Wells. C. Gds.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

George Wells was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wells, of 31 Stroud Road, Gloucester. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. Lance Corporal Wells was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 September 1916. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged on the Somme:

'Attack towards Lesboeufs (15/9) - assembled south-east of Ginchy-Lesboeufs Road. On left of Brigade advanced in line with 2nd Coldstream to left and 3rd to the left of 2nd (all three Coldstream battalions going forward together). Hard fighting crossing 2 forward lines - the enemy, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ross of Bladensburg's Coldstream history, defending these with great bravery to the last man. Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. G. V. Baring killed. Relieved and to Citadel Camp (16/9). Casualties - 360.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers)

Lance Corporal Wells is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

349 **The 1914 Star awarded to Private J. H. Mullins, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), later Machine Gun Corps, whose medal entitlement was revoked following his conviction for cowardice in the face of enemy in 1916; originally sentenced to death, his sentence was commuted to five years' penal servitude**

1914 Star (S-6361 Pte. J. H. Mullins. Midd'x R.) *good very fine* £240-£280

John Henry Mullins attested for the Middlesex Regiment in 1900 and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

On 23 May 1916 Private Mullins was convicted of cowardice in the face of the enemy and sentenced to death; the sentence was later commuted to 5 years' penal servitude. This is stated on the 1914 Star Medal Roll (with the words 'no medal') and on his Medal Index Card (later scored out). However, per Army Council Order No. 75 of 1921, such forfeitures were rescinded. The 1914 Star Medal Roll therefore contains a resubmitted entry, however, under the name James Henry Mullins (all other details correct), dated 1 April 1921, confirming entitlement, one of 21 other members of the battalion who had forfeited their medals on account of similar convictions. His medal index card notes the change of Christian name on 7 April 1921.

Mullins was discharged Class Z on 30 September 1919.

Sold with copied research.

350 The 1914 Star awarded to Private W. McLean, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action during the Battle of Givenchy, 22 December 1914

1914 Star (7434 Pte W. McLean. Cam'n: Highrs) *good very fine*

£80-£100

William McLean was born in Inverness, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders on the Western Front and was killed in action, 22 December 1914. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged at Givenchy:

'Moved forward (21st) via Beuvry and Annequin. Crossed the Aire-La Basse Canal at Pont Fixe and took part in attack on Givenchy. Relieved from the firing line (22nd) and moved back to bivouacs just west of Cuinchy. Casualties - Second Lieutenants A. Crum-Ewing (Seaforth Highlanders attached) and J. W. Graham (Highland Light Infantry attached) killed, 6 officers wounded... Casualties among other ranks (21st-28th) - approximately 66 killed, 35 wounded.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

Private McLean is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

351 1914 Star (10106 Pte. J. Kearney. Conn. Rang.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (5180 Pte. T. Durkin. Conn. Rang.; 8364 Pte. J. Sheridan Conn. Rang.) all somewhat later issued, nearly very fine (3)

£100-£140

James Kearney was born in Mountcharles, County Donegal, Ireland, and attested for the Connaught Rangers at Glasgow. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914; transferring to the 1st Battalion, he died of wounds on 13 March 1915, and is buried in Chocques Military Cemetery, France.

Thomas Durkin attested for the Connaught Rangers and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 16 August 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Irish Regiment and was discharged due to sickness on 13 September 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. B3246. His Victory Medal was re-issued on 16 October 1939.

John Sheridan attested for the Connaught Rangers and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Captured and taken Prisoner of War, he was repatriated following the cessation of hostilities. His Victory Medal was re-issued on 9 January 1924.

Sold with copied research for all three recipients.

352 1914 Star (6510 Pte. M. Cummins. R. Muns: Fus.) very fine

£100-£140

Michael Cummins attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, moving forward to Mons where the battalion was held in reserve for the fighting on 24 August.

Prisoner of War at Etreux

During the retreat, the 2nd Munsters occupied the position of honour as rearguard to the 1st Guards Brigade which, in turn, acted as rearguard for the 1st Division commanded by Major General Lomax. On the morning of Thursday 27 August 1914, the Irishmen, supported by two 18-pounders of the 118th Battery R.F.A. and a troop of the 15th Hussars, held the villages of Fesmy and Bergues, together with two important road junctions in that immediate area. Approaching them in an arc from North to East was an entire German Army Corps preceded by masses of cavalry and backed by an impressive array of artillery. Early in the afternoon, having inflicted savage casualties on 12 battalions of the German 2nd Guards' Reserve Division which had attacked Fesmy, the Munsters began to withdraw to the South to the village of Oisy, and on to Etreux. At 5.30pm the battalion was located at a crossroads just east of Oisy. Jordan's "B" Company, however, was missing and the retreat was held up. The company reappeared at about 6.30pm but the delay, according to Captain McCance's regimental history, proved 'fatal to the battalion'.

Approaching the village of Oisy, the battalion came under heavy fire from the houses on the northern outskirts, followed by salvos from eight German field guns positioned south-east of the village. Now, for the first time, the Irishmen began to fall thick and fast and although the one remaining 18-pounder promptly came into action, its ammunition was nearly exhausted. After a series of desperate bayonet attacks, and with the artillerymen all dead and wounded about their gun, the gallant Munsters fell back to an orchard on the west of the road. Despite a further bayonet charge, at odds of fifty to one, which had temporarily held the enemy, the orchard was now ringed by Germans against whom the survivors, lining the four sides of the orchard, made every shot count.

Ultimately, due to appalling casualties, lack of ammunition and the overwhelming superiority of enemy numbers, the survivors of the Battalion were compelled to surrender around 9pm. They had been fighting for 12 hours and their senior surviving officer was a Lieutenant but their sacrifice had ensured that Haig's 1 Corps could continue unharassed on its way.

Cummins was amongst those taken Prisoner of War at Etreux on 27 August 1914. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he was discharged Class Z on 27 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

353 1914-15 Star (2) (106378. Cpl. P. W. Rait. R.E.; 64411 Spr. J. Shannon. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (WR-320190 Spr. G. Crooks. R.E.; WR-602185 Spr. W. O. Guy. R.E.; 40731 Dvr. C. F. Wilson. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (180197 Spr. J. S. Merrifield. R.E.; 150637 Spr. C. V. Scrope-Shrapnell. R.E.; 14122 Cpl. H. T. Barnett. R.E.) all individually mounted court-style for display, heavy edge bruising and contactmarks to last, this fair; the rest generally nearly very fine and better (8)

£100-£140

354 1914-15 Star (4385. Pte. P. Lewis. R. Dub. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (27581 Cpl. J. Murtagh. R.D. Fus.) *good very fine (2)*
£80-£100

Patrick Lewis was born in Naas, County Kildare, Ireland, and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Carlow. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War at Gallipoli from 25 April 1915, presumably alighting from the *River Clyde*, and was killed in action five days later on 30 April 1915. He is buried in V Beach Cemetery, Turkey. His brother, Michael Lewis, served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 25 April 1915.

Joseph Murtagh was born in Dublin on 2 May 1882 and re-enlisted in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 7 September 1916, having previously served for 12 years in the regiment, including with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 December 1916, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War on 21 March 1918, on the first day of the German Spring Offensive. He was repatriated on 25 November 1918.

Sold with copied research for both recipients.

355 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (K.42693 A. C. Shrubshall. Sto.1. R.N.; M.B.2050 P. Catton. C.M.M. R.N.V.R.; LZ.5576 J. Cordery. Tel. R.N.V.R.; S.S. 117359 J. A. Anderson. Sto.1. R.N.) *last planchet only*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (S.S.3691 J. Langford. A.B. R.N.; J.85931 J. R. Barber. Ord. R.N.; J.79557 G. Chubb. Ord. R.N.; K.37660 A. V. Frooms. Sto. 1. R.N.)
generally very fine and better (8)
£80-£100

Alfred Charles Shrubshall was born on 12 May 1899 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only basis on 14 May 1917. He was shore demobilised on 15 March 1919.

Percy Catton was born on 31 October 1882 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 27 June 1917. He was shore demobilised on 21 November 1919.

Joseph Cordery was born on 17 October 1897 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on a hostilities only basis on 12 August 1916. He was shore demobilised on 3 March 1919.

John Albert Anderson was born in Lancashire on 26 September 1893 and joined the Royal Navy on 4 October 1915. He was shore demobilised on 11 June 1921.

James Langford was born in Chester on 20 June 1892 and joined the Royal Navy on 1 August 1911. Promoted Able Seaman on 15 May 1913, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishment, and was shore demobilised on 21 February 1919, enrolling in the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

John Robert Barber was born in Bow, London, on 15 September 1898 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only basis on 4 March 1918. He was shore demobilised on 9 April 1919.

George Chubb was born in Liverpool on 8 March 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 12 October 1917. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Colossus* from 11 February 1918 until the cessation of hostilities, and was promoted Able Seaman on 30 January 1919. He was shore demobilised on 7 March 1930, time expire, enrolling in the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was briefly recalled to the Service during the Second World War.

Arthur Victor Frooms was born in Greenwich, London, on 7 April 1894 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only basis on 9 March 1916. He was shore demobilised on 1 March 1919.

Sold with copied records of service for all eight recipients.

356 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (No. 57615 Chinese L.C.) *slightly polished, contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160

Sold with copied medal roll extract that lists the recipient as 57615 Ch'en Ch'i Shou.

357 Victory Medal 1914-19 (8) (306519 A. J. Douglas. Mech. R.N.; K.2147 E. R. Dennis. S.P.O. R.N.; 309420 B. E. Swoish. S.P.O. R.N.; J.17702 A. E. Lowe. L.S. R.N.; J.87459 G. Aitken Ord. R.N.; J.64326 V. E. H. Card. Ord. R.N.; M.9700 J. Cryer. S.R.A. R.N.; 3 Engr. C. J. Shave. M.F.A.) *generally very fine and better* (8) £80-£100

Alfred John Douglas was born in Norwich on 27 May 1884 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 19 May 1904. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 6 April 1910, he was appointed Acting Machinist 1 July 1914 and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, being confirmed in his rate on 19 October 1915. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 July 1919, and was shore discharged on the reduction of the service on 9 June 1922.

Ernest Robert Dennis was born in Camden Town, London, on 14 December 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 1 March 1909. Advanced Leading Stoker on 31 July 1913, he served during the Great War afloat in H.M.S. *Cynthia* from 11 March 1915 to 20 July 1918, and was promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 1 April 1916. He was shore discharged on 25 March 1921.

Robert Ernest Swoish was born in Norwich on 26 July 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 2 January 1906. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 31 October 1913, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was shore demobilised on 28 February 1919.

Arthur Frank Lowe was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 6 June 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 May 1912. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was advanced Petty Officer on 22 April 1927. Shore pensioned on 8 June 1936, he was recalled for War Service on 29 November 1939, and died in service from a heart attack on 1 January 1940.

George Aitken was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, on 7 June 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 27 April 1918, serving during the latter stages of the Great War in H.M.S. *Impregnable*.

Victor Edward Herbert Card was born in Eastbourne, Sussex, on 22 January 1901, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 13 December 1916. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Renown* from 27 November 1917, and was advanced Able Seaman on 28 April 1919. He was invalided out of the service on 22 March 1922.

John Cryer was born in Lancaster on 8 September 1887 and joined the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick berth Reserve on 22 August 1914. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was shore demobilised from R.N. Hospital Chatham on 30 May 1919.

Sold with copied records of service for the above seven recipients.

x 358 **The Victory Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Davies, D.S.O. and Two Bars, 44th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Devonshire Regiment, who was five times Mentioned in Despatches**

Victory Medal 1914-19, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. R. D. Davies.) mounted court-style for display purposes alongside a representation of his full entitlement, *viz.* Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with two Additional Award Bars, and integral top riband bar, *this a good Museum-quality copy*, Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5342 L/Sgt. R. D. Davies. 2nd. Devon. R.) *renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 [*sic*] (5342 L/Sgt. R. D. Davies. 2nd. Devon. R.) *renamed*; British War Medal 1914-20, *erased*; Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine and better* (6) £400-£500

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 17 April 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a strong raiding party. He personally superintended the assembly of all parties prior to the attack, and carried out the task allotted to him with conspicuous success. He has previously rendered excellent service on many occasions.'

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 2 December 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. Realising the importance of the capture of a village when the advance had been held up by wire and very heavy machine gun fire, he collected all men available and led a dashing assault and overcame the enemy resistance.'

He personally led a tank through the village, and after completing its capture he pushed out and consolidated a line beyond, and he led it for two days, when he succeeded in joining up with the battalion on his right. By his splendid example and leadership he contributed greatly to the success of the operation.'

D.S.O. Third Award Bar *London Gazette* 10 December 1919:

'In front of Inchy-en-Artois, 27th September 1918, for marked gallantry and determination. In command of the Battalion, he led a most successful attack against the enemy positions. Again on 28th September, near Raillencourt, notwithstanding most severe casualties, he again led his battalion in the attack and reached his objective, later materially assisting in beating off a strong enemy counter-attack. His reports throughout the operations were most clear and invaluable in determining the situation forward.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 1 June 1917; 28 December 1917; 28 May 1918; 31 December 1918; and 11 July 1919.

Reginald Danbury Davies served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 54th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and later as Commanding Officer of the 44th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and was wounded by the effects of gas on 9 September 1917.

Sold with a file of copied research.

x 359 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Po.X.1903 C. Tague. Mne. R.M.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

x 360 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (CH/X.1275 C. F. Mills. A/Ty/Sgt. R.M.) *very fine* £200-£240

- x 361 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Ply/X.1833 A. V. Davies. Sgt. R.M.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £180-£220
- Amran Vivian Davies** was born in Monmouth on 10 January 1919 and served with the Royal Marines during the Second World War, being Mentioned in Despatches for his services in H.M.S. *Adventure*, a mine-laying cruiser (*London Gazette* 1 January 1944). The award likely stemmed from *Adventure's* interception of the blockade runner *Silvaplana*, which was scuttled in the Bay of Biscay on 10 April 1943, an incident described by Gordon Holman in *The King's Cruisers*:
'An older cruiser-minelayer, H.M.S. *Adventure*, not only gave excellent service during the war but accounted for an important blockade runner when it was nearing a German-held port after a voyage from Japan. It was the *Silvaplana*, believed to be carrying 6,000 to 8,000 tons of rubber and tin, which had the misfortune to meet the *Adventure* about 200 miles off Cape Finisterre. Challenged by the warship, the blockade runner, which could not be identified at the time, fled. She was a fast ship because the *Adventure's* skipper, Captain R. G. Bowes-Lyon, M.V.O., R.N. [the then Queen's nephew], has said it was a long chase before the 28-knot minelayer-cruiser came up with the *Silvaplana*. This is Captain Bowes-Lyon's graphic description of what happened at the end of the chase:
"I tried to find out the ship's identity. His answers to my signals were unsatisfactory and suspicious. Then he made a signal, "Be careful, I saw a submarine this morning." If anything was calculated to arouse suspicion it was such a message from a strange ship. It was a very stupid signal to make. So we closed to about 9,000 yards and I ordered him to stop. To emphasise the signal, we fired two shells across the bows. Within a few minutes, even before the enemy ship had come to rest, two boats were lowered and were quickly followed by others. Then the bridge burst into flames. Immediately afterwards there were considerable explosions under the bridge and superstructure aft and, two minutes later, just after the last boats had got away, heavy scuttling charges were heard and seen to detonate. His scuttling organisation was perfect."
Even so, the Germans not only lost a very valuable cargo, they also lost more than 100 German Navy personnel and 50 more nationals, picked up and made prisoners by the *Adventure*.'
Davies subsequently served in post-War Palestine, and died in Monmouth on 25 July 2004.
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- x 362 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**Ply/X.4779 E. Atkinson, Mne. R.M.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.
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- 363 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**RM. 7873 K. H. McColl Mne. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- x 364 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R., 1st issue (**R.M.14015 A. Butler. Mne. R.M.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
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- x 365 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**R.M.13172 J. G. Ingleson. Mne. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 366 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Iraq (**2954 Dfdr. Pahalwan Khan. 11-Lancers.**); 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (**1657 A.L.D. Kehar Singh. 11-Lancers.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100
King Edward's Own Probyn's Horse.
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- 367 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**701 A.L.D. Khair Mohammad. 37 Lancers.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**Jemdr. Abdul Jalil, 3-10 Baluch R.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 368 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**317525 Tpr. A. B. J. Conboy. The Greys**) *very fine* £70-£90
-
- 369 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2) (**1870091 Spr. H. C. Gurnett. R.E.; 3712277. Pte. C. Smythe. King's Own R.**) the first in its named card box of issue, *the second with edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- 370 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22719062 Pte G H C Taylor RAOC**) impressed naming, in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- 371 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**22952876 Spr. R. A. Thomas, R.E.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £80-£100
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.
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- 372 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2525 Gundi. A. M. Kazimi. F.G.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £80-£100
A. M. Kazimi served as a Private (Gundi) in the Federal Guard.
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- 373 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2177 Jundi. Salih Abdulla Al'Rubaki. M.R.A.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90
Salih Abdulla Al'Rubaki served as a Private (Jundi) in the Mukalla Regular Army, who were based in the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

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- 374** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**9247 Pte. Ali Ahmed Aulqi. A.P.L.**) mounted on card with A.P.L. Cap Badge and Shoulder Titles, *small dig to obverse, very fine, scarce* £80-£100
- Ali Ahmed Aulqi** served with the Aden Protectorate Levies.
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- 375** India General Service 1936-39 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**1087 S.Q.M. Dfdr. Jagir Singh. Probyn's Horse; 1411 Sowar Rikab Gul, Scinde Horse.**) *very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 376** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**7012005 Rfmn. S. Fletcher. R.U. Rif.**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
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- x377** 1939-45 Star (15) (**C288292 M. A. Adams; 562441 S. C. Botha.; 578794 T. L. Buchner; M11652 J. Campbell; C272695 J. M. Daniels; 543333 G. W. Gildenhuis; C165322 D. J. Jacobs; 10728 V. V. Killeen; 2230 A. Macrae; P7039 P. W. A. Nel; M.18067 H. Paul; M13093 H. J. Turner; 172441 J. C. Ungerer; 36852 J. van der Westhuizen; C166793 I. C. Welcome**); Africa Star (4) (**C288292 M. A. Adams; 10728 V. V. Killeen; 36852 J. van der Westhuizen; C166793 I. C. Welcome**); War Medal 1939-45 (3) (**543333 G. W. Gildenhuis; M13093 H. J. Turner; 172441 J. C. Ungerer**) all officially impressed to South African personnel, *generally very fine (22)* £60-£80
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- 378** Air Crew Europe Star, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
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- x379** War Medal 1939-45 (41), all officially impressed to South African personnel; together with a *copy* War Medal 1939-45, this privately engraved 'George Verstock CFRV-333-', *generally very fine and better (42)* £80-£100
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- 380** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**23714572 Cpl. M. H. Williams R.M.P.**) in named card box of issue, *very fine* £60-£80
-
- 381** Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**25080610 LCpl M A Carr RLC**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Provenance:* From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

382 Empress of India 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, with neck cravat, *attractively toned, extremely fine* £400-£500

383 Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Haynes. N. Divn.); Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. 449. J. Noble.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Edser. M. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S., D. Miles.) *very fine or better (4)* £80-£100

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

384



Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, otherwise very fine*

£120-£160

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

385 Jubilee 1897, Mayor's and Provost's issue, silver, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £180-£220

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

386 Coronation 1902, silver, together with companion miniature award, both mounted as worn, *extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

387 Coronation 1902, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, silver, unnamed as issued, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

388 Jubilee 1977; Jubilee 2002 (2), all unnamed as issued, last in named card box of issue named '**508263 Col D W Herring**', *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

David William Herring was commissioned Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve) on 4 March 1979, and was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1991 (*London Gazette* 26 November 1991), and a Second Award Bar in 1998 (*London Gazette* 17 November 1998). Advanced Colonel on 1 July 1994, he was appointed Honorary Surgeon to H.M. The Queen on 1 March 1995, relinquishing the appointment at the end of his term of office on 31 December 1998. Appointed Honorary Colonel, 222 (East Midlands) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers) on 1 August 1998, and later Honorary Colonel, 251 (Sunderland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers) on 6 August 2000, he retired on 6 August 2006.

Long Service Medals

389 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**William G. Elliott**) the reverse additionally privately engraved 'Engineering Staff, Lewes Prison, 1882 to 1920', in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100

390 Imperial Service Medal (2), G.V.R., Star issue (**David Williams**) in *Elkington, London*, case of G.V.R., 2nd issue (**David William Williams**) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90

391 Imperial Service Medal (8), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**John Mills**) in case of issue with Home Office forwarding letter, July 1923, acknowledging service in the Postal Service; G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**Henry Joseph Hockley**) in case of issue; G.V.R., 1st issue (2), (**John William Kirk; Charles Claudian Johnson**) the second in card box of issue; G.V.R., 2nd issue (**William James Collis**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.I.R., 1st issue (2), (**Alfred Smith; Albert Francis Wood**) both in *Royal Mint* cases of issue; Imperial Service Medal, E.I.R., 2nd issue (**Mrs Diane Zschorn**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue together with Central Chancery Certificate, dated July 2000, and forwarding letter from Commander HM Naval Base, Devonport, *generally extremely fine (8)* £80-£100

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

392 Imperial Service Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**Harry Lambe**); E.I.R., 2nd issue (**Jesse Charles Frederick Smith**); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**MD/X.1694 B. Doherty. A/P.O. (Ty) R.N.V.R.**) *number officially corrected on last, very fine (3)* £60-£80

B. Doherty was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 December 1943.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

393 Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (**J9157. A. F. Reeve. A.B. "Gentian" Baltic. 15 July 1919.**) *good very fine, scarce* £300-£400

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1920.

Alfred Frederick Reeve was born in Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, on 8 February 1894 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 28 July 1910. Advanced Able Seaman on 14 August 1913, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and subsequently served in the Royal Navy Minesweeper H.M.S. *Gentian*, which was mined and sunk whilst on a patrol against Bolshevik forces in the Gulf of Finland on 15 July 1919. The report into the loss of *Gentian* by her Captain, Lieutenant M. A. Brind, states:

'At 0550 on 15 July 1919 H.M.S. *Gentian* under my command struck a mine abreast of No 1 stokehold, the Flotilla was sweeping when H.M.S. *Lupin* and *Lilac* swept up four mines, at 0535 H.M.S. *Myrtle* and *Gentian* were detailed to slip and sink mines. The first mine was exploded by *Gentian* as she was engaged in sinking the second mine.

Preparations for saving life and for the ship to be towed were commenced, H.M.S. *Myrtle* lowering two whalers. At 0600 *Myrtle* struck a mine amidships, *Gentian* immediately anchored with port anchor to save her drifting onto further mines. *Myrtle* was on fire amidships was then observed to be drifting on *Gentian*. At about 0620 *Myrtle* anchored, swinging round and just clearing *Gentian*. *Myrtle* was in a sinking condition and to be breaking abreast of the bridge. All available boats were sent to her assistance. At this time boats from *Lupin*, who was anchored two and a half miles to the westward arrived and the crew of *Myrtle* was transferred to *Gentian*. *Myrtle* finally blew up and sank about five miles ENE of *Gentian*. A mine drifting towards *Gentian* was exploded by rifle fire from the commanding officer of *Lupin*; another mine appeared and remained about a cable off *Gentian's* starboard bow all day. By 2200 all crew from *Myrtle* and *Gentian* were aboard *Lupin* and *Lilac*, the task being slow due to the number of injured on both ships.

I would like especially to bring before your notice the following officers and men for good work ... Able Seaman A F Reeves official number J.9157, who was always first to volunteer for any work that was required ...'

Reeve was invalided out of the service on 22 July 1920, and died in Colchester, Essex, in 1971.

Note: A replacement M.S.M. is believed to have been issued to the recipient's family after his death; however, the M.S.M. in this lot is undoubtedly his original issue.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x 394 Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., Admiral's bust (**Po.100. Cr. Sgt. G. Saunders, R.M. 24.4.29**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine, scarce* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

George Saunders was born in Portsea, Hampshire on 23 October 1847. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Marines at Gosport on 23 October 1862. Served initially as a Bugler, he was promoted to Sergeant in April 1869 and attained the rank of Colour Sergeant in May 1879. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1875 and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal with annuity on 5 January 1929, but did not receive any campaign medals.

Sold with copied service record.

- 395 Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**Thomas Bagnell, Rifle Brigade 1st. Batt. 1833**) fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, about good fine* £400-£500

Thomas Bagnell was born in Oxford in 1795 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Cove, County Cork, on 18 December 1813. He served throughout the Waterloo campaign, 16-18 June 1815, and was discharged, old and worn out, on 11 February 1834, after 22 years and 56 days' service.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 396 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1791. Qr. Mr. Sergt. E. Buckley. Coldm. Gds.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-£100

Edwin Buckley was born in Bolton, Lancashire, in 1847 and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Barnsley, Yorkshire, on 24 July 1866. Advanced Quartermaster Sergeant on 20 July 1881, he served overseas in Egypt from 19 February to 11 September 1885 (awarded the Egypt and Sudan Medal with clasp Suakin 1885, and the Khedive's Star), with the remainder of his service at home, mainly on ceremonial duties in London or Windsor. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, he was discharged on 26 July 1887, after 21 years and 6 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

- 397 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**947. John Michie, RI. Newfoundland Co's.**) *good very fine, rare to unit* £300-£400

- 398 The Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. awarded to Leading Seaman C. Holderness, Royal Navy, attached Royal Australian Navy, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War when H.M.A. Submarine AE2 was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmara during the Gallipoli campaign on 30 April 1915 - the only Royal Australian Navy vessel to be lost as a result of enemy action during the Great War

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (177883 Charles Holderness, Ldg. Smn., H.M.S. Thames.) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £300-£400

Charles Holderness was born in Folkestone, Kent, on 22 July 1878 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 January 1891. Advanced Able Seaman on 15 March 1899, and Leading Seaman on 2 April 1908, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 August 1911. Lent to the Royal Australian Navy for three years on 1 December 1913, for service in H.M.A. Submarine AE2, he served in her during the Great War at Gallipoli. AE2 was the first submarine to successfully penetrate the Dardanelles waterway and enter the Sea of Marmara, where she made several attacks against Turkish ships. However, after five days 'running amok', mechanical faults forced her to surface, and on 30 April 1915 she was torpedoed by the Ottoman torpedo boat *Sultanhisar*. Severely damaged, her captain ordered the crew to abandon ship, before scuttling the submarine; her entire crew of 34 were then captured and taken Prisoner of War. Holderness was repatriated on 19 July 1918, and was shore pensioned on 14 March 1919. The AE2 was the only Royal Australian Navy vessel to be lost as a result of enemy action during the Great War.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 399



- Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, H.E.I.C. arms obverse (**Staff Serj. James Landford 3 Batt Artillery**) naming engraved in running script in reverse centre, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £300-£400



Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, anchor reverse (**Sergt. Major James Hoggatt 59th Regt. N.I. 7th Augt. 1860**) *light marks and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* *£500-£600*

The true origins of this scarce medal are unknown but it would appear that about 100 were struck in error by Wyon and sent out to India in 1859. They are known to have been issued to all three presidencies but the mistake was only discovered the following year by the Government of Bombay, by which time they had probably all been issued.

In 1873, in response to an India Office request to explain the 'difference in design of the Medals for "Long Service and Good Conduct" and "Meritorious Service," supplied to this Office, and those supplied to the War Office,' Mr Wyon replied as requested but added 'There is also a Naval Long Service Medal but it has probably never been used.'

401 Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3), 1st issue (2), (**2126. Sowar Man Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lcers.; 10170 L-Daf. Amie Ullah, Khan, 15 Lrs.**) second with official correction; G.V.R., 2nd issue (**837 Tmtr. Ghulam Mohd. Khan, 19 Lrs.**) *nearly very fine or better* (3) *£80-£100*

402 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Sergt. W. M. Pritchard, "C" Co. 1st S.S.R.V.**) *extremely fine* *£50-£70*

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

x 403 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1901, the reverse impressed '**Lieut-Colonel W. E. Hodgins, Reserve of Officers**', *lacking integral top riband bar, good very fine* *£300-£400*



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

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918:
'For services rendered in connection with the War.'

William Egerton Hodgins was born in Toronto on 3 October 1850, the eldest son of John George Hodgins, I.S.O., LL.D., F.R.G.S., who was the Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario. Hodgins was educated at Hellmuth College, London, Ontario and at Toronto University. Gaining a B.A. and M.A., he was called to the Ontario Bar and served in the Department of Justice from 1883 to 1902. He entered the Military School at Toronto as a Cadet in 1866 and was subsequently gazetted an Ensign in the Militia. He joined the University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1877. In 1883 he was transferred and promoted Captain and Adjutant of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. He was then advanced to Major in 1889 and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the G.G.F.G., in 1894. In 1899 after completing his tenure of command he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers. Hodgins was Acting A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada in 1885 and again during 1888-93. In 1902 he was awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, this notified in the *Canada Gazette* of 15 February 1902.

In April 1901 Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgins was appointed temporary Officer Commanding the Ottawa Brigade, and in May 1902 he was appointed Brigade Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade. In that same year he transferred to the Permanent Staff of the Militia. In April 1909 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the Military Staff. On 22 December 1914, aged 64 years, he was appointed a Temporary Brigadier-General; and on 1 January 1915, Acting Adjutant-General on the Militia Council. Hodgins attained the rank of Temporary Major-General on 1 September 1915 and was later confirmed in that rank. During 1917-18 he represented the Canadian Militia on the overseas Demobilisation Committee. He retired on 8 March 1918 with permission to retain the rank of Major-General. For his services during the Great War, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 6 July 1918). In addition to the above, he was awarded the Canada General Service Medal 1866-70 with clasp Fenian Raid 1866, and the British War Medal 1914-20.

Sold with photographic images and copied research.

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- 404** New Zealand Volunteer Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**No. 2 Pvt. J. Bennington. 2nd (Sth. Cantby.) Reg. (1912)**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- 405** Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**James Cantley**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 406** Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Ernest Demelwick**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
-
- 407** Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award bar (**Observer W. J. Rumball**) in named card box of issue with cap badge, enamelled lapel and small pin badges; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**James G. Frater**) in Birmingham District named card box of issue; together with *copy* British North Borneo Company's Medal, silver, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.
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- 408** Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**8621 Native Const. Samson B.S.A. Police**); Uganda Independence Medal 1962, unnamed as issued; Malawi Independence Medal 1964, unnamed as issued, *the first heavily polished with contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine (3)* £100-£140

Life Saving Awards

x 409



Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**William Wells Witham, 28th. July 1880.**) with integral top riband bar, suspension claw slightly loose, otherwise about extremely fine £100-£140

R.H.S. Case no. 21,012: 'At 7 p.m. on 28 July 1880, a boy, George Robinson, fell from the ledge below the pier into the tidal River Arun, which was flowing at 5 knots an hour. The risk in this case is said to be very great as there is no place to land at the part of the river. Mr. William Wells Witham, of 4 Augustine Terrace, Little Hampton, leapt from the pier (a height of 30 feet) and seized hold of the boy as he was being carried out to sea. He supported him until a boat came. The salvor had all his clothes on.'

Sold with Royal Humane Society case no. extract.

410



Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**To Thomas Cowley, for Gallant Service, 20th June, 1921.**) complete with top suspension ribbon buckle, nearly extremely fine £140-£180

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

Thomas Cowley was awarded his Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Medal in silver, together with a Certificate of Thanks, 'for having rescued a boy immersed in the East Float Dock, Birkenhead, on 20th June, 1921.' (*Royal Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Annual Report 1922* refers).

Miscellaneous

-
- x411 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (CH. 12835 Pte. F. Chapman. R.M. H.M.S. Implacable. 1913 12 Pr. Q.F.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £240-£280

Frederick Chapman was born in Luton, Bedfordshire on 10 December 1882 and enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a Private on 22 July 1901. He won the Naval Good Shooting Medal as part of *H.M.S. Implacable's* Quick Firing 12 pounder gun crew in 1913 and was discharged in July of the same year. He enrolled with the Royal Fleet Reserve on 18 June 1914 and served during the Great War during the Defence of Ostend from 26 August to 1 September 1914, and subsequently in Defensively Armed Merchant Ships from 19 November 1915 to 6 February 1919. He was demobilised on 10 April 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

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- 412 The Memorial Plaque to Private H. Haston, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, a Conscientious Objector who was arrested and sent to Princetown Work Centre, Dartmoor, where he died of pneumonia on 25 October 1918

Memorial Plaque (Henry Haston) *lightly polished, very fine*

£200-£240

Henry Haston was born in Stonebroom, Derbyshire, in 1892, and was a coal miner by trade. A practicing Primitive Methodist, he held a religious objection to war; as an absolutist Conscientious Objector he rejected his local Tribunal's verdict that his Conscientious Objection warranted exemption from combatant service only. Despite being a coal miner, and therefore relatively safe from conscription, he was finally conscripted into the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment in July 1918. Sent to the Derby depot, he was soon in trouble for refusing to obey orders. Faced with a court martial, he was sentenced to two years hard labour in prison and sent to Wormwood Scrubs. Arriving at Wormwood Scrubs soon after his court martial, Henry was brought before the Central Tribunal.

Conscientious Objectors from all around England were brought to the Scrubs during their first prison sentence from late 1916 onwards, with the intention that the Tribunal could hear their case and decide each Conscientious Objector's suitability for the new compromise between Absolutist and Government - the Home Office Scheme. A Conscientious Objector judged suitable and willing to accept the terms laid out could be passed to a Home Office Scheme camp, where, in exchange for undertaking work for the government, they would be granted better conditions and marginally more freedom.

Haston was judged to be a "CO class A" man, making him eligible for the Home Office Scheme and he agreed to be sent to Dartmoor work camp. Arriving in September, he would have found conditions poor and the Conscientious Objector population gripped by an epidemic of pneumonia. He died of pneumonia only a few weeks later, on 25 October 1918, leaving a widow with a five week old child.

His coffin was carried from prison to the railway station by fellow Conscientious Objectors, only to be disrupted by locals around Dartmoor who threw a barrage of stones. When his body was returned to Stonebroom for burial, it was a different reception and his funeral was attended and paid for by his colleagues in both the mine and Sunday School. Today he is buried under a CWGC headstone in Shirland (St. Leonard) Churchyard, Derbyshire.

Sold with copied research.

-
- 413 Silver War Badge (6) (RN17457; 185460; 267263; B242574; C59159; C60524) *first two and last two all lacking either hinges, pins, or hooks; the middle two complete with reverse hinge, pin, and hook; generally good condition (6)* £100-£140

William Kennedy attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers on 18 May 1909 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War at Gallipoli from 24 April 1915, presumably alighting from the *River Clyde*. He was discharged due to sickness on 30 May 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 185460.

William Kennedy attested for the South Lancashire Regiment on 12 September 1914 and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 February 1915. He was discharged on 4 September 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 267263.

Andrew D. Hendrie attested for the Scottish Rifles on 15 November 1917 and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War. He was discharged due to sickness on 14 May 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. B242574.

Sold with copied research.

-
- x414 Canadian Memorial Cross, E.II.R. (N-40768 C/E.A. C. E. Logan) in case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100

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- 415 Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India 1905-06, small oval silver medallion with ring suspension; Edward Prince of Wales Visit to Bombay 1921, oval bronze medal, the obverse with bust of Edward Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII), surmounted by Prince of Wales' feathers, the reverse inscribed 'Visit of His Royal Highness, Bombay, November 1921', with small ring suspension, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.



The Royal Warrant Holders' Association Medals worn by Herbert Johnson, Esq., Hatters of Bond Street, noted for the fedoras worn by Harrison Ford as the title character in the Indiana Jones films

Royal Warrant Holders' Association Medal, V.R., silver, the reverse engraved 'Herbert Johnson'; Royal Warrant Holders' Association Medal, E.VII.R., silver, the reverse engraved 'Herbert Johnson'; Royal Warrant Holders' Association Medal, G.V.R., silver, the reverse engraved 'Herbert Johnson', all with top silver brooch bars, *extremely fine* (3) £500-£700

Herbert Lewis Johnson (1856-1942) founded the eponymous hatters in 1889, with a shop on New Bond Street. Their hats have graced the battlefield, high society, and the big screen; perhaps their most famous hats were the fedoras worn by Harrison Ford as the title character in the Indiana Jones films.

- 417** Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal (4), V.R. 1897 Diamond Jubilee (**W. Stone**) with integral '1837 V.R.I. 1897' top riband bar, in case of issue; G.V.R. (**Robert Clyde, J.P. 15th February 1927**); E.II.R. (**Dr. A. D. Portno**) in *Garrard* case of issue; E.II.R. 1977 Silver Jubilee (**L. A. Worham**) medal and reverse of suspension hallmarked for London 1977, *good very fine and better* (4) £160-£200

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

- 418** Army Swimming Championships Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved '**1924 Plunging Standard Lt. Col. W. Allason D.S.O.**'; together with various miscellaneous medals, cap badges, shoulder titles, and buttons, including three Omani medals together with the related miniature awards; a French Third Republic Medaille Militaire; a Commemorative Medal for the Dedication of the New York State Auxiliary Monument at Gettysburg, 9 September 1925; a Maryland National Guard Faithful Service Cross for 15 Years' Service; a *copy* Victory Medal 1914-19, engraved '474387 Pte. H. W. Hodsdon 9 London R'; a black leather sword belt holder; and other ephemera, *generally good condition* (lot) £60-£80

Walter Allason served with the Bedfordshire Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and then as a Brigade Major during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914, being awarded the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 16 February 1915) and a Second Award Bar (*London Gazette* 14 November 1916), as well as being five times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 17 February 1915, 22 June 1915, 4 January 1917, 16 January 1917, and 27 December 1918). He was advanced temporary Brigadier-General on 14 April 1918.

- 419** A Selection of Nursing Lapel Badges, comprising, Royal Free Hospital Nurses League, silver and enamel, with pinback suspension; Student Nurses Association, silvered and enamel, with pinback suspension; Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribble Valley Health Authority, silvered and enamel, with pinback suspension; Broadgreen Hospital Liverpool, silvered and enamel, the reverse impressed '**October 1965 A. A. Rourke**', with pinback suspension; Halifax General Hospital, silver and enamel, with pinback suspension; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital League of Friends, gilt and enamel, with pinback suspension; Medway School of Nursing, gilt and enamel, with pinback suspension; Weston Super Mare Hospital Extension, the obverse engraved '**E. A. Hawkins, for work done in aid of the sick and suffering 1925, 1926, 1927**', bronze and enamel, with ring suspension; York County Hospital, gilt and enamel, with pinback suspension; together with a Riley Motor Club, Australia, 25 Years Membership badge, silvered and enamel, with pinback suspension, all unnamed except where stated, *minor enamel damage to the York badge, otherwise generally good very fine and better* (10) £70-£90

A Silver-plated Presentation Cigarette Box, 189mm x 83mm x 47mm, E.P.C.A. (Poole Silver Company marks to base) with wooden inlay, the top engraved **'Presented to Brigadier B. O. P. Eugster DSO, OB [sic- presumably intended to read OBE], MC by the Commandant of the United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, March 1962'**, silver plating tarnished in places and worn at the extremities, otherwise good condition

A Presentation Pewter Tankard, 100mm high x 87mm diameter, by *Castell, Oxford*, Old English Pewter, the tankard engraved **'Group Captain L. E. Botting R.A.F. Station Upper Heyford 1955-57'**, with with affixed U.S.A.A.F. Wireless/ Electrical painted shield, good condition (2) £60-£80

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

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1966.

K.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 8 June 1968.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1962.

The recommendation states: 'Brigadier Eugster arrived in Cyprus in July 1959 to assume command of 3 Infantry Brigade Group, the Theatre reserve. Although the Emergency in Cyprus had more or less passed the "shooting" stage, the situation was uneasy, particularly in Nicosia where his Headquarters was situated. In February 1960 when negotiations leading to the Cyprus Treaty were in their most involved stage, he also assumed command of Central Area Cyprus which included Nicosia and the surrounding Area. When the sovereign Base Areas were set up, he was responsible for setting up the headquarters responsible for the Dhekelia Area. During the Kuwait operations he sent one of the battalions of is Brigade to Kuwait and he and his Headquarters moved to Kenya temporarily to relieve the HQ that had moved thence to Kuwait. He has handled his Brigade over the whole period with outstanding skill and success and in particular his tactful but firm handling of the local civil authorities during negotiations and since the Independence of Cyprus has had a profound effect on the good relations of the Army with the Cypriots.'

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1957.

The recommendation states: 'Throughout the last two years Lieutenant-Colonel Eugster has maintained a very high standard of work and devotion to duty. In addition to his normal duties he has, during the past year, been responsible for much of the organisation of, and detailed work on, the V.C. Centenary celebrations. He has cheerfully accepted long hours and has shown the greatest ability in dealing with the innumerable problems which arose. He displayed tact and firmness in co-operating with the other Services, with outside bodies and with individuals. In particular, his special qualities of liaison were apparent in his consultation with the Royal Household and Lord Chamberlain's Office on all matters affecting the Royal Family and ensured the smooth organisation of the functions affecting them.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 24 May 1945:

'On 21 February [1945] at Hommersum Major Eugster, in temporary command of 3rd Battalion Irish Guards, during the absence of his commanding officer on sick leave was ordered to carry out an attack on Vrij. The attack was intended to mop up some known enemy localities and to secure a bridge site over a water obstacle which would open up a good road for the maintenance of the battalion on its objective. The attack involved an advance of some 3000 yards over waterlogged country impassable to wheels and only passable with great difficulty along certain routes by tracks.

Opposition was very much greater than expected and though by 1700 hours the battalion was practically up to its objective they had suffered heavy casualties including two company commanders killed and all the officers of one company casualties. Control was extremely difficult as several of the wireless vehicles were bogged in the atrocious going, and could not keep up with the company commanders.

As a result the situation became confused and it became clear that it would be impossible for the battalion to consolidate successfully where it was or even to maintain it as the bridge site was not sufficiently securely held. Major Eugster was therefore ordered to withdraw behind his start line. This difficult and hazardous operation he carried out most successfully. He was forced to move about for long distances on foot under heavy shell and mortar fire owing to the bogging of some of his wireless sets, in order to organise the withdrawal. In spite of this and the very confused situation Major Eugster remained completely calm and collected and organised a most careful and well thought out plan for his withdrawal, including a comprehensive artillery programme.

As a result he got practically all his wounded away and was even able to extricate all his vehicles except those which had actually been hit by enemy fire. His coolness, quick brain and personal disregard of danger were an inspiration to all, extricated his battalion from an extremely unpleasant situation and saved a very large number of casualties.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 5 August 1938 (Palestine):

'For gallant conduct while in command of a company during an engagement near Deir Ghassana on 16 September 1938'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 August 1940 (Norway):

'Although himself wounded, he commanded his company with great coolness when forced to withdraw. In this action a river had to be crossed, the bridge having been previously blown. Captain Eugster organised the forming of a chain made by knotting all the rifle slings together, and after this chain had been taken across by a strong swimmer, he himself went first to test its strength, being under heavy machine gun fire the whole way over. By his courage and coolness against odds during the whole action, he was a striking example to his N.C.Os. and men as to what a British Soldier should be.'

Sir Basil Oscar Paul Eugster was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, on 15 August 1914. He joined the Irish Guards in 1935, and served with them in Egypt and Palestine in 1938 and during the Second World War in the Narvik campaign, Norway. He was twice wounded, on 15 and 28 May 1940, whilst serving with the 1 Battalion Irish Guards, as part of the 24 Guards Brigade, before being appointed an Instructor, Officer Cadet Training Unit, in 1940; He attended the Staff College at Camberley in 1943, and was subsequently appointed Brigade Major, 140 Infantry Brigade, with the Central Mediterranean Force in 1944; further appointments included General Staff Officer Grade 2 (Operations), Headquarters 5 Corps, Central Mediterranean Force 1944; Commanding Officer 3 Battalion, Irish Guards, North West Europe 1945; General Staff Officer Grade 1, Guards Division, British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) 1945-1947; Commanding Officer 3 Battalion, Irish Guards 1947; Joint Services Staff College 1950; Commanding Officer 1 Battalion, Irish Guards 1951-1954; Assistant Adjutant General, War Office 1954-1956; Commandant, Eaton Hall Officer Cadet School 1956-1958; Commander, Mons Officer Cadet School 1958; Imperial Defence College 1959; Commander 3 Infantry Brigade Group and Dhekelia Area, Cyprus 1959-1962; Commandant, School of Infantry, Warminster 1962-1963; General Officer Commanding 4 Division, British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) 1963-1965; General Officer Commanding London District and Major General commanding Household Brigade 1965-1968; Commander British Forces, Hong Kong 1968-1970; General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command 1971-1972; Commander-in-Chief, UK Land Forces 1972-1974; Aide-de-camp to the Queen 1973-1974. General Sir Basil Eugster retired in 1974, and died in Exeter in 1984.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1959.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 21 September 1945.

Leonard Edmund Botting was commissioned a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 16 August 1941 and served with 49 Squadron during the Second World War, being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross as an Acting Wing Commander. He was advanced Group Captain in the General Duties Branch, Royal Air Force, on 1 January 1957, and was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1959 Birthday Honours' List.

Sold with copied research.

421 Documents.

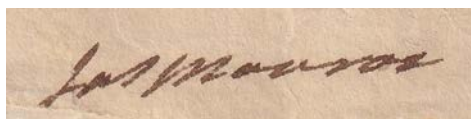
A large file containing approximately 90 letters, documents, field postcards &c. dating from the Great War, from a wide variety of individuals, Regiments, and ranks, all with some research, with 7 of the individuals identified as being killed in action, and a number receiving various Decorations or Mentions, *generally good condition (lot)* £40-£50

422 A scarce French document written during the campaign in Germany before the Battle of Dresden and signed by the Marshal of France Louis-Alexandre Berthier, the document written to his aide-de-camp General the Count of Monthion, informing him of the military column's formation, dated 19 July 1813, *reasonable condition* £60-£80

Louis-Alexandre Berthier (1753-1815) served as Chief of Staff to Napoleon Bonaparte from the time of the Italian campaign in 1796 until his first abdication in 1814. Appointed Marshal of France, he was allowed to retire by the restored Bourbon regime, and died in mysterious circumstances shortly before the Battle of Waterloo, falling from an upstairs window in the Bavarian city of Bamberg. His value to Napoleon was apparent by the defeated Emperor's comments made after the Battle of Waterloo: 'If Berthier had been there, I would not have met this misfortune.'

423 A Selection of Romanian Documents, comprising two Documents relating to Lieutenant-Colonel Constantin Eftimiu, 6th Rosiori Regiment, a Brevet Document relating to Captain Nicolae Negreanu, 14th Artillery Regiment; a Royal Diploma from Carol I granting Romanian Citizenship to a Jewish man Jinga Aron, dated 19 May 1898; and a Diploma of Honour for Special Merit in Socialist Competition to Mihai Mounteanu, dated 11 November 1953, *some damage commensurate with age, including water damage to the Royal Diploma, overall reasonable condition (5)* £100-£140

424



A Rare United States War Department Document Signed by James Monroe, later 5th President of the United States of America

A War Department Document, dated 17 December 1814, appointing George Helmbold a Second Lieutenant in the 13th Infantry, and signed 'Jas Monroe' in his dual capacity of Secretary of State and Secretary of State for War, at a critical juncture in the War of 1812, *folded and torn in parts with a section at the bottom missing, therefore fair condition, but the signature and written details crisp and clear* £300-£400

James Monroe (1758-1831) was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America, who served simultaneously as Secretary of State and Secretary of State for War during the latter stages of the War of 1812. Elected President in the 1816 presidential election, and re-elected in 1820, he served as the 5th President of the United States of America from March 1817 to March 1825, the last of the Founding Fathers to serve as President.

425 A contemporary glazed mahogany veneered display case designed for the decorations of Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B., K.C.H., 52nd Foot, later Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey and Colonel of the 48th Foot, 29.5cm x 22cm, *lacking key and with a small loss of veneer, otherwise good condition* £200-£300

Provenance: Cased group of medals together with ceremonial key for post as Groom of the Bed Chamber to William IV sold at Sotheby's, November 1979; M.G.S. sold at Dix Noonan Webb, September 2019.

James Henry Reynett was born in Ireland in 1786, was commissioned Ensign in the 52nd Foot on 25 November 1799, and carried a colour of the Regiment in the action at Ferrol in 1800. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 14 March 1800, and to Captain on 24 March 1804. He served with the 1/52nd Foot and as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Baltic in 1808, and afterwards in the Peninsula from November 1808 to January 1809, including the battle of Corunna, and again from July 1809 to September 1811, including the campaign on the Douro, battles of Talavera, Busaco, Pombal, Redhina, Foz d'Arrounee, Sabugal and Fuentes D'Onor. During the period April 1809 to June 1811, Reynett was employed in the Quartermaster-General's office as junior assistant/secretary to General Sir George Murray. He was promoted to Major in the 52nd Foot on 8 April 1813, and appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the troops in Germany in 1813 and 1814 (M.G.S., 4 clasps, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor). He was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 June 1814, was placed on half-pay in 1820 and appointed Inspector of Foreign out-patients at Chelsea Hospital.

He was appointed Equerry, in 1822, and then Military Secretary, in 1824, to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge when he was Viceroy of Hanover. Appointed K.C.H. in 1823 and A.D.C. to William IV (and later Queen Victoria, 1830-41). He was Groom of the Bed Chamber to William IV, 1831-37; Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park, 1844 to death; and Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, 1847-52. He was appointed Colonel of the 48th Foot on 25 November 1850, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General on 11 November 1851, and was created K.C.B. in 1862. Lieutenant-General Reynett, whose influential circle of friends also included Charles Stewart, 3rd Marquis of Londonderry and Field Marshal Henry Hardinge, died at Hampton Court Palace on 9 August 1864.

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- 426 Cases of Issue (10): The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., Companion's neck badge (2), the first by *Garrard, London*, this lacking insert; the second an unsigned Military division case of modern manufacture; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's, Lady's shoulder badge, by *Spink, London*; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's badge (3), all by *Garrard, London*, two lacking insert, the third with neck badge insert; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (4), K.B.E., Knight Commander's 2nd type set of insignia, by *Garrard, London* (E.II.R. era), lacking insert; C.B.E., Commander's 1st type neck badge, by *Garrard, London*, lacking insert; M.B.E., Member's 2nd type (2) breast badge, by *Thomas Fattorini, Birmingham*, lady's shoulder badge, unsigned, *the inside of the last slightly distressed, otherwise generally good condition* (10) £100-£140
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- 427 Copy Medal: Victoria Cross, a good-quality copy, *very fine* £60-£80
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- 428 Renamed Medal: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**Bryan Keating Therry, Lieut R.N. 1816.**) *renamed, top lugs removed from clasp, slight edge bruising, very fine* £100-£140
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- 429 Erased Medal: Waterloo 1815, naming erased, fitted with replacement silver clip and steel bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £200-£240
-
- 430 Renamed and Defective Medals (3): Waterloo 1815 (**H. W. Pollett 10th Royal Hussars**) *renamed*, fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension; Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (**1643 Pte. F. Steele. 1st R.B.W. Highrs.**) *renamed*; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *naming erased*, unofficial rivets, *the first two with edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, the last very fine* (3) £300-£400
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- 431 Renamed and Defective Medals (5): Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (**Revd. John Cave-Browne M.A. Chaplain Punjan Moveable Column 1857**) *renamed*, fitted with silver ribbon buckle; India General Service 1854-94, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**2430. Pte. A. White. 1st Btn. D.O.C.L.I.**) *renamed*; Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 later issue clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, *'specimen' erased from edge*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, *naming erased*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 copy clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**J. Booth H.M.S. Inflexible**) *renamed, generally very fine or better* (5) £160-£200
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- 432 Renamed and Defective Medals (5): Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**4621 Pte. W. S. Pitter. 2nd. Hampshire Regt.**) *renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**97 Pte T Rees Welsh Regt**) *renamed*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24, *naming erased*; Coronation 1937 (**Capt. T. E. Rees. L.F.**) *privately engraved naming*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**97. Sergt. T. Rees Welsh Regt.**) *renamed, the second and last somewhat polished, otherwise generally nearly very fine and better* (5) £140-£180
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A Small Collection of Fire Brigade Medals

433



Pair: Inspector J. Brunker, London Salvage Corps

London Salvage Corps Long & Efficient Service Medal, silver (J. Brunker. July. 1913.); Association of Professional Fire Brigade Officers L.S. Medal, no clasp, silver (Insp. J. Brunker 1915) mounted as worn, *good very fine* £160-£200

434 *Pair: Fireman T. H. Shaw, Fire Brigade*

Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.I.R. (Fireman Thomas H. Shaw); British Fire Services Association Twenty Years Long Service Medal, silver (T. H. Shaw) *good very fine*

Pair: Fireman T. H. Shaw, Fire Brigade

British Fire Services Association Twenty Years Long Service Medal, Cape Hill Fire Brigade Reserve, Presented by Mitchells & Butlers Ltd. engraved 'Coventry', silver (M. Coley); British Fire Services Association Long Service Medal, Bronze (M. W. Coley) *very fine*

National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, silver, with 'Twenty Years' top bar, the edge officially numbered '991'; London Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver plated, officially numbered '88', *generally very fine (6)* £100-£140

435 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Albert Seward**); British Fire Services Association Twenty Years Long Service Medal (2), silver plated (**C. C. Hurst**) the other unnamed; National Fire Brigades Long Service Medal, with additional 'Twenty Years' bar (**Nathan Hughes**); Fire Brigades Association Windsor, 1887 Jubilee Medallion, a Maltese cross with an attractive Fire Helmet suspension, *scarce*, sold with a miniature group of three comprising of a Defence Medal, British Fire Service Association Twenty Years Long Service Medal in silver and a French commemorative medal, mounted for wear, with a miniature British Fire Service Association Medal in bronze and another miniature French medallion, *generally very fine (lot)* £80-£100

436 National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze (3), with clasps for Five Years and Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '2268'; with clasp for Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '4095'; no clasp, the edge officially numbered '3343'; London Private Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze (2) with clasp for Five Years' service, the edge officially numbered '84'; no clasp, the edge officially numbered '235'; together with an unofficial International Fire-fighter's Association Medal and an unofficial Association of World Fire-fighters Association Medal, *very fine (7)* £60-£80

437 Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; London Private Fire Brigades Long Service Medal, in silver, the edge officially impressed '97', National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, with clasps for Five Years and Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '10543', and unofficially engraved 'Jenkin Jones.'; with clasps for Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '9935', and unofficially engraved 'William L. Jones.'; with clasps for Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '15011', and unofficially engraved 'George J. Nightingale.'; London Fire Brigade Good Service Medal, bronze (3) (**Fireman D. Brooks; Fireman C. H. Friend; Walter E. Irons 1950**); Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Ten Years Service C. M. Footit 1884', with two '5 Years' clasps, *the last scarce, generally very fine and better (lot)* £120-£160

Sold with a Peterborough Volunteer Fire brigade 110th anniversary medallion, a *copy* Jubilee 1977 Medal, marked 'copy', and an unofficial Queen's Golden Jubilee Commemorative Medal produced by *Bigbury Mint*.

- 438** **Australia**, Fire Service Distinguished Service Medal; **Canada**, Alberta Emergency Services Medal; Ontario Fire Service Long Service Medal, with clasp with two emblems; Nova Scotia Fire Services Long Service Medal; Nova Scotia Fire Services Long Service Medal, for 25 years service; Halifax Fire Department, 75 years Anniversary Medal (**W. R. Campbell. Sackville Fire Department.**); **Ireland**, Dublin Fire Brigade Commemoration of Service Medal, with 50 and 100 bars; **Nigeria**, Fire Brigade Gallantry Cross, Bronze; **South Africa**, Johannesburg Fire Brigade Service Medal; Fire Services Institute Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, silver, with top bar and additional 5 year bar; City of Cape Town Fire Brigade Long and Faithful Service Medal, silver, with three extra bars 'Five years' (2), 'Ten years' (**Presented to L. P. Myburgh.**) *very fine* (11) £100-£140
- W. R. Campbell** is believed to have served as the Mayor of Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Sold with an unofficial Fire Brigade Memorial Medal.
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- 439** **Austria**, Fire Service Active Service Medal, for 25 years service; Fire Service Fire-fighters Cross; Fire Service Medal, silver, for 40 years service; Fire Service Medal, bronze, for 25 years service; **Hungary**, Fire Service Merit Medal; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, gold, 50 years; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, silver, 40 years; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, bronze, 30 years; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 20 years service; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 15 years service; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 10 years service; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 5 years service, *generally very fine* (12) £100-£140
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- 440** **Belgium**, Fire Service Gallantry Medal; Fire Service Cross, gold, 2nd class; Fire Service Cross, silver, 2nd class; Civic Decoration Meritorious Service Medal, for 25 years service; National Federation of Fire Brigades Service Medal; Franco-Belgian Medal for Devotion to Duty by Fireman and Nurses; **Denmark**, Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 25 years service, Frederik VIII, *slight edge bruise* **Luxembourg**, Fire-fighters Federation Medal; **Sweden**, Fire Service Medal of Honour Gold level (**A. B. Andren 15.5.1951**); **Switzerland**, Lyss Fire Brigade Service Medal 1977, *very fine* (10) £100-£140
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- 441** **Brazil**, Rio De Janerio State Fire Department Centenary Medal; Rio De Janerio State Fire Department Good Service Medal, for ten years service; Rio De Janerio State Fire Department Service Medal; **Chile**, Fire Service Medal, Bomberos Company, with Condor and Twenty Years service bar (**M. Vera V. Sept. 2013**); Fire Service Medal, San Miguel Company, with Fifty Five years service bar; Fire Service Medal, San Miguel Company, with Fifty years service bar; Fire Service Medal, San Miguel Company, with Thirty years service bar; Fire Service Medal, San Miguel Company, with Five years service bar; Fire Service Medal, Santiago Company; Fire Service Medal, Fundador Company, with top clasp (**Carlos Toledo Guzman**); Fire Service Medal, Premio Municipal Company (**Pedro Aguirra C.**); **Cuba**, Fire-fighting Medal, 1st class, *generally very fine* (12) £100-£140
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- 442** **Croatia**, Fire Service Order of Sacrifice; Fire Service 150th Anniversary Medal; Silver Medal for Dedicated Fire Service Work; **Czechoslovakia**, Medal for Outstanding Services; Fire Service Long Service Medal; **Czech Republic**, Fire Service Medal for Heroic Act of Bravery (2), one in its case of issue; **Slovakia**, Fire Brigade Loyal Service Medal; **Slovenia**, Fire Service Medal, 1st Class, *generally very fine* (9) £90-£120
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- 443** **Estonia**, Fire Service Silver Medal of Merit 1920-40, silver; Fire Brigade Silver Cross; Fire Service Distinguished Service Decoration; Medal of Merit, Fire Society of Talin; **Finland**, Fire Service Cross of Merit; Fire Service Medal of Merit (2); Medal of Merit of the Association of Fire Officers; **Latvia**, Fire-fighters Medal 1918-88; Fire-fighters Medal, *very fine* (10) £100-£140
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- 444** **France**, Union Des Sapeurs Pompiere Medal; Pas De Calais Fire Brigade Merit Medal 1930; Fire Brigade Medal of Honour; Fire Brigade Medal of Honour 1900, silver, with rosette; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 25 years service; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, for 35 years service; Fire Brigade Medal of Honour, silver; Fire Brigade Bravery Medal, issued by the Ministry of the Interior; Fire Service Union Immediate Medal, with buttonhole emblem and riband, *generally very fine* (11) £120-£160
- Sold with two large Fire Brigade medallions.
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- 445** **Germany**, Bavaria Fire Service Gold Merit 50 years service Cross; Bavaria Fire Service Silver Merit 40 years service Cross; Bavaria Fire Service Bronze Merit 25 years service Cross; Brandenburg Volunteer Fire Department Medal; Baden-Wuerttemberg Fire Brigade Cross, 25 Years Service Medal; Cologne Fire Brigade 25 years Voluntary Service Medal; Bavaria County Fire Association Service Medal 1995; Bavaria Fire Service 40 Years Service Medal; Schleswig-Holstein Gold Fire Service Cross, 40 years service, *generally very fine* (9) £100-£140
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- 446** **Germany**, Rhineland Phlaltz Fire Brigade Cross, for 25 years service; Wurtenburg Fire Department Long Service Medal, for 25 years service; Wurtenburg Fire Department Service Medal, for 25 years service; Prussia, Fire Service Medal, for 25 years service; Bavaria Fire Service Medal, silver, for 25 years service, North Rhine-Westphalia Fire Service Cross, for 25 years service; together with an unknown German Fires Brigade Cross, with two numbered Shoulder Boards; an unknown German medal; and a Silver Badge of Honour of the German Fire Brigade Association, in case of issue, *generally very fine* (lot) £100-£140

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- 447** **Italy**, Fire Service Medal of Merit, 1944; **Netherlands**, Association of Fire Commanders Medal; **Portugal**, Volunteer Fireman Medal of Generosity; Sintra Fire Service Medal, with Volunteer clasp; Linda-A-Pastora Fire Service Medal of Merit; Queluz Battalion Assiduity Medal; League of Fireman Medal of Merit 1970, *very fine* (7) *£70-£90*
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- 448** **Poland**, Fire Brigade Medal for the protection of life from fire, Gold; Fire Brigade Medal for the protection of life from fire, Silver; Fire Brigade Medal for the protection of life from fire, Bronze; Award of Merit in fire protection, gold; Award of Merit in fire protection, silver; Award of Merit in fire protection, bronze (2); Volunteer Fire Brigade Medal of Honour, 1990 pattern; Volunteer Fire Brigade Medal of Merit; Fire Service Long Service Medal; Fire Service Medal for saving life and property; Medal of Merit in fire protection, 1st class; Medal of Merit in fire protection, 2nd class, 1984 pattern; Fire Service Medal of Merit, gold; Fire Service Medal of Merit, silver; Fire Service Medal of Merit, bronze, *very fine* (16) *£140-£180*
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- 449** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for Bravery in Fire-fighting; Fire Service Medal, for 20 years service; Fire Service Medal, for fifteen years service; Fire Service Medal, for ten years service; **Russia**, Fire Service Medal for excellent service, in gold; Fire Service Medal for excellent service, in silver; Fire Service Medal for excellent service, in bronze; together with an unknown cross with red enamels; **Belarus**, Fire Service 70th Anniversary Medal; Fire Service 150th Anniversary Medal; Fire Service Medal, *very fine* (11) *£100-£140*

Miniature Medals

450



The mounted group of twelve miniature medals attributed to Brigadier-General Robert Scott-Kerr, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Colonel Commanding Grenadier Guards, a veteran of the Zulu War of 1879 and the Suakin campaign of 1885, he was awarded the D.S.O. for services in the Boer War of 1899-1902; Scott-Kerr commanded the 4th (Guards) Brigade of the B.E.F. in their fierce rear-guard action at Villers-Cottérêts during the retreat from Mons, 1 September 1914, himself being severely wounded in the thigh

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's badge, gold and enamels; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge, gold and enamels; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamels, with integral silver-gilt top ribbon bar; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class badge, silver-gilt and enamels; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, original court-style mounting by *Hunt & Roskell Ltd*, as worn; together with his full-size metal framed ribbon bar, *generally good very fine (11)* £400-£500

Robert Scott-Kerr was born on 8 November 1859, eldest son of William Scott-Kerr, of Sunlaws and Chatto, and of his second wife, Frances Louisa, daughter of Robert Fennessy. He was gazetted to the 24th Foot 26 March 1879, and served with his regiment in the Zulu Campaign of 1879, and was present at the Battle of Ulundi (Medal with clasp). He transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Grenadier Guards on 26 November 1879, and became Lieutenant on 1 July 1881. He served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885 at Suakin, receiving the Medal with clasp and the Bronze Star. He was promoted to Captain on 16 December 1890, and to Major on 19 September 1896.

Major Scott-Kerr served in the South African War, 1900-2, and was present in operations in the Orange River Colony, April to May, 1900; operations in Orange River Colony, May to 29 November 1900, including actions at Biddulphsberg and Wittebergen (1 to 29 July); operations in the Transvaal, February to March, 1901; operations in Orange River Colony, December 1900, to February 1901, and March, 1901, to 31 May, 1902. He was mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), received the Queen's Medal with three clasps, the King's Medal with two clasps, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 27 September 1901): "Robert Scott-Kerr, Major, Grenadier Guards. In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa." The Insignia were sent to Lord Kitchener in South Africa, and were presented by Brigadier-General E. O. F. Hamilton at Heilbron on 12 March 1902.

He became Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 February 1904; was given the Brevet of Colonel on 14 February 1907; and became Colonel on 7 November 1908. Colonel Scott-Kerr commanded the Grenadier Guards and Regimental District from 30 July 1910, to 29 July 1914. At the beginning of the war, from 5 August 1914, he commanded the 4th (Guards) Brigade, B.E.F., and he was severely wounded during the Retreat from Mons.

Lord Ernest Hamilton, in *"The First Seven Divisions"* (published by Messrs. Hutchinson), says on pages 76 and 77 that at Villers-Cottérêts "we were again forced into a rearguard action. At nine o'clock the 4th (Guards) Brigade, which was acting rearguard, was overtaken at Soucy, where in accordance with orders it had faced about while the 2nd Division was having a two hours' halt for rest and dinner. It was no case of surprise, the brigade being thoroughly prepared, and, indeed, expecting to have to hold the enemy in check.

Dispositions were therefore made accordingly. The 2nd Grenadiers and 3rd Coldstream held the ground from Montgobert to Soucy, with the Coldstream lining the long grass ride that runs through the woods at Haramont. They were supported by batteries of the 41st Brigade, R.F.A. The 2nd Coldstream and Irish Guards were posted in rear of the first line along the northern edge of the Forêt de Villers-Cottérêts, at the base of the ridge known as the Rond de la Reine. The enemy commenced by shelling the front line, and shelling it with such accuracy that General Scott-Kerr ordered the Grenadiers and 3rd Coldstream to fall back through the second line, and take up a position in rear. This was done, but subsequently these two battalions were brought up into line with the Irish Guards along the northern edge of the wood, whilst the 2nd Coldstream were sent back to take up a covering position in rear of the wood, along the railway east and west of Villers-Cottérêts Halte. Such was the position without much change up to midday, when the enemy's attack began to slacken, and shortly afterwards they appeared to have had enough of it, and drew off. The 4th Brigade thereupon resumed its march as far as Thury, which was reached about 10.30 p.m. Their casualties in this action amounted to over 300. The Irish Guards in this action had Colonel the Honourable G. Morris and Lieut. Tisdall killed; Major Crichton and Lord Castlerosse wounded. In the Grenadiers the Hon. J. Manners and Lieut. McDougall were killed, and in the Coldstream, Lieut. G. Lambton was killed and Capt. Burton and Capt. Tritton wounded. The Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr was himself badly wounded in the thigh, and the command of the brigade was taken over by Colonel Corry."

Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr's injuries proved so severe that he never again held a field command. He commanded a brigade, Central Force, Home Defence, from 2 January 1915, to 26 March 1915; was commander (graded A.A.G.), 10th and 11th Divisions, New Armies, 15 October 1915, to 7 December 1915; and Brigade Commander, 191st Infantry Brigade, Home Forces, 8 December 1915, to 14 January 1918. He was created a C.B. in 1914, a C.M.G. in 1919, and was twice mentioned in Despatches. He retired in 1919 and died at Sunlaws, Kelso, on 25 November 1942.

For the recipient's full-sized medals, see Lot 16.



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Major-General F. E. Sotheby, Rifle Brigade

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopo Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow; China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860; Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, all mounted as worn on a silver *Hunt & Roskell, London*, top quintuple riband buckle, *generally good very fine (5)* £400-£500

Provenance: Michael Haines Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002 (when sold alongside the recipient's full-sized group).

Frederick Edward Sotheby was born in 1837, the son of Rear-Admiral Charles Sotheby, of Sewardstone, Essex. He entered the Rifle Brigade on 18 January 1855, and became Lieutenant on 11 May the same year. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea from 11 August 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and storming of the Redan on 8 September (Medal with Clasp and Turkish Medal). He served with the 2nd Battalion throughout the whole of its service in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, including the capture of Lucknow and numerous affairs during the Oude campaign (Medal with Clasp). He served throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, terminating with the surrender of Pekin (Medal with two Clasps), and was promoted to Captain on 21 September 1860.

Promoted Brevet Major in May 1873, Sotheby embarked for the Gold Coast with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and served throughout the second phase of the Ashantee war, in 1874, including the battle of Amoafu, battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, Medal with Clasp). Sotheby was confirmed as Major in the Rifle Brigade on 31 January 1877, as Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1881, and Brevet Colonel the same day. On 9 August 1882 he went on half-pay, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General on 9 August 1887. In July 1888, he was appointed to command the Birmingham Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Major-General Sotheby died at his residence, Ecton, Northamptonshire, on 7 February 1909, aged 72.

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

452 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to Sergeant F. T. Roberts, Royal Corps of Signals

Military Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, mounted as worn; together with an original letter from Major-General A. D. Ward, Headquarters, 4 British Infantry Division, informing the recipient of the award of the MM, dated 6 July 1944, *good very fine (7)* £40-£50

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 October 1944:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'

x 453 The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Sergeant F. N. 'Hoot' Munn, Royal Canadian Artillery, later Royal Canadian Air Force

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R., with Second Award Bar, mounted court-style for display and housed in a glazed display frame alongside a photographic image of the recipient, *nearly extremely fine (9)* £40-£50

Frederick Nelson Munn was born in Boiestown, New Brunswick, on 11 December 1922, and served with the Royal Canadian Artillery during the Second World War from 19 June 1940 to 25 September 1945, in the United Kingdom, the Central Mediterranean, and in North West Europe. Advanced Sergeant in July 1945, he saw further service in Korea, before transferring to the Royal Canadian Air Force in August 1955.

Sold with full copied service record.



Miniature Medal: Waterloo 1815, 21.5mm, silver (**Lieutt. Wedgwood, 3rd. Foot Guards.**) contemporarily engraved naming, with ball and ring suspension, *good very fine* *£400-£500*

Thomas Wedgwood (also recorded as Wedgewood) was born in 1797, the grandson of the master potter Josiah Wedgwood, and was commissioned Ensign in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards in 11 January 1814. He served in Lieutenant-Colonel Canning's Company during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815, and survived the Battle of Waterloo having spent the day fighting at the Hougoumont farm house. He was promoted Lieutenant and Captain on 28 December 1820, and to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on 31 December 1830. A letter written by Wedgwood to his mother the day after the battle survives in the Wedgwood Museum Collection. He died in 1860.

455 Miniature Medals: **Spain, Kingdom**, Military Order of St. Ferdinand, gold and enamel; Order of Charles III, gold and enamel; Order of Isabel the Catholic (2), the first gold and enamel; the second silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse with lapel fixing button; Royal and Military Order of St. Hermenegildo (2), both gilt and enamel, *good very fine and better (6)* *£80-£100*



A rare and well documented French Resistance group of three awarded to Miss Ruth Salwey, 'the daughter of a Commander R.N.' who was interned at the time of the German invasion of France - a story retold in her published work, *Twenty-Seven Steps of Humiliation*: and her subsequent part in rescuing Allied soldiers and airmen, and Jewish families, is described at length in an accompanying statement of services - gallant work that led to her arrest and incarceration in the notorious Fresnes Prison

British Red Cross Society Medal 1914-18, *lacking integral top riband bar*, France, Third Republic, War Commemorative Medal 1939-45, 1 clasp, Liberation; Croix de Combattant Volontaire de la Resistance 1939-45; together with British Red Cross Society 'For Service' Badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '25210', *good very fine (4)* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

Ruth Blanche Salwey was born in Greenwich in 1889, the daughter of Edward Salwey, who was then attending the Royal Naval College in the rank of Lieutenant - her father, an extraordinary man noted for his fearless, almost reckless courage, and overwhelming sense of humour, would later share in her wartime experiences in Occupied France, and was the subject of a biography, *Beloved Commander*, published by Ruth in 1962.

Accompanying documentation charts much of Ruth's life and times, including the fact that she served with the British Red Cross in London from September 1917 until February 1923, but above all it confirms much about her subsequent resistance activities in Paris and its environs. Having settled there with her parents between the Wars, she, and them, were arrested and interned in December 1940, and remained incarcerated at Besancon until March 1941, when they were unexpectedly released.

As stated, a full account of this harrowing time may be found in *Twenty-Seven Steps to Humiliation*, and had the Germans any idea of Salwey's activities in June-December 1940, she would never have been released - indeed she may have been executed - for she had harboured for much of that period two Senagalese troops who had survived a massacre at Beauvais, up until false papers were obtained for their onward journey. In her own words, a number of Senagalese troops 'had been put up against a wall and then machine-gunning began ... these two were in the middle of the group ... they were covered in the blood of their comrades and stayed where they had fallen for 12 hours'.

Seemingly all the more determined to undertake resistance work after her release from Besancon in early 1941, Salwey was engaged in offering sanctuary to downed Allied airmen and Jewish refugees, obtaining false papers and coupons to assist them on their way. Invariably for wartime Paris, word eventually reached the Germans of her activities, and she was arrested in May 1943 and sent to the notorious Fresnes Prison - the scene of unending brutality, torture and death for so many resisters and S.O.E. agents, and where she encountered a British Officer who the Gestapo had 'beaten black and blue all over'. For her own part, Salwey held firm and - miraculously in the circumstances - was released after eight days of interrogation, owing to lack of evidence. Her O.C.M. comrade, Louis Lemoign was less fortunate, dying after being 'tortured and put many times in the bath.' Remarkably, Ruth Salwey quickly returned to her resistance work, gathering valuable intelligence which was passed onto London, and harbouring further Allied airmen, 'who were gathered together by our group in order to repatriate them'. And her resistance group at this time was the O.C.M.'s Albine Group.

Sold with the following original documentation &c.:

- i) The recipient's V.A.D. Committee certificate of discharge, dated 13 February 1913
- ii) Membership cards for the French O.C.M. and a Carte de Combattant Volontaire de la Resistance, this latter with portrait photograph and dated 29 March 1956, when the relevant medal was issued
- iii) A Free French armband in red, white and blue, Cross of Lorraine in black, officially stamped and inscribed 'Groupe Albine, 9 Aout 1944'
- iv) A hand-made paper 'Liberation' banner
- v) The first page of a letter addressed to a Mr. Baker, dated 18 January 1944, in which the correspondent refers to having received a letter from Ruth Salwey posted in England, an act made possible by her having 'risked a great deal in sending it by a Frenchman flying in disguise to England'
- vi) A hand written statement in French, probably taken by Ruth Salwey, and signed by Brigadier Marcel Picq, Chef du O.C.M. (19th Arr.), Paris, dated in February 1944
- vii) A Carte D'Identite in the name of Odette Marie Delaunay, with photograph, dated 21 April 1942
- viii) A contemporary copy of a Nazi movement order for Hilda Christie, dated at Besancon on 5 February 1941, she being 'an old friend who had come out from London to stay with us in Paris when France fell'
- ix) A quantity of more recent but official documentation, including Salwey's British Passport (expiry date 1976); National Identity Card and medical cards; copies of her published works, *Twenty-Seven Steps to Humiliation* and *Beloved Commander*; and a pamphlet *Captive: A Book of Verse*.

457 **Germany, Empire**, China Campaign Medal 1900-01, combatant's issue, bronze; South West Africa Campaign Medal 1904-06, non-combatant's issue, silvered, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140

458



Haiti, Second Empire, Haitian Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, of French manufacture, 64mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, silver marks to base of tassel, *some tips of points of star bent with commensurate enamel damage, nearly very fine, scarce* £300-£400

459 **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake, large silver Medal for Merit by L. Giorgi, 40mm, mint mark crowned 'Z', unnamed as issued with two rings for suspension and original ribbon, *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and scarce* £200-£240

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

460 **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £60-£80

Provenance: From the Collection of Richard P. Taylor.

461



Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 75mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 61mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with Mint mark on reverse; Star, 96mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, Mint mark to reverse, with two additional support hooks, with full sash riband, in *slightly damaged* embossed case of issue, *minor red enamel damage to motto around central medallion on both, otherwise good very fine (2)* £600-£800

- 462 **Six: W. Zdanowicz, Polish Army**
1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; **Poland, Republic**, Cross of Valour, bronze; Monte Cassino Cross, the reverse officially numbered '19200', bronze; Army Active Service Medal, bronze, *very fine and better* (6) £120-£160
Sold with copied research confirming the identity of the recipient as **Wladyslaw Zdanowicz**.
-
- 463 **Romania, Kingdom**, Maritime Bravery Medal (2), Carol I, Second Class, silver, with crown and crossed swords suspension, in *National Mint* card box of issue; Mihail I, Second Class, silver, with ring suspension, *very fine* (2) £140-£180
-
- 464 **Romania, Kingdom**, Medal for Manhood and Loyalty, Civil Division, Third Class, bronze; Medical Merit Cross, Third Class, bronze and enamel; Commemorative Cross for the Great War 1916-18 (5), bronze, one with replacement ring suspension; Medal for Merit in Public Education, First Class, gilt, the reverse inscribed 'Reward for Merit in Vocational Education', *generally good very fine, the last scarce* (8) £140-£180
-
- 465 **Romania, Kingdom**, Proposed Jubilee Cross for Carol I 1866-1916, gilt specimen, *gilding slightly rubbed, very fine, rare* £200-£240
Presumably a trial piece prepared in anticipation of King Carol I of Romania's Golden Jubilee in April 1916; he died in October 1914.
-
- 466 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the 9th Cavalry Regiment, Carol II model, silver and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension, *good very fine, rare* £120-£160
-
- 467 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the 9th Light Cavalry Regiment, Carol II model, gilt and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension, *hook re-soldered to reverse of latter, this with minor enamel damage, otherwise very fine, scarce* £70-£90
-
- 468 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the 5th Artillery (Mortars) Regiment, silver and enamel, with pin-back suspension, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £100-£140
-
- 469 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the Guard Rifle Regiment, Alexander I model, silver and silver-gilt, with reverse pin-back suspension, *good very fine, scarce* £100-£140
-
- 470 **Romania, Kingdom**, Jubilee Badge of the Michael the Brave Guard Regiment 1945, silver and enamel, with pin-back suspensions, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £80-£100
-
- 471 **Romania, Kingdom**, Guard Organisation Badge, 2nd type, enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension; together with an unidentified Regimental badge, gilt and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension, *very fine* (2) £60-£80
-
- 472 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the 4th Rifle Regiment, gilt and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension, *good very fine, scarce* £80-£100
-
- 473 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the 7th Infantry Regiment, silver-gilt and enamel, with pin-back suspensions, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £100-£140
-
- 474 **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the 8th Mountain Rifle Battalion, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension, *good very fine, scarce* £100-£140
-
- 475 **Romania, Kingdom**, Pilot's Badge, Ferdinand I (2), bronze and enamel, both complete with reverse flat pin, *very fine* (2) £80-£100
-
- 476 **Romania, Kingdom**, Pilot's Badge, Mihail I, silvered, gilt, and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension, *good very fine, scarce* £80-£100
-
- 477 **Romania, Kingdom**, Pilot's Badge, Carol II (3), silver, gilt, and enamel, all with reverse pin-back suspensions, *good very fine* (3) £120-£160

- 478** **Romania, Kingdom**, Badge of the Complete Military Athlete, gilt and enamel, with reverse pin-back suspension; together with two miniature Sportsman's Badges, Third Class, bronze; and a Junior Sportsman's lapel badge, First Class, gilt, all with reverse pin-back suspensions, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £80-£100
-
- 479** **Romania, Kingdom**, Scouts War Badge (2), silver and enamel, the reverses officially numbered 33 and 49, both with reverse pin-back suspensions, *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- 480** **Romania, People's Republic**, Order of the Star of Romania, 1st (1948-64) type (7), First Class Star (2), large 1948 issue, 68mm, silver-gilt and enamel; small 1949-64 issue, 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Second Class Star (2), large 1948 issue, 68mm, silver and enamel; small 1949-64 issue, 55mm, silver and enamel; Third Class badge, 46mm, gilt and enamel; Fourth Class badge, 46mm, silvered and enamel; Fifth Class badge, 46mm, bronze and enamel, all housed in fitted presentation display case, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £300-£400
-
- 481** **Romania, People's Republic**, Order of the Star of Romania (6), 1st (1948-64) type (5), First Class Star, large 1948 issue, 68mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Second Class Star, large 1948 issue, 68mm, silver and enamel; Third Class badge, 46mm, gilt and enamel; Fourth Class badge, 46mm, silvered and enamel, officially numbered 'SD622'; Fifth Class badge, 46mm, bronze and enamel; 2nd (1964-66) type, Fifth Class Star, silver, with central gilt State arms on red enamel background, with reverse screw-post suspension, lacking screw-plate, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £200-£240
-
- 482** **Romania, Socialist Republic**, Order of Outstanding Achievement (7), First Class Star (2), 61mm x 53mm, gilt and enamel, with white 'brilliants'; Second Class Star (3), 61mm x 53mm, silvered and enamel, with red 'brilliants'; Third Class Star (2), 61mm x 53mm, bronze and enamel, with white 'brilliants', all with reverse pin-back suspensions, *generally very fine and better (7)* £100-£140
- Sold with an unrelated lacquered wooded box; and a 25th Anniversary silver presentation medallion, in case.
-
- 483** *Three: Lieutenant Colonel D. P. J. Viljden, South African Police*
South Africa, Police 30 Year Medal for Merit, unnamed as issued; Police Faithful Service Medal, bronze (**21965 S/A/Off. D. P. J. Viljden 7.5.64**); Police Faithful Service Medal (**Lt.-Kol. D. P. J. Viljden 21965N 7/5/76**) *very fine*
South Africa, Police 30 Year Medal for Merit, unnamed as issued, *enamelled area loose and unattached*; Pro Patria Medal (3), with ring suspensions (**63027; 50650; 143748**); Police Good Service Medal (2), both unnamed as issued; Prison Service Faithful Service Medal (**No. 2824 Wdr. P. S. Van Wyk**) *the last with traces of lacquer, generally very fine (10)* £80-£100
-
- 484** **South Africa**, Police Medal for Combating Terrorism (**W62779P Sers. L. Groenwald. 75-7-9**); Police Faithful Service Medal (3) (**No. 1894 (M) Constable J. Stevens; 19484 (V) N/2/Serst. Z. Ngcobo; 12718 (B) N/2/Serst. C. Khalane.**); Police 75th Anniversary Medal (2) (**602080B S Konst P B Luthuli; 1732657 Konst M Mohanlal**); Railway Police Faithful Service Medal (**1097 S. Sp. Konst. N. V. Cele 1651 78/9/16**); Railway Police Medal for Combating Terrorism (**Const. M. N. Pataka**); Railway Police Gold Medal for Merit, unnamed as issued; Railway Police Medal for Merit, unnamed as issued; Railway Police Medal for Combating Terrorism, unnamed as issued; Railway Police Medal for Faithful Service, unnamed as issued; together with a British South African Police Faithful Service Medal (**A.3988 F/R C. Kirifi.**) *generally very fine and better (13)* £100-£140
- Sold with two unofficial Union of South Africa George VI coronation medallions, one in poor condition.
-
- 485** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Defence of Odessa Medal, bronze; Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, bronze; Medal for Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 (2), bronze; Medal for a Veteran of Labour (2), silvered; Jubilee Medal for the 20th Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War 1945-65 (3), bronze; Jubilee Medal for 50 Years of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-68, bronze and enamel; Jubilee Medal for 60 Years of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-78 (2), bronze; Jubilee Medal for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War 1945-85 (2), bronze; Jubilee Medal for 70 Years of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-88, bronze; **Russia**, Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-95 (3), bronze; together with various other Soviet Medals, badges, and ephemera, including a Naval Officer's peaked cap, *some of the medals lacking riband suspensions, nearly very fine and better (lot)* £100-£140

Militaria

486



Royal Scots Fusiliers Volunteer/Militia Battalions Officer's 1880 pattern Forage Cap.

A good example Royal Scots Fusiliers Volunteer/Militia Battalions Officer's 1880 pattern Forage Cap of blue cloth with a red, white and black diced band, narrow scarlet welt to the crown, frontal badge being a fused grenade in silver metal thread, the ball mounted with a gilt metal thistle spray, the peak inlaid with a broad band of silver wire decoration, buff leather sweat band, quilted silk lining and retailer's details 'Gardiner & Co., Glasgow', with moth nips to the crown and to the diced band, otherwise in good condition £180-£220

487



Central India Horse Officer's Forage Cap

A fine and rare Officers folding forage side cap in maroon cloth with gilt wire edging, QVC gilt badge and two frontal buttons of type in use 1880-1906, label named in ink 'G. P. Hood', silk liner with London maker but distressed and torn, *some minor moth damage but generally good for age* £160-£200

Grosvenor Percy Hood was born on 24 September 1882; educated at Haileybury and accepted for a direct commission from the school and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Border Regiment, January 1901; transferred to Indian Army as Lieutenant, Central India Horse, and was drowned in a boating accident at Agar, India, 12 April 1904.

The Royal Humane Society awarded bronze medals to Lieutenants D. G. Pitcher and H. D. S. Keighley, both of the Central India Horse, for their attempt to save Lieutenant Hood from drowning.



40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate.

A very good example 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate, 1844-55 pattern, upon a rectangular plate with a multi-rayed silver star overlay with battle honours to fourteen rays, this with an overlay of a matte gilt of crowned laurel sprays and a Garter strap, with the regimental title '2nd Somersetshire' in high relief, within the laurel spray a silver ribbon with a further four battle honours, centred with a silver burnished disc with the applied numerals '40', the reverse complete with two hooks and studs, with original leather back pad, *excellent condition* £600-£800

489 88th Foot Pagri Other Ranks Sun Helmet Badge.

A good and scarce Victorian example 88th Foot Pagri Other Ranks Sun Helmet Badge, pre 1881 pattern in brass with a Victorian crowned Maid of Erin and Harp within sprays of shamrocks, the reverse with three toned loops, *very good condition and scarce* £90-£120

490 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment of Foot Other Rank's Helmet Plate.

A good example of a short lived Home Service pattern 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment of Foot Other Rank's Helmet Plate, circa 1878-81, with a standard eight pointed brass star, the uppermost point displaced with a Victorian crown with the numerals '99' to the centre affixed via lugs attached to the plate via slots on the centre numerals, *good service worn condition* £80-£100

491 2nd (Angus) Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Glengarry Badge.

A scarce Victorian white metal example 2nd (Angus) Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Glengarry Badge, circa 1888-1901, die-stamped with a one piece Thistle star bearing a crowned oval with the motto 'Lacessit' within a thistle spray, with St. Andrew holding a Saltire to seeded centre, with title scrolls 'The Royal Highlanders' above, and '2nd Volr Batt'n' below, the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *very good condition* £80-£100

492 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.

A good scarce example Victorian 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment Other Ranks Glengarry Badge, circa 1874-81, in die-stamped brass with a Victorian crown above a scroll impressed with 'Perthshire' above the centred numerals '73' upon a tri-part scroll with the battle honours 'Seringapatam', 'Waterloo' and 'Mangalore', flanked with Rose and Thistle sprays, the reverse with two brass loops, (see K.K. 537), *very good condition* £40-£50

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- 493** 2nd (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge.
A scarce 2nd (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge die-stamped white metal example, similar to those for the regular battalions, but with an applied scroll inscribed '2nd Volunteer Battln', the reverse with two loops, *one loop replaced otherwise very good condition* £80-£100
-
- 494** 3rd (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge.
A scarce 3rd (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge die-stamped white metal example, circa 1887-1908, one piece, similar to those for the regular battalions but with an applied scroll inscribed '3rd Volunteer Battln', two loops to the reverse, *some solder to the reverse, very good condition* £100-£140
-
- 495** 7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge.
A scarce 7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge die-stamped white metal example, circa 1887-1908, similar to those for the regular battalions, but with an applied scroll inscribed 'VII Volunteer Battln', with two loops to the reverse, *very good condition* £120-£160
-
- 496** Highland Cyclist Battalion Territorial Force Glengarry Badge.
A scarce white metal example Highland Cyclist Battalion Territorial Force Glengarry Badge, circa 1908-1919, die-stamped with a one piece Thistle star bearing a crowned oval motto 'Nemo Me Impune Lacesset' within a thistle spray with St. Andrew holding a Saltire to the seeded centre, and title scrolls inscribed 'Highland Cyclist' above, and 'Battalion T.F.' below, the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *good service wear condition* £40-£50
-
- 497** Queen's Own Royal Dublin City Militia Glengarry Badge.
A good and scarce example white metal Queen's Own Royal Dublin City Militia Glengarry Badge, die-stamped with a Victorian crowned oval strap with the raised letters 'Queen's Own Royal Regiment', the outer edge of the strap with shamrock edging, centred with the City of Dublin arms with three flaming castles, the reverse with two loops above and below, *good condition* £90-£120
- In 1881 the Queen's Own Royal Dublin City Militia became the 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
-
- 498** Queen's County Irish Rifles Militia Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A good and scarce example Queen's County Irish Rifles Militia Other Ranks Glengarry Badge, die-stamped brass and originally blackened with a Victorian crown above a strung bugle resting upon a large scroll with the title 'Queens County Rifles', the reverse with three brass loops, *good condition* £40-£50
- In 1881 the Queen's County Rifles became the 4th Battalion, Leinster Regiment.
-
- 499** Irish Volunteers Officer's Shako Plate.
An unidentified white metal example Irish Volunteers Officer's Shako Plate with an eight pointed star, the topmost point being displaced with a Victorian crown above a frosted silver oval Garter strap with 'Irish Volunteers', centred with a harp attached via two pins, the reverse with two plated copper loops, *good condition*
- South Mayo Rifles Militia Glengarry Badge.
A fair Victorian example South Mayo Rifles Glengarry Badge. circa 1874-81, brass, lacking most of its silver plating, with a Victorian crowned oval inscribed 'South Mayo Rifles 15', with the arms of the Marquis of Sligo to the voided centre, all resting in shamrock sprays, the reverse with two repaired, or reinforced, loops, (see *K.K. 1293*), *fair condition with much service wear (2)* £120-£160
-
- 500** A 4th (Perthshire) Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Officer's Plaid Brooch.
A good example Victorian or Edwardian 1887-1908 pattern, 4th (Perthshire) Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Officer's Plaid Brooch, marked *Anderson & Son's George Street, Edinburgh*, the large plated quoit with a decorative border with four rivets attached to a heavy die-cast silver wreath of thistles, centred with the arms of the City of Perth, the reverse with original heavy hinge, stout pin and hook fixings, *excellent condition* £160-£200

End of Sale



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14 MAY 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.

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Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:

Up to £100 by £5
£100 to £200 by £10
£200 to £500 by £20
£500 to £1,000 by £50
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000 etc.

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first.

NOTE:

All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.**

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

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CLIENT CODE

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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 highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Noonans Auctions Ltd. ("Noonans") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

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The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Noonans' published bidding increments which may be found at noonans.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Noonans a premium of 24% on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Noonans, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 16.

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Portion of the hammer price	Royalties
From 0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
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- (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.

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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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