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MAYFAIRS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

11 FEBRUARY 2026 AT 10 AM



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AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
11 FEBRUARY 2026 AT 10AM

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WEDNESDAY 11 FEBRUARY 2026 AT 10AM

SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	1-9
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	10-97
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 18 MARCH 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 15 APRIL 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 20 MAY 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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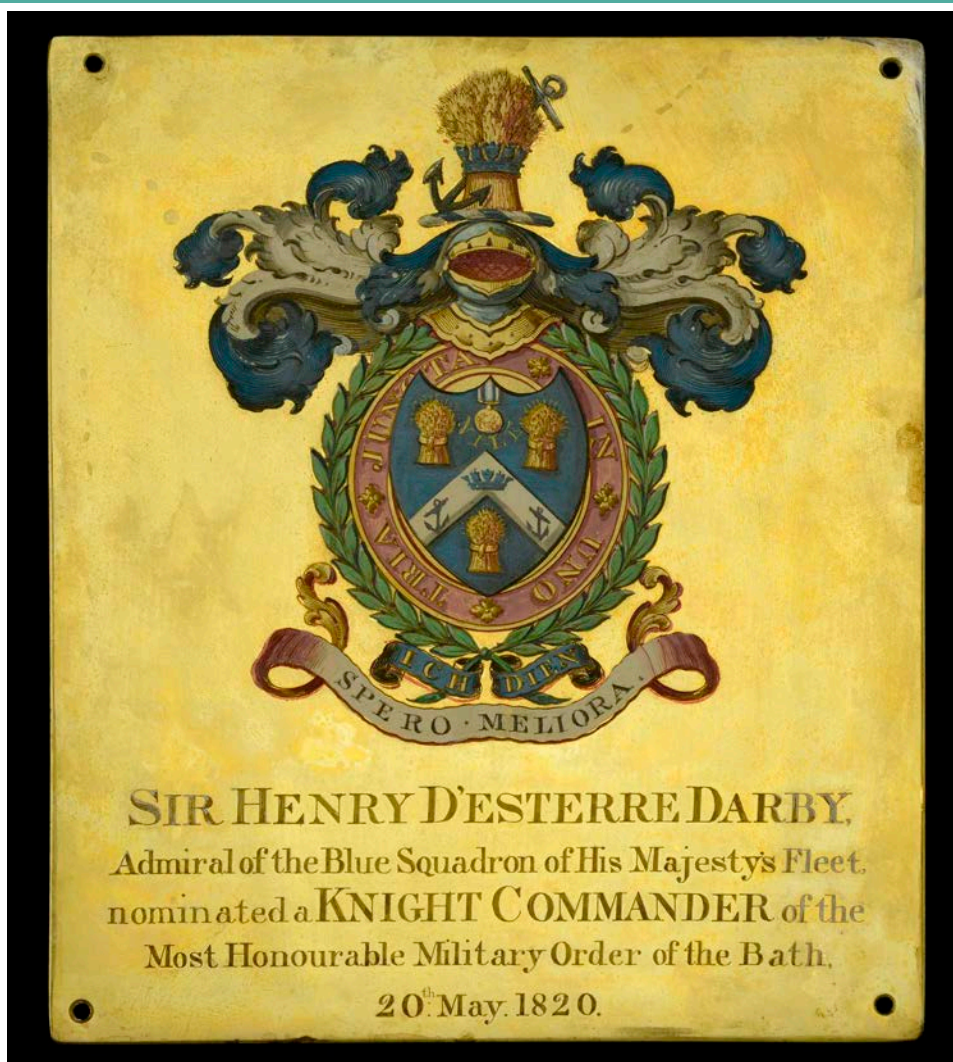
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Single Orders and Decorations

1



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Admiral Sir Henry D'Esterre Darby, Royal Navy, who was wounded whilst in command of the *Bellerophon* at the battle of the Nile

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's, Chapel Stall Plate, inscribed 'Sir Henry D'esterre Darby, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, nominated a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, 20th May 1820', 22.5cm x 18.5cm, gilded copper plate engraved with inscription and painted crest of Darby with representation of Naval Gold Medal for the battle of the Nile, the reverse with maker's stamp 'G. Harris, No 31 Shoe Lane, London', corners pierced for attachment, with original paper wrapped inscribed with his name, *excellent condition* £2,000-£3,000



Henry D'Esterre Darby was born on 9 April 1749, the third son of Jonathan and Susannah Darby of Leap Castle, County Offaly, and nephew of the late George Darby, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. During the period his uncle commanded the Channel fleet, Mr. Darby served as Lieutenant in his flag-ship, the *Britannia*, of 100 guns, and thence was promoted to the command of the *Infernal*, fire-vessel, in which he accompanied Commodore Johnstone, on an expedition destined against the Cape of Good Hope; but the British squadron being surprised by a superior French force, whilst lying at anchor in Porto Praya, the *Infernal* unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy.

Having at length regained his liberty, Darby was advanced to Post rank 15 January 1783; but we find no further mention of him until the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, when he obtained the command of the *Amphitrite*, of 28 guns; from which vessel he soon after removed into the *Pomona* frigate. His next appointment was to the *Adamant*, of 50 guns, employed in escorting the trade to and from the Mediterranean and West Indies, in which service Captain Darby continued until the summer of 1796, when he joined the *Bellerophon* of 74 guns; and after cruising some time with the Channel fleet, was sent to reinforce the fleet under Earl St. Vincent, on the Mediterranean station.

Previous to this, Captain Darby appears to have had a miraculous escape; for having been engaged to dine with Captain (now Sir Israel) Pellew, on board the *Amphion*, the day on which that ship blew up in Hamoaze, he had come round from Cawsand bay, where the *Bellerophon* lay, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement; but having some business concerning his ship to transact with the Port-Admiral, it detained him about half an hour longer at Stone house than he intended; and he was just getting into his boat to proceed up the harbour, when he heard the fatal explosion!

The *Bellerophon* was one of the ships detached from Earl St. Vincent's fleet, in May 1798, to reinforce Sir Horatio Nelson, then off Toulon, watching the motions of an armament about to sail from that port. At the battle of the Nile, she was opposed to *l'Orient*, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of the French Commander-in-Chief. The undaunted magnanimity with which Captain Darby placed her alongside her mighty antagonist, excited at the moment the highest admiration, and must ever be the theme of eulogium. The *Bellerophon*, however, sustained such serious damage from the overwhelming fire of *l'Orient*, that her brave commander was reluctantly compelled to withdraw from the action, himself being wounded, two Lieutenants killed, and one-third of his men slain or wounded. His only remaining mast falling soon after, and in its fall killing another Lieutenant and several of his people, he was never able to regain his station.

The total loss sustained by the *Bellerophon* on this memorable occasion was 49 killed, and 148 wounded. Our officer returned to England in the spring of 1800; and in addition to the gold medal, which was presented to him in common with the other Captains, who shared in the dangers and glories of the above battle, he received the flattering compliment of being appointed to the command of a new 74-gun ship, named after Earl Spencer, the nobleman under whose administration, as First Lord of the Admiralty, so many splendid victories had been achieved.

Towards the latter end of January 1801, a French squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, two frigates, and a lugger, under the command of Rear Admiral Gantheaume, found means to escape out of Brest; a circumstance no sooner known, than Sir Robert Calder was detached in pursuit, with an adequate force, of which the *Spencer* formed a part. From the intelligence which he had received, Sir Robert was induced to shape his course for the West Indies; but on his arrival at Jamaica, he learnt that the enemy had entered the Mediterranean, whereupon he returned to England, and resumed his station in the Channel fleet.

Captain Darby was subsequently employed in the blockade of Cadiz, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez; and in the attempt made by that officer on a French squadron near Algeziras, 6 July 1801, the *Spencer* had 30 men killed and wounded.

In the month of December following, Captain Darby and others were sent to Jamaica to watch the motions of an armament, which the consular government of France, taking advantage of the suspension of hostilities occasioned by the treaty of Amiens, had sent to St. Domingo, to reduce the blacks in that island to submission.

In September 1802, he returned to England with a broad pendant, as Commodore of a squadron sent home in consequence of the surrender of Toussaint to the French forces.

Our officer was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 23 April 1804; Vice-Admiral, 31 July 1810; and Admiral, 12 August 1819. On the 20th May, in the following year, he was nominated an extra K.C.B., one of six such nominations in contemplation of the coronation of George IV, which, however, did not take place until 19 July 1821. Admiral Darby died at Leap Castle on 31 March 1823, and was interred in the family tomb at Aghancon cemetery.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Captain Edmund Palmer, Royal Navy, who commanded the *Hebrus* at the capture of *L'Étoile*, one of the last gold medal frigate actions of the Napoleonic Wars

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Edmund Palmer Esquire, Post Captain in the Royal Navy Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original paper wrapper inscribed with his name, *excellent condition* £1,000-£1,400

Palmer's Naval Gold Medal for this action is held in the Patiala Collection, Sheesh Mahal Museum, India.

Edmund Palmer was born circa 1781, the son of a Post Office official with political influence. He joined the Royal Navy in 1793 at the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars and served aboard H.M.S. *Gibraltar* and then the frigate H.M.S. *Aigle* under her destruction on the North African coast in 1798. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Ville de Paris*, H.M.S. *Princess Royal* and H.M.S. *Pictou* before being placed in reserve at the Peace of Amiens in 1801.

At the start of the Napoleonic Wars in 1803 he returned to service as a lieutenant in H.M.S. *Childers* in the fleet of Earl St. Vincent. His connections enabled him to become acquainted with the Earl and in 1804 he was promoted to commander, captaining H.M.S. *Wizard* in the Mediterranean for two years until promoted to post captain in 1807. Due to a dearth of available ships, Palmer subsequently spent seven years in reserve, where despite political and even royal influence in his favour he was unable to secure employment. Finally in January 1814, with the War of the Sixth Coalition coming to an end, he was appointed to the newly built frigate H.M.S. *Hebrus* and joined the blockade of the French Channel ports.

It was while employed on this service that he encountered two French frigates off the Île de Batz on 26 March in company with the ship of the line H.M.S. *Hannibal*. While *Hannibal* captured *Sultane*, Palmer was sent in pursuit of *Etoile*, cornering the French ship near the Normandy town of Jobourg. In a furious night action fought close inshore Palmer's ship was badly damaged, but he was able to repeatedly rake the French frigate, inflicting sufficient damage to force its surrender. The captured *Etoile* was taken to Plymouth and the war ended a week later. It was the last single-ship frigate action of the entire 23 year conflict.

The following year Palmer and *Hebrus* were active during the Hundred Days. After Napoleon's return to France, Palmer was ordered to convey French Royalist politicians to Bordeaux in an attempt to force the city to declare for King Louis XVIII. On arrival the city was found to be strongly held by Imperial supporters and it was only after the arrival of reinforcements that Palmer was confident enough to attempt to force his way into the city, attacking the defences on 13 July 1815. By 23 July the city had declared for the King, and Palmer was rewarded by being made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In August 1816, Palmer and *Hebrus* were with the fleet which conducted the Bombardment of Algiers, but at the conclusion of the campaign it was discovered that the ship was rotten and *Hebrus* was paid off and broken up.

Palmer married Henrietta Jervis, a grandniece of Earl St. Vincent in November 1817 and the marriage, which produced eight children was noted for its happiness. His family situation led Palmer to turn down a coveted offer of a ship, H.M.S. *Liverpool* in January 1818, and he entered semi-retirement in Brighton, refusing another offer of a ship in 1830 due to ill-health caused by a liver complaint and extensive financial commitments. He died in September 1834 from an illness of the liver at his home.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Colonel George Cuyler, 11th Foot, who commanded the regiment at Salamanca, Orthes and at Toulouse, was twice wounded and received the Gold Medal with two Bars

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'George Cuyler Esquire, Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th (or the North Devonshire) Regiment of Foot Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original paper wrapper inscribed with his name, *excellent condition* £800-£1,000

George Cuyler was appointed Ensign in the 55th Foot, 6 October 1787; Lieutenant in Major-General Cuyler's Regiment, 16 November 1793; Captain 86th Foot, 26 July 1794; Brevet Major, 11 May 1802; Major 86th Foot, 1 June 1805; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 28 January 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Foot, 16 November 1809; Brevet Colonel, 4 June 1814.

Cuyler served in the West Indies 1793, Quiberon Bay 1795, India 1799 and was present at Seringapatam, Egypt 1801, India 1802-07 and was present in the Mahratta Wars, and Nova Scotia 1808, where he was Inspecting Field Officer of Militia. Served in the Peninsula, January 1811 to September 1812, and January to April 1814; was present at Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Salamanca Forts, Salamanca (severely wounded and awarded pension of £300 per annum), Orthes and Toulouse (severely wounded). He received the Gold Medal with two bars for Salamanca, Orthes and Toulouse, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath in June 1815. Colonel Cuyler died on 12 November 1818, aged 46 years, and is buried in the Royal Garrison Church Graveyard, Portsmouth, Hampshire.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., late 89th Foot, he was Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham at Cadiz and at the battle of Barossa, for which he received the Gold Medal, he became Colonel of the 67th Foot in 1828, and of the 42nd Royal Highlanders in 1844, and held the position of Adjutant-General to the Forces under Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington for the best part of twenty years

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'John Macdonald Esquire, Colonel in the Army Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original paper wrapper inscribed with his name, *some rubbing to gilt, otherwise very good*

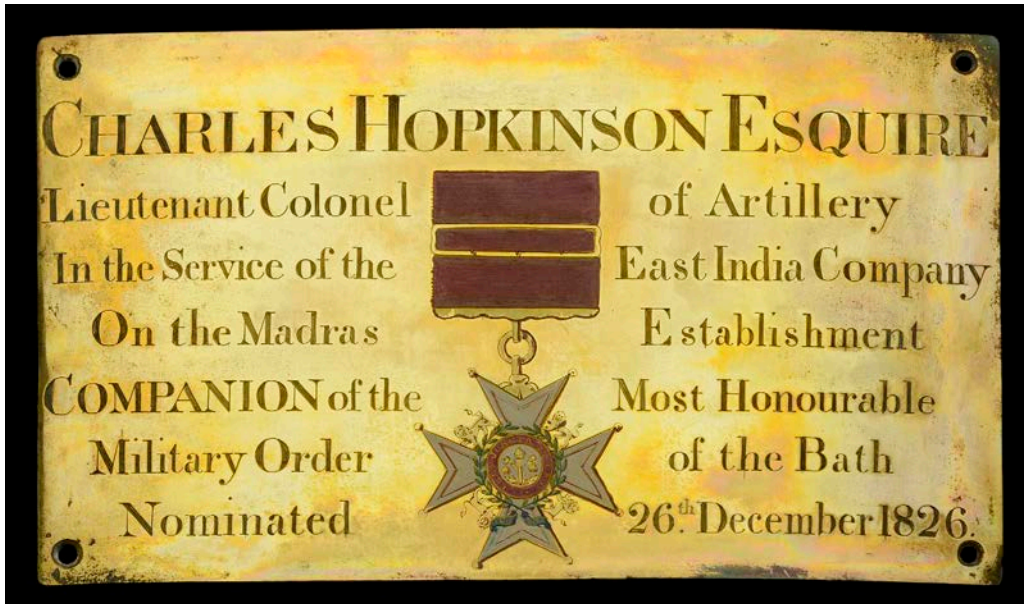
£800-£1,000

John Macdonald was commissioned into the 89th Regiment of Foot on 15 April 1795. He became Lieutenant the regiment 2 February 1796, and Captain 22 October 1803. He was made a Major-unattached 28 February 1805, Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay of the 1st Garrison Battalion 17 March 1808, brevet Colonel 4 June 1814, Major-General 1825, and Lieutenant-General 1838. He served with the 89th in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was present at the battles of Ross, Vinegar Hill and other principal actions. Afterwards in Minorca, Heasina, and at the blockade of Malta and capture of Valetta in 1799-1800, and throughout the campaign in Egypt in 1801, being present in the action when landing on 8th March, and also in the two other general actions fought on the 13th and 21st March.

He was Brigade-Major to Sir William Cathcart, 1st Earl Cathcart in the home district in 1805, and military secretary when Cathcart was in command of the King's German Legion as a separate army, in Swedish Pomerania (isle of Rugen), in 1806-7; and subsequently during the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He was Deputy Adjutant-General to Sir John Hope, 4th Earl of Hopetoun at Walcheren; and held the same post with Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham, 1st Baron Lynedoch at Cadiz and at the battle of Barossa (gold medal). He was military secretary to Sir John Hope when commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1812. In 1813 and 14 he was employed in charge of the left wing of the Peninsula army, and in that capacity was present in the actions upon the Nive (Gold Clasp) and in the affairs which attended the closing of the blockade of Bayonne, and at the action brought on by the general sortie from that fortress. Sir John received a medal for services in Egypt, and the Gold Medal and one Clasp for Barossa and the Nive.

He was a trusted aide to the Duke of Wellington and rose to be Deputy Adjutant-General and then in July 1830 he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces, a position he held until his death. In this role he was conservative in his outlook and supported the Duke of Wellington in his efforts to retain flogging as a method of discipline. Macdonald was made C.B. on 4 June 1815, K.C.B. in 1827, and was promoted to GCB in 1847.

He was also made Colonel of the 67th Regiment of Foot, of Barossa fame, in 1828, and then the 42nd Regiment of Foot (Royal Highlanders) on 16 March 1844. He died at his residence, Bruton Street, London, on 28 March 1850, and was buried at Kensal Green.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Major-General Sir Charles Hopkinson, Madras Artillery, who was mentioned in despatches and awarded the C.B. for services in the first Burmese War 1824-26

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Charles Hopkinson Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery In the service of the East India Company On the Madras Establishment Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 26th December 1826.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original paper wrapper inscribed with his name, *some rubbing to gilt, otherwise very good* £600-£800

Charles Hopkinson was born on 14 September 1783, at Grantham, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Woolwich, Lieutenant R.A. 1799. Served in the Mahratta war of 1803, commanded the artillery against the Poligars and at Hyderabad. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1824, he commanded the Company's Madras artillery during the First Anglo-Burmese War of 1824-26, for which services he was mentioned in despatches and made a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of The Bath. He retired in September 1829 due to deafness, and was subsequently knighted by William IV at St James's Palace in April 1837. Awarded the Army of India 1799-1826 medal for Ava in 1851, he was promoted to Major-General in November 1854, and died in London on 17 December 1864.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wood, Bengal Native Infantry, whose distinguished services in India included the siege and assault of Agra and the battle of Laswarree in 1803, when he commanded the 1/12th Native Infantry and was rewarded with the command of a new regiment which he raised as the 22nd Native Infantry

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Samuel wood Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment. Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original paper wrapper inscribed with his name, *some rubbing to gilt, otherwise very good* £600-£800

Samuel Wood, having served in the Buckinghamshire Militia at the age of 15 in 1780, joined the Bengal Native Infantry as a Cadet in 1781 and first saw action while on route to India on HMS Asia with the French at Porto Praya, and under General Medows was part of the force intended to attack the Cape of Good Hope; he arrived in India in 1782 and saw much active service on the West Coast in Goojerat, for which services he received the East India Company's Gold Medal (*sic*); he was promoted Lieutenant in 1782 and received the thanks from the Governor General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief; in 1798, having served as a temporary Captain, his distinguished services were rewarded with a Brevet Captaincy and he was transferred to the 12th Bengal Native Infantry; in the following year he had the honour to serve under Major General James Stuart at the Battle of Goorackpoor and was present at the defeat of Vizier Ally in two engagements near Betool; in 1803 he commanded the 1st Battalion of the 12th Native Infantry at the Siege and Assault of Agra, for which services he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake; on the 1st November 1803 he commanded the 1st Battalion, 12th Native Infantry, at the Battle of Laswarree and he was rewarded with the command of and entrusted with the raising of a new regiment, the 22nd Native Infantry; in 1804 he was promoted Commandant of the Fort of Allygarh and saw much action in the two invasions by Holkar and Amir Khan over the period of a year, being involved in countless small affairs; on the 22nd September 1804 his command of 400 men stormed and carried the strongly held City of Coel against very superior forces, subsequently returning to his regiment he had raised, the 1/22nd Native Infantry; in 1805 he was promoted Major and was ordered to the Northern Frontier at Dooaub, being promoted Commandant of the troops and Frontier Station at Saharunpoor, including the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry and his own regiment; in 1809 he was present in various actions in the settlement of Haryana and on the 29th August 1809 commanded the 22nd Native Infantry at the Storming and Capture of Bhawani; in January 1810 troops under his command joined Sir Gabriel Martindell at Bundelcund in order to oppose Amir Khan's advance and he was present at the advance into Malwah; for these services he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief; in 1811 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 1st Battalion, 22nd Native Infantry; in 1812 he was present at the Siege and Reduction of Kalinjar and was transferred to command the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Native Infantry; he continued to serve with the Army in the Field until the bad state of his health, and a lameness which rendered him incapable of mounting his horse, obliged him to return to England; his considerable services were rewarded with his being made one of the first Companions of the Bath on the 4th June 1815 and the following year he retired on full pay; Colonel Wood died in London on 24th January 1830. (*Statement of Service of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wood, C.B., Bengal Native Infantry (1765-1830)* refers).



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick de Hartwig, C.B., K.H., 1st Light Battalion, King's German Legion, who received the Gold Medal and Bar for Albuhera and Nive, and the medal for Waterloo

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Frederick de Hartwig Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army and Major in the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry of the King's German Legion Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, *very good condition* £600-£800

Frederick William von Hartwig served with the 1st Light Battalion of the King's German Legion from 13 October 1803, and became Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 June 1813. He served in the Baltic 1807-08, Spain 1809, Peninsula and South of France 1811-1814, Netherlands 1814, Waterloo and Campaign of 1815. He was slightly wounded at Albuhera, 16 May 1811, received the Gold Medal with Bar for the battles of Albuhera and Nive, in addition to the C.B. and K.H. He died at Hamelin on 16 November 1822.

x8 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Civil) Commander's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £240-£280

x9 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *gilding almost all rubbed, otherwise very fine* £800-£1,000

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

Sold by Order of the Family

10

'At the time I was 20 and in the Royal Corps of Signals, so I saw my father only during my infrequent leaves home to Portsmouth. But I distinctly remember our last conversation. It was July 1940 and I had turned up after Dunkirk, where, in the chaotic evacuation, I had been posted 'Missing, Believed Lost in Action'. My father must have been relieved to see me because he gave me an enormous hug. I was a little taken back. It certainly broke the ice and, for the first time, we spoke man-to-man as we shared a pint and our experiences. I talked of France while he discussed the daily dangers he encountered. "One thing is certain, son," he warned me. "If anything does go wrong, I won't know anything about it." I had never felt closer to my father and when we parted, I left with a heavy heart. With German bombs dropping over England, I realised it was only a matter of time before his selfless courage would cost him his life. Seven weeks later he was killed.'

Donald Ellingworth recalls his last meeting with his father, Chief Petty Officer R. V. Ellingworth, G.C.



The outstanding Second War posthumous 'London Blitz' mine disposal G.C. group of eight awarded to Chief Petty Officer R. V. Ellingworth, Royal Navy, the first naval rating to receive a direct award of the George Cross.

A protégé of the pioneering parachute mine disposal specialist Lieutenant-Commander R. J. H. Ryan, G.C., Royal Navy, he helped render safe just such devices, including the first 'C' Type, the whole at a time when preferred expertise and knowledge were at a minimum.

Nonetheless, on approaching a challenging parachute mine at Dagenham on 21 September 1940, an eyewitness saw the pair of them 'upright, striding confidently' towards the entrance of the building from which it was dangling from the roof. Shortly afterwards, as they commenced work on extracting the fuse, it sprang into action, the resultant explosion causing instantaneous death and destruction.

In one of those strange episodes known to war, a fellow naval type – the first to encounter their bodies – was struck by how Ellingsworth had 'a proper smile on his face', as if he had died a happy man, his 'Duty Nobly Done'

George Cross (C.P.O. Reginald Vincent Ellingworth, P/J26011. 20th December 1940); 1914-15 Star (J. 26011 R. V. Ellingworth, Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 26011 R. V. Ellingworth, A.B., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J. 260111 R. V. Ellingworth, P.O., H.M.S. Resource) mounted for wear, the Great War awards polished and worn, these nearly very fine, the rest nearly extremely fine (8) £60,000-£80,000



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G.C. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940: 'For great gallantry and undaunted devotion to duty.'

The original recommendation states: 'Chief Petty Officer Reginald Vincent Ellingworth worked as an assistant to Lieutenant-Commander R. J. H. Ryan in rendering safe magnetic mines. They worked together on many assignments sharing equally the dangers involved. The principal hazard of these mines was the fact that the clock of the bomb fuse was normally timed to explode the mine about 22 seconds after it had landed. If the fuse failed to explode, the clock could be restarted by the slightest movement, even a footfall. The amount that the clock fuse had already run could never be known, and once it had re-started the time to escape could not be more than a few seconds. At Dagenham, Essex the two officers tackled such a mine hanging by a parachute in a warehouse and were both killed by its explosion. Chief Petty Officer Ellingworth had previously been commended by the Captain of H.M.S. *Vernon* for his work on mine disposal.'

Reginald Vincent Ellingworth was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire on 28 January 1898 and was an apprentice car body-maker at Coventry before joining the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in July 1913. Having then attended the training ship H.M.S. *Impregnable*, he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Benbow* in October 1914, in which he was present at the battle of Jutland and advanced to Able Seaman.

In the following year, Ellingworth transferred to the 'Silent Service', in which capacity he served in the submarine *L.2* from October 1917 to November 1921, followed by further submarine appointments in the Twenties. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1931 and advanced to Chief Petty Officer in November 1936, he was pensioned ashore in January 1938.

Vernon's 'Rendering Mines Safe' Party

Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, Ellingworth joined the torpedo establishment *Vernon*, where he volunteered for bomb and mine disposal duties and was drafted to the fledgling 'Rendering Mines Safe' Party, a perilous pastime shared with the Admiralty's Land Incident Section. Enlisted as right hand man to Lieutenant-Commander R. J. H. Ryan, R.N., a noted pioneer in mine disposal, he subsequently shared in many adventures of the hair-raising kind, an early example being the making safe of first magnetic Type 'C' mine, which was discovered in the wreckage of downed Heinkel on the sands at Clacton at the end of April 1940. But whilst their gallant work on occasion took them further afield – they dealt with devices in Cardiff, Liverpool and Sheffield – it was to London they were most regularly called, so much so that they took rooms in the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall.

Ellingworth's son Donald, then aged 20 and a Signalman in the Royal Signals, takes up the story:

'It was unenviable work, fraught with danger, requiring great patience and a steady hand. One wrong move was enough to jolt the clock of the bomb fuse back into action and then there would be no chance of escape.

At the time I was 20 and in the Royal Corps of Signals, so I saw my father only during my infrequent leaves home to Portsmouth. But I distinctly remember our last conversation. It was July 1940 and I had turned up after Dunkirk where, in the chaotic evacuation, I'd been posted "Missing, Believed Lost in Action". My father must have been relieved to see me because he gave me an enormous hug. I was a little taken back. He was usually a cool, calm, collected man and such outward displays of emotion were virtually unknown. It certainly broke the ice and, for the first time, we spoke man-to-man as we shared a pint and our experiences. I talked of France while he discussed the daily dangers he encountered. "One thing is certain, son," he warned me. "If anything does go wrong, I won't know anything about it."

I had never felt closer to my father and when we parted, I left with a heavy heart. With German bombs dropping over England, I realised it was only a matter of time before his selfless courage would cost him his life.'

On the night of 16-17 September 1940, the Luftwaffe dropped 25 parachute mines on London, causing widespread damage. Not a few of them failed to explode and Ryan and Ellingworth dealt with six of these. They were informed that the first mine they worked on had been heard to be ticking but – in a stunning act of gallantry - they made it safe, nonetheless. Another mine had landed in a canal where they worked waist-deep in mud and water, making any escape impossible - the fuse could only be found and removed by groping for it under water.

On the night of 20-21 September 1940, four parachute mines fell on the East End of London, at Dagenham and Hornchurch. Ryan and Ellingworth attended to one of them on Hornchurch aerodrome, where their coolness under pressure left a deep impression of the station C.O., Wing Commander Cecil Bouchier. Meanwhile, Sub. Lieutenant R. V. Moore, R.N.V.R. and C.P.O. George Wheeler worked on another at Dagenham. Moore was in fact in the process of removing the mine's magnetic trigger when Ryan and Ellingworth arrived on the scene fresh from Hornchurch. Having satisfied himself that the mine which Moore was handling had been made safe, Ryan, with Ellingworth, departed for a third mine which had come down in a building in Oval Road North. According to an eyewitness, it was dangling from the pointed roof, level with the first-floor bedroom and about two feet from the floor. Tragically, however, as they set to work, the fuse sprang into action, the resultant explosion causing instantaneous death and widespread damage.

Sub-Lieutenant Moore rushed to the scene and was the first to see their bodies, and he was struck by how Ellingsworth had 'a proper smile on his face', as if he died a happy man. Ryan and Ellingworth were gazetted for posthumous awards of the G.C., with Ellingworth the first naval rating to receive a direct award of the George Cross. Moore would also receive the distinction a month or two later.

Many years later, a gentleman from Dagenham made contact with Ellingworth's son Donald – as a then child in Dagenham he had stayed behind when the area was cleared and was thus the last man to see Ellingworth and Ryan alive. He described them as both being upright men, striding confidently to defuse the mine which was to kill them.

Aged 42, and described by his widow as 'the best of dads', Ellingworth was buried at Milton Cemetery, Portsmouth, where his Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone bears the following epitaph:

'In Everlasting Memory of our Beloved, Killed by Enemy Action. Duty Nobly Done.'

Sold with the recipient's Memorial Scroll, named to 'C.P.O. R. V. Ellingworth, G.C., Royal Navy', with Buckingham Palace enclosure named to 'Mrs. Jessica Ellingworth'; and a portrait photographic image of the recipient.



A fine and rare Naval K.C.B. group of five awarded to Admiral Sir John Kingcome, Royal Navy

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's, set of insignia, comprising neck badge in 18-carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1864, with length of silk neck ribbon and original gold clasp for wearing, and breast star in silver with gold and enamelled appliqué centre, the reverse inscribed 'R & S. Garrard & Co. Goldsmiths & Jewellers to the Crown, 25, Haymarket London'; Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (John Kingcome.); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Capt. J. Kingcome.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming; China 1842 (John Kingcome, Captain, H.M.S. Belleisle.) original suspension; Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *the first three campaign medals with light contact marks, otherwise very fine, the last good very fine and a rare group (6)* £10,000-£14,000



John Kingcome was born at Revelstoke, Devon on 14 February 1794, and entered the Royal Navy on 28 May 1808, as 2nd Class Volunteer on board the *Emerald* 36, Captain Frederick Lewis Maitland, with whom he continued to serve as Midshipman on the Channel, Irish and Cape of Good Hope Stations until December 1813. He was in consequence present at the destruction of the French shipping in Aix Roads in April 1809 and had an opportunity of witnessing the capture of a large number of the enemy's vessels, armed and otherwise.

On leaving *Emerald* he was received on board the *Tigre* 74, Captain John Halliday, stationed in the Channel, where he remained until again placed in May 1813 under the order of Captain Maitland, at that time commanding the *Goliath* 74, on the coast of North America.

In July 1814 he became Master's Mate of the *St Lawrence*, bearing the broad pendant on Lake Ontario of Sir James Lucas Yeo, who nominated him 9 March 1815, Acting Lieutenant of the *Princess Charlotte*, Captain Richard O'Connor, an appointment which the Admiralty confirmed by commission dated 1 July in the same year.

In October 1815, after having served for some time with Captain Peter Sampson Hambly in the *Star* sloop, he obtained command of the *Confiance* schooner on Lake Huron, and from October 1816 until July 1817 he was again employed on Lake Ontario, in the *Netley* 10, Captain Fraser Brace.

His next appointment was 29 July 1822, to the *Tees* 26, Captains Thomas Coe and Fred Marryat, the former of whom on becoming Senior officer in India, appointed him to the command in 1824 of the *Larne* sloop at New South Wales. As he was at that time engaged in the Burmese war, he was not able to join her until 15 April 1825. Whilst serving in *Larne* he conveyed Lady Brisbane (wife of Commodore Sir James Brisbane) and her two daughters from Madras to Penang, and the Archdeacon Scott from Sydney to Van Diemen's Land. Following this the ship visited New Zealand, Norfolk and Melville Islands, Batavia and Singapore.

Being superseded on his return to Madras in the following July, Lieutenant Kingcome was next appointed to the *Pandora* sloop, under Captain William Clarke Jervoise. From that vessel he removed in 1826 to the *Warspite* 76, bearing the broad pendant of Sir James Brisbane.

Attaining the rank of Commander on 8 January 1828, Captain Kingcome served in that capacity in the Coast Guard from 24 October 1835, until appointed on 18 June 1837 to the *Wellesley* 74, bearing the flag of Sir F. L. Maitland on the East India Station until 28 June 1838.

On 23 October 1841 he was appointed to the *Belleisle* troop-ship, in which he sailed for China and arrived there in time to witness the closing operations on the Yangtse-Kiang. He paid off the *Belleisle* at the close of 1843, but rejoined her on 24 March 1846 in command. Commanded the *Royal William* in February 1854 and was present during the operations in the Baltic in 1854-55.

He was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1857, Commander-in-Chief Pacific in October 1862, Vice-Admiral in 1864, retired 1866, and was advanced to Admiral in 1869. He was appointed K.C.B. (Military) on 28 March 1865. Admiral Sir John Kingcome died at Windsor Villas, Plymouth, on 7 August 1871.

Sold with the following warrants of appointment and commissions:

Warrant of Appointment as K.C.B. together with various accompanying letters from the Herald's Office, May 1865.

Commission as Lieutenant of the *Carnatic*, July 1815.

Commission as Commander of the *Cephalus*, January 1828.

Commission as Commander of the *Wellesley*, May 1828.

Commission as Commander of the *Wellesley*, June 1837 [upon re-commissioning].

Commission as Captain of the *Belleisle*, October 1841.

Commission as Captain of the *Belleisle*, March 1846 [upon re-commissioning].

Commission as Captain of the *Simoom*, February 1852.

Commission as Captain of the *St George*, May 1853.

Commission as Captain of the *St George*, November 1843 [upon re-commissioning].

Commission as Captain of the *Royal William*, February 1854.

Commission as Rear-Admiral, September 1857.

Declaration of Naval Assets upon his death.

An interesting Warrant of Appointment to his nephew, Commander George B. Williams, R.N., awarding him the 'Royal Georgian Order of Polynesia' from Pomare, The Queen of Tahiti, dated Tahiti August 4th, 1843 (at which time he was conducting a circumnavigation of the globe).



The post-war K.C.V.O. group of eight awarded to Captain Sir Kenneth Mackintosh, Royal Navy, who served variously in the House of Lords as Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and as Sergeant at Arms

The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, both officially numbered '989', complete with neck cravat in numbered *Collingwood* case of issue; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (Lt. Commr. K. Mac Intosh. R.N.) note spelling of surname; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, the last seven mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (9) £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

K.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 11 June 1966: Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain.

Kenneth Lachlan Mackintosh was born on 6 July 1902 and attended the R.N. colleges Osborne and Dartmouth, prior to first going to sea as a Midshipman in the battleship H.M.S. *Warspite* in the summer of 1919. Having then specialised in navigation and participated in coastal patrols off Palestine in the cruiser *Despatch*, he was serving ashore as a Commander on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. In December 1940, however, he joined the battleship *Duke of York*, in which he witnessed considerable action in the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Arctic. On his promotion to Captain in June 1943, Mackintosh joined the Admiralty's Plans Division as an Assistant Director, and as Naval Assistant to the Fourth Sea Lord. And he was still employed at the Admiralty at the war's end, having been appointed Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Air) in December 1943.

In the post-war era, he commanded the cruiser *Liverpool*, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, commanding 1st Cruiser Squadron, in addition to serving as an Attaché in Paris. Placed on the Retired List in July 1952, Mackintosh was appointed to the Lord Chancellor's Department in the House of Lords in the following year. And there he remained happily employed for 17 years, serving as Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod in 1953-71, Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain in 1953-71 and as Sergeant at Arms in 1962-71. He was appointed K.C.V.O. in June 1966.

Sir Kenneth died in Slinfold, Sussex in January 1979.

For the medals awarded to his son, see Lot 237.



A Great War C.B. group of six awarded to Admiral G. H. Borrett, Royal Navy, who first came to notice for his services in the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, when he was awarded a 'mention' and specially promoted to Commander, and afterwards for his command of H.M.S. *Monarch* at Jutland

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath C.B. (Military) neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with neck cravat in its *Garrard, London* case of issue; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (Lieut. G. H. Borrett, R.N. H.M.S. *Centurion*.); 1914-15 Star, unnamed replacement; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (R. Adml. G. H. Borrett. R.N.); Coronation 1902, silver, *generally good very fine* (6) £2,400-£2,800

C.B. *London Gazette* | January 1918.

George Holmes Borrett was born in Wimbledon, London on 10 March 1868, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1881, in the same term as Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the Antarctic explorer. After serving in H.M.S. *Superb*, in the Mediterranean, then *Active*, in the Training Squadron, and the *Northumberland*, Flagship in the Channel, he was advanced to Lieutenant in November 1889.

Having then specialised in torpedo work, he was appointed First and torpedo Lieutenant of the *Centurion* in January 1899, the flagship in China of Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour. He subsequently served as a Transport Officer in the Boxer Rebellion, in addition to a period ashore as Naval A. D.C. to the G.O.C. British Forces in North China, gaining a mention in despatches and special promotion to Commander in January 1901.

For the next fourteen years he was employed almost continuously in seagoing commands and gained advancement to Captain in December 1906. And among those commands was the *Indefatigable* on the North America and West Indies station in 1908, when he received the approbation of the Admiralty and the thanks of the Foreign Office for protecting British interests during a rising in Hayte.

Having received his promotion to Captain back in December 1906, the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 found Borrett in command of the cruiser *Warrior*, in which post he remained actively employed until removing to the battleship *Monarch* in December 1915.

And it was in *Monarch* that he distinguished himself at the battle of Jutland, when she formed part of the 2nd Division in the 2nd Battle Squadron. As sixth in line in Jellicoe's fleet, she loosed off three salvoes of armour-piercing capped (A.P.C.) shells in the opening stages of the general engagement, scoring a hit on the S.M.S. *Konig* and straddling the *Lutzow*.

The shock waves created by firing full salvoes led to resultant damage to fixtures and fittings in *Monarch*, as noted by Midshipman Michael Hoyle: 'During the firing there was a steady fall of broken glass onto the conning tower, as all the glass round the bridge was broken by the concussion, as also was the glass in searchlights.'

Mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 15 September 1916, refers), Borrett remained in command of *Monarch* until April 1918 and was appointed C.B. in the same period. He received the latter distinction from the King aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* in July 1918. And his final wartime posting was as Commanding Officer of the 7th Light Cruiser Squadron, in which capacity, as a recently promoted Rear-Admiral, he flew his flag in the *Carysfort*.

Having then added the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, to his accolades (*London Gazette* 29 November 1918, refers), he commanded the 5th Light Cruiser Squadron on the China station in 1919-20, and served as S.N.O. on the Yangtze in 1920-21. Placed on the Retired List as a Vice-Admiral at his own request in February 1925, Borrett attained the rank of full Admiral (Retired) in August 1927. He died in Weybridge, Surrey, in June 1952.



The rare 'Gambia 1901' C.M.G. group of five awarded to Rear-Admiral R. Copland-Sparkes, Royal Navy, who commanded the Naval Brigade in the Gambia Expeditionary Force

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with ribbon buckle; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp, (Lieut. R. C. Sparkes. R.N. H.M.S. "Iris"); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Capt. R. C. Sparkes. R.N. H.M.S. Forte); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (Capt: R. C. Sparkes, R.N. H.M.S. Forte); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for wearing, (5) £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Just 80 'Gambia' clasps were awarded to the Royal Navy, 29 of them to H.M.S. Forte.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 5 November 1901: 'In recognition of service rendered in connection with the Gambia Expedition.'

Robert Copland-Sparkes was born on 20 November 1851, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1866. His first seagoing appointment was in H.M.S. *Liffey*, in which he was appointed Midshipman in April 1868.

He subsequently specialised in gunnery, gaining advancement to Lieutenant in January 1877, and was present in the operations off Egypt in the cruiser *Iris* in 1882. Then, following his advancement to Commander in June 1891, he commanded the cruiser *Edgar* on the China station, his service record noting that in April 1898 he received Their Lordships approval 'for the manner in which the operations against the *Thalis* were conducted by the officers and men under his command.'

Having then been promoted to Captain in June 1898, Sparkes assumed command of the cruiser *Forte*, in which he carried out patrols off South Africa in 1899-1900. In December of the latter year, however, *Forte* departed for the Gambia, where an expedition was being raised to avenge the murder of two travelling commissioners and six constables. On arrival, and with the assistance of the gunboats *Thrush* and *Dwarf*, Sparkes raised and commanded a Naval Brigade. Thence, working in liaison with a military force under Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. J. Blake, C.B., D.S.O., R.A., he advanced to within eight miles of Dumbutu, the town from which the culprits emanated. The bluejackets subsequently took the inhabitants by surprise and, under a heavy fire, stormed the town and stockade. Two rebel headmen and 60 followers were killed and 200 captured. Mission accomplished, Sparkes and his bluejackets returned to Bathurst and rejoined their ships.

In July 1901, the Colonial Office informed the Admiralty that the Governor of the Gold Coast had mentioned Sparkes in his despatch, 'for he had been most anxious to render every assistance in his power and had cordially cooperated with Lieutenant-Colonel Blake'. His service record states that 'he had been engaged in operations with the Gambia Expeditionary Force and had been favourably mentioned in despatches therewith and made C.M.G. for these services.' Sparkes also appears to have made his mark in helping to suppress a mutiny in the ranks of the West African Regiment or so states an expression of thanks received by the Admiralty in April 1901.

Placed on half-pay on departing the *Forte* in June 1902, he retired at his own request at the year's end. Advanced to Rear-Admiral (Retd.) in December 1907, Copland-Sparkes died at Shamley Green, Surrey in July 1924.



A Great War C.M.G. group of six awarded to Captain E. L. D. Boyle, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Egypt and Sudan operations and one of just nine naval officers to receive the clasps for 'El Teb' and 'Suakin 1884', he was Naval Attaché to Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela during the Great War

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with neck cravat in *Garrard, London* fitted case of issue; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb (E. L. D. Boyle. Midsn. H.M.S. "Carysfort."); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. E. L. D. Boyle. R.N.); **Japan**, Order of the Rising Sun, 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, with rosette, *white enamel repaired on top point by suspension*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, these four mounted court-style for display; **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck badge, gold and enamels, complete with neck cravat, *light pitting to Egypt medal from Star, otherwise generally good very fine (6) £1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917: 'For services as Naval Attaché Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela during the war.'

Edward Louis Dalrymple Boyle was born at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich on 19 December 1864. His father, a clergyman, was a descendent of the 3rd Earl of Glasgow.

Young Edward joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in the training ship *Britannia* in January 1878, aged 13 years, and was appointed a Midshipman in June 1880, prior to joining the corvette H.M.S. *Carysfort* on the Mediterranean station. He was subsequently landed with the Naval Brigade in Egypt and was present at the action at El Teb on 29 February 1884, in addition to the Suakin operations in the following month.

Returning home to continue his studies in *Excellent* in the summer of 1884, he emerged with the rare distinction of five 1st Class Certificates and a book prize to the value of £10 and was immediately advanced to Lieutenant. In October 1890, however, following a spate of fairly dull home appointments, Boyle elected to resign his commission, a decision that attracted the regret of Their Lordships.

And it was back on civvy street that he was awarded his Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his services in that country in 1900, whilst working for the gun manufacturers Messrs. Armstrong. By 1912, however, he was back in the U.K. and working for the shipbuilders Messrs. John Brown of Glasgow.

Having in the interim remained on the Emergency List, Boyle was recalled in August 1914 and advanced to the acting rank of Commander. Subsequently appointed Naval attaché at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, it transpired that his new found role also encompassed like responsibilities for Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. He remained in post until June 1919, latterly in the rank of Acting Captain, received the thanks of the Foreign Office and was awarded the C.M.G., in addition to his appointment to Commander of the Italian Order of the Crown (*London Gazette* 8 June 1919, refers).

Boyle died at his residence in Cranley Gardens, London S.W. 7 in December 1923.

Sold with copied research including full record of service,



A Great War C.M.G., D.S.O. and U.S.A. Navy Cross group of seven awarded to Captain Lockhart Leith, Royal Navy, for services in connection with minelaying operations and the laying of the Northern Barrage; a talented fencer, he had earlier competed in the individual sabre event at the London Olympics of 1908

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael & St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top ribband bar; 1914-15 Star (Commr. L. Leith, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. L. Leith, R.N.); Coronation 1911; **United States of America**, Navy Cross, the last six mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£2,400-£2,800



Provenance: Bonhams, December 2002.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: 'For valuable services rendered during the war.'

The original recommendation states:

'Prior to joining my staff as Captain (M), Captain Leith was in command of H.M.S. *Margaret*, and in October 1917, was specially selected by Their Lordships' to report on the suitability of various ports as Mining Bases, and to draw up a detailed report of requirements necessary for their establishment. This duty he carried out with workmanlike success and his most accurate forecast of requirements was the basis on which all subsequent details were worked out.

In addition to the work of converting the Port of Grangemouth into a mining base for British Minelayers, two large distilleries, one at Inverness and the other at Invergordon were taken over and converted into huge Mining Bases for the assembly and issue of American mines; this vast undertaking required exceptional organising ability and foresight on the part of Captain (M), as in the early days of my appointment I was entirely ignorant of Mining and its requirements.

Thanks to his great energy and untiring zeal, all these mining bases have proved a great success; this is borne out by the vast quantities of "assembled units" which have passed through the bases to the minelayers without a hitch.

Captain Leith's wide experience of minelaying has been invaluable to me in making proposals for laying the Northern Barrage, and in issuing orders for minelaying operations.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917.

U.S.A. Navy Cross *London Gazette* 27 July 1920: 'The following decorations have been conferred by the Allied Powers on the undermentioned Officers of the British Naval Forces for distinguished services rendered during the War.'

The original recommendation states:

'Captain Lockhart, D.S.O., R.N. was most instrumental in securing proper bases in Scotland for operations in connection with the Northern Barrage. The careful inspection report and recommendations drawn up by him set forth conditions clearly and enabled this Bureau to select and properly equip with facility Inverness and Invergordon for its mine bases, to make the transportation arrangements which worked out most excellently, and enabled the vast amount of material necessary for the Northern Barrage to be handled promptly and in sufficient quantity. When the mining operations commenced, he further rendered great assistance in the general project, both experimentally and in furthering the operation of the mine bases ashore and consequently the mine forces afloat. Thus far this officer's work has not been recognized by the United States Government, and this Bureau earnestly recommends that he be awarded the Navy Cross.'

Lockhart Leith was born on 2 June 1876, the second son of the late Walter Leith, J.P. of the Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Educated at Burney's Royal Naval Academy in Gosport, he joined H.M.S. *Britannia* as a Cadet in June 1890 and first went to sea as a Midshipman in February 1892. A talented fencer, who attended a gymnastics course at Aldershot in 1904 and Magrini's School of Arms, he competed in the individual sabre event at the London Olympics of 1908, the same year in which he received his first command, the torpedo boat destroyer *Dasher*.

Advanced to Commander in December 1910, Leith took command of the minelayer H.M.S. *Paris* in December 1914 and remained likewise employed until January 1916, when he removed to the minelayer *Princess Margaret*. Thus continued a protracted period of service in enemy waters, up until his coming ashore to a staff appointment in November 1917.

Nor was that service of the mundane nature for his service record states that he was engaged in a 'secret operation' on 28 November 1916, Their Lordships expressing their appreciation by promoting him to Captain in the following month. Likewise, his subsequent award of the D.S.O. and a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 16 February 1917) reflected a large array of minelaying operations in the Heligoland Bight and elsewhere, some of them undertaken in the 'most difficult conditions'; the scale and nature of those missions may be found under the ship's Wikipedia entry, and impressive reading they make, *Princess Margaret* being credited with laying more mines than any other ship in the war.

Back on shore, as Senior Officer on the Staff of the Vice-Admiral (Mining), Leith was awarded the C.M.G. and U.S.A. Navy Cross, not least in respect of his contribution to the establishment of the Northern Barrage.

Post-war, he was invited by the Admiralty to write a history of British minefields in the Great War, the manuscript of which today resides in the collection of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. Placed on the Retired List in June 1922, the Captain settled in Ashampstead, Berkshire and died there in November 1940.

Sold with the recipient's original warrants for his C.M.G. and D.S.O., together with related Statutes and an old copy recommendation made in respect of the former award; his M.I.D. certificate and 'Secret' Admiralty letter of appreciation for Operation 'O.D. 116', dated 8 December 1916; and U.S. Navy correspondence and citation for his Navy Cross.



A Great War C.B.E. group of eight awarded to Captain J. Harvey, Royal Navy, the recipient of a rare 'naval' Delhi Durbar 1911 medal

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with neck cravat in later *Garrard, London* case of issue; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-14 (Commr. J. Harvey, R. N. H.M.S. Sphinx); 1914-15 Star (Capt. J. Harvey, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. Harvey. R. N.); Delhi Durbar 1911; **France**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels; **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, 3rd class neck badge, gold and enamels, with small length of neck ribbon its *Cravanzola, Roma* case of issue, *some small chips to Legion of Honour, otherwise good very fine or better (8)* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 23 April 1920.

Italy, Order of the Crown, 3rd Class *London Gazette* 30 August 1917.

France, Legion of Honour, Officer *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

John Harvey was born on 1 June 1873, the only son of Richard Harvey of Slade Hall, Haverford West, Pembrokeshire and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1886, aged 13. Appointed a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Iron Duke* in January 1889, he went on to serve on the China and North America stations and was advanced to Lieutenant in October 1895.

He received his first command in August 1899, when he was appointed to the paddle river gunboat *Herald*, in which he served on the Cape station and the Zambesi. Then, following further commands and postings, including the Mediterranean and South America stations, Harvey was advanced to Commander in June 1906 and appointed to the *Impregnable*, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander in Chief, Devonport.

His next command was the *Sphinx*, in which he served on the East Indies station and escorted the *Medina*, carrying King George V, to India, and attended upon him during his stay at Bombay. For these services Harvey received the Delhi Durbar 1911 Medal, one of around 50 such awards to naval officers.

By the outbreak of hostilities, he was serving in the acting rank of Captain in command of *Cormorant*, Gibraltar, and he remained likewise employed until being appointed Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral B. Currey in December 1915. Remaining in that post until December 1917, he received the thanks of the Italian Government in February 1916 for his assistance to their warships in the Mediterranean. And he continued this theme of inter-allied co-operation with his next appointment as Naval Attaché to the Court of Spain, with an office in Madrid, in January 1918. It was for these services that he was awarded his C.B.E., in addition to his French and Italian awards.

Placed on the Retired List in December 1920, Harvey served as his Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul in Geneva 1930-35 and died in December 1947, aged 74.



A post-War C.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant E. R. Childe, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, later Chairman, Public Service Commission, Hong Kong, who was twice wounded in action on the Western Front

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Civil) Commander's 2nd type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with both full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. R. Childe.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1964: Edgar Ronald Childe, Esq., J.P.
'For services in Hong Kong.'

Edgar Ronald Childe was born in Finchley, Middlesex, on 23 January 1892 and was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, subsequently being employed by the Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. in London from 1908 to August 1914. Following the outbreak of the Great War he joined the Royal Fusiliers as a Private, prior to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 15 March 1915. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from March 1916 and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1916. He was wounded by shrapnel at Delville Wood during the Battle of the Somme on 1 September 1916, and was sent to hospital at Osborne on the Isle of Wight. He returned to his Regiment in France in November 1916 to be wounded again by machine gun fire on 14 April 1917; sent to Blackheath Military Hospital he remained there until July 1917, and from that August to the end of hostilities he was an instructor in gas warfare.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Childe spent a year back in London with his previous employer but in December 1920 he arrived in Shanghai to work for the China Mutual Life Assurance Co., Ltd. In 1924 he moved to Hong Kong and remained with the same firm until 1941. He joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps as a Gunner but left Hong Kong in 1941 for Australia and remained in Victoria. He served as State Controller for Victoria of the Australia War Damage Commission until 1944.

Childe returned to Hong Kong in 1945 as Quartering Officer in the British Military Government with the military rank of Major. He then returned to China Mutual and in 1958 worked for Humphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. He continued his public service being appointed an unofficial Justice of the Peace in 1946, and served as Chairman of the Public Service Commission from 1959 to 1965, as well as being a member of the Senate of Hong Kong University from 1963 to 1966. For his services in the Colony he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1964 Birthday Honours' List.



The post-war C.B.E. group of ten awarded to Captain A. F. P. 'Popski' Lewis, C.B.E., Royal Navy, who won a 'mention' for Korea and served as 'Captain of the Fleet' at the time of the Suez crisis and Operation 'Musketeer'

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. A. F. P. Lewis R.N.); U.N. Korea; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Capt. A. F. P. Lewis R.N.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, the last nine mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (10) £1,400-£1,800



Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

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

Arthur Francis Patrick Lewis entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet at Dartmouth in May 1927 and was appointed a Midshipman in the battleship *Iron Duke* in the following year. On passing his examinations for the rank of Sub Lieutenant in May 1930, he was awarded the Robert Roxburgh Prize, following which he specialised in gunnery. A spate of seagoing appointments ensued, and by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 he was serving in the cruiser *Neptune*, flagship of Vice-Admiral D. H. D'Olyon, C.B. Following his promotion to Lieutenant-Commander in February 1940, Lewis departed *Neptune* to take up an appointment on the staff of the gunnery school at *Drake*, but he returned to sea in the battleship *Malaya* in January 1942. Two years later, he was appointed an instructor at the gunnery school at *Pembroke*, following which he was advanced to Commander and joined the staff of *Mercury II*.

In the immediate post-war era, Lewis served on the staff of Vice-Admiral Sir Harold Walker, Flag Officer, Germany, and Chief British Naval Representative in the Allied Control Commission. Having then served as Executive Commander of the cruiser *Phoebe*, he was advanced to Captain in December 1949 and attended assorted senior officer courses.

In April 1952, he was appointed to the command of the anti-aircraft frigate *Mounts Bay*, in which capacity he served in naval operations off Korea and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 19 May 1953, refers). Then, in March 1955, he joined *St. Angelo* in Malta as Captain of the Fleet to Admiral Sir Ralph Edwards, K.C.B., C.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean and Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Mediterranean. And it was in that capacity that he was involved in the planning and implementation of Operation 'Musketeer', the invasion of the Suez Canal and adjacent area in October-November 1956.

Back home, his final appointment was as Captain in Charge of H.M. Naval Base, Portland, in which post he was awarded the C.B.E., and he was placed on the Retired List in January 1959. Shortly afterwards, Lewis was selected to become Captain Superintendent of Pangbourne Nautical College, and he subsequently officiated at the Queen's visit to the college in 1967. He also officiated over his young charges with a stern hand:

'He had no time for 'permissive society', which, as far as he was concerned, was a glib excuse for idleness and slackness ... He gave short shrift to the slovenly, the unpunctual, the idle and those who lacked consideration for others.'

'Popski', as he was known affectionately by all at Pangbourne, retired at the end of the 1960s and settled in Spain, where he died suddenly on 7 June 1971.

Sold with a quantity of copied photographs from the Queen's visit.



A Great War Auxiliary Patrol D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Captain A. Hambly, Royal Navy, who had earlier commanded a detachment of the Naval Brigade in the Jubaland operations in 1899-1900

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Lieut. A. Hambly R.N. H.M.S. *Magicienne*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (Lieut. A. Hambly, R.N. H.M.S. *Magicienne*.); 1914-15 Star (Commr. A. Hambly, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Commr. A. Hambly, R.N.); Defence Medal, together with Granton Naval Base Medal for Zeal, silver, hallmarked Birmingham 1916, the reverse inscribed 'Commander A. Hambly, R.N. Granton Naval Base C. of E. 1916-17', mounted for display, *very fine* (8) £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 6 April 1918: 'In recognition of services in vessels of the Auxiliary Patrol between 1 January and 31 December 1917.'

The original recommendation states:

'For meritorious service over two and a half years when he was instrumental in starting the armed patrol under Captain Bach. Whilst engaged on patrol duties he has on several occasions driven hostile submarines away from ships. On 12 September 1916 and 18 February 1917, a torpedo was fired at *Goissa* both times missing the yacht by a few feet. He has acted as Chief of Staff to Captain Warburgh then in command of anti-submarine operations in the North Sea. He has supported me in a loyal and capable way as Executive Officer of this Base.'

Andrew Hambly was born at Plymouth in 1867 and first went to sea in the Mercantile Marine, gaining his Second Mate's Certificate in August 1887. Having then joined the Royal Naval Reserve in July 1893, he was appointed a Sub Lieutenant in September 1891 and advanced to Lieutenant in October 1895. He was, moreover, among one hundred R.N.R. Lieutenants invited to accept a commission in the Royal Navy on the Supplementary List in the latter year and was duly appointed to the battleship H.M.S. *Magnificent* in October 1895.

In November 1897, he removed to the *Magicienne* on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations, in which capacity he saw active service off South Africa during the Boer War. Likewise, in the Jubaland operations of November 1899 to April 1900, when he was landed with the Naval Brigade at Kismayu on the Juba River and participated in the expedition against the Ogaden Somalis. When the latter surrendered in February 1900, the Naval Brigade was re-embarked and sailed for Zanzibar, but *Magicienne* returned to Kismayu in mid-April and landed 25 bluejackets under Hambly to assist the local garrison; 225 Medals with the 'Jubaland' clasp were subsequently issued to R.N. and R.M. personnel, 16 of them to officers.

On his return home, Hambly became dissatisfied with a lack of seagoing appointments and, at his own request, was placed on the Retired List as a Commander in August 1912. He was likely therefore equally dissatisfied on his recall in August 1914, when he was appointed Assistant King's Harbour Master in Plymouth Sound.

Finally, however, he returned to sea in March 1915, when he was appointed to the command of armed patrol yacht *Goissa* in the Auxiliary Patrol, his brief also including command of 'Unit 86' at the Granton base *Gunner*, namely a force of six trawlers and several motor boats fitted out for minesweeping. Between January and May 1917, the unit was engaged in numerous anti-submarine patrols and minesweeping operations off the Firth of Forth.

Then in May 1917 he was appointed Executive Officer of *Gunner*, in which post he was instrumental in bringing the ships and men under his command to a high state of readiness. Nor was he a desk bound executive officer, for he regularly accompanied his men to sea. He was awarded the D.S.O., in addition to Granton's Medal for Zeal, which was presented to him by Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., in July 1917.

Hambly, who reverted to the Retired List in the rank of Captain in March 1919, died in September 1956.



A most unusual Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Captain (Retired-Admiral, R.N.) T. P. Walker, Royal Naval Reserve, who was in command of H.M. Armed Yacht *Aegusa* when she was sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean in April 1916

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top riband bar; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (T. P. Walker. Midn. R.N. H.M.S. "Modeste"); 1914-15 Star (Capt. T. P. Walker, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. P. Walker. R.N.R.); **Italy, Kingdon**, War Cross, bronze, mounted as worn, *minor chips to wreaths on the first, otherwise early extremely fine* (6) £2,400-£2,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918: 'In recognition of services in the prosecution of the war. Thomas Philip Walker, R.N.R. (Admiral, Retired).'
Italian War Cross *London Gazette* 22 January 1922.

Thomas Philip Walker was born in Bedford on 16 September 1858, and entered the Training Ship *Britannia* in January 1872. He was appointed Midshipman in *Modeste* in December 1873 and served with the Laroot Field Force during the operations against the Malays in 1875-76 (Perak Medal and Clasp). He served as Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert* in 1879, was a Member of the Naval Intelligence Department from April 1896 to March 1899, and Assistant to the Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves from April 1906 to March 1908. Walker was appointed A.D.C. to the King from February 1907 to 22 March 1908, when he was promoted to Rear-Admiral. He retired in September 1911, advancing to Vice-Admiral (Retired) in May 1913, and to Admiral (Retired) in April 1917. Following his retirement in 1911, Walker was appointed an Assessor under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act to attend Admiralty Appeals in the House of Lords.

Admiral Walker was granted a temporary commission as a Captain in the Royal Naval Reserve in 1914, and saw active service afloat in command of H.M. Armed Yacht *Aegusa*, which arrived in the Mediterranean at the end of 1915. On 13 April 1916, Walker received a wireless intercepted message that a submarine had been sighted at 8 a.m., and proceeded towards the reported position. Before arriving there, he received news that the enemy had apparently gone towards the Adriatic, and accordingly altered course, hoping to catch her before sunset. At 5.35 p.m. a steamer was observed about five miles off, and almost immediately afterwards a submarine was seen coming away from the steamer. The submarine fired a torpedo which caused the ship to heel over and sink. In the meantime the *Aegusa* had opened a deliberate fire at 8,000 yards. The enemy was making off at full speed on the surface in an easterly direction, and soon submerged, thus escaping. A fortnight later the *Aegusa* was lost off Malta when she was sunk by a mine. There was happily no loss of life and Walker went on to get the D.S.O. as a Retired Admiral in his sixtieth year. He was the author of *Seamanship Examination Questions of the Training Squadron*, 1891; Editor of Captain Alston's *Seamanship*, third edition revised and enlarged; and also of Nare's *Seamanship*. Admiral Walker died on 27 August 1932.

Sold with copied research including record of service.



A Great War Mesopotamia D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel L. Kettlewell, commanding 5th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. Kettlewell. Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. L. Kettlewell.); Africa Service Medal (NRV L. Kettlewell) the first four mounted as worn in an old *J. R. Gaunt* case, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917: 'For Distinguished Service in the Field in Mesopotamia - T./Capt. Lancelot Kettlewell, Wilts. R.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917 (Mesopotamia).

Lancelot Kettlewell was born at Marshwood, Dorset, on 14 June 1891, son of the Rev. Stanley W. Kettlewell, and was educated at Marlborough College, and Selwyn College, Cambridge, afterwards becoming a prep school teacher. He served as Lieutenant in the 4th Somerset Light Infantry 1910-14 and with the 5th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment from 13 August 1914. He went overseas with the battalion to Gallipoli on 15 July 1915, and afterwards served in Mesopotamia where he was wounded in the head by a bullet on at Deli-Abbas on 13 April 1917. Kettlewell took over command of the 5th Battalion in October 1918 and afterwards served with the Iraq Government Service until 1924. He retired to farming in South Africa where he died at East London on 20 February 1969.

Sold with copied research, including record of service and War Diary extracts, and a copy of *A History of the 5th (Service) Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment 1914-1919*, by Paula Perry.



A Second War O.B.E., Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and Second Award Bar group of ten awarded to Brigadier W. G. Hewett, Welsh Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, who during the Great War was wounded at Ypres in 1914; was five times Mentioned in Despatches, and was the first Officer in the Welsh Regiment to be awarded the Military Cross; he subsequently commanded the Light Tank Brigade during the Second World War

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (2. Lieut. W. G. Hewett. Welsh: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major W. G. Hewett.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Bt. Major W. G. Hewett. Welch R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with silver star on riband, mounted court-style as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted (the miniature VM lacking M.I.D. oak leaves, and the miniature Croix de Guerre dated 1914-1918, and lacking silver star), all housed in a *Spink, London* fitted case, *the Great War awards polished and worn, these fine; the rest better (10)* *£2,400-£2,800*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

M.C. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915.

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He handled his Company with great skill and resolution, and made most excellent dispositions. Later although wounded, he continued to carry on his work.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 17 February 1915; 22 June 1915; 1 January 1916; 28 December 1918; and 5 July 1919.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 10 October 1918.

William George Hewett was born in Malvern, Worcestershire, on 4 September 1894 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant from the Royal Military College Sandhurst in the Welsh Regiment on 25 February 1914. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, 'and took part in the fighting at Mons, and in the battles of the Aisne, Ypres, and Gheluvelt. During the Battle of Ypres he was wounded trying to bring in the severely wounded Captain Venables, and was Mentioned in Despatches. Early in January 1915 he won the Military Cross [for his gallantry at Givenchy] when Battalion Machine Gun Officer. This decoration was introduced on 28 December 1914 and he was one of the first Officers to be thus decorated – certainly the first in the Welsh Regiment. He served in France throughout the Great War, and was seconded to the Machine Gun Corps from 22 January 1916. Promoted Brevet Major, he finished as General Staff Officer Class 2 to XXII Corps. He was five times Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre.' (the recipient's obituary, published in the Regimental Journal, November 1973 refers).

Reverting back to the Welsh Regiment, Hewett subsequently served as a Brevet Major during the Russian Intervention, and is recorded as having been awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislas, Second Class (*White Russian Awards* by Ray Brough refers). Proceeding to India, he saw further service during the Waziristan campaign and was then seconded for service as an Adjutant to the Auxiliary Forces, India, from 30 November 1926. He re-joined the 1st Battalion, Welch Regiment, in October 1930, and was confirmed in the rank of Major on 22 November 1934. He commanded the Depot at Cardiff from 1936 to 1939, and was appointed to command the 1/5th Battalion, Welch Regiment in 1940, serving as part of 160th Brigade in Northern Ireland. He was promoted Brigadier in October 1941 and took command of a Light Tank Brigade, afterwards serving as Sub-District Commander at Carmarthen.

A keen Rugby player, Hewett played for both the Regimental XV and for the Harlequins 1st XV. He died in Elmore, Gloucestershire, on 30 April 1973.

Sold with copied research.



A most unusual Second War O.B.E., Great War M.C., Second War K.P.M. group of ten awarded to Brigadier G. E. T. H. Evans who, following gallant service in the Royal Fusiliers in France in the Great War, rose to senior rank in the Indian Police, served as a Principal Officer of the Control Commission for Germany 1947-52 and finally as a Brigadier and Public Safety Adviser to the G.O.C., Egypt 1952-55: recalled at the time of the Suez Crisis, he was landed at Port Said as a Civil Affairs Officer on General Sir Hugh Stockwell's Staff – for which he was Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, 'Lieut. G. E. T. H. Evans'; King's Police Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (G. E. T. H. Evans, M.C., A.I.G. of Police, Bengal); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. E. T. H. Evans); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Brig., G. E. T. H. Evans. O.B.E., M.C., Staff); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (Tpr. G. E. T. H. Evans, N. Bengal M. Rif., A.F.I.) *traces of adhesive to reverse of all, the Great War campaign issues a little polished, otherwise generally good very fine (10)* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

The original recommendation states: 'Mr. Evans joined the Indian Police in 1921 after four years service in the British Army during which he was awarded the M.C. In the course of his service in Bengal he held with distinction the posts of Superintendent of Police in the difficult districts of Midnapore and Chittagong. His consistently good work both in the districts and as Assistant Inspector-General of Police earned him the K.P.M. in 1942. After the outbreak of war with Japan he was appointed a Special Officer in the Inspector-General's Office for dealing with the very large number of new problems arising from war conditions. In this post the responsibility fell to him to work out in full detail schemes for which there was no guide in regulation or precedent. His great vitality, power of application, and strong grasp of administrative principles have been invaluable to the police administration of the Province.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919.

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

The original recommendation states: 'Mr. Evans joined the Indian Police in 1921 after a distinguished period of service in the last war during which he earned the M.C. After the usual periods of service as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, he commenced to act as a Superintendent of Police in 1927, and was confirmed in this rank in 1931. He soon earned the reputation of being well suited for "tough" districts and was posted to Midnapore in the troubled times of 1932 to 1934. Five days after he joined, Mr. Douglas, the District Magistrate, was assassinated and Mr. Evans took up the investigation of this case and controlled it through all its stages, the case ending in the death sentence on the arrested assailant.

Towards the end of the next year, Mr. Burge was murdered in the same district on the football field. At this time his Deputy Inspector-General wrote that Mr. Evans had a very good idea of the Jugantar Party operating in Midnapore District but was badly served by his sources. It must be borne in mind that at this time with the third assassination of a District Magistrate sources were very chary of coming forward with any information at all and at that time the Intelligence Branch staff in the district was not as large as it might have been. Before the end of the day on which the murder took place, Mr. Evans had arrested 50 of the most important members of the party and when the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, looked into the matter the next day they were very impressed with Mr. Evans' local knowledge. In the course of the next few weeks, though extremely busy with tightening up protective measures, with the introduction of the identity card system and curfew orders in Midnapore, and with recruiting an additional town police force, he threw himself heart and soul into the investigation of this case.

The Legal Remembrancer and the Special Prosecuting Officer selected for this case pointed out certain weaknesses in the case and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Range subjected the investigation to a very severe criticism knowing that if the case failed valuable ground would be lost in Midnapore. Men of less tenacity might have thought that since the superior officers and the law officers were not entirely sanguine as to the successful prosecution of this case, the case might be abandoned. Mr. Evans, however, was only spurred to further efforts and was untiring in his advocacy of a charge sheet. Finally, sanction to prosecute 13 persons was given. Even here the trouble did not cease because the public witnesses were in terror of their lives and it needed all the personal tact and precaution that Mr. Evans could give to pilot this case successfully through two Special Tribunals.

Shortly afterwards, he was transferred to the Calcutta Police where he served in the Port Police, in the North District and in charge of the Detective Department, where he showed marked ability. After a spell of leave he was posted in 1938 as a Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, another "troubled" district, where his work was of a very high order. Prior to his posting in this district there had been a tendency on the part of his predecessors to regard touring as impracticable because the District Intelligence Branch work at H.Q. and in the office was considered so important and partly because of the disturbed state of the district. Mr. Evans at once remedied this and toured through all parts of the district, visiting in person every police station. He infused confidence in his men and cleared up a number of difficult problems which had arisen as a result of the disturbed conditions prevailing in that district in 1931.

In April 1940, he was selected to fill a vacancy which had suddenly arisen on the staff of the Inspector-General for an Assistant Inspector-General, and despite the heavy work of the branch to which he was posted and the many new problems arising out of the War and the Defence of India Act, he set to so indefatigably and was so thorough and so sound in his work that his Inspector-General experienced no material inconvenience or delay from his change of staff officers in the middle of the war period. Since then he has been of great assistance in the preparation of further schemes in connection with Air Raid Precautions and the War generally. Mr. Evans is a courageous officer, full of sound common sense and extremely loyal to his superior officers and to the Service to which he belongs.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957:

'In recognition of services in operations in the Near East, October-December 1956.'

George Emlyn Thomas Hulse Evans was born in October 1898 and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He attested for the 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists' Rifles) in October 1916 and was commissioned into the 6th (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in April 1917. Subsequently posted to the 11th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers out in France in April 1918, he served with distinction and was awarded the Military Cross.

Demobilised in the rank of Captain in March 1920, following service in the Army on the Rhine, Evans embarked on his career in the Indian Police 1921-45, the above quoted recommendations providing a detailed summary, although it is worth mentioning that his final appointment as a Deputy Inspector-General in East Bengal entailed command of some 6,000 men. Certainly, too, that he had a reputation for being a 'strong and courageous officer', assets he was undoubtedly compelled to call upon at an alarming rate, given the succession of 'tough' districts allotted to him.

During the course of his next appointment as a Principal Officer of the Control Commission for Germany 1947-52, which post held the equivalent military rank of Colonel, Evans served in the 'American Zone' in Bavaria, reporting on the political and economic situation to the Foreign Office and to the German Administration, and latterly was based in Munich as a British Land Observer. Then in 1952 he was appointed Public Safety Adviser to the G.O.C., British Troops in Egypt, with the rank of Brigadier, a post that required him to establish a British Police Force in the Canal Zone, which task accomplished by 1955, he became a Liaison Officer for the Colonial Office, in connection with the secondment of British police officers to the Cyprus Police.

Finally, in 1956, Evans was employed by the War Department as Senior Civil Affairs Officer during the Suez Crisis - he was landed at Port Said that November with the advance H.Q. and remained until the withdrawal, work that resulted in him being Mentioned in Despatches by General Sir Hugh Stockwell. He retired to Suffolk, where he died, aged 61 years, in May 1961.

Sold with copied research.



A post-War M.V.O. group of eleven awarded to Warrant Officer Class II W. J. Russell, Royal Signals, later Chief Yeoman Warder, H.M. Tower of London, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the Middle East

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's breast badge, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1675'; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (2325390. Sgln. W. J. Russell. R. Signals.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (2325390 W.O. Cl. 2. W. J. Russell. R. Signals.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2325390 W.O. Cl. 2. W. J. Russell. R. Sigs.) mounted court-style for display; together with the related miniature awards (the clasps on the GSM in the incorrect order; the MSM a G.V.R. 1st issue example; and the LS&GC an E.I.I.R. 2nd issue example), these similarly mounted, *generally very fine and better* (11) *£500-£700*

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 31 December 1984: Chief Yeoman Warder William John Russell.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 April 1944:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'



An interesting Great War 'Palestine' M.B.E. group of six awarded to Captain J. C. Watson, Royal Air Force, late Royal Fusiliers and Royal Flying Corps, a pilot in 14 Squadron who on one occasion flew a secret mission to Hedjaz to liaise with Lawrence of Arabia, and who was later knighted for his services as Solicitor General for Scotland in Ramsay MacDonald's Labour Government in 1929-31

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 (2 Lieut. J. C. Watson, R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. C. Watson, R.A.F.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, these last two privately engraved 'Sir J. C. Watson, M.B.E.', mounted court-style for display, *very fine or better* (6) £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 December 1918.

John Charles Watson was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire on 9 July 1883, where his father was the editor of the *Paisley Daily Express*. Educated locally at the John Neilson Institution and the University of Glasgow, he was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1909. Subsequently, with the help of his connections to the Liberal Party, Watson built-up a substantial legal practice and undertook a good deal of parliamentary work. The outbreak of war having intervened in August 1914, he obtained a commission in the Royal Fusiliers, in which he joined the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in December 1915, shortly before the evacuation of Gallipoli. Subsequently attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in which he onetime acted as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and served in Palestine Brigade's H.Q. and No. 14 Squadron in 1916-18.

Watson was consequently employed in support of T. E. Lawrence's Arab revolt. In fact, the close working relationship established between No. 14 Squadron, the secretive 'X' Flight and Lawrence's irregulars proved crucial, for, in the great man's own words, 'It was the R.A.F. which had converted the Turkish retreat into rout, which had abolished their telephone and telegraph connections, had blocked their lorry columns, and scattered their infantry units.' Watson's flying services, moreover, 'included a secret expedition to Hedjaz which co-operated with Colonel Lawrence and the Arab Army' (the recipient's obituary notice in the *Glasgow Herald* refers).

Mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.B.E., Watson resumed his legal career on being demobilised in late 1919 and rose to prominence as an advocate over the coming decade. In July 1928, in a case that received the support of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, he acted as one of Oscar Slater's counsel in a successful appeal against the latter's conviction for murder back in 1909. In April 1929 he was appointed a King's Counsel and, two months later, in Ramsay MacDonald's second Labour Government, he became Solicitor General for Scotland. Knighted in the Dissolution Honours of November 1931, he subsequently took up post as Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney and Shetland. He died in February 1944.



The Russian intervention M.B.E., A.M. group of three awarded to Junior Officer S. J. Haines, Mercantile Marine Reserve, his Albert Medal being a unique award for this conflict

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1917; Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, the reverse engraved, 'Awarded by His Majesty to Samuel James Haines, Junior Officer, M.M.R., in Recognition of His Gallantry at a Fire in Archangel Harbour, 17th June 1919'; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd class breast badge, with swords, by *Albert Keibel, St. Petersburg*, 41mm x 40mm., gold and enamel, double-headed eagle and manufacturer's mark on reverse, part '56' gold mark on eyelet, mounted for display, *the Albert Medal with heavy contact wear and occasional dents to reverse, otherwise generally very fine (3)* *£5,000-£7,000*



Provenance: The Collection of Exceptional Naval and Polar Awards formed by R. C. Witte, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 March 1920: 'For valuable services in the Naval Transport Service, North Russia.'

A.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919: 'The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Albert Medal upon Mr. Samuel James Haines, Junior Officer, M.M.R., attached to the Up-River Transport Service.'

On the 17 June last a fire occurred in a Russian motor launch in the Harbour of Archangel, and a Russian tug and picket boat from an American man-of-war proceeded to render assistance, Mr. Haines going in the tug.

Just before the tug reached the launch an explosion took place on board the latter. Immediately the tug got alongside, the crew of the launch abandoned her.

Mr. Haines at once went on board the launch and endeavoured to extinguish the fire, but being unable to do so, he ordered the other boats to lay off, while he went down into the magazine and brought up on deck a quantity of ammunition and a large quantity of gasoline and some rifles. Then calling the picket boat alongside, he passed these stores aboard her.

While Mr. Haines was alone on board the launch, the cabin abaft the engine room and before the magazine took fire. The fire was ultimately got under control, but not before the launch had been gutted.

Mr. Haines displayed great gallantry in rendering the service, for had the fire reached the magazine an explosion would undoubtedly have occurred, and he would have had no chance of saving his life.'

Samuel James Haines was born at Cripplegate, London on 18 December 1884, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1901. Having then qualified as a signaller, he was invalided ashore in June 1904.

On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, his earlier qualification leading to extended service at the Royal Naval Division's Signal School at Crystal Palace, where he was based between March 1915 and May 1918, and again between July and September 1918. In the interim, he attended an officer's course and this likely led to his subsequent appointment as a Junior Officer in the newly formed Mercantile Marine Reserve.

Official records confirm his award of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd class, with swords, also for the Albert Medal incident, as per a Russian Naval communiqué dated 9 October 1919. He was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals but the relevant entry on the medal roll reveals that they were never issued.

Sold with a modern watercolour depicting the scene in Archangel Harbour on 17 June 1919.



A post-War M.B.E., Second War D.S.C. group of seven attributed to Lieutenant J. S. Drane, Royal Navy, who served as Anti-Submarine Officer in H.M.S. *Zulu*, was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the D.S.C. for his bravery and skill in sinking an enemy U-boat in the Mediterranean on 4 August 1942

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1942, with hallmarks for London 1942; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, and both full and miniature width riband bars (the two sets of riband bars additionally including the riband for the Defence Medal), *pitting and contact marks, generally very fine (7)*

£1,400-£1,800

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1966.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 20 October 1942:

'For bravery and skill in action against enemy Submarines in H.M.S. *Zulu*.'

An official Admiralty letter to the recipient's father, dated 10 June 1944, states that he was awarded the D.S.C. 'For his bravery and skill shown as Anti-Submarine Officer of H.M.S. *Zulu* in an action with a U-boat which resulted in the sinking of the Enemy on 4 August 1942 in Mediterranean waters.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942:

'For outstanding zeal, patience and cheerfulness, and for never failing to set an example of wholehearted devotion to duty without which the high tradition of the Royal Navy could not have been upheld.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 December 1942:

'For great gallantry, leadership, and devotion to duty in H.M.S. *Zulu* in the raid on Tobruk in September 1942.'

John Salter Drane was born in Eccles, Norfolk, on 14 August 1920 and was educated at Gresham's School, Holt. He joined the Royal Navy in 1938 and served during the Second World War, initially as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Devonshire*, and then as a Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Zulu*. Serving as the ship's Anti-Submarine Officer, he was Mentioned in Despatches, and was then awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his bravery and skill in action with an enemy U-boat, which resulted in the submarine being sunk on 4 August 1942. The following month *Zulu* was sunk off Tobruk on 14 September 1942, and for his great gallantry, leadership, and devotion to duty during the raid on Tobruk Drane was again Mentioned in Despatches. Following *Zulu*'s sinking he subsequently served ashore in the Western Desert with the 8th Army in 1943, before being posted as 1st Lieutenant to H.M.S. *Whitshed*, serving on the East Coast Convoys and during the D-Day Landings. His final posting during the War was to H.M.S. *Tuscan* serving in the Far East.

Promoted Lieutenant-Commander in 1949, Drane served as Commanding Officer of H.M.S. *Pelican* in 1951, and then as Fleet Class Sections Officer, Home Fleet, from 1954. He was appointed Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Rabat in September 1957, serving there until 1960. Subsequently serving as Deputy Fleet Operations Officer, Home Fleet, from 1963, for his services he was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1966 New Year's Honour's List. His final appointment was as Fleet Plans Officer on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, in 1966.

Sold with the recipient's Naval Pay and Identity Book; various Admiralty letters to the recipient's father regarding his honours and awards; and a quantity of letters, telegrams, newspaper cuttings, and other ephemera.



A post-war M.B.E. group of nine awarded to Major R. Brammall, Parachute Regiment and Army Air Corps, who witnessed active service in the 5th (Scottish) Parachute Battalion, including an airborne drop in the south of France in August 1944

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. R. Brammall, A.A.C.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, E.I.I.R., Territorial, the reverse officially dated '1955', with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Bar officially dated '1963', mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (9)

£600-£800

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Major Brammall joined the Parachute Regiment in 1943 and saw action in France, Greece and Palestine. Immediately the T.A. was reformed in 1947 he joined this Battalion, to which he has now devoted some fifteen years of outstandingly good service.

He formed and assumed command of the Battalion Training Wing which involves training all recruits and arranging assistance to the A.C.F. units affiliated to the Battalion. The system of selection and training which he has formulated had proved an unqualified success. Since October 1959 over 480 recruits have passed through his hands, and failures in either basic training or on parachute courses have been minute.

Similarly, he has made a great success of liaison with A.C.F. units, which are constantly expressing their appreciation of the aid provided them by the Training Wing under Major Brammall's direction.

Additionally, he is P.M.C. of the Officers' Mess, an appointment which required an immense amount of hard work, particularly as the Battalion leads an extremely active social life. In this appointment he has given outstanding service, and he runs a mess which has achieved the highest standards.

His services to the Battalion have been invaluable and, in particular, his success in the field of recruiting and training has been of very great benefit to the T.A. as a whole. It is therefore most strongly recommended that his outstanding services should be recognised.'

Ronald Brammall was born in Edmonton, Essex on 9 May 1920 and was commissioned in the Parachute Regiment in May 1943, serving during the Second World War with the 5th (Scottish) Parachute Battalion in Italy, the south of France, Greece and Palestine. A long-served Territorial in the post-war era, as outlined in the above recommendation for his M.B.E. for services in the 10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, Brammall was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in June 1955 and a Second Award Bar in September 1963. He was also present at the Coronation procession in 1953 and was the author of a history of the Battalion - *The Tenth* - which was published in 1965. He died in London in April 1993.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce Great War D.S.C. and Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service group of four awarded to Captain C. P. Dickens, Mercantile Marine

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1918, unnamed as issued; Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 3rd type, silver (Captain Charles Philip Dickens, S.S. "Salient" 7th July 1918); British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (C. P. Dickens.) mounted as worn in this order, *good very fine* (4) *£1,400-£1,800*

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

'in recognition of zeal and devotion to duty shown in carrying on the trade of the country during the war.'

Charles Philip Dickens was born in Pill, near Bristol in 1873 and gained his Master's Certificate on 11 September 1896. In the 1901 census he is recorded as a Boatman living in the family home in Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset, and in the 1911 census he is recorded as the Master of the 289 tonne barge *Runswick* in Thornaby, Yorkshire. He is recorded in the 1939 Register as a Retired Master Mariner residing in Easton-in-Gordano, and he died on 2 July 1946.



A Second War Arctic convoy D.S.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Commander (E) R. F. McArt, Royal Naval Reserve, who was decorated for his services in the escort carrier H.M.S. *Avenger* in PQ. 18 but was later killed in action during Operation 'Torch' when *Avenger* was torpedoed and sunk with great loss

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1942' and additionally inscribed 'Engr. Lt. Comdr. R. F. McArt, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Avenger" Russian Convoy'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (5) £1,200-£1,600

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 December 1942:

'For gallantry, skill and resolution in H.M. ships escorting an important convoy to North Russia in the face of relentless attack by enemy aircraft and submarines.'

The original recommendation states:

'This officer showed great skill and devotion to duty in maintaining the efficiency of the main engines and other machinery during the passage of a Russian convoy and particularly during action on the 13th, 14th and 15th September 1942.'

Robert Frederick McArt was born in West Derby, Lancashire on 15 October 1900 and likely forged a career in the merchant service prior to the outbreak of hostilities. More certain is the fact he was appointed to the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1940.

So, too, the fact his subsequent award of the D.S.C. stemmed from his services in the escort carrier H.M.S. *Avenger* during the associated convoys PQ. 18 and QP. 14 which, in the wake of the disastrous PQ. 17, must rank as one of the most important Arctic operations of the war. With 92 torpedo-bombers and 133 assorted long-range aircraft based in Northern Norway, the Luftwaffe had no doubts about the outcome of this courageous effort to 'turn the tide' in favour of future mercy-missions to Russia. *Avenger*, carrying elements of 802, 825 and 883 Naval Air Squadrons (Sea Hurricanes and Swordfish), joined the outgoing convoy en route to Archangel on 9 September 1942.

And the first enemy aircraft assault arrived in the afternoon of 13 September, ineffectual efforts at bombing being followed up by a 'flight of locusts' in the form of 40 torpedo-bombers. In spite of the intense barrage put up by the naval escort, and D.E.M.S. gunners aboard the assorted merchantmen, no less than eight ships were lost within the ten-minute duration of this attack. Just five of the enemy's aircraft were downed and two more 'dangerous attacks' followed later that evening. Here, then, the first date on which McArt 'showed great skill and devotion to duty in maintaining the efficiency of the main engines and other machinery' in *Avenger*, deeds that he was to re-enact under similar circumstances on the 14th and 15th, for the convoy now came under relentless attack. And the role played by *Avenger* proved crucial to its survival, her Fleet Air Arm pilots breaking up and inflicting heavy losses on numerous Luftwaffe formations.

Tragically, the gallant McArt was among those lost in the *Avenger* on 15 November 1942, following her participation in Operation 'Torch', when she was torpedoed by the *U-155* west of Gibraltar. Hit abreast her bomb room, which exploded, she went down inside five minutes, just 17 men surviving out of a normal complement of 545 officers and ratings.

Aged 42, McArt left a widow, Catherine, of Great Cosby, Liverpool. She received his D.S.C. at a Buckingham Palace investiture, accompanied by their 10-year-old son.

Sold with related Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Temporary Lieutenant Commander (E.) Robert Frederick McArt, R.N.R.', together with his Buckingham Palace Memorial Scroll in the name of 'Lieut.-Cdr. (E.) R. F. McArt, D.S.C., Royal Naval Reserve'.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Major E. J. A. Maunsell, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, later Canadian Army, firstly for his gallantry at Pacaut Wood on 15 April 1918, and secondly for his gallantry at Arras on 30 August 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. J. A. Maunsell. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. J. A. Maunsell.) *good very fine (4)* *£1,200-£1,600*

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The far end of a position over a canal which was under heavy shell and machine-gun fire was blown up. He volunteered to go into the position and report the damage. Later, he repeatedly led his men into a wood through heavy fire in his endeavour to force a way through the enemy line. His fine leading and cool behaviour were an example to all.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Pacaut Wood, 15 April 1918'.

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership east of Arras on August 30th, 1918. In spite of hostile machine-gun and artillery fire he got his company into position, and led them in an attack on the ridge north of St. Sevins Ridge. He was the only officer of the battalion who reached the second objective. where he took charge of all the scattered companies, reorganising them, and getting into touch with units on the flanks.'

Edgar Joseph Arundell Maunsell was born in Woolwich on 24 August 1896, the son of Major Manuel Charles Maunsell, Royal Artillery, and the grandson of General Sir Frederick Maunsell, K.C.B., Indian Army, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 12 May 1915. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1915, and was promoted Lieutenant on 10 July 1916, and appointed Acting Captain on 20 July 1917. For his gallantry at Pacaut Wood on 15 April 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross, and later, for his gallantry at Arras on 30 August 1918, was awarded a Second Award Bar to his M.C. Subsequently emigrating to Canada in 1925, he was appointed a Major in the Canadian Army, and died in Calgary, Alberta, on 11 July 1950, aged 53.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C., D.C.M. group of five awarded to Second Lieutenant A. L. Martin, Reserve Household Battalion, later Coldstream Guards, late Trooper, 3rd County of London Yeomanry

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved '2nd. Lt. A. L. Martin. D.C.M. (S.R.) Household Cav. Ypres. 4.10.1917'; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1536 Trpr: A. L. Martin. 3/Co: Lond: Yeo: -T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1536 L. Cpl. A. L. Martin. C. of Lond. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2. Lieut. A. L. Martin.) mounted for wear; together with the related miniature awards (the miniature VM with full-sized M.I.D. oak leaves), these similarly mounted as worn, *light pitting from Star, good very fine and better* (5) £2,400-£2,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917; citation published 22 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a carrying party. Though twice buried by shells bursting close to him, he led his party three times through an enemy barrage. It was due to his energy and example that all the ammunition required was carried to the forward dumps.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916; citation published 21 June 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. He stayed in a listening post with an N.C.O. who was mortally wounded, and finally got him back to the trenches under fire.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 March 1916.

Alphonsus Louis Martin was enlisted in the 3rd County of London Yeomanry on 23 October 1914, and served with them during the Great War with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in Egypt from 28 April 1915. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Reserve Household Battalion on 15 January 1917, and saw further service with them on the Western Front, being awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Ypres on 4 October 1917. Subsequently transferring to the Coldstream Guards, he was badly gassed, permanently impairing his health in later life. Relinquishing his commission, he emigrated to South Africa and joined the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa in Cape Town in 1929, going up to Nyasaland the following year. He died in East London, South Africa, aged 60.

Martin is referenced in Stuart Cloete's (the best-selling author of *Rags of Glory*) autobiography 'A Victorian Son' (although Cloete's memory maybe at fault as to the accuracy of his statement):

'Louis Alphonsus Martin [*sic*], who had come with me from the Household Battalion to the Coldstream, was the coolest man under fire I have ever served with. Nothing could frighten him ... He had fought against the British in the Boer War, had fought for them in South-West and East Africa, where he got his decorations [*sic*], and then obtained a commission in the Household Battalion. He was a splendid fighting soldier with the Boer capacity for making a plan. Unfortunately, before we had been in France long, he went down with spleen trouble, the result of malaria contracted in East Africa. Somehow when I was with him, and we were in the same Company, I was never frightened. Because, like everyone else, I was frightened a great deal of the time.'

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document, appointing Alphonsus Louis Martin, M.C., as Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve of Officers, dated 20 February 1918; the recipient's original Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, named to '1536 L/C A. L. Martin, 3rd County of London Yeomanry (T.F.)', this mounted in a glazed frame; the recipient's original Discharge Certificate; a Coldstream Guards brooch badge; a newspaper cutting announcing the recipient's death, with a photograph of the recipient; a letter to the recipient from Lord Bingham (later 6th Earl of Lucan, who had served alongside Martin during the Great War in the Coldstream Guards), on Government House, Cape Town writing paper; and a signed First Edition of Stuart Cloete's autobiography 'A Victorian Son', in which Martin is mentioned, and signed by the author.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Captain L. L. French, Royal Engineers (Railway Operating Division), late 9th South African Infantry (Cape Peninsula Rifles)

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'LL French Captain Royal Engineers Presented by King George V Buckingham Place May 1919 Bailleul Wulverghem France April 1918'; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. L. French.) *VM officially re-impresed*; together with the recipient's Pretoria Citizens Great War Service Medal 1914-19, bronze, *good very fine (4)*

£1,000-£1,400



M.C. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in saving railway material and ammunition from a dump. When hostile shelling set the ammunition depot on fire, and several large dumps were ablaze, and the track was damaged in three places, this officer entered the depot with an engine and pulled out loaded trucks to a position of safety. The next day this officer kept in touch with two heavy guns, and at a critical time brought up two engines, and pulled them both out, with their personnel and ammunition, under very heavy shell fire.'

An extract from his service papers reads as follows:

('1) Conspicuous gallantry and excellent work performed in saving railway material and ammunition in O.X.F. Ammunition Depot, Trent, on 9 April 1918. At about 4.00 p.m. the ammunition depot caught fire due to hostile shelling and despite three derailments due to damaged track this officer entered the depot with an engine and pulled and placed trucks loaded with ammunition to a position of safety. At the time seven or eight large dumps of ammunition were ablaze, and the shells were falling and exploding in all directions. The engine has to pass within 100 yards of the fires and explosions, and the work was carried out at great personal risk, as the officer and men had no cover whatever from the exploding shells. The splendid work performed undoubtedly saved all the rolling stock in the depot, and the majority of the trucks were loaded with ammunition. This officer, by his own individual efforts, conspicuous gallantry, and utter contempt of danger, set a splendid example to the men under his orders.

(2) Conspicuous gallantry at Wulvergem, at daybreak, on 10 April, 1918, when owing to enemy shelling, no telephone communication could be maintained with a battery of 12" guns in action at D.V. 10 and D.V. 11, this officer, on his own initiative and at great personal danger, established posts to keep in touch with the guns, held an engine in reserve, and later between 12 noon and 1:30 p.m. took two engines through shell-fire up to the gun spurs and pulled out both guns, personnel, and all ammunition and equipment without mishap. Undoubtedly the prompt action taken by this officer saved what at one time was a dangerous situation.'

A letter written to French's Commanding Officer from the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, Second Army, reports:

'At Trent Depot on the 9th instant, at about 4.00 p.m. the ammunition depot caught fire due to hostile shelling. On arriving at the scene of the fire at about 5.00 p.m., the latter was raging furiously, and I saw a R.O.D. engine running up and down the broad gauge spurs, etc., pulling and placing trucks loaded with ammunition to a place of safety. At the time this was going on seven or eight large dumps of ammunition were ablaze, and the shells were falling and exploding in all directions; the engine etc., passed within 100 yards of the fires and explosions, and this work was carried out at great personal risk, as this officer and men had no cover whatever from the exploding shells. The splendid work performed undoubtedly saved all the rolling stock in this depot. And the majority of trucks loaded with ammunition.

I should like to bring to your notice the gallantry and individual efforts of Lieutenant French, R.E., who, by his utter contempt for danger, set a splendid example to the men under his orders, and I consider it my duty to bring this case to your notice with a view to this officer receiving an immediate award.'

Livingstone London French was born in Motherwell, Scotland in 1880, and having emigrated to South Africa arrived in Pretoria in August 1902. He served during the Great War in German East Africa with the 9th South African Infantry from 7 February to 12 December 1916, before proceeding to the U.K. as office in charge of an escort of German prisoners, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 12 April 1917. He served with them on the Western Front from 8 September 1917. In December 1917 he was posted to a Canadian Railway Company, and was Officer in charge of the forward areas in Bailleul, Kemmel Hill, Messines Ridge and elsewhere. Promoted Captain in March 1918, he was awarded an immediate Military Cross for his gallantry on 9 April 1918, and was invested with his M.C. by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 20 April 1920.

In civilian life French was a keen football player and President of the South African Football Association for several years. He was also elected to the Pretoria City Council in 1915, and was reputedly the first person to travel as a passenger by air all the way from London to Cape Town.

Sold with two silver prize medallions engraved, 'M.H. 1896-7, 2nd Prize 5 Mls., Nov. Hp., won by L. French' and 'M.H. 1897-98, 7 Mls. Hcap., 2nd. L. French'; a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research.

35 A Great War Western Front M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant F. W. S. Burton, 3rd South African Infantry, attached Royal Engineers

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its case of issue; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Lt. F. W. S. Burton.) *good very fine (3)* *£600-£800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917: '2nd Lt. Frederick William Severine Burton, S.A. Inf.'

Frederick William Severine Burton enlisted for the 3rd South African Infantry Brigade on 2 September 1915, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant, acting Brigade Signalling Officer, 15 October 1915. He served in Egypt from January 1916 and in France from April 1916 where he was attached to various 5th Army Signal Companies of the Royal Engineers until January 1919. He returned to the Union in the *Durham Castle* and was released from service on 23 April 1919, giving his permanent address as Central Telegraph Office, Johannesburg.

Sold with copied record of service which confirms issue of British War and Victory Medals.



A fine Second War Immediate Burma 1944 M.C. group of five awarded to Major A. G. Fry, 5th Battalion, Royal Hampshire Regiment, attached 4/14 Punjab Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1945; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (5) *£1,600-£2,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 May 1945.

The recommendation for an Immediate award states:

'This officer, on the 12th February, 1944, at KOKKOHLA, near PAKOKKU, was in command of the company detailed to assault a bunkered Japanese position, in conjunction with one troop of tanks (Gordons). This assault was the exploitation phase of the original operation which was successful.

Under cover of the tank fire, the leading two platoon got to within fifty yards of the forward end of the village and then charged. Immediately, a ring of previously un-located bunkers opened up on their right flank and an M.M.G. opened up from the paddy to their rear.

The whole Company was pinned in the open. Major Fry was unable to direct the tanks onto the targets as they were too far back. He reported the situation back to the Command Post, giving clear and precise details. He was under continuous fire and in an extremely conspicuous position on the 40 Wireless Set.

The tanks duly dealt with the situation and the infantry again charged. They were again held up by some cleverly sited bunkers that the tanks could not engage.

Major Fry again exposed himself by going up to a tank and directing its fire from the house telephone.

The tank was not able to depress its guns sufficiently and overshot the target. As the tank moved round, it reported back that the troupe was almost out of ammunition. Major Fry realised that the bunkers were not destroyed, but organised a final assault.

The attack was called off at the last minute by Command Post. Major Fry disengaged his company with coolness and skill and withdrew a few hundred yards to enable the guns to bring down fire. There was a considerable pause while a new plan was made and the rested troop filled up with ammunition. During this pause the company was heavily shelled in an exposed position in the open paddy. Major Fry kept his company well under control and there was no wavering. He himself dealt with a persistent Japanese sniper up a tree.

When the tanks came up again with pin-point knowledge of the Japanese positions, Major Fry formed his depleted Company into two platoons and himself led the assault waving a captured Japanese sword.

This charge went straight through the Japanese Forward Defensive Localities into the centre of the village. The reserve company then exploited to the far end of the village.

Major Fry, throughout the action displayed outstanding coolness, courage and powers of leadership. He materially contributed to the success of an action that nearly failed. His inspiring example in the final assault gave his troops the necessary elan to carry them right through the objective.'

Antony Guyon Fry enlisted into the Royal Artillery, Territorial Army, 9 November 1938; Embodied, 2 September 1939; Discharged on appointment to a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, The Hampshire Regiment, 10 October 1941; War Substantive Lieutenant, 1 October 1942; Acting Major, 3 November 1943; War Substantive Captain and Temporary Major, 3 February 1944; Relinquished temporary rank of Major, 21 June 1944; Released and relinquished commission, 31 October 1946; Granted honorary rank of Major *London Gazette* 25 May 1945.

Sold with *Royal Mint* case of issue for M.C. in its outer acrd box, together with various original documents including letter of congratulations from Lt-Gen. F. W. Messervy, Commander IV Corps, 'I am more than proud of what you and those with you have done by your courage and determination to gain such successes for 4 Corps and blot out the Japs.', and another from H.Q. 7 Indian Division; War Office letter dated 16 January 1947 setting out his military record of service, and another dated 31 May 1947 forwarding the M.C. together with copy of the recommendation, to Major Fry in Nairobi, Kenya Colony; entitlement slip for campaign medals.



A fine Second War Western Desert 'Tobruk' Immediate M.C. awarded to Lieutenant M. Mayne, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, who was captured at Tobruk and interned at Oflag 5A in Germany for the duration of the War

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1946; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these last four all officially impressed '1466 M. M. Mayne); Coronation 1937 (29506 Sgt. M. Mayne UMR) privately named; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Union of South Africa (Capt. M. Mayne - U.M.R.), *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£1,800-£2,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 19 December 1946: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services at Tobruk in 1942.'

The recommendation for an Immediate award states:

'On 8th June 1942 Lieutenant Mayne was in Command of the right half of an infantry company (platoon) attached to a force known as "Guycol" operating against the enemy in the area between Barrels 11 and 13 in the GAZALA Line of the Western Desert.

To enable this force to advance it was necessary to attack a strongly held enemy position and this could only be done frontally.

Lieutenant Mayne at great personal risk, led this attack in the face of the intense machine gun fire from the objective.

He was always in the forefront of the battle and throughout the action displayed the highest qualities of leadership and initiative.

This example was an inspiration to all who took part and materially assisted in the success of the operation.'

Lieutenant Mayne was among those captured upon General Klopper's surrender of the garrison of Tobruk to the Germans, so the 2nd South African Division, often looked upon as the cinderella of the Eighth Army went into captivity. It is estimated that about 30,000 men, vast quantities of stores, transport and fuel were captured. Mayne was interned in a POW camps in Italy and later in Germany where he was held in Oflag 5A in Weinsburg, Baden-Württemberg.

Sold with original letter from Mayne to his father in 1941; Umvoti Mounted Rifles Christmas Card 1941 to his wife, signed by Mayne and all members of his No 7 platoon, "B" Company U.M.R.; five original telegrams from Mayne to his wife sent after his release from internment in Germany in 1945; various original news cuttings relating to returning South African POW's and a laminated news clipping titled "Military Awards for Tobruk Bravery" listing all South African awards made for Tobruk; together with official copy of the recommendation for his M.C., copied service papers and other research confirming all awards.



A fine Second War D.F.C., 1941 'immediate' D.F.M. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant L. Martin, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who served as the Rear Gunner in Leonard Cheshire's crew with 35 Squadron. During the course of the War he flew in at least 45 operational sorties, with 35 and 10 Squadrons, against some of the most heavily defended enemy targets - including no fewer than five raids on the 'Big City' Berlin, three of which were as part of Cheshire's crew. Martin was awarded the immediate D.F.M. in recognition of his gallantry during a raid on Hanover, 15/16 June 1941. On the latter date he fought off an attack on his Halifax by an enemy fighter, despite his turret being raked by cannon and machine gun fire, and himself being wounded in the head and arm

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1944; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1377718. Sgt. L. Martin. R.A. F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £4,000-£5,000

Aug. 1941					Time carried forward :-	
Date	Hour	Aircraft Type and No.	Pilot	Duty	REMARKS (including results of bombing, gunnery, exercises, etc.)	Flying Times Day Night
2.8.41	11.30	HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	TAIL GUNNER	AIR TEST	0.30
2.8.41	21.26	HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	BASE - BERLIN	6.55
5.8.41	15.00	HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	AIR TEST.	0.10
5.8.41	22.55	HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	BASE - KARLSRUHE	6.50
9.8.41	00.5	HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	BASE - ESSEN	4.45
10.8.41	11.00	HALIFAX X9506	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	AIR TEST.	00.15
10.8.41	10.46	HALIFAX X9506	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	AIR TEST	00.15
12.8.41	21.25	HALIFAX X9508	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	BASE - BERLIN	4.10
14.8.41		HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	AIR TEST	00.35
14.8.41		HALIFAX P9503	F/Lt. CHESHIRE	-	BASE MASEBURG	6.35
					TOTAL HOURS FOR AUG.	
					SIGNED <i>L. Martin</i> S/Lt	1.45.32.15
					OC. 5 SQUADRON 35. Squadron TOTAL TIME	38.30.63.05

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1944.

The original Recommendation states: 'Flying Officer Martin was posted to 10 Squadron in September 1943, having already completed one operational tour of 24 sorties comprising 151 operational hours. He has now completed a second tour of 21 sorties comprising 123 operational hours and has been screened and posted for instructional duties.

This officer has proved himself to be a consistently superior Air Gunner and a very valuable and dependable member of aircraft crew. Flying Officer Martin has now completed a successful second operational tour, during which he has operated against some of the enemy's most heavily defended targets in Germany, including Berlin, Frankfurt, Ludwigshaven, Essen, Hanover and Karlsruhe. On several occasions, he has sighted fighters, and given correct information to his Captain, thus frustrating the attackers. He was the Rear Gunner of the Halifax aircraft detailed to attack Aulnoye on 27 April 1944. A DO217 made an unusual type of attack from the starboard bowel and damaged the Halifax. Flying Officer Martin's coolness in giving prompt and very accurate information to his Captain undoubtedly played a good part in the safe return of aircraft and crew.

Flying Officer Martin has been Deputy Gunnery Leader and has been responsible to a great extent for the present high standard or efficiency of the Squadron's Air Gunners. I strongly recommend that Flying Officer Martin's skill, courage, and praiseworthy devotion to duty be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Station Commander: Flying Officer Martin has been undeterred by dangers or difficulties, and has played an important part in the success attained by his crew. I recommend the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Air Officer Commanding: I strongly recommend this Air Gunner for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 15 July 1941 (in a joint citation with Acting Flying Officer J. W. Murray [awarded the D.F.C.]:

'One night in June, 1941, Flying Officer Murray and Sergeant Martin were the captain and rear gunner respectively of an aircraft detailed to carry out a bombing mission over Hanover. On the outward journey, the aircraft was suddenly engaged by an enemy fighter, which opened fire with cannon and machine guns causing severe damage to the aircraft and the rear gun turret. Nevertheless Sergeant Martin, who was wounded in the head and arm, continued to engage the enemy finally causing him to break off the attack. The aircraft was last observed diving steeply away. With great skill, Flying Officer Murray flew his severely damaged aircraft back to this country, after dropping his bombs on an enemy objective, making a successful landing at an aerodrome without injury to the crew. Flying Officer Murray displayed great airmanship, while Sergeant Martin showed great fortitude in very difficult circumstances.'

The original Recommendation, dated 19 June 1941, states: 'Sergeant Martin was the tail gunner of the aircraft of which Flying Officer Murray was the Captain on the night of 15-16 June 1941. Whilst proceeding to the target and over enemy territory, the aircraft was attacked by an enemy fighter which opened fire with cannon and machine guns at close range. Sergeant Martin returned the enemy's fire and in the course of the engagement, his turret was badly damaged by direct hits from cannon fire and he himself wounded in the head and arm. The enemy aircraft made a second attack but, in spite of his injuries and impaired vision, Sergeant Martin continued to engage the enemy so that it broke off the attack and was last seen diving steeply away. Sergeant Martin's cool and skilful handling of his turret was most certainly instrumental in saving his aircraft as the first burst of cannon fire had so damaged the aircraft rudder and elevator control that the Captain was unable to assist him by taking evasive action. Sergeant Martin is recommended for an immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander: I consider that Sergeant Martin's efforts in sticking to his post despite his injuries and badly damaged turret deserving of the highest praise. He is strongly recommended for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Air Officer Commanding: A very plucky effort. Strongly recommended.'

Luther Martin received his first operational posting to 'B' Flight, 35 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Linton on Ouse, in April 1941, flying Halifaxes, and took part in his first operational sortie, a raid on Dusiberg, on 11 June 1941, serving as the Tail Gunner in Halifax L9506, piloted by Pilot Officer Murray. His second operational sortie was the following day, a raid on Essen, where his aircraft was badly hit by Anti-Aircraft fire, and his third operational sortie was to Hanover on 15 June 1941 – it was for this raid that he was awarded his Immediate Distinguished Flying Medal.

Martin re-crewed the following month, and his next operational sortie, as the Tail Gunner in Halifax P9503, piloted by Flight Lieutenant Leonard Cheshire, was a raid on the 'Big City', Berlin, on 25 July 1941. Over the next month he flew a further six operational sorties as part of Cheshire's crew, to Cologne, Karlsruhe, Essen, and Madgeburg, as well as a further two raids on Berlin. Re-crewed once more, he flew further operational sorties with 35 Squadron to Hamburg (twice), Brest (twice), Essen (twice), Lorient, Trondheim (twice), and Cologne, as well as a fourth raid on Berlin. His 24th and final sortie with the Squadron was on 1 June 1942.

Commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 14 April 1943, Martin was next posted to 10 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Melbourne, and as a Halifax Air Gunner flew his first operational sortie with his new squadron on 23 September 1943, raid on Mannheim. Further targets over the next few months included Hanover (twice), Frankfurt (twice), Leverkusen, Dusseldorf, Essen, Aulnoye (on 27 April 1944, referred to in the recipient's D.F.C. Recommendation), and a fifth raid on Berlin. His 21st and final operational sortie with 10 Squadron (and his 45th sortie overall) was a minelaying operation on 3 June 1944, just days before D-Day.

Martin was advanced Flight Lieutenant on 22 April 1945, and relinquished his commission on 6 February 1956, retaining his rank.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the 7 March 1941 to 3 June 1944; copied Squadron combat reports for all of the recipient's operational sorties; named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the D.F.C.; a signed letter from Leonard Cheshire, dated 13 June 1986; and copied research.



An unusual Second World War 1943 'Air Sea Rescue' D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Defiant and Walrus air gunner Flight Lieutenant D. G. Sheppard, 277 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, for his gallantry during the rescue of a Defiant crew, which had suffered engine failure and been forced to ditch in the English Channel, 27 January 1943

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943', and additionally engraved 'Flt. Lieut. D. G. Sheppard D.F.C. 277 Squadron R.A.F.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Flt. Lt. D. G. Sheppard. R.A.F.); Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. D. G. Sheppard, R.A.F.V.R.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (8)* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: C. Lusted, February 1978.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 25 May 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'This officer has a long record of operational flying. He took part in the first air/sea rescue sortie. In January, 1943, Flying Officer Sheppard participated in the rescue of a crew of a Defiant under conditions of extreme difficulty in a very rough sea. At all times this officer has been tireless in his efforts for air/sea rescue and has set an outstanding example of courage and determination. Flying Officer Sheppard's skill is exceptional and he has played a vital part in the many successful rescues in which he has participated.'

Douglas Glyn Sheppard was born in December 1916. He served during the Second World War with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, and was commissioned Pilot Officer in January 1942. Sheppard trained as an Air Gunner, and advanced to Flying Officer in October of the same year. He was subsequently posted for operational flying with 277 (Air Sea Rescue) Squadron, and was serving with 'A' Flight at Martlesham Heath at the time of the award of his D.F.C. The Squadron was attached to Fighter Command, and employed for the spotting and rescue of downed pilots in the English Channel. 277 Squadron was equipped with Boulton Defiants (used to locate the downed pilots, later replaced by Spitfires), and Walrus aircraft used to effect the rescue. Sheppard flew in both aircraft.

Sheppard distinguished himself whilst undertaking a rescue in Walrus 19526, with Flying Officer L. J. Brown as pilot, 27 January 1943 (see citation above). Earlier in the day Defiant N3392 (of the same squadron), crewed by Warrant Officer W. Greenfield and Flight Sergeant J. Horan, had gone out on a search operation, only for their aircraft to suffer engine failure and have to ditch in the sea themselves. Another Defiant, piloted by Flight Sergeant A. Boddy, was sent out to locate them, and then they were subsequently rescued under very rough sea conditions by Sheppard's Walrus.

Sheppard advanced to Flight Lieutenant in January 1944, and died in Trafford, Manchester in September 1998.

Note: Another group to this man is known to be held in a private collection, with the one listed here possibly being a slightly later issue.

Sold by order of the family

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Family group:

A Second World War Pathfinder's D.F.C. pair awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. A. Diggins, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who over the course of two tours, flew in at least 28 operational sorties as an Air Gunner in Wellingtons with 142 Squadron; prior to flying in at least 24 operational sorties as a Visual Bomb Aimer in Lancasters with 156 Squadron - flying on occasion as part of both Master Bomber and Deputy Master Bomber crews

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', mounted on investiture pin, and in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star, *very fine*

Pair: Gunner A. G. Tett, 220th Siege battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 April 1917

British War and Victory Medals (132976 Gnr. A. G. Tett. R.A.); together with Victory Medal 1914-19 (**9409 Pte. G. Diggins. Essex. R.**), an Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity, gilt badge, and a Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, the latter containing a piece of shrapnel, *generally very fine* (lot) *£1,200-£1,600*



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 16 February 1945.

Arthur A. Diggins was the 'eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. Diggins of 8a, Tyler Street [Parkeston, Essex]... An old scholar of Parkeston School, where he was educated under the headmastership of Mr F. Thurlow, he has served in the R.A.F. throughout the war and holds the 1939-43 Star [sic]. Attaining the rank of warrant officer, he was commissioned in April, 1944. In his first series of operational flights, Flying Officer Diggins was wireless operator-air gunner in Wellington bombers, and has since served in Lancaster bombers with the Pathfinder Force. His trips have included Hamburg, Cologne, Essen, Gelsenkirchen and many other German industrial targets.' (Newspaper cutting refers)

Diggins served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, and qualified as a Wireless Operator at No. 2 E. & W. School in December 1940. Diggins qualified as an Air Gunner in August 1941, and was posted for further training at No. 27 O.T.U., Lichfield in September 1941. He was posted for operational flying as an Air Gunner with 142 Squadron (Wellingtons) at Waltham in March 1942. Initially crewed with Sergeant Giles as his pilot, and then Pilot Officer Goule, he flew in at least 28 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Lille; Le Havre; Cologne; Essen (6), including 1/2 June 1942, the second Thousand Bomber Raid; Ostend; Warnemunde; Paris; Cologne, 30/31 May 1942, the first Thousand Bomber Raid; Duisberg (2); Saarbrücken (2); Dusseldorf (2); Mainz (2), including 12 August 1942, when 'Attacked by Ju. 88' (Log Book refers); Frankfurt; St. Nazaire; Frisian Islands; Heligoland (2); and Aachen.

Having completed his first tour of operations, Diggins was posted to 81 O.T.U., Whitchurch Heath, to train as an instructor. He qualified as an Air Bomber Instructor in December 1943, and subsequent postings included to No. 1 A.A.S., Manby, No. 83 O.T.U., Peplow and No. 18 O.T.U., Finningley. Diggins was posted to Pathfinder Force N.T.U., Warboys, in August 1944, and then returned to operational flying as a Visual Air Bomber with 156 Squadron (Lancasters), Pathfinder Force, at Upwood the following month. He flew in at least 24 operational sorties with the Squadron, September - November 1944. The first of which was with Squadron Leader J. A. Robertson as his pilot, and the subsequent sorties with Flight Lieutenant P. F. Clayton [later Squadron Leader, D.S.O., D.F.C.] as his pilot (with the exception of Gelsenkirchen, 6 November 1944). The operational sorties with the Squadron included: Eindhoven; Le Havre (3); Gelsenkirchen (2), including as Master Bomber Crew, 6 November 1944 (with Wing Commander T. E. Ison, D.S.O., D.F.C. as his pilot; Frankfurt; The Hague; Kiel; Bolougne; Flushing (2), when Deputy Master Bomber Crew and Master Bomber Crew, respectively; Saarbrücken; Sterkrade; Duisburg (2); Wilhelmshaven; Stuttgart; Essen (2), including as Deputy Master Bomber Crew; Walcheren (2) Master Bomber Crew on both occasions; Dusseldorf; Munster, when Deputy Master Bomber Crew and Freiburg, 27 November 1944, flying in the same capacity. Diggins completed his 2nd tour of operations, and his log book records 'Gonged!!' accordingly.

Diggins was commissioned and advanced to Flight Lieutenant before his release from service in June 1946.

Alfred George Tett was born in Ramsey, Essex, and resided in Parkeston. He served during the Great War with the 220th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery on the Western Front, and died of wounds, 9 April 1917. Gunner Tett is buried in the Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, France.

George Diggins served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment in Gallipoli from 25 April 1915 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

Sold with the following items related to A. A. Diggins: Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (8 November 1940 - 27 November 1944); R.A.F. Service and Release Book; named Buckingham Palace D.F.C. enclosure; Letter confirming his qualification for the Pathfinder Force Badge, dated 12 October 1944; 4 Photographs from recipient's service career, including a portrait of photograph of him in uniform; 16 original target photographs from his 156 Squadron crew's operational sorties; 2 Maps of Frankfurt and the surrounding area, both stamped 'No. 2081 Air Training Corps'; National Registration Identity Card; and a copy of *They Led The Way, The story of Pathfinder Squadron 156*, by M. P. Wadsworth, inside cover annotated 'A. Diggins, 28 Crooked Elms, Dovercourt'.



A Second War Baltimore 'Leading Observer and Bomb Aimer's' D.F.C. group of six awarded to Captain H. V. Barfield, South African Air Force, who served in East Africa, Abyssinia, Madagascar, the Western Desert, and Italy, and completed over 198 Operational Sorties

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa Service Medal, the campaign awards all officially named '47207 H. V. Barfield', mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £1,400-£1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 23 January 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'This officer has completed three years and four months in operations against the enemy, during which time he has served in East Africa, Abyssinia, Madagascar, the Western Desert, and Italy, and has done 198 Operational Sorties and 618 hours Operational Flying. He has been Leading Observer and Bomb Aimer in this Squadron [15 Squadron] for the past year, and his courage and devotion to duty and leadership at all times has been such that it has been an inspiration to all to fly in any formation in which he was the Leading Bomb Aimer, as all knew that no effort would be spared, and no sacrifice would be too great to ensure the bombs hitting the target. His results have been excellent and far above average, fully earning for him the confidence which he enjoys. In all spheres of Squadron life he has been an example and an inspiration not only to the other Observers but to all aircrew, and his enthusiasm for operations and cheerfulness under all conditions of danger have been far beyond the call of normal duty.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 January 1945.

Hugh Victory Barfield was born in Cape Town on 12 February 1920 and was posted as an Air Observer to 11 Bomber Squadron, South African Air Force, on 16 October 1939. He was promoted Sergeant on 4 February 1940, and Flight Sergeant on 1 November 1940, before transferring to 66 Air School, Cape Town, on 15 March 1941. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 29 September 1941, and was promoted temporary Lieutenant on 29 March 1942. He served during the Second World War in East Africa and Madagascar from 27 April to 17 November 1942, and then in the Western Desert from 27 November 1942, and was posted to 15 Squadron (Baltimores) on 25 October 1943. He was promoted temporary Captain as Bombing Leader in late 1943, and for his services during the Second World War was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross for having flown at least 198 Operational Sorties. He was demobilised on 31 August 1945.

Sold with copied record of service.

Sold by Order of the Recipient

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The superb 'Special Forces Flight' Northern Ireland 1995 A.F.C., Afghanistan 2004 Chief of Joint Operations Commendation group of ten awarded to Gazelle, Lynx and Apache pilot Major P. G. Bookham, Army Air Corps, late Royal Military Police. Having already carried out a tour of Northern Ireland with the R.M.P., as part of the Weapons Intelligence Section and as the Personal Protection Officer for the Brigade Commander of 8 Infantry Brigade, Londonderry, Bookham came back to complete a further 2 tours as a pilot.

A determined pilot, Bookham distinguished himself whilst serving with 665 Squadron, A.A.C., on operations as part of the Special Forces Flight, Northern Ireland, August 1994 - December 1995. He flew in support of covert surveillance operations over extended periods, day and night, and in all weather conditions. And it was after a successful insertion that Bookham's skill as a pilot came to the fore, 20 February 1995. After completing his 4 hour operational duty in East Tyrone, Bookham was recalled to the aide of an injured operative whom he had inserted earlier. Despite 'deteriorating weather conditions and very low light levels... he immediately flew to the site to render assistance. When he arrived in the area of Toome Bridge, a well known hostile republican location, the casualty required immediate evacuation... At 2318 hours on an unreced, unlit, two-way road bridge, with high winds, a low cloud base and with no assistance Staff Sergeant Bookham landed his aircraft in the vicinity of the casualty.' He later effected the evacuation of the casualty with the assistance of a Lynx, making his own aircraft the potential target for any attack.

In 2004 Bookham deployed to Afghanistan (the first of 4 tours) as a Lynx Flight Commander with 657 Squadron - forming the Lynx Component of the Joint Special Forces Air Wing. He worked in-conjunction with 22 SAS Regiment on deployment during Counter Narcotics operations. The most audacious of which being to Tora-Bora, 31 May 2004 - leading to destruction of 25 heroin labs, nearly 1,000 kgs of heroin, and 5 tonnes of opium

Air Force Cross, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated '1996', and additionally engraved '24645688 SSGT. P. G. Bookham AAC'; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24645688 Cpl P G Bookham RMP); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Capt P G Bookham AFC AAC); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (Capt P G Bookham AFC AAC); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, OUP Libya/Libye; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, with Additional Award Bar (24645688 SSGT P G Bookham AAC); Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011 (Maj P G Bookham AAC 554051); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24645688 SSGT P G Bookham AAC) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better (lot)* £18,000-£22,000





A.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 May 1996:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Northern Ireland during the period 1st April to 30th September 1995.'

The original recommendation (typed copy included with the lot) states:

'Staff Sergeant Bookham was employed as a Gazelle helicopter pilot in support of Special Duties between January and December 1995, having previously served one Northern Ireland tour as a military policeman. During this period he was required to carry out flying duties in support of covert surveillance operations over extended periods, both day and night and in all weather conditions. This called for exceptional flying skills, commitment and dedication; qualities which Staff Sergeant Bookham displayed consistently to the highest degree throughout his tour.

On 20 February 1995 Staff Sergeant Bookham was tasked to fly, as a solo pilot in support of Special Forces, on an operation in East Tyrone. Local weather conditions were marginal with a low cloud base and strong winds. On completion of the 4 hour duty he was on the final approach to his base at Aldergrove when he received a radio call alerting him to a road traffic accident in the Toome Bridge area involving one of the personnel whom he had been supporting earlier. Despite deteriorating weather conditions and very low light levels for Night Vision Goggle operations, he immediately flew to the site to render assistance. When he arrived in the area of Toome Bridge, a well known hostile republican location, the casualty required immediate evacuation to the hospital. At 2318 hours on an unreced, unlit, two-way road bridge, with high winds, a low cloud base and with no assistance Staff Sergeant Bookham landed his aircraft in the vicinity of the casualty. Considering the conditions and that he was a single pilot on NVG this acquired [sic] considerable flying skills. The injured man was brought to his aircraft but unfortunately there was insufficient room for the badly injured operative and the personnel assisting him. Throughout the incident SSgt Bookham had been making constant broadcasts for assistance on the aviation net and around this time an Army Lynx responded to his calls. Staff Sergeant Bookham immediately took off, turned on the strobe lights of his aircraft and positioned himself just above the landing site to provide verbal and visual assistance to the Lynx enabling it to quickly land and render assistance. By exposing himself with full lights on and in such a static low level position he took no regard of his own safety in such a potentially hostile location. He then directed and guided the Lynx, with the casualty now on board, to the Magherafelt Helicopter Landing Site in order for the occupants to get the casualty to hospital in the fastest possible manner.

Throughout the incident Staff Sergeant Bookham acted alone and displayed the highest possible standards of airman-ship with complete disregard for his own safety. As a result of his initiative, courage and flying skills the casualty was evacuated to hospital in the shortest possible time. His actions earned him the highest praise from all those involved in the operation. For his outstanding service throughout this incident and his consistent high standards with the Special Forces Flight during his tour. Staff Sergeant Bookham is considered to be fully deserving of official recognition.'

Chief of Joint Operations Commendation states:

'Captain Paul Bookham is the Lynx Flight Commander of 657 Squadron, the Lynx component of the Joint Special Forces Air Wing. During this period he was deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation *Emperor* an SIS led Counter Narcotics operation.

22 SAS Regiment personnel and indigenous forces were under threat from roadside attacks and the original Lynx deployment was envisaged as a means of reducing the reliance on vulnerable road moves between Kabul and the main operating base in Lowgar province. The speed at which the Squadron were quickly able to meet and surpass this requirement had much to do with Captain Bookham's enthusiasm, leadership and superior knowledge of Lynx capabilities. Indeed, through his expert use of the platform and awareness of hot and high performance it became apparent that the Lynx pair could contribute much more to the success of the operation. The Lynx soon became an integral component of the Special Forces group allocated to the task. The most demanding missions being planned, led and flown by Captain Bookham.

On 31 May the most audacious operation of the period was flown into the Tora-Bora region of Nangarhar province, into a valley where some 20 plus heroin laboratories had been identified. Captain Bookham commanded the Lynx pair tasked to provide medivac and fire-support overwatch to the ground party assault force. After a period of time, and despite navigational support from the Lynx pair, it became apparent that the ground party would be unable to reach the valley by vehicle or foot with the necessary surprise in order to destroy the laboratories. Captain Bookham recognised that the Lynx pair could fly the party into a position from where they could assault the laboratories. Due to the altitude at which they were operating the force of over 40 men could only be flown forward in pairs. Critical to the safety of the operation was to dominate the high ground and it was on the approach to a particularly demanding ridge that Captain Bookham's high standard of flying was put fully to the test. Carefully approaching a ridge a change in wind direction required his pilot to overshoot, but recognising that this would likely result in the tail striking rocks with catastrophic results Captain Bookham took control spinning the aircraft through ninety degrees and dropping sideways off the ridge and into the valley. His flying almost certainly saved the lives of all three members of the crew and two Special Forces soldiers. He went on to successfully complete the operation leading by example and exercising careful control of his aircraft at the limits of performance. The mission resulted in the destruction of 25 Heroin laboratories including 400 kgs of pure white heroin, 375 kg of white sugar heroin, 150 kg of brown sugar heroin, 5 tonnes of Opium, 1 ton of morphine and 8 tonnes of associated chemicals.

For his leadership, initiative, bravery and superior flying skills Captain Bookham is awarded the Chief of Joint Operations Commendation.'

The following service details are provided by Major Paul Glen Bookham, written in the third person and incorporating the above recommendation/citations - adding additional factual content to his long and distinguished service career (a typed copy of which is included with the lot):

'The official citation for the award of the Air Force Cross (AFC) to Staff Sergeant Bookham was not released at the time due to the nature of the operations he was involved in, however an extract was forwarded to him from the MOD.

Major Bookham was serving with G Flight, part of 665 Squadron Army Air Corps (AAC), who were part of the Special Forces Flight in Northern Ireland and at the time held the rank of Staff Sergeant (SSgt).

SSgt Bookham was employed as a Gazelle helicopter pilot in support of Special Duties between August 1994 and December 1995, having previously served one Northern Ireland tour as a military policeman with 175 Provost Company RMP carrying out patrols in Belfast then employed within Weapons Intelligence Section, Bessbrook Mill, South Armagh, which was within the Weapons Intelligence Unit covering the whole of Northern Ireland. Having completed the RMP Close Protection course he returned to NI joining 177 Support Platoon RMP as a bodyguard carrying out CP duties for numerous VIP's and senior Officers notably as the Personal Protection Officer for the then Brigade Commander of 8 Infantry Brigade, Londonderry who had received a significant threat.

During this tour with G flight he was required to carry out flying duties in support of covert surveillance operations over extended periods, both day and night and in all weather conditions. This called for exceptional flying skills, commitment and dedication; qualities which SSgt Bookham displayed consistently to the highest degree throughout his tour.

On 20 February 1995 SSgt Bookham was tasked to fly, as a solo pilot in support of Special Forces, on an operation in East Tyrone. Local weather conditions were marginal with a low cloud base and strong winds. On completion of the 4 hour duty he was in the final approach to his base at Aldergrove when he received a radio call alerting him to a road traffic accident in the Toome Bridge area involving one of the personnel whom he had been supporting earlier. Despite deteriorating weather conditions and very low light levels for Night Vision Goggle (NVG) operations, he immediately flew to the site to render assistance. When he arrived in the area of Toome Bridge, a well-known hostile Republican location, the casualty required immediate evacuation to the hospital.

At 2318 hours on an unreced, unlit, two-way road bridge, with high winds, a low cloud base and with no assistance SSgt Bookham landed his aircraft in the vicinity of the casualty. Considering the conditions and that he was a single pilot on NVG this required considerable flying skills. The injured man was brought to his aircraft but unfortunately there was insufficient room for the badly injured operative and the personnel assisting him. Throughout the incident SSgt Bookham had been making constant broadcasts for assistance on the aviation net and around this time an Army Lynx helicopter responded to his calls. SSgt Bookham immediately took off, turned on the strobe lights of his aircraft and positioned himself just above the landing site to provide verbal and visual assistance to the Lynx, enabling it to quickly land and render assistance. By exposing himself with full lights on and in such a static low level position, he took no regard of his own safety in such a potentially hostile location. He then directed and guided the Lynx, with the casualty now on board, to the Magherafelt Helicopter Landing Site in order for the occupants to get the casualty to hospital in the fastest possible manner.

Throughout the incident SSgt Bookham acted alone and displayed the highest possible standards of airmanship with complete disregard for his safety. As a result of his initiative, courage and flying skills the casualty was evacuated to hospital in the shortest possible time. His actions earned him the highest praise from all those involved in the operation. For his outstanding service throughout this incident and his consistent high standards with the Special Forces Flight during his tour. Staff Sergeant Bookham is considered to be fully deserving of official recognition.

This has not been Major Bookham's only recognition of outstanding bravery.

In 2004 whilst holding the rank of Captain (Capt) and now a fully qualified A2 helicopter instructor he was deployed to Afghanistan as the Lynx Flight Commander of 657 Squadron Army Air Corps, the Lynx component of the Joint Special Forces Air Wing, in support of Operation Emperor an SIS led Counter Narcotics operations.

22 SAS Regiment personnel and indigenous forces were under threat from roadside attacks and the original Lynx deployment was envisaged as a means of reducing the reliance on vulnerable road moves between Kabul and the main operating base in Logar province. The speed at which the Squadron were quickly able to meet and surpass this requirement had much to do with Capt Bookham's enthusiasm, leadership and superior knowledge of the Lynx capabilities. Indeed, through his expert use of the platform and awareness of hot and high performance it became apparent that the Lynx pair could contribute much more to the success of the operation. The Lynx soon became an integral component of the Special Forces group allocated to the task. The most demanding missions being planned, led and flown by Capt Bookham.

On 31 May 2004, the most audacious operation of the period was flown into the Tora-Bora region of Nangarhar province, into a valley where some 20 plus heroin laboratories had been identified. Capt Bookham commanded the Lynx pair tasked to provide medivac and fire-support overwatch to the ground party assault force. After a period of time, and despite navigational support from the Lynx pair, it became apparent that the ground party would be unable to reach the valley by vehicle or foot with the necessary surprise in order to destroy the laboratories. Capt Bookham recognised that the Lynx pair could fly the party into a position from where they could assault the laboratories. Due to the altitude at which they were operating the force of over 40 men could only be flown forward in pairs.

Critical to the safety of the operation was to dominate the high ground and it was on the approach to a particularly demanding ridge that Capt Bookham's high standard of flying was put fully to the test. Carefully approaching a ridge, a change in the wind direction required his pilot to overshoot, but recognising that this would likely result in the tail striking rocks with catastrophic results, Capt Bookham immediately took over control of the helicopter, spinning the aircraft through ninety degrees and dropping sideways off the ridge and into the valley. His flying almost certainly saved the lives of all three members of the crew and two Special Forces soldiers. He went on to successfully complete the operation leading by example and exercising careful control of his aircraft at the limits of performance. The mission resulted in the destruction of 25 heroin laboratories including 400kgs of pure white heroin, 375kg of white sugar heroin, 150kg brown sugar heroin, 5 tonnes of opium, 1 ton of morphine and 8 tonnes of associated chemicals.

For his leadership, initiative, bravery and superior flying skills Capt Bookham was awarded the Chief of Joint Operations Commendation.

Major Bookham went on to complete 4 tours of Afghanistan as a Lynx commander and later as an Apache instructor and was awarded the Operational Service Medal for service in Afghanistan with Clasp.

Major Bookham was born in London into a Military family, spending the majority of his childhood travelling but primarily in Cyprus where his father served with the RAF.

Upon leaving school he joined the Army in 1982 and became a Corporal within the Royal Military Police, a short tour in Detmold was followed by one of his three tours of Northern Ireland earning two accumulated Campaign Service Medals and a Clasp.

On leaving Northern Ireland as a Close Protection Officer he served as an instructor at the RMP Close Protection Wing with Operational tours abroad with the Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO) the latter of which to Uganda caused him to miss out on the Gulf War of 1991.

On returning to the UK and with a vast amount of the Armed Forces deployed, spaces became available to start the AAC pilots Selection and subsequent course. On passing the pilots course in 1992 he began his first tour with 4 Regt AAC and with attachments in Canada with the British Army Training Unit Suffield in Alberta Canada and Cyprus as a solo pilot covering both the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus flights (UNFICYP) and 16 Flight AAC duties.

The second NI tour and first as a pilot saw him within 665 Sqn AAC earning the AFC mentioned above. A tour with 847 Naval Air Squadron (3 Brigade Air Squadron) followed with numerous deployments around the world and adding shipborne operations to his resume something that would remain valid throughout his flying career on all his helicopter types. On returning to the AAC, then WO2 Bookham completed his Qualified Helicopter Course and served at the School of Army Aviation instructing on the Squirrel HT 2 and Lynx AH 7.

His third and last tour in Northern Ireland saw him as the Qualified Helicopter Instructor for 655 Sqn The Scottish Horse where on promotion to Captain he became the Flight Commander of the Special Forces Lynx Flight dedicated to UKSF NI. Continuing his instructor progression he became the Deputy Regimental Qualified Helicopter Instructor (DRQHI) to 5 Regt AAC Northern Ireland. Joining 657 Sqn AAC, JSFAW in Dec 2002 as the Flt Comd saw him start pre deployment training for the up coming Op Enduring Freedom and deployment to Jordan for the invasion.

Subsequent Iraq tasking saw the unit move from the desert to more urban tasking within Baghdad and initially based in Baghdad International Airport (BIAP) then into FOB Fernandez in the Green Zone and Ballad Airbase at LSA Anaconda. Numerous Joint Special Operations Command Task Force names 145/7/14 Black & Knight saw the unit settle into hunting for High Value Targets (HVT's) Senior members of Saddam's Regime, Al-Qaeda including Al-Zarqawi and hostages being held captive by various groups. Joint operations with the full USA Special Forces groups covered the whole Iraq with the Sqn getting deployed to Fallujah, Al Asad, Basra and Mosul.

The Sqn was then split between Afghanistan and Iraq with Captain Bookham commanding half to take part in the Op Emperor SF led Counter Narcotics Operations as mentioned above. A further 2 deployments to Iraq whilst with JSFAW saw him complete his time in the unit.

His next posting was to Fort Rucker Alabama and promotion to Major to convert to the AH 64D Apache and teach at the school as a British Exchange Officer (BEO) where he stayed for 2 years converting many US and Foreign students onto the extremely capable Apache. On returning to the UK at the end 2007 he converted onto the UK specific Apache AH 1and joined the Air Manoeuvre Training and Tactics Team (AMTAT) based in Wattisham to train the Operational aspects of the helicopter and culminating in live firing in the USA and a further tour of Afghanistan this time on the Apache at Camp Bastion.

Selection as OC 667 (Development & Trials) Sqn saw him accumulate all his Operational knowledge across all the current AAC airframes to develop, trial and procure new equipment, followed by a further tour in Afghanistan on the Apache at Camp Bastion.

Selected as the OC Army Standards at Middle Wallop saw him and his team carryout inspections of the AAC deployed around the world and reported back to the Director Army Aviation (DAAvn), this included a visit again to Afghanistan to inspect JSFAW, pre deployment training for the AAC deployment to Operation Ellamy the UK's participation in the 2011 intervention in Libya.

He was then sent on a subsequent six month deployment to the CAOC in Italy for this Libya Operation, which he was awarded the NATO Op Libya Medal and bar.

Paul resigned his commission in 2013 after 32 years of continuous Army service to join the Qatar Emiri Air Force as a contractor flying instructor/advisor.'

Sold with the following related items:

- i) Certificate of Commendation awarded by the Chief of Joint Operations to the recipient for Distinguished Service in the support of Operation Herrick in The Afghanistan Theatre of Operations, this framed and glazed
- ii) Royal Air Force Pilots Flying Log Book covering the period 8 April 1991 - 31 December 2000
- iii) Army Aviation Pilots Flying Log Book covering the period 1 January 2001 - 5 April 2005
- iv) Letter of Congratulations from Lieutenant General Sir Michael Walker, K.C.B., C.B.E., Colonel Commandant Army Air Corps, on the occasion of the award of recipient's A.F.C., dated 9 May 1996
- v) Letter of Congratulations from Lieutenant General Sir Rupert Smith K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Q.G.M., Headquarters, Northern Ireland, dated 9 May 1996
- vi) Letter of Congratulations from Major General D. A. S. Pennefather, O.B.E., Commandant General Royal Marines, dated 8 May 1996
- vii) Letter of Congratulations from Major General S. W. Stj. Lytle C.B., Director, Army Sport Control Board, dated 9 May 1996
- viii) Letter of Congratulations from Rear Admiral T. W. Loughran, Flag Officer Naval Aviation, dated 21 May 1996
- ix) Letter of Congratulations from Brigadier P. D. P. McQueen, Director of Army Aviation, dated 10 May 1996
- x) Letter of Congratulations from Colonel C. Blount, Regimental Colonel Army Air Corps, dated 9 May 1996
- xi) Letter of Congratulations from Colonel C. S. Sibun, Commander Aviation, Land Command, dated 20 May 1996
- xii) Letter of Congratulations from Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Telford, M.B.E., Joint Communications Unit, Northern Ireland, dated 9 May 1996
- xiii) Letter of Congratulations from Group Captain G. E. Thwaites R.A.F., Special Forces Commander, Ministry of Defence, on the occasion of the award to the recipient of the Joint Commander's Commendation, dated 22 March 2005
- xiv) Iraq & Environs Escape Map
- xv) typed recommendations for A.F.C. award and Chief of Joint Operations Commendation
- xvi) A number of annotated photographs from recipient's service in Afghanistan, his A.F.C. investiture with the late Queen at Buckingham Palace, and others from service career
- xvii) Various Newspaper cuttings
- xviii) The recipient's A.F.C. *Royal Mint* case of issue; Identity Discs; and various cloth and metal badges of insignia.

For the General Service Medal for Northern Ireland awarded to the recipient's wife, see the following lot, Lot 43.

Sold by Order of the Recipient

43



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**W/473960 LCpl J Sutton WRAC**) mounted as originally worn, *very fine, scarce to a female recipient* *£100-£140*



Julie Sutton (later Bookham) is married to Major Bookham. She was born in July 1965, and enlisted in the Women's Royal Army Corps at Southend in August 1983. She advanced to Corporal and was 'employed as a member of the WRAC Provost on General Police Duties for the majority of her service.' (Certificate of Service refers)

Corporal Sutton's overseas service included with the BAOR, October 1984 - December 1985, and Northern Ireland, January 1986 - June 1987. She was discharged at her own request, 24 June 1987.

Sold with recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's husband, see the previous lot, Lot 42.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant, later Lieutenant, G. Millington, Royal Field Artillery, later Royal Signals, who subsequently served during the Second World War as a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (33226 Sjt. G. Millington. 40/Bty. R.F.A.); 1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (33236 [sic] Cpl. G. Millington. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. G. Millington.); Defence and War Medals 1939-4, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'F/Lt. G. Millington, D.C.M., "Millwhite", 37 Station Road, Drayton, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hants.', with Air Ministry enclosure and 'ticker tape' rank and entitlement slips, mounted court-style for display; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and ability as a telephonist, especially on the 25th January, 1915. He has always shown the greatest courage, zeal and resource in the performance of his duties, frequently carried out under a heavy fire.'

George Millington was born on 23 September 1885 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Hull on 2 February 1904. Promoted Bombardier on 11 March 1911, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 2 February 1912, but was recalled for War service on 7 August 1914 and was promoted Corporal two days later. He served with 40 Battery during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914, was promoted Sergeant on 3 January 1915, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry that same month.

Millington was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery on 21 August 1915, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. He was attached to the Signal Service from 17 October 1918, and transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Royal Signals, in the rank of Lieutenant, on 2 November 1920. He was removed from the Reserve, having reached the age limit, on 2 October 1935.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Millington was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Administrative and Special Duties Branch, on 1 July 1940, and was promoted Flying Officer on 1 July 1941. He was advanced Flight Lieutenant on 1 September 1942, and finally relinquished his commission on 10 February 1954, over 50 years since he first attested for H.M. Forces.

Sold with a letter from the Ministry of Defence giving a statement of his services in the Army.

Note: M.I.D. unconfirmed.

For other medals to the Millington family, see Lot 193.

45 A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Battery Sergeant Major H. V. Armstrong, 128th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was later awarded an O.B.E., for political services, in 1953.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (291508 B.S. Mjr. H. V. Armstrong. R.G.A.), housed in an attractive frame, the mount ink inscribed with details of the citation, *extremely fine* £500-£700

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1953.

'Horace Victor Armstrong, Esq. D.C.M. For political services.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. Citation, 11 March 1920.

'At Hargicourt on 29 September 1918, his battery was being heavily shelled and gassed. Practically all the officers and about 60 men were put out of action. He did excellent work in keeping the battery in action until officers were able to resume their duties.'

Horace Victor Armstrong, an employee of the Conservative and Unionist Party, was born in Newbury, Berkshire, on 13 June 1887. He attested into the Royal Garrison Artillery for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 128th Heavy Battery. Advanced Warrant Officer Class II, he was awarded the D.C.M. for his actions during the Battle of the Canal du Nord. Additionally entitled to a British War and Victory Medal, he was awarded the O.B.E. for political service in 1953. He died, aged 92, in Shefford, Berkshire, on 4 November 1979.

Sold with copied research.



A superb Second War 'North Africa' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class II, later Lieutenant, D. H. Fowler, South African Artillery, Union Defence Force, for his gallantry under fire in an action against enemy tanks of the 21st Panzer Division at Saunnu Valley, during which his troop of two pounder anti tank guns destroyed four enemy tanks, with he himself personally accounting for two

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (143188 W.O. Cl. II, D. H. Fowler. S.A.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, the campaign awards all officially impressed '143188 D. H. Fowler', *good very fine and better (6)*

£1,800-£2,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 May 1942.

The original Recommendation, originally for an M.C., states: 'Date and place of action: 23 January 1942, Saunnu Valley.

A Troop of 2 prs. of 8 Battery, 2nd South African Anti-Tank Regiment, under the command of Warrant Officer Class II Fowler, was detailed to remain with 21st Battery, 7th South African Field Regiment in support of 9th Lancers. Owing to extremely heavy enemy pressure 9th Lancers were forced to withdraw under cover of 21st Battery and the Anti-Tank Troop who were eventually overrun by German Tanks. Warrant Officer Class II Fowler kept his Troop in action and four enemy Mk IV Tanks were destroyed and left in flames. Owing to casualties this Warrant Officer took over as layer on the gun, and himself accounted for two tanks.

One section of the Troop was forced to surrender after covering the withdrawal of the other guns. Their guns were destroyed by direct hits. Under the leadership of Warrant Officer Class II Fowler, one gun of the other section was successfully withdrawn, and the firing mechanism of the other removed. Throughout the action Warrant Officer Class II Fowler displayed outstanding courage and determination, devotion to duty and his fine tactical handling undoubtedly saved many casualties and the loss of all the guns.'

Report on the Operations of 2nd Armoured Brigade, 22-25 January 1942, by Brigadier R. Briggs gives the following account:

'The results of this day's fighting [23 January] are worthy of note. It would appear that the enemy, engaged first by 9th Lancers, shortly after 0900hrs, and subsequently by 10th Hussars, and then again by 9th Lancers, constituted the bulk of enemy forces. During more than nine hours of daylight they were held in the area South-West of Saunnu and when darkness came they were no further East than Saunnu itself. During all this time, Divisional Headquarters, units of Support Group and columns of transport were moving North-East, passing safely to the South and East of Saunnu. This they were enabled to continue to do throughout the night. It would appear that, but for the actions of 9th Lancers and 10th Hussars and their attendant South African artillery, much of 1st Armoured Division would have been cut off and destroyed ... I wish to bring to your notice the exemplary conduct of all the troops under my command, whether in the fighting portion or in transport vehicles. The courage of all ranks, and their determination to close with the enemy, were beyond praise. In particular would I draw attention to the staunchness of the South African gunners, who, in support of both 10th Hussars and 9th Lancers, fought their guns to the last with total disregard for their personal safety'

David Hubert Fowler was born on 16 November 1913 and enlisted in the 2nd South African Anti Tank Regiment on 17 June 1940. He served with them in North Africa and was awarded an Immediate Distinguished Conduct Medal for the above action at Saunnu Valley on 23 January 1942. *War in the Desert*, by Neil Orpen, gives a further account of the action:

'The armoured regiment (i.e. the 10th Hussars), with two newly arrived 25-pounders (of the 11th Royal Horse Artillery), 8 Battery, 2nd South African Anti-Tank Regiment, and the five British 2-pounders was taking up position when about 20 enemy tanks (of the 21st Panzer Division) attacked. The 19th South African Field Battery's guns were still on wheels, but dropped rapidly into action. South African field gunners and a troop of 8 Battery, 2nd South African Anti-Tank Regiment under Sergeant-Major Fowler inflicted severe damage on the enemy, but had little chance against such odds. Two South African guns became bogged down and had to be abandoned after being stripped. The other six guns of the battery continued engaging enemy tanks at about 1500 yards, and both British guns received direct hits. British officers joined the South African gunners and assisted them to keep up the fight, but three guns received direct hits and had to be abandoned. Two others were also hit, and the remaining gun kept on firing until ammunition ran out. Major Benson and two junior officers of the Honourable Artillery Company had continued firing the one remaining gun until all three were wounded, but most of the men on both British 25-pounders were killed.

With vehicles sticking in the sand and the enemy on the heels of 19 the Field Battery, a number of trucks had to be abandoned when bogged down, but the surviving guns fought their way out. Gunner T. W. Dooley was killed, six other South Africans were wounded and 14 were posted missing. The South African anti tank troop, in a heroic action in which they destroyed four enemy tanks, had three guns knocked out before they were overrun by Mark IV Panzers. Lieutenant W. R. Brown and one other rank were wounded, and six men were missing believed prisoners-of-war.'

Fowler was subsequently wounded by shrapnel to the right thigh during the 'Gazala Gallop', and later served in Italy with the 6 South African Armoured Division. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in November 1943, and was promoted Lieutenant in May 1944.

Sold with an original group photograph of the Artillery School S.A.A. (Field Army Artillery Cadet Course, 2004-June 1943-November 1943 (in Potchefstroom) mounted on board and captioned with the names of the participants, including that of Fowler; several fine photographs of manned 2 pounders; copies of Fowler's service records which confirm all medals and extensive copies of accounts, reports and war diaries relating to the Saunnu and Gazala actions; and other research.



The outstanding Second War siege of Malta 'Illustrious blitz' C.G.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Petty Officer Fred Large, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Illustrious*

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, G.V.I.R. (D/J.108351 F. Large. C.P.O.) officially impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.108351 F. Large. P.O. H.M.S. Drake.)
extremely fine (8) £10,000-£14,000

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1941: 'For great courage and devotion to duty in the face of enemy air attack:

Petty Officer Fred Large, D/J.108351, H.M.S. *Illustrious*, whose courage and determination in the face of danger was an inspiration to his shipmates, and who, in a brave company, was yet remarkable for his bravery.'

Three D.S.Os, three D.S.Cs, two C.G.Ms, ten D.S.Ms, and seventeen 'mentions' were given to the officers and ratings of H.M.S. *Illustrious* for the sustained attacks carried out on her at sea and at Malta in January 1941 in what became known as the '*Illustrious blitz*' and signalled the start of the Siege of Malta. It is perhaps worth noting that Fred Large's C.G.M. heads the list of those meriting recognition amongst the ratings.

Operation Excess and the 'Illustrious blitz'

In spite of some dissenting views, the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Admiral Andrew B. Cunningham (known as ABC) included H.M.S. *Illustrious* within what was known as 'Operation Excess', which consisted of convoys MC4, MW5 and ME6. MC4 comprising of four freighters carrying material directed to Piraeus in Greece. However, the *Essex*, a freighter of 13,500 gross tons, was Malta-bound and carried 3,000 long tons of seed potatoes, 4,000 long tons of ammunition and 12 crated Hawker Hurricane fighters.

Its escort, known as Force A, comprised the battleships H.M.S. *Warspite* and *Valiant*, the frigate H.M.S. *Nubian*, the destroyers H.M.S. *Mohawk*, *Dainty*, *Gallant*, *Greyhound*, *Griffin* and *Jervis*, together with the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Illustrious* from Alexandria to cover the convoy east of the Skerski Banks. Predictably, the Axis discovered the convoy and launched their attacks.

On January 10, H.M.S. *Gallant* struck a naval mine and was towed to Malta by H.M.S. *Mohawk*. Fulmar and Swordfish aircraft from H.M.S. *Illustrious* were launched as the attack developed and centred mainly upon the aircraft carrier, which was hit by five bombs and a near miss that disabled her rudder mechanism.

There was extensive hangar damage, 14 aircraft were destroyed and there were many casualties. At 3.30pm, the 'wounded' aircraft carrier departed for Malta with 126 dead and 91 wounded on board. Meanwhile, H.M.S. *Gallant* was beached at Malta's Grand Harbour and never repaired. H.M.S. *Illustrious* limped into Malta and berthed at Parlatorio Wharf where emergency repair work started immediately.

Provisionally, for some reason or other, the Axis did not press on with their attacks, the lull lasting till January 16. After that, all hell broke loose, but the respite had allowed the dockyard workers and the ship's crew to press on with repairs. It has been suggested that weather conditions contributed to the welcome lull in the attacks.

Intense aerial attacks were to be expected, and so the local authorities prepared their defence plan which, put very simply, was what was known as a 'box barrage' above the damaged aircraft carrier. This was worked out by experienced artillery officers basing their knowledge on experience gained from previous attacks by Italian-manned dive-bombing Stukas.

The first attack was carried out in the afternoon of January 16 by 17 Ju 88s escorted by 20 Me 110s, 44 Ju 87s escorted by 20 Mc 200s, and 10 CR 42s. H.M.S. *Illustrious* was the target in this first blitz carried out over Malta.

The defence plan for the aircraft carrier worked and, in spite of the incessant dive-bombing, H.M.S. *Illustrious* only sustained superficial damage from the single hit sustained. But the same cannot be said for the cities around Grand Harbour: Senglea, Vittoriosa, Cospicua and, to a lesser extent, Valletta.

When the war hit Malta in June 1940, many people from the Cottonera area were evacuated to inland towns and villages but, after the initial shock and the decrease in air raids after July 1940, an appreciable number of evacuees returned to their homes. The result of the January attacks was that a great number of people not only lost their homes and belongings but hundreds were killed or trapped under the rubble of their houses.

In Vittoriosa, the parish church of St Lawrence received a direct hit, resulting in the death of no less than 35 people who were killed when sheltering in the church crypt. This raid heralded the beginning of a long, harrowing experience that was to envelop the Maltese islands for the next two years.

Meanwhile, the merchantman *Essex* had entered Grand Harbour on January 11 and its unloading proceeded in a satisfactory manner until the *Illustrious* blitz started. The *Essex* was also bombed and it was hit with a heavy-calibre device, causing extensive damage, although, luckily, the fire it started did not reach the hold where 4,000 tons of ammunition was stored. However, it took a heavy toll in human lives – 15 members of the crew and seven Maltese stevedores, apart from a great number of wounded personnel.

On January 18, the German Luftwaffe reappeared: 51 Ju 87s escorted by 17 Me 110s and nine Mc 200s attacked Luqa and Hal Far airfields, which were defended by barrage fire and locally-based aircraft. The next day saw the arrival of 48 Ju 87s escorted by five Me 110s, 10 CR 42s and eight Mc 200s. The target was the *Illustrious*, but no direct hits were recorded, though some damage below the waterline delayed her eventual departure.

But the localities bordering the dockyard received a real hammer blow. The basilica parish church of Our Lady of Victories at Senglea was first hit on January 16 but was completely destroyed on January 19. At Vittoriosa, the church of The Annunciation was severely damaged. The pattern of attacks and destruction went on unabated, though repair work on the aircraft carrier was carried on throughout the raids and the ensuing inclement weather.

However, it was clear that H.M.S. *Illustrious's* departure at the first opportunity was imperative. At dusk on January 23, the aircraft carrier exited Grand Harbour bound for Alexandria, thence for major repairs to be carried out in the US.

Fred Large was born at Chapel in the Firth, Derbyshire, on 12 June 1907, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 18 September 1923. In the period between the wars Large was employed for much of his time on various aircraft carriers, notably *Eagle*, *Courageous*, *Furious* and *Hermes*, before joining *Illustrious* in April 1940, having received his L.S. & G.C. medal the same month. He was advanced to Chief Petty Officer in November 1941 and was discharge to pension in April 1947, *Illustrious* being the last ship recorded on his record of service.

Sold with copied research including record of service and full Admiralty operational reports.

x 48



A Great War Dogger Bank D.S.M. pair awarded to Acting Leading Stoker J. Blackburn, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K. 4844 J. Blackburn, Act. Lg. Sto. H.M.S. *Tiger*.); 1914-15 Star (K. 4844, J. Blackburn, D.S.M. Act. L. Sto., R.N.) *good very fine* (2) £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

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

The recommendation states: 'Action in North Sea Dogger Bank 24 January 1915. Extinguished fires in very exposed positions during heat of action.'

John Blackburn was born in Bristol on Christmas day 1887 and was an iron foundry labourer when he volunteered for a 12 year engagement in the Royal Navy in March 1906. A scar to the bridge of his nose and numerous tattoos, including a 'Japanese Girl' feature, appear to have been among his more prominent physical features on entry, so it is possible that he had gained his sea legs elsewhere. In any event, he was transferred to the *Indus* as a Stoker 1st Class in November 1909.

Joining the battle cruiser *Tiger* in the same rate in October 1914, Blackburn went on to win the D.S.M. for his services at the Battle of Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915, and was mentioned in Beatty's despatch of 2 February. In that memorable engagement, the *Tiger's* eight 13.5-inch guns did great execution, not least in a protracted duel with the *Moltke* and the *Seydlitz*, but the crowning moment of the battle was the destruction of the heavy cruiser *Blucher*; whose loss was captured on camera and prompted many a wartime artist's impression of her dying moments. But the *Tiger*, in common with Beatty's flagship the *Lion*, did not escape unscathed, as evidenced by her Captain's description of the time when she received her third hit from a large calibre shell:

'*Tiger* steered in the direction of the fleeing enemy and then, at this very critical moment, when quick decision had to be made, when the great speed of the Germans meant that every second brought them nearer to safety, there occurred a very large explosion which rattled us all in the conning-tower very considerably. It appeared that a shell had entered the Intelligence Office, which was immediately below the conning-tower, and having exploded there, blew up through the gun control tower, rendering everybody in it *hors de combat* and killing Engineer Captain Taylor and six men, and wounding three Officers and six men.'

Blackburn's subsequent wartime career included time aboard the minesweepers *Asphodel* and *Hollyhock*, in addition to nearly 17 months aboard the *Orion*. He was discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve in June 1919.



A fine 'Swift and Broke' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer G. H. Froud, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Broke

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (218906. G. H. Froud, P.O. H.M.S. Broke 20-21. Apl. 1917.); 1914-15 Star (218906. G. H. Froud. P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (218906 G. H. Froud. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (218906. G. H. Froud, P.O. H.M.S. Victory.) *contact marks and pitting from Star, otherwise about nearly very fine* (5) £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 May 1917 'Awards for service in the action between H.M. Ships *Swift* and *Broke* and German Destroyers, on the night of 20 to 21 April 1917'. Twenty-three D.S.M.'s awarded for this action.

The recommendation states:

'With Petty Officer Albert Last were gunlayers of 'P.1' and 'S.1'. Assisted forecastle officer in keeping guns' crews together after two thirds had been killed or wounded.'

In this famous and decisive night action the *Broke*, commanded by Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, of Antarctic fame, sank the German destroyers *G85* and *G42*, besides torpedoing a third. The *G85* was hit by torpedo, and then the *G42* was rammed by the *Broke*. Such was the momentum of the ram that she continued to carry the crippled vessel bodily away at about 27 knots, and almost turned *G42* on to her beam end. With her guns at maximum depression, *Broke* opened fire at point-blank range. Meanwhile, the next German destroyer astern of the stricken *G42* passed ahead of *Broke*, while the one following passed astern of her. Amid the utter confusion, when all available guns were firing independently, the enemy, passing down *Broke's* starboard side, were firing at point-blank range. The flames lit up the ship and made her a perfect target. She was punished severely, while still pushing *G42* on her bow.

G42's stern was sinking fast until finally *Broke* steamed right over her and then made to ram another vessel. The attempt failed, for just at that moment a shell burst in the engine room cutting the main steam pipes. Evans altered course for the sinking *G85*, whose survivors shouted "surrender" but, just as *Broke* was attempting to rescue the German sailors, a 4-in shell was suddenly fired from a turret gun, passing straight through *Broke's* bridge. *Broke* replied immediately with three rapid rounds and a torpedo at no more than 200 yards range, sealing the fate of *G85* which sank shortly afterwards. *Broke's* engines had by this time stopped through lack of water in her boilers and she was taken in tow by the *Mentor*.

Swift's damage was negligible, for she had been hit only once beneath the forecastle, killing one of the crew and wounding four others. *Broke*, however, had received considerable damage. Her stern was bent and buckled, there were shell holes in every part of her and the funnels resembled sieves. The exploding shell in the boiler room had killed everyone in it, and by the end of the action *Broke* had suffered twenty-one killed, while while a further two died of their wounds and another twenty-seven were wounded.

George Henry Froud was born in Southampton on 14 July 1886. A baker by trade, he entered the Royal Navy in 1904 on his eighteenth birthday. He served during the Great War on board the *Queen Mary* before joining the *Broke* in August 1916. He remained in her until after the war and was finally pensioned ashore in July 1926.

Sold with copied record of service.



A rare North Russia 'Archangel River Expedition' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Yeoman of Signals H. A. Mitchell, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (205057 H. A. Mitchell Yeo. Sigs. "Fox" Archangel River 10 Aug. 1919.); 1914-15 Star (205057, H. A. Mitchell, Y.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (205057 H. A. Mitchell. Y.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (205057. H. A. Mitchell, Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. Hecla.) mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (5) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1919: 'For services in Russia 1919.'

Awarded for services during the general attack on the Dvina front on 10 August 1919. Although Mitchell sailed for North Russia in the *Fox*, he was transferred to the *Borodino*, flag-ship of the S.N.O. White Sea, on arrival at Archangel. He was probably busily engaged signalling orders to the bombarding Monitors, and to the forces attacking various objectives on the either bank of the Dvina river.

Hubert Allen Mitchell was born in Holloway, London, on 14 October 1882, and joined the Navy in 1900, as an errand boy aged 12. He was a Yeoman of Signals by July 1914 in *Hecla* (for *Cockatrice*) and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal in October 1915. He served aboard *Cockatrice* until June 1916, in *Thunderer* from August 1916 to April 1918, and was in North Russia from April to October 1919. From March 1921 until July 1922, Mitchell was loaned to the Malay States Government as a meteorological observer.

Sold with copied service record and full Admiralty report on the Russian operations which lists 11 awards of the D.S.M.



A Great War Auxiliary Patrol D.S.M. group of five awarded to Sub-Lieutenant W. R. Forsyth, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (S.A.2447 W. R. Forsyth. 2nd Hd. R.N.R. "St Germain" Aux. Patrol. 1917.); 1914-15 Star (2447 S.A. W. R. Forsyth, 2 Hd. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Lt. W. R. Forsyth. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (William R. Forsyth) together with a Mine Clearance Service white metal arm badge, *good very fine (6)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 April 1918: 'In recognition of services in vessels of the Auxiliary Patrol between 1 January and 31 December 1917. 2nd Hand William Richardson Forsyth, R.N.R. (now Sub-Lieut. R.N.R.)'

On 26 February 1917, the armed trawler *St Germain*, commanded by Lieutenant Lansley, struck a mine near Folkestone, the foremast being thrown over the side by the explosion. The trawler *Strathgairn*, Skipper Waters, D.S.C., R.N.R., at once went to the rescue. Lansley, thinking that the *St Germain* was about to sink, ordered Waters alongside, and set about transferring his confidential documents, ammunition, depth charges and small moveable gear. Then, going below, he examined the damage to his ship. She had struck the mine with her bows, and he found that a great volume of water was pouring in through a large crack in the foremast bulkhead.

With three men - William Forsyth, the second hand; Charles M. Foot, an engineman; and Albert Edwards, a leading seaman R.N.R. - Lansley determined to make every effort to save his ship. Having stopped up the crack at the bulkhead as best they could with mats, canvas and bedding, a tow-rope was passed to the *Strathgairn*, and Waters was told to tow the *St Germain* stern first towards the shore. The fires of the damaged ship had been extinguished by the inflow of water, but sufficient steam remained in the boiler for the pump to be kept going. The weather became bad on the way in towards the shore. However, Lansley managed to keep the water from rising, and was able to beach his vessel at Folkestone. For their share in preserving the *St Germain*, Forsyth, Foot and Edwards each received the D.S.M.

William Richardson Forsyth was born at North Shields on 25 June 1891, and enrolled into the Royal Naval Reserve on 19 November 1915. He was promoted to Temporary Skipper on 27 December 1917, to Skipper on 8 January 1918, and granted a Temporary Commission as Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R., on 18 January 1918.

Sold with copies of his Merchant Navy Record Card which shows him as a ship's Master and contains a photograph of him.



A rare Great War anti-aircraft battery D.S.M. group of six awarded to Gunner H. C. B. Callaway, Royal Marine Artillery

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (R.M.A./5705 Gnr. A/Cpl. H. C. B. Callaway, R.M.A. A.A. Battery 1918.); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (Gnr. H. C. B. Callaway, R.M.A. H.M.S. Centurion.); 1914 Star, with clasp (R.M.A. 5705 Gunner H. C. B. Callaway, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 5705 Gr. H. C. B. Callaway.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (5705 H. C. B. Callaway, Gunner R.M.A.) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Glendining's, March 2001.

Only 17 D.S.M.s were awarded to the Anti-Aircraft Brigade of the R.M.A. in the Great War.

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

Henry Charles Bertram Callaway was born at New Brompton, Chatham on 28 January 1878, and joined the Royal Marine Artillery in London in November 1895. Appointed a Gunner, his first seagoing appointment was in H.M.S. *Centurion* between February 1899 and October 1900, in which period he was landed for service as a bluejacket in the Boxer Rebellion. His service record states that he was present with the Pekin Relief Force at the capture of the Pei Yang Arsenal and in the Tientsin operations. His China medal was presented by H.M. the King in March 1902.

Having then been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1911, Callaway was mobilised with the R.M. Brigade in August 1914 and embarked for Ostend, in addition to subsequent employment at R.M.A. H.Q. in operations in France in October. In the following year, in April, he was re-embarked for France and Flanders for services in the R.M.A.'s Anti-Aircraft Battery, and he remained likewise employed until early 1918.

In *Royal Marines in the War of 1914-1919*, a lengthy chapter is dedicated to the activities of the R.M.A.'s four A.A. Batteries. Their rate of fire - and rate of bringing down enemy aircraft - makes for impressive reading. Here, then, the probable background to Callaway's award of the D.S.M., although equally he may have been decorated for rescuing comrades from the effects of enemy counter-battery work. He was demobilised in March 1919.



An unusual Second War submariner's D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Leading Signalman E. Casey, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services off Norway in the French submarine *Rubis* in 1940, and was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (J. 78734 E. Casey. L. Sig. R.N.) *officially re-impressed naming*; British War and Victory Medals (J. 78734 E. Casey. Sig. Boy R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, coinage bust (J. 78734 (Po.B.18806) E. Casey, L. Sig. R.F.R.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, undated, with two bronze stars on riband, mounted as worn, *the Great War pair with contact marks and heavily polished, therefore fine, the remainder good very fine (8)* £600-£800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941:

'For outstanding zeal, patience and cheerfulness, and for never failing to set an example of wholehearted devotion to duty.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

Eugene Casey was born in the parish of St. Giles in Camden, London on 13 January 1901 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1917. Appointed a Boy Signaller, he served in the cruiser H.M.S. *Cordelia* from June 1918 to March 1919 and volunteered for submarines in the mid-1920s.

Having then reverted to the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1934, after coming ashore as a Leading Signalman, Casey was mobilised in the summer of 1939, when he joined the submarine depot ship *Alecto*. Then in May 1940, in the company of a British liaison officer and a radio operator, he was assigned to the French submarine *Rubis* at Harwich. Soon afterwards, *Rubis* carried out a minelaying operation to Egersund, the first of eight patrols she undertook off the Norwegian coast in 1940, and it was in consequence of these patrols that Casey was awarded the D.S.M.

Commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau Cabanier, D.S.O., throughout the period in question, *Rubis's* minelaying activities accounted for a good number of enemy ships and laid the foundations for her being declared 'the most successful French submarine of the war'. Minelaying aside, *Rubis* also undertook regular war patrols and, towards the end of the year, disembarked an agent and his canoe near Nappen. The latter, codename 'Torvig', later became General Forde of the Royal Norwegian Air Force. In fact, such were *Rubis's* numerous successes that she became a firm favourite of Sir Max Horton. It was he who recommended members of her crew for decorations after her opening trips to Norway and, following the capitulation of France, except for just five men, *Rubis's* French crew remained loyal to the common cause.

Having undergone a lengthy refit in the new year, *Rubis* returned to an operational footing in May 1941, when command devolved to Lieutenant Henri Rousselot, D.S.O., D.S.C. And as far as is known from a somewhat worn copy of his service record, Casey remained employed under him for the remainder of the war. In all *Rubis* undertook 28 war patrols and laid 638 mines – from La Rochelle to the Lofotens. And those mines were credited with sinking 23 ships and damaging a U-boat. Nor were her patrols without incident, as recounted in the *Daily Telegraph's* obituary notice for Rousselot:

'In August 1941, after *Rubis* laid mines off Egersund in southern Norway, Rousselot attacked a convoy of two ships carrying iron ore from Finland. He hit one ship at such close range that *Rubis* herself was damaged by the torpedo explosion and was forced to lie on the bottom until dark.

Unable to dive again, *Rubis* had to make her way home across a German minefield. Chlorine gas from damaged main battery cells drove her crew on to the casing. There the chef lit a galley fire and the officers dined off soup, cold ham, cucumber and salad (in silver dishes), hard-boiled eggs and new potatoes, all washed down with white burgundy, coffee and cognac. Meanwhile a force of 30 ships and aircraft had assembled to escort *Rubis* to Dundee.'

The *entent cordiale* appears to have survived the war, although as noted in the same obituary notice, national culinary habits differed on occasion: 'Under Rousselot *Rubis* certainly had style. In spite of emergencies such as jammed rudders and battery explosions, the wine was always good and the food excellent. Her officers criticised their British liaison officer, much as they liked him, for eating from the back of his fork and drinking soup from the side of his spoon.'

Casey's time in the *Rubis* was also recognised by a Mention in Despatches and an ungazetted award of the French Croix de Guerre.

Sold with copied research, including a full account of *Rubis's* memorable wartime career.



A fine Dunkirk D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Petty Officer Cook A. V. Hockin, Royal Navy, a member of H.M.S. *Bideford's* First Aid Party, who 'probably saved the ship' when he gallantly fought a fire immediately above the magazine: the *Bideford* had taken two direct hits while embarking troops off the beaches, 'about 40 feet of her stern being completely blown away' - nonetheless, she made it back to Dover, after 36 hours under tow

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (MX. 58549 A. V. Hockin. Ck. H.M.S. Bideford) officially impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II. R. 1st issue (MX. 58549 A. V. Hockin. D.S.M., C.P.O. Ck. (O). H.M.S. Indefatigable) this last with minor official correction to one letter of ship's name, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (8)* £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: 'For services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk.'

The joint recommendation states: 'When the ship was bombed everyone aft was killed or badly wounded except these two men. Stoker Petty Officer Donnelly's duty was in charge of the after fire and repair party. Hockin formed one of the First Aid Party. The fire-main aft was blown away and fire broke out in the cabin flat immediately above the after magazine. These two men, working entirely on their own initiative, ran hoses aft from the first connection and succeeded in getting the fire under control and hoses down the after magazine hatch to flood the magazine (the magazine flooding arrangements were destroyed) and partly flooded it before assistance came. Their prompt and efficient action probably saved the ship.'

The extraordinary story of the *Bideford* appears in most published accounts of Dunkirk, one of which states: 'H.M.S. *Bideford*, a 1105-ton sloop, had just boarded French colonial soldiers and 400 Lancashire troops from Bray dunes when she was struck by a bomb. Forty feet of her stern was blown off, 75 men were killed or wounded and she ran aground. Surgeon Lieutenant John Jordan stayed in the sickbay and dealt with the casualties, many of them horribly mutilated, performing several major operations, with the aid of a Private of the 6th Ambulance who had just embarked.

Soldiers who had rushed on deck were assured by the crew that there was no immediate danger of sinking and *Locust*, a shallow-draught river gunboat *Bideford's* size, came alongside, took off many of the soldiers and took *Bideford* in tow. During the attempts to dislodge her from the sandbank, every available man formed up on one side of the ship then rushed to the other and back again to rock her free. She eventually floated clear on the rising tide and for thirty-six hours, all through 30 and 31 May, *Locust* wrestled with her yawing wildly from side to side in the stream of the traffic [back to Dover], with the French colonial troops on board loudly insisting that they be taken back to France and the British being organised to tackle them in the event of mutiny ...'

When the *Bideford* finally docked at Dover, she disembarked no fewer than 400 troops, a remarkable feat indeed, given the casualties suffered by her crew - three Officers and 13 men killed, one Officer and 18 men wounded - and the significant damage she sustained on the 30 May. Her captain, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Lewes, R.N., received an immediate D.S.C., and Surgeon Lieutenant J. J. Jordan, R.N., an immediate D.S.O. And in addition to the D.S.M.s awarded to Hockin and Donnelly, a similar recommendation was forwarded on behalf of Private G. W. Crowther, 6th Field Ambulance, the recently embarked soldier who had so gallantly assisted Surgeon Lieutenant Jordan. Eventually, however, the Army stepped in to claim their man with an M.M. One other crew member was mentioned in despatches. Albert Victor Hockin received his D.S.M. at an investiture held on 25 March 1941.



A rare Second War P.Q. 17 D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Temporary Acting Leading Seaman J. E. Foster, Royal Navy, who commanded the British gunners aboard the Defensively Equipped Merchant Ship *Paulus Potter*, a Dutch vessel, until she had to be abandoned on 5 July 1942, the day after the convoy was famously ordered to scatter; the surviving crew spent three hard days at sea, battling through ice and snowstorms before making landfall

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX. 189737 J. E. Foster, T/A/L. Smn.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; U.S.S.R. 40th Anniversary Medal 1945-1985, *good very fine* (7) £1,800-£2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 March 1943. The recommendation states:

'The S.S. *Paulus Potter* sailed in Convoy P.Q. 17 to North Russia in July 1942. She was very heavily attacked by aircraft and though she put up a fine defence she was so much damaged that she sunk. Leading Seaman Foster was in charge of the British gunners on board. Their work was exceptionally good and destroyed one aircraft and damaged two.'

Joseph Edward Foster was also recommended by the Dutch Government in exile to receive the Netherlands Bronze Cross, a proposition that was declined by the Admiralty in early 1943.

The ill-fated convoy P.Q. 17 assembled at Reykjavik on 27 June 1942, a formidable gathering that in addition to its naval escort comprised 22 American, eight British, two Russian, two Panamanian and one Dutch merchantmen. Just a few days later, following Sir Dudley Pound's fateful order for the convoy to scatter, no less than 23 of these vessels were lost to enemy action.

Remaining in company with the *Bolton Castle* and *Washington* following the order to scatter, the *Paulus Potter* and her two consorts all fell victim to a formidable attack carried out by Junkers 88's of K.G. 30, operating out of Banak, the most northerly aerodrome in Europe. And when the *Olopana* came onto the scene a few hours later to offer assistance, Captain Sissingh of the *Paulus Potter* refused an invitation for his crew to come aboard, quite convinced, like the survivors from the other two ships, that they would only be compelled to take to their lifeboats again. Captain Stone of the *Olopana* takes up the story in David Irving's *The Destruction of P.Q. 17*:

'Proceeded to [lifeboats of] *Paulus Potter*, Dutch. She had fought off the same group of planes, for an hour and had been badly smashed about by near misses; finally, engines stopped and taking water, she was abandoned. The crew of the *Paulus Potter* were in four lifeboats, one a motor-boat. We chased after them, and when alongside inquired if they had anyone injured, or did they wish to come on board? To both queries the answer was negative. They did request cigarettes, bread and lubricating oil. These wants were provided for, and the Dutchmen cast off to join the *Washington's* lifeboats, also headed for Moller's Bay.'

As it transpired, the decision not to board the *Olopana* was an inspired one, that ship being sunk by a U-Boat two days later. But unbeknown to Captain Sissingh and his crew, however, was the fact that their own ship was still afloat. Mercifully, by the time the Germans got around to boarding the drifting Dutch merchantman on the 12 July, the secret convoy papers found on her bridge were of little immediate use. Having been searched for any other interesting papers and equipment, the *Paulus Potter* was despatched by a torpedo from the *U-255*, an incident filmed from her conning tower - see David Irving's *The Destruction of P.Q. 17* for three stills taken from this footage.

Meanwhile, Captain Sissingh and his crew, Foster among them, had spent three hard days at sea, battling through ice and snowstorms, and by the time they reached land at a point about 40 miles north of Moller Bay, many of them were suffering from malnutrition and exposure. Hugging the coastline, they continued their journey south in their battered lifeboats until picked up by a Russian coaster on 15 July, following which they were transferred to the *Empire Tide* in Moller Bay. By now eight of *Paulus Potter's* survivors were suffering from frostbite, and arrangements were made to evacuate aboard the corvette *La Malouine*. On 21 July the remainder set course for home in the *Empire Tide*, this time with a strong naval escort, the whole reaching the U.K. in safety.

The gallant Foster was invested with his D.S.M. at Buckingham Palace on 20 July 1943.

Sold with two original wartime photographs, and several copied photographs taken from a family album.



A Second War anti-U-boat operations D.S.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman W. E. Green, Royal Navy, who had previously been mentioned in despatches for Dunkirk

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (SSX.19925 W. E. Green, A.B.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 April 1942: 'For bravery in action against enemy submarines while serving in H.M. Ships *Stork*, *Pentstemon*, *Deptford* and *Samphire*.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: 'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches of Dunkirk.'

Wilfred Edward Green's first distinction, a mention in despatches for "Operation Dynamo", was won for services as a member of the boats' crews drawn from the destroyer flotilla leader H.M.S. *Codrington*. During the period 28 May to 3 June 1940, the *Codrington* made no fewer than seven trips to Dunkirk, five of them directly to the beaches, and was several times attacked by enemy aircraft and shore batteries. Her beach parties and boats' crews, Green among them, especially distinguished themselves, performing arduous work under trying physical conditions, and constant enemy attention, exertions that resulted in some 6175 troops being brought off the beaches.

Green's subsequent award of the D.S.M. was for services aboard the corvette *Pentstemon* during the hard fought convoy H.G. 76, bound from Gibraltar, in December 1941. As part of Commander Walker's escort group - that is the legendary Walker, winner of four D.S.Os and a C.B. - *Pentstemon* was directly involved in the destruction of the *U-131*, one of five U-Boats sunk over a ferocious four day battle:

'On the 16th, nine U-Boats closed in on the convoy but they were to meet tough opposition. The "Woolworth" carrier *Audacity* accompanied the convoy to give air support to the operation. The close escort was one of Captain Walker's famous groups. Commander Walker (his rank then) was all-time ace of U-Boat killers; his exploits have been recorded admirably in a number of books.

His group on this occasion comprised the sloops *Stork* and *Deptford*, plus seven corvettes. In addition to these tough little fighters there were three destroyers to reinforce the group. They were *Exmoor*, *Blankney* and *Stanley*. All these escort vessels came in for some harrowing times in the four days of continuous battle which followed.

The real battle started on the morning of 17 December, when one of *Audacity's* aircraft reported a U-Boat on the surface twenty odd miles from the convoy. Commander Walker in *Stork* led off to investigate, ordering the three destroyers with their greater speed to join him. The corvette *Pentstemon* [with Green aboard] followed up these pursuing ships. When they were all concentrated, attacks were carried out but without apparent results. In fact we know now that *U-131* was badly damaged by the corvettes' attack and all but finished. Emergency measures eventually brought her to the surface, by which time the searchers were out of sight, hunting elsewhere. *Stanley* then spotted her about ten miles away. In the general chase which followed, *Exmoor* and *Blankney* with their extra turn of speed forged ahead to get in to gun range. While this chase was going on, *U-131* did some accurate shooting; an *Audacity* fighter was shot down as it gunned the fleeing U-Boat. *Exmoor's* gunnery was almost as accurate. As soon as she was in range her shots were falling all around the target. *U-131* gave up the chase, scuttled herself and was abandoned. Her first and only war patrol was over.'



A Second War Coastal Forces D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Leading Telegraphist G. Phipps, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry in M.T.B. 420 in several fire fights off the west coast of Italy in May 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Ldg. Tel. G. Phipps, P/JX.125081) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (P/JX.125081 G. Phipps.Tel. H.M.S. Mantis) mounted court-style for wearing, *nearly extremely fine* (8) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Glendining's, March 2001.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 August 1944:

'For courage, leadership and determination in light coastal craft in action with the enemy in the Mediterranean.'

The original recommendation states: 'Three British M.T.B.s and one U.S. P.T. Boat carried out an offensive sweep off the Italian coast on the night of 10-11 May. Two escorted merchant vessels were attacked on two separate occasions despite brilliant visibility and at least three torpedo hits were claimed. Leading Telegraphist Phipps handled the extremely large amount of signal traffic which arrived in M.T.B. 420 with extraordinary thoroughness and skill. He was of enormous help to his commanding officer and was on watch continuously for nine hours.'

George Phipps was born in Portsmouth on 5 February 1910, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1925. Appointed a Telegraphist in August 1927, he volunteered for the 'Silent Service' in the summer of 1936 and was serving in H.M. submarine *Rainbow* on the outbreak of hostilities. In July 1940 he transferred to Coastal Forces, when he removed to *Hornet* and joined M.T.B. 215 at the year's end.

As further verified by his service record, 215 was ordered to the Mediterranean in February 1941, where she joined the 10th Flotilla at Alexandria. As it transpired, not one of the flotilla's boats survived the coming months, 215 being badly damaged and beached after a collision off the North African coast in December 1941.

Details of Phipps's subsequent movements remain limited, but we do know that he was advanced to Acting Leading Telegraphist at Malta's *St. Angelo* in December 1942 and awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal at the Lowestoft Coastal Forces base *Mantis* in March 1943.

Having then been confirmed in his rate as Leading Telegraphist at the R.N. Signals School *Mercury* in Hampshire in December 1943, he returned to an operational footing in the Mediterranean, this time as a member of M.T.B. 420's crew in the 7th Flotilla. And much action ensued off the west coast of Italy, the success of which was partly attributable to newly delivered Two-Star Mk. VIII torpedoes, used with magnetic pistols.

On the night of 9-10 May 1944, M.T.B. 420 and her consort 421, accompanied by the American P.T. 214 – acting as a radar ship – located an enemy force off the Vada Rocks, north of Elba. A long, planned approach got them into a good attack position and six torpedoes were fired at a merchantman. The latter was escorted by five R boats. One hit was seen on the main target, with another possible hit further aft, and there was some evidence of one of the R boats being hit too. The shore batteries then opened up but the M.T.B.s and P.T. boat escaped any damage and got safely back to their port at Bastia.

The new torpedoes certainly showed promise, but the results of the next major action fought by 420 and her consorts were quite outstanding. The action in question took place off Spezia on the night of 27-28 May 1944, when 420, under Lieutenant Good, was accompanied by 419 and 421, in addition to the American P.T. 218. Len Reynolds' *Mediterranean M.T.B.s at War* takes up the story:

'Just after midnight, a convoy of five F-lighters escorted by one lone E boat was sighted about half a mile offshore. The F-lighters were in close formation (presumably to enable concentrated defensive fire), which actually assisted the attacks as they presented an almost continuous target. Varvill ordered individual attacks by each boat in turn, having closed the convoy quietly at low speed using the underwater exhausts. One by one each boat got into a favourable firing position and made an attack. Varvill's came first, and brought a remarkable result. His two torpedoes hit two overlapping F-lighters. Moore fired one and missed astern. Good used his port torpedo for an F-lighter which had stopped, baulked by the two sinking vessels ahead. His target blew up in a sheet of orange flame and sank.

The escorting E boat suddenly seemed to realize that three of his charges had been sunk and began firing at the M.T.B.s, who resumed patrol, hoping for larger targets. They were not disappointed, as an hour later P.T. 218 reported radar contacts nearly 2 miles ahead, close inshore. When sighted, they proved to be a K.T. ship (a war transport) of about 1,500 tons, escorted by a warship – possibly a destroyer, torpedo boat or sloop. The two vessels were steering south-east at about 15 knots and Varvill decided to take his boat (with both torpedoes expended) close inshore to create a diversion while 419 and 420 attacked, each having one remaining torpedo. Moore in 419 fired first and hit the K.T. ship, which broke in two and sank. As Good prepared to fire at the escort, it opened heavy fire and at once 420 suffered hits on the bridge and in the charthouse, and two engines cut out. Good disengaged on his one engine, and tried to bluff the enemy by firing a red Very pistol. It seemed to work, as fire from the escort ceased temporarily and the redoubtable motor mechanic (Petty Officer Joseph) had time to repair electrical faults, start up, and enable Good to withdraw with the other boats.

They sped back towards Bastia, conscious of the remarkable tally of success. Three F-lighters and one K.P., ship had been sunk, and only five torpedoes used. This rate of success was such a marked contrast to the past experience of M.T.B.s in the Mediterranean that they realized the significance of the new weapon for future operations.'

Following these actions, 420 participated in several engagements in the Gulf of Genoa in the period August-December 1944. But Phipps's award of the D.S.M. stemmed from the above-described actions in May. He was shore pensioned in March 1950, after participating in Operation 'Harness', the 3-month top-secret biological warfare trials carried out in the Caribbean in the period December 1948 to February 1949. Preliminary trials were undertaken off Portland, when Phipps was serving in the *Narvik*. Intriguingly, his service record also refers to the presentation of a 'memorial certificate' on 4 February 1950, together with an endorsement about the secrecy of 'Harness' in respect of related deaths.



A Second War submariner's D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer S. V. Wragg, Royal Navy, H.M. S/M *Satyr*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O. S. V. Wragg, C/JX. 144505) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45 *minor contact marks, otherwise generally good very fine* (6) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 August 1944: 'For undaunted courage, skill and devotion to duty in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.'

Sydney Valentine Wragg, who was born in October 1918, joined the submarine branch in June 1939, his first wartime posting being in the *Triumph*, which lasted until February 1940. He subsequently held appointments aboard two or three other submarines, the *P. 31* among them, but his first posting of any length was that aboard the *Satyr* between February 1943 and June 1944. And it was during this period, on 15 June 1944, that the *Satyr* torpedoed and sank the *U-987* off Norway:

'*Satyr* (Lieutenant T. S. Weston) on patrol west of the Lofoten Islands from 10 June to 24th had better fortune. U-Boats were sighted on the 13th and 16th. On the 15th a U-Boat was sighted at 0701 at 700 yards but *Satyr* was too broad on the bow to attack. Two hours later another U-Boat was sighted at 4000 yards range and attacked. In spite of the first two torpedoes of a salvo of six colliding and exploding, the attack was successful and two hits were obtained on *U-987* which sank immediately leaving no survivors. Reloading was commenced but not completed until 1305. Two minutes later another U-Boat was sighted but on 140 degrees track and no attack was possible. Had the reloading drill been more efficient there is no doubt that *Satyr* would have had an excellent chance of scoring a double. Patrol was shifted that night at 120 miles north and west on orders from Flag Officer Submarines who had received intelligence of U-Boats in that vicinity. This move resulted in the sighting already recorded on 16 June but the U-Boat was too far off to attack. This was an exciting and fruitful patrol which resulted in the sinking of an outward bound U-Boat and the award of the D.S.O. to Lieutenant Weston', one D.S.C. and four D.S.Ms.

Following his time in *Satyr*, Wragg served in the Far East in the *Taciturn*. He was invested with his D.S.M. at Buckingham Palace in February 1945 and released from the Service in September 1948.



A good Second War Coastal Forces D.S.M. awarded to Petty Officer Motor Mechanic J. A. A. 'Tony' Shenton, Royal Navy, H.M. M.T.B. 681, for an action off the coast of Holland in June 1944 in which he was wounded and his boat sunk

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O.M.M. J. A. A. Shenton, P/MX. 79271) officially engraved naming, *extremely fine*

£800-£1,000



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 September 1944: Petty Officer Motor Mechanic John Arthur Anthony Shenton, M.T.B. 681. 'For outstanding courage, skill and determination in light coastal craft in successful actions with enemy forces.'

The action fought on the 9th/10th June, 1944, off Egmond by six boats of the 58th Flotilla, was a resounding success apart from the loss of M.T.B. 681. Until this time, few torpedo attacks on shallow draught targets had succeeded. But in May, at last, Coastal Forces had begun to receive torpedoes with a magnetic pistol and this was to revolutionise the success rate. This new non-contact pistol triggered by the magnetic field of a target, enabled the torpedo to be set to run deeper, which had many advantages. The torpedo was not affected so much by surface waves, it left a less visible track and it was able to get ahead of any track it did leave. When it exploded without actually being in contact with the target's hull, it was more likely to break the back of a ship, or to damage vital regions such as engine rooms and magazines that might have been inaccessible through the sides.

So it was that the redoubtable Lieutenant-Commander Ken Gemmell's boats, when they met a patrol of four armed trawlers and a gun coaster in very low visibility, were able to fire six torpedoes in the first attack after stalking and plotting the enemy, and to claim hits on three trawlers. In a second attack, this time without the advantage of surprise and so bringing heavy return fire, two torpedoes were fired and a hit claimed on the gun coaster. In this attack 681 was set on fire and subsequently sank, two of her crew being killed and seven, including Shenton, wounded.

In his report, Lieutenant E. S. Forman, the C.O. of 681, states: 'The First Lieutenant and the Motor Mechanic [Shenton] went into the petrol compartment and discovered the space dense with smoke. The Motor Mechanic then returned bearing a smoke helmet. A full examination was then made by the Motor Mechanic, who reported the Star Wing Pool tank holed by a 37 m.m. shell, about 18 inches from the deckhead. The Motor Mechanic showed great initiative in sizing up the situation and asking permission to put the nozzles of the hose into the shell hole and fill the tank with water to expel the fumes.'

Now that the immediate safety of the boat seemed assured, but in no condition for further action, Forman decided to return to base. Handing over to the First Lieutenant, Forman went to the charthouse to consult his navigator. Suddenly, his conversation was interrupted by an explosion and the deck collapsed below his feet. His report reveals that 'the ship was a mass of white flames from the bridge forward below deck, and the topsides had parted from the deck. Realising the ship could not possibly be saved, I gave the order "Abandon Ship Stations.'

Forman, and all his crew except the two who died were picked up by 687 and 683. Petty Officer Shenton suffered second degree burns to his face and upper body, and was later treated for these at Felixtowe Hospital. He was presented with his D.S.M. at Buckingham Palace on 6 November 1945. Tony Shenton was tragically killed in a motor accident on 15 June 1946, within a few miles of his home in Andover, having travelled from London. The driver of the other vehicle involved was charged with dangerous driving and found guilty.

Sold with named condolence slip, original photograph with his mother and sister at Buckingham Palace, a news cutting, and box of issue for campaign medals (1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star and War medal) addressed to his mother.

x 60



A Second War D.E.M.S. gunner's D.S.M. awarded to Acting Petty Officer H. H. G. Fairley, who was credited with the probable destruction of three enemy aircraft prior to his death in action in the S.S. *Wayfarer* in August 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.194893 H. H. G. Fairley. A/A.B.) officially impressed naming, *extremely fine* £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 April 1942: 'For skill and bravery in the protection of a merchantman.'

The original recommendation states:

'A Heinkel III attacked the S.S. *Beaully* on the 18 December 1941. Her Master took skilful avoiding action, and her gunlayer directed such an accurate fire from the Hotchkiss gun that the aircraft broke off the attack and disappeared, obviously in trouble, and possibly doomed. It was the gunlayer's third successful engagement ... The Master states that Fairley, the gunlayer (P/JX.194893), who manned the starboard Hotchkiss, had previously accounted for two aircraft in other ships.'

Harry Herbert George Fairley was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire on 31 October 1905 and was educated locally at St. Peter's School. Volunteering for the Royal Navy in 1940, he was trained as a D.E.M.S. gunner and quickly saw action on convoy duties.

The S.S. *Beaully* when bound from Swansea to Belfast, was attacked by a torpedo-carrying Heinkel 111. As verified by his captain's report, Fairley engaged the aircraft at a range of 200 feet and hit it in the fuselage and wings, following which it 'made off to the southward at sea level, with sparks coming out of it and pieces dropping into the water.'

Fairley subsequently joined the S.S. *Wayfarer*, and he was likewise employed when she was torpedoed and sunk by the *U-862*, about 150 miles east of Mozambique, on 19 August 1944. The master, 44 crew members, one passenger and five gunners, including Fairley, were lost. Aged 37, he left a widow, Dorothy, of Paddington, London and he is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

61



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Sergeant A. W. Fisk, 10th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (STK-1259 Sjt: A. W. Fisk. 10/R. Fus.) *lacquered, very fine*

£500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 25 April 1918

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.

Alfred William Fisk served during the Great War with the 10th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 31 July 1915.

62



A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. and 1918 Second Award Bar awarded to Sergeant H. C. Bolton, 20th (Service) Battalion (4th Salford), Lancashire Fusiliers, who received gun shot wounds to the head and legs in March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (23563 Sgt: H. C. Bolton. 20/Lanc. Fus:) *edge bruising, very fine* £500-£700

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.

Henry Charles Bolton was born in Salford, and attested for the 22nd (Reserve) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers in October 1915. He advanced to Sergeant, and served with the 20th (Service) Battalion (4th Salford), Lancashire Fusiliers in France from 17 August 1916 (entitled to BWM and VM). Bolton received gun shot wounds to the head and legs in March 1918, and returned to the UK on the 29th of that month. He subsequently served with the 18th and 4th Battalions prior to his discharge, 22 June 1919. After the war he resided in Roxbury, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

63



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Corporal E. Sorrell, South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on 14 April 1918.

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (8041 L. Cpl. E. Sorrell. 2/S. Lanc: R.) *pawnbroker's mark lightly scratched to obverse at 10 o'clock, otherwise good very fine* £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1917.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 28 September 1917.

Edward Sorrell, from Ash Cross, Kent, attested into the South Lancashire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 18 August 1914. Awarded the Military Medal for his actions as the Medical Officer's orderly, he was killed in action on 12 April 1918 and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

64

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant H. J. Barratt, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on 26 September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (23486 Sjt: H. J. Barratt. A.77/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (23486 Bmbr: (A. Sjt.) H. J. Barratt. R.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (23486 Sjt. H. J. Barratt. R.A.); Memorial Plaque (Henry Joseph Barratt) in card envelope, *traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine (4)* £260-£300

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

Henry Joseph Barratt was born in Kensington, London, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 November 1915. Awarded the Military Medal, he died of wounds on 26 September 1918, whilst attached to 'D' Battery, 161st Brigade, R.F.A., and is buried in Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

65



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant G. Parkinson, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (87301 Sjt: G. Parkinson. B.47/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (87301. Bmbr. G. Parkinson, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (87301. Sjt. G. Parkinson. R.A.) *very fine and better (4)* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917.

George Parkinson attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1915, being awarded the Military Medal.

66

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant E. Foster, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (44461 Sjt: E. Foster. 81/F. Coy. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (44461 Sjt. E. Foster. R.E.) *about extremely fine (2)* £240-£280

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

Edward Foster attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 July 1915.

67



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Acting Sergeant G. Ambridge, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (253863 A. Sjt: G. Ambridge., 16/D.S. Coy. R.E.) *good very fine*

£200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.

68



A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Colour Sergeant G. T. Morley, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was later commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, and killed in action on the Western Front, 24 March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8089 Sjt: G. T. Morley. 3/C. Gds.) *very fine*

£260-£300

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

George Thomas Morley served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards in the French theatre of war from 12 August 1914. He advanced to Colour Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment 27 January 1917. Morley subsequently transferred to the 1st Battalion, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 March 1918. Second Lieutenant Morley is buried at the Bancourt British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. His widow resided at 9 St. Andrew's Road, Cambridge.



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Guardsman C. Dunstone, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, who was wounded in both legs, 5 June 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14990 Pte C. Dunstone. 2/S. Gds;) *very fine*

£260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918.

Charles Dunstone was born in 1890, and resided at 74 Taylor Street, Townhead, Glasgow. He attested for the 3rd Battalion, Scots Guards at Glasgow in December 1915. Dunstone subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and served with them in the French theatre of war from 26 August 1916. He was wounded in both legs, 5 June 1918, and discharged in April 1919.



A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. Loudon, 11th (Service) Battalion, Royal Scots, who was killed in action during the Battle of Arras, 12 April 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (12981 Pte J. Loudon. 11/R. Scots) *toned, good very fine*

£260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1916.

James Loudon was born in Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. He served during the Great War with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Royal Scots in the French theatre of war from 11 May 1915. Private Loudon was killed in action on the Western Front, 12 April 1917, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France. On the latter date the Battalion was heavily engaged during the Battle of Arras.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private H. A. Lambert, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late Trooper, 3rd Hussars

Military Medal, G.V.R. (28334 Pte H. A. Lambert. 1/R. War: R.) *lacquered, very fine*

£260-£300

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

Harold A. Lambert initially served during the Great War as a Trooper with the 3rd Hussars in the French theatre of war from 9 November 1915. He subsequently served with the 10th and 1st Battalions, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant F. J. Parker, 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (T.F.), who was killed in action on the Somme, 15 July 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2228 Sjt: F. J. Parker. 4/Suff: R. - T.F.) *good very fine*

£260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 February 1917.

Francis James Parker was born in Ipswich, Suffolk in 1890. He served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (T.F.) on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. Sergeant Parker was killed in action on the Western Front, 15 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged in action on the Somme, and took part in the attack on the German "Switch" Trench near Bazentin-le-Petit. Parker is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France and the Great Eastern Railway War Memorial, Liverpool Street Station, London.

The following article, which appeared in the *Evening Star*, gives additional detail:

'Sergeant Francis James Parker, of the Suffolk Regiment, has been killed in action. An ardent Territorial, Mr. Parker rejoined his old battalion within a month of the outbreak of hostilities and left for France in November, 1914, seeing much heavy fighting at Ypres, Neuve Chappelle and Loos. In civil life he was a foot-plate worker, having entered the Great Eastern service as an engine cleaner at Ipswich on October 24th, 1908, when eighteen years of age. He was made acting fireman in May, 1911, and for some months was stationed at Felixstowe, returning to Ipswich in February, 1912.'

Photographs of the recipient appear on the online Ipswich War Memorial.

73 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant W. Holder, Somerset Light Infantry, late Hampshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (30063 Sjt: W. Holder. 8/Som: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (13700 Pte. W. Holder. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals; (13700 Sjt. W. Holder. Hamps. R.) Defence Medal, with O.H.M.S. card forwarding box for the Defence Medal addressed to 'Mr. W. Holder M.M. 6 Prospect Terrace, Bishops Itchington, Leamington Spa', *very fine (5)* *£380-£460*

William Holder, from Warwick, attested into the Hampshire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 12th battalion from 20 September 1915. He saw further service with the 8th Battalion before transferring into the 8th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, with whom he was advanced Sergeant and award the Military Medal. Discharged 'Class Z' on 25 February 1919, he served at Home during the Second War with the Home Guard. His brother, Private Alfred Henry Holder, was killed in action with the 11th Battalion Border Regiment on the Somme, on 18 November 1916 and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with the recipient's son's unofficial National Service Medal, engraved 'Sapper A. W. Holder 19124621 R.E.', and copied research.

74 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal J. Slaven, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died of wounds on 6 October 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (12078 L. Cpl. J. Slaven. 2/K.O. S. B.); 1914-15 Star (12078 Cpl. J. Slaven. K. O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (12078 Cpl. J. Slaven. K. O. Sco. Bord.); Memorial Plaque (John Slaven), in card envelope, *good very fine (5)* *£400-£500*

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

John Slaven, from Stranrear, Wigtownshire, attested into the King's Own Scottish Borderers for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 6th Battalion from 12 May 1915. Advanced Corporal and awarded the Military Medal, he saw further service with the 2nd Battalion and died of wounds on 6 October 1917. He is buried in Godewaersvelde British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.

75



A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal W. E. Jenkins, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 1 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (43388 L. Cpl. W. E. Jenkins. 1/Innis: Fus.) *very fine* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917.

William Edward Jenkins was the son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Jenkins of 123 Cottenham Road, Upper Holloway, London. He initially served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (entitled to BVM & VM). Jenkins advanced to Corporal, and transferred for service with the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Corporal Jenkins was killed in action on the Western Front, 1 October 1918, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

76 A Great War M.M. 'Western Front' 'replacement' group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Frame, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches

Military Medal, G.V.R. (9937 Sgt. W. Frame, Notts. & Derby R.) *additionally impressed '(Duplicate)'*; 1914 Star (9937 Pte. W. Frame. Notts & Derby); British War and Victory Medals (9937 Sgt. W. Frame. M.M., Notts & Derby.) *the three campaign awards all additionally impressed '(Replacement)', extremely fine (4)* *£160-£200*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1917.

77 **A Great War 'Western Front' group of four awarded to Private J. Cutler, 16th (Church Lad's Brigade) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (R-1841 Pte. J. Cutler. 16/K. R. Rif. C.); 1914-15 Star (R-1841 Pte. J. Cutler. K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-1841 Pte. J. Cutler. K. R. Rif. C.) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £360-£440

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

Joseph Cutler, from Birmingham, attested into the King's Royal Rifle Corps for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 9th Battalion from 21 May 1915. He saw further service with the 7th, 10th, 11th and 16th Battalions and was discharged 'Class Z' on 3 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

78



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Sergeant E. Drew, 205th Company, Machine Gun Corps, late Gloucestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 11 October 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6550 L. Sgt. E. Drew. 205/Coy M.G.C.) *good very fine*

£260-£300

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

Ernest Drew was born in Haverhill, Suffolk. He attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment (No. 24504) at Cheltenham, and served with them prior to transferring to the 205th Company, Machine Gun Corps. Lance Sergeant Drew was killed in action on the Western Front, 11 October 1917, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

79



A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant J. Jones, 1/2nd Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment (T.F.)

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2012 Sgt. J. Jones. 1/2 Mon: R. - T.F.) *nearly extremely fine*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1916.

80



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private S. A. Middleton, 1/1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment, late Bedfordshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (41461 Pte S. A. Middleton. 1/1 Herts: R.) *good very fine*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918.

Sidney Alfred Middleton initially served during the Great War with the Bedfordshire Regiment. He was subsequently attached to the 1/1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment (which absorbed more than 600 men from 6th (Service) Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, 22 May 1918).

81



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant J. O'Neill, Motor Transport Branch, Army Service Corps, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches

Military Medal, G.V.R. (M2-035222 Sjt: J. O'Neill. 657/M.T. Coy. A.S.C.) *very fine*

£240-£280

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 May 1917.

Jack O'Neill was born in Swansea in 1892 and attested for the Motor Transport branch of the Army Service Corps at Bury St. Edmunds on 20 February 1915, having previously served in the Territorial Force. He served with 657 Motor Transport Company, A.S.C. during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 April 1916, and was advanced Sergeant on 29 January 1918. For his services during the Great War he was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Medal. The recipient's Medal Index Card erroneously states 'Died 21-11-18', but in fact O'Neill survived the War and was discharged Class Z Reserve on 28 April 1919.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Staff Sergeant W. Alden [M.S.M.], Royal Army Veterinary Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (TT-0801 Cpl - A. S. Sjt: - W. M. Alden. A.V.C.) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1918.

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

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

William Alden resided in Norwich, Norfolk.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant D. C. Walker, 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was twice wounded in action

Military Medal, G.V.R. (153513 Sjt: D. C. Walker. 43/Man: R.); British War and Victory Medals (153513 Sjt. D. C. Walker. 43-Can. Inf.) *traces of lacquer, very fine (3)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 July 1919.

David Campbell Walker was born in Renton, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on 22 September 1887 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 20 July 1915. He arrived in England on 31 December 1915 and served with the 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment) during the Great War on the Western Front, from 20 February 1916. Twice wounded, first by a gun shot wound to the skull on 18 May 1916, and then more seriously by a gun shot wound to his right thigh on 24 June 1917, he was promoted Corporal on 1 October 1916, and Sergeant on 6 November 1918, and for his services during the Great War was awarded the Military Medal. He was discharged on demobilisation on 24 March 1919.



A Second War '1940 British Expeditionary Force' M.M. pair awarded to Private J. Fatherley, East Yorkshire Regiment, for his gallantry in assisting the evacuation of the wounded under heavy enemy machine gun fire at Ypres on 28 May 1940; he was subsequently captured and taken Prisoner of War in North Africa on 1 June 1942

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4344670 Pte. J. Fatherley. E. York. R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4344670 Pte. J. Fatherley [sic]. E. Yorks.) *edge bruising, lacquered, good very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940.

The original recommendation states: 'Whilst acting as a runner he maintained constant communication with Company HQ. For several days he maintained this under fire and never failed to get a message through. At Ypres on 28 May 1940 he guided the stretcher bearer to badly wounded men in section posts and though exposed to machine gun fire succeeded in getting the wounded out. Whilst doing this, the section post being encumbered with casualties, he worked unprotected for a considerable time with a complete disregard for his personal safety.'

Jack Fatherley was born on 5 November 1920 and was embodied from the Territorial Army on 31 August 1939, being posted to the 4th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. He served with the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium in 1940 and saw action at the Battle of the Ypres-Comines Canal, where the British managed to hold the German advance for several days. It was there that he performed his act of gallantry before managing to safely withdraw and evacuate at Dunkirk.

Returning to action with the 8th Army in the Western Desert, Fatherley was present at the Battle of Gazala where he was lectured on how to act if he was captured by Company Commander. They were overrun on 1 June 1942 with the rest of 150th Infantry Brigade and Fatherley was captured and taken prisoner of War. Taken to Campo 66, Capua Italy from 10 July 1942 he was transferred to Campo 53 on 9 October 1942 when he was held for the next year. When the Italian Armistice came into effect in September 1943, Fatherley did not attempt to escape and as such was taken to Germany. His first camp there was Stalag 8C on 9 September 1943 before he was finally transferred to Stalag 4A on 23 December 1943. He remained there for the rest of the war and was repatriated following the cessation of hostilities.

Sold with copied research.



The outstanding and deeply poignant Second War M.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major J. C. 'Jumbo' Steele, Black Watch, attached to the Special Operations Executive's 'Ministry of Economic Warfare' in the Middle East, who was murdered in Sachsenhausen concentration camp in April 1945.

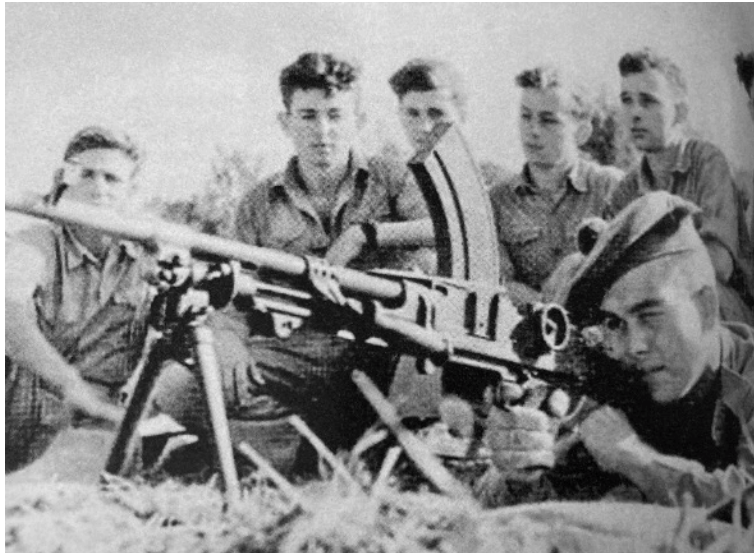
A hardy Rhodesian, he had served under S.O.E.'s swashbuckling, gold ear-ringed and 'truly Elizabethan' Lieutenant-Commander Mike Cumberlege, D.S.O., and participated in some notable clandestine operations to Crete and Greece: on one occasion he had his hair parted by a bullet from a Messerschmitt 110, which attacked his caique and killed two of his comrades.

Subsequently selected for Operation 'Locksmith' in March 1943 – an attempt to mine and block the Corinth Canal (for which he was additionally recommended for the award of a D.C.M.) – he, Cumberlege and two comrades were captured and taken to the Averoff prison in Athens, and thence – via Gestapo H.Q. in Vienna – to Mauthausen concentration camp, a protracted journey in which they endured torture and terrible suffering.

Finally, in early 1945, after a year of being subjected to the horrors of the notorious Zellenbau block in Sachsenhausen, they were murdered by a shot to the back of the neck

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (R/2763793 Pte. J. C. Steele. Black Watch) *one digit of number over-struck*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, the campaign awards all officially engraved 'RH 2763793 C.S.M. J. C. Steele. M.M. Black Watch', mounted for display, *minor edge bruise to MM and light contact marks, good very fine and better (5)* £30,000-£40,000





Haifa, April 1941: Steele takes aim

M.M. *London Gazette* 15 October 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'

The original Recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. has been in ships since before the fall of Crete. During the Greek evacuation he served in the *Dolphin* with Lieutenant Cumberlege and assisted in the evacuation. Together with Cumberlege he assisted in the embarkation of about 400 British troops. During the Cretan evacuation, he assisted in the embarkation of troops, helped to blow up the ammunition store on Suda island and brought away the *Ag Miaoulis* after the *Dolphin* was abandoned and blown up. During the voyage across he shot down a Messerschmidt 110 which attacked the ship, during which engagement the *Ag Miaoulis* had two killed out of a crew of five. Since then, he has taken part in every expedition to Crete, having stayed two weeks on the island with Lieutenant Cumberlege and organising the embarkation of British and Greek stragglers. This N.C.O. has at all times shown the greatest courage and determination and is thoroughly worthy of a decoration. It is requested that, should the award be made, there should be no publicity for security reasons.'

On 4 July 1943, Steele was also recommended for an immediate award of the D.C.M. for gallantry during Operation *Locksmith*:

'C.S.M. Steele, in company with Lieutenant Cumberlege, R.N.R., a wireless operator and one other was landed on 14 April 1943 by submarine on the mainland near Poros. With the party were loaded also a number of specially constructed magnetic mines and strong explosive charges, all camouflaged to look like oil drums. The intention was to mine the Corinth Canal with the object of tearing out the bottom of a ship of over 5,000 tons (a ship of less tonnage would not activate these specially constructed mines), and thus block the canal.

On 25 January the party's hideout was betrayed by a Greek fisherman and quickly, by night, they had to move to a new hideout, laboriously carrying in several journeys the two tons of mines and explosives, etc. with which they were burdened.

On 4 February, a meeting was at last arranged with a Greek collaborator from Athens, whose organisation was to supply a caique whose passage through the canal was already established as a habitual affair. A rendezvous was made for the caique to pick up the mines and counter-mines.

It was not, however, until p.m. on 2 March (nearly a month later) that the caique arrived off Poros. Straight away four mines with 30lbs. of explosives, each with four counter-mines with 80lbs. of explosives, were loaded.

Next morning the caique sailed with Lieutenant Cumberlege and C.S.M. Steele on board and arrived off the Sipori Islands at dusk without having encountered enemy patrols.

At dawn on 4 March the work of attaching the counter-mines on the ship's bottom started under difficult conditions, Cumberlege and Steele carrying it out.

At 0900 hours, when the mines were on the deck and Cumberlege and Steele were still in the water fixing the counter-mines on to the bottom of the ship, a German control caique with a crew of seven appeared. Immediately Cumberlege and Steele were hauled aboard and hid in the confined space of a false bulkhead. The crew successfully hid their movements by standing up between them and the German caique. The ship was searched from stem to stern. The camouflage of the mines withstood scrutiny, and within half an hour the ship was cleared.

Work on the mines and counter-mines was continued and completed by nightfall. At dawn on 5 March, the caique proceeded towards the Canal entrance, and Cumberlege and Steele were disembarked, as neither could speak Greek, and, not only were all the members of the crew registered, but they were known to the guards.

The mines were successfully laid on 5 March by the simple method of cutting two retaining wires at the right moment.

Cumberlege and Steele returned to Poros where fresh mines, either to repeat the operation if necessary, or for blocking the Levkas Channel, were delivered to them by submarine.

Unfortunately, no ship of 5,000 tons has since cleared the Canal, and as three months was about the limit within which the mines might reasonably be expected to work, there is only slender hope that Cumberlege's and Steele's great efforts will succeed. At any rate, failure will in no way be their fault, and will certainly be a 'glorious failure'.

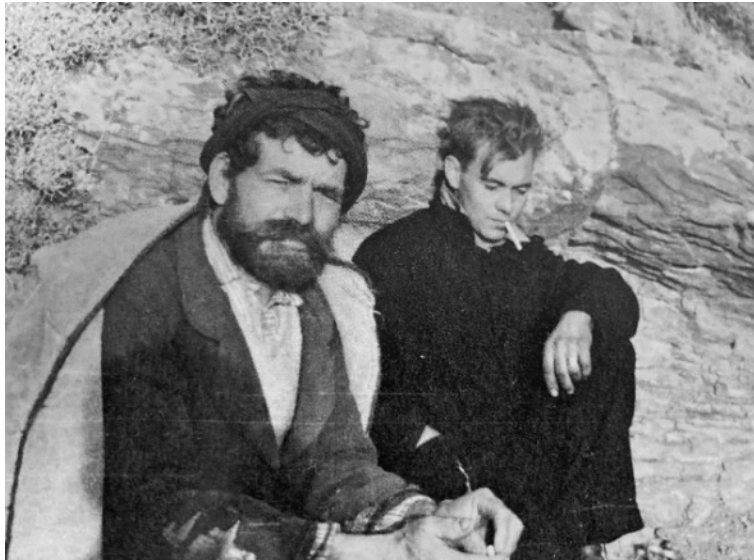
Soon after the operation, the parent organization of those who provided the caique was cleaned up by the Axis, as a result of betrayal on political grounds, and the presence of Cumberlege's party in the Poros area was confirmed, although their task was fortunately kept secret.

We were able to warn Steele and Cumberlege, and, although they moved their hideout twice, eventually moving to the island of Hydra, they refused to leave the area till they knew the result of the canal operation, and whether it should be repeated. Their W/T. operator and another man were captured on 9 April. Cumberlege and Steele succeeded, after wounding a German N.C.O., in escaping. They were, nevertheless, captured towards the end of April and are now almost certainly in Averoff Prison in Athens.'

The recommendation ended with the usual statement about no publicity should the award be approved. But as confirmed by an added ink inscription, no such award was forthcoming.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 December 1941:

'For distinguished services in the Middle East, during the period February 1941 to July 1941.'



4: Steele with a Greek shepherd in occupied Crete in late 1941

James Cook 'Jumbo' Steele was born in Melsetter in Southern Rhodesia on 29 October 1919, where his father was manager of the local hotel. Educated at Prince Edward School in Salisbury, where he was a keen scout, he was working as a grader on the tobacco auction floors on his enlistment in the 1st Service Battalion of the Rhodesian Military Forces on 5 September 1939, the same day that he married Patricia Denis. Subsequently posted to No. 2 Training Centre, he was one of 42 recruits to be assigned to the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, in April 1940, which unit he joined in Egypt in the following month. Embarked for Somaliland that summer, the battalion first saw action against the Italians at Barkassan in mid-August, prior to returning to Egypt and being re-assigned to Crete. Here, then, the commencement of Steele's clandestine career, for it was in Crete that he was enlisted by the colourful Mike Cumberlege, an early recruit to S.O.E.'s 'Ministry of Economic Warfare' in the Middle East.

The Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) - Opening Shots

The circumstances behind his enlistment were later described by Lieutenant-Colonel Nevill Blair, himself a casualty in Crete:

'The name of the Rhodesian Steele reminded me of the renowned and be-ear-ringed Mike Cumberlege in Heraklion's Venetian harbour. He made an urgent request for a mechanic to put the engine of his caique in order for he had an urgent assignment in the Aegean which it was imperative not to miss. I telephoned Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Hamilton, and Steele in due course reported to the harbour. He stayed with Cumberlege until the end of the war and presumably disappeared with him in April 1945, having gained the M.M. and promotion to Warrant Officer Class II. It was to Cumberlege and Steele in their caique that in the months that followed the evacuation, many of those left behind in Crete owed their deliverance.'

The caique in question – christened *Dolphin II* – was quickly put to good use in the evacuation of troops from Greece, gallant work undertaken at the behest of S.O.E.'s 'Ministry of Economic Warfare', which in turn operated under the overall auspices of 'G.H.Q. Raiding Forces'.

Another clandestine operative, Captain Nicholas Hammond, described Steele as 'an independent youngster who had run away from home as a boy and who was eager for adventure.' He added that he was 'a first-class shot with any weapon', an attribute that came into good use when their caique was attacked off Crete 10 days after the commencement of the German airborne assault in May 1941. On that occasion, Cumberlege's party included his cousin, Cleland, a Major in the gunners with clandestine connections in Cairo, the whole embarked in a purloined caique after the loss of *Dolphin II*.

Target Corinth Canal 1940-1944, by Platon Alexiades, takes up the story:

'*Athanassios Miaoulis* was now vulnerable as a southbound caique could only be taken for an enemy vessel. At about 0900 hours on 31 May it was set upon by a Messerschmitt 110 fighter-bomber, which swooped down to the attack. The aircraft strafed the caique which was helpless as her low speed prevented her from taking avoiding action. Major Cleland Cumberlege was killed outright; Able Seaman Saunders was mortally wounded and Mike Cumberlege was hit by a fragment in the elbow joint. Despite the pain he remained in command. A Greek crew member and Private Steele were slightly wounded; the latter had his skull grazed by a bullet. The Rhodesian private did not lose his composure and fired away with a machine gun. He managed to hit the aircraft as it was coming for a second run. The bomber pulled away and disappeared in the distance with one engine smoking. Saunders was given morphine but died soon afterwards.'

Notwithstanding such loss and damage, the *Athanassios Miaoulis* limped into Mersa Matruh three days later, from whence Mike Cumberlege, Hammond and Steele took passage to Alexandria in a three-masted brig. The former then made known his plans for future operations off occupied Crete and, with M.I.9 and Naval Intelligence approval, set about rescuing British and Allied stragglers still trapped on the island.

Here, then, the background to Steele being Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the M.M. In fact, Steele quickly settled in as a member of Cumberlege's crew, the whole operating as part of an S.O.E. inspired para-naval force. And a flurry of covert operations ensued, commencing with return trips to occupied Crete in the period October to December 1941, where the embarkation of further evading Allied troops aside, S.O.E. operatives were also landed and collected, and intelligence gathered for future operations. By this stage, Cumberlege had command of two vessels, the *Hedgehog*, a motor caique of about 60 tons, and the *Escampador*, a 20 ft. sailing vessel. During these clandestine voyages Steele on one occasion spent an eventful fortnight ashore with Cumberlege, in which the latter had a victorious fist fight with a German. Such close encounters aside, vital mapping work was undertaken, particularly on the deserted south coast of Crete, between Cape Litinon and Tsoutsourous Bay, where potential landing grounds and hide-outs were recorded. Official records also reveal that Steele skippered a captured caique back to Alexandria in November 1942.

For their gallantry Steele was awarded the M.M. and Cumberlege the D.S.O., but their activities were interrupted when the latter fell ill with paratyphoid in early 1942. He was invalided home and did not recover until the summer of 1942. Steele, too, was admitted to hospital in January 1942, but was discharged to an appointment in Naval Intelligence at Alexandria at the end of the month and advanced to Sergeant. Having then been embarked for South Africa in April 1942, he went A.W.O.L. and was declared a deserter, possibly in an attempt to visit family back in Rhodesia. Be that as it may, he was re-attested in the Middle East Force in June 1942, when he joined the 1st Special Service Regiment, Holding Squadron, and was attached to G.H.Q. Meanwhile, his old boss was plotting his next daring mission.

Operation Locksmith

Back in the U.K., following his recovery from paratyphoid, Cumberlege presented S.O.E. at Baker Street with a plan to mine the Corinth Canal, a plan discussed at the highest levels of Naval Intelligence. And in recommending a team of five men, he listed Steele as one of his preferred candidates, for he was 'a highly competent engineer and handyman in general'.

In the event, his final team comprised Steele, Sergeant Thomas Handley, a qualified radio operator, and Jan Kotrba, a Czech soldier. Higher authority, however, ordained that Antonios Fakaros, a Greek petty officer, be dropped from the team at a late hour. The loss of a Greek speaker was a major setback, but the operation went ahead, nonetheless. Nor, as it transpired, was their equipment entirely up to scratch.

Cumberlege was emplaned for Cairo in November 1943, where he was re-united with Steele and his fellow operatives. And on the operation getting a final 'green light', the four men were embarked in the Royal Hellenic Navy's submarine *Papanicolis* at Beirut on Thursday 7 January 1943. Having then reached the Hydra Channel without incident, the team disembarked in canoes and paddled ashore to a pre-arranged landing spot in Boufi Cove on the Peloponnese coast, bringing with them ten mines and spares, six .303 Vickers machine-guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, three sets of personal gear and 250lbs. of special stores.

Over the coming weeks, team 'Locksmith' hid their equipment in a ravine and built a small hut, where one of their radio sets was hidden. Inevitably their arrival was noticed by local shepherds and fishermen, Cumberlege signalling Cairo to say the sooner he could rendezvous with a fellow operative, Major Tsigantes, the better. As it transpired, the latter had been shot dead by the Germans in Athens, and it was a week or two before a meeting could be arranged with a fellow resistant, Warrant Officer Spyros Kotsis. And that memorable occasion took place at a pre-arranged spot known as the 'Devil's bridge' on the 20 January 1943, when Cumberlege was accompanied by Steele. The team was now regularly on the move, awaiting the arrival of a caique to take them to the Corinth canal, but that intention was subject to ongoing delays. All the while, 'Locksmith' risked discovery, a reminder of their perilous position being heightened by reports of the Gestapo regularly raiding resistance groups known to them.

At length, however, a caique was secured at Piraeus, renamed the *Aghia Varvara*, and arrived off Boufi Cove on 3 March 1943. She was skippered by her owner, Kiriakoulis Sideris, with Lieutenant Fotios Manolopoulos in operational command and an engineer, Michael Morakeas. Papers for the passage through the Corinth Canal had also been obtained and team 'Locksmith' loaded the caique with four mines with 30lbs. of explosives and five counter-mines with 80lbs. of explosives. But it was just Cumberlege and Steele who joined the Greek crew on her departure for the canal at 0800 hours on the 4th. Both men quickly set to work in disguising the mines as petrol cans, in addition to drilling holes in the hull to suspend the counter-mines. And Cumberlege was engaged in just such work when a German patrol boat suddenly hove into view. Remarkably, he managed to swing himself back on board without being noticed and, with Steele, hid behind a false bulkhead as the Germans boarded and searched the caique. The 'petrol cans' held true and, equipped with the correct paperwork, the *Aghia Varvara* was permitted to proceed on her way.

When about seven miles from the entrance of the Corinth canal, Cumberlege and Steele were dropped off at Katakali, and the three Greeks were left to complete the mission. The two Brits could not pass effectively as Greeks, especially since an Italian guard would be embarked for the crossing of the canal. It was hoped he could be distracted by the Greeks as the four counter mines - now lashed to the bottom of the caique - were dropped by cutting attached ropes, and then the four actual mines tipped over the stern. For security reasons of his own, Lieutenant Manolopoulos decided to ditch three of the four actual mines before entering the canal, which almost certainly led to the failure of the operation. Nor did Cumberlege ever learn of that decision, for the *Aghia Varvara* proceeded directly back to Piraeus. Instead, when it was clear the attack had failed, he concluded that the mines' detonators must have been defective.

Capture and Torture

Cumberlege and Steele arrived back at their original hideout at Ermioni, near Boufi Cove, on 11 March, after a 40-mile overland trek, following which the activities of team 'Locksmith' fell quiet. Tragically, not quiet enough, for the *Abwehr* station in Athens was rapidly homing in on their radio transmissions to Cairo. And that radio direction finding reached its climax at the end of the month, when Italian Secret Police landed near the 'Locksmith' team. Someone had clearly talked. The net was closing.

Then, on 8 April, a party of eight Germans came ashore just 700 metres from Boufi Cove. The game was up, Cumberlege and Sergeant Handley being discovered 50 yards from their stone hut hideout. The former shot and severely wounded one of the Germans, an act that saw the rest of them run off in panic. Cumberlege then quickly grabbed a machine-gun from their hut and headed off with Handley in the direction of the village of Damala, where Steele and Kotrba were hiding out. Fatally, however, they left behind their transmitter and codebooks.

At Damala, where they had a second transmitter, team 'Locksmith' received a message - supposedly from Cairo - in which they were informed a submarine would be sent to meet them off Fourkari at 2130 hours on the 29th or 30th April. It was in fact a false message sent by the *Abwehr* in Athens, who made use of the team's captured codebooks. And the deception had tragic consequences, all four members of 'Locksmith' falling into enemy hands on the 30th, when canoeing to what they believed to be a submarine. It being a dark, moonless night, it was too late to react when they realised it was an enemy patrol boat.

Of subsequent events, *Target Corinth Canal 1940-1945* states:

'The Locksmith men were brought to Averoff jail in Athens. If Hitler's *Kommandobefehl* was to be followed to the letter, the commandos should have been handed over to the *Sicherheitsdienst* and on no account kept under military guard as ordinary prisoners of war but treated as common criminals. From information later acquired, it was known that Obersleutnant Hoffmeister, head of the *Abwehr* Group III in Athens, had resorted to 'unlawful' means to extract information from the four men. What form of torture that took, and what information he got, we do not know. Once the interrogation was terminated, they should have been liquidated to conform with German policy at this time but this was not done, possibly since their names had been released to the Greek Red Cross. This was either done through an administrative error or perhaps it was done deliberately by a member of the *Abwehr*, some of them being quite opposed to the methods used by the Nazis.'

Cumberlege was even able to send a message to his wife via the Greek Red Cross and Geneva, dated on 11 May 1943, but thereafter, he and his fellow operatives rapidly disappeared from view. And an indication of the terrible journey that lay ahead occurred on the day after Cumberlege had written to his wife: the four men were transferred to Gestapo H.Q. in Vienna and thence to Mauthausen concentration camp in upper Austria.

There, they endured several months of severe cruelty and suffering, Cumberlege being forced by further torture to sign a statement confirming the 'Locksmith' team were saboteurs, even though they had been captured in uniform. Then in January 1944, Gestapo Head Office in Prinz Albrecht Strasse, Berlin, issued 'protective custody' warrants in their names, Steele's being signed off by Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner at 1400 hours on the 23rd. The warrants stated that they endangered the existence and security of the people and the state, and that they had been proven guilty of 'activities to the detriment of the German Reich'. Appended to each was a statement to say the recipients should not be informed of the issuance of the warrants.

Instead, a few days later, they were transferred to the infamous Zellenbau block at Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Incarcerated in solitary confinement cells barely larger than one or two metres in any direction, they were fed - starved - on a diet of pig's food and limited to just 15 minutes a day for exercise. And that shocking ordeal lasted for another year, overseen by a lethal cast of S.S. guards.

Sachsenhausen – Cold Blooded Murder

In his book, *The Extraordinary Life of Mike Cumberlege SOE*, Robin Knight describes the situation at Sachsenhausen thus:

'Cumberlege and his party had been transferred to Sachsenhausen in January 1944 after a gruelling eight-month interlude in the notorious Mauthausen extermination camp in Austria, where Cumberlege was tortured 'severely' to get him to admit he had been on a sabotage mission. All four have remained in solitary confinement in the Zellenbau ever since – treated as common criminals, denied P.O.W. status, not allowed to write or receive letters, permitted no Red Cross parcels, given no 'privileges' (such as books or cigarettes), forced to wear standard camp 'uniform' of rough blue-striped dirty grey serge, round cap and clogs, and fed a starvation diet of wurzels (a root crop cooked in water that is normally fed to pigs). Even by the abysmal standards of the Zellenbau, they rate as the lowest of the low, treated in this harsh way to justify, in S.S. minds, keeping them alive at all following Hitler's infamous order issued in October 1942 that every Allied commando captured by German forces was to be killed on the spot, whether in uniform or not.

By Christmas 1944, the only remaining value of the Locksmith party to the Nazis seems to be for last-ditch surrender or negotiation purposes as the Allied net closes in on Hitler, the Third Reich and Berlin ... A variety of guards, mostly men unfit for military service, rule every prisoner's life. Some hate Sachsenhausen and sneak favours, like cigarettes, to the prisoners, but many others revel in the sheer brutality and corruption of the Zellenbau. Chief among the persecutors during the 1943-45 period is the head guard, the swarthy and unreliable Kurt Eccarius – 'a dour-looking drunkard of 35 who seldom smiled' as one prisoner puts it after the war. Franz Ettlinger is a good-looking sadist, bully, sycophant, thief, drunkard' aged twenty-seven. Josef Drexl, aged fifty, is 'an uncouth Bavarian peasant'. Five S.S. corporals, all in their twenties, report to Eccarius – Lux, a sadist who tortures prisoners for self-gratification, Hartman, Meyer, Schmidt, and Beck. Each of these thugs is egged on by Camp Adjutant and Chief Executive Officer of the Zellenbau, Heinrich Wessel, 'one of the most brutal of men'. He is in the habit of visiting the block for the pleasure of witnessing torture sessions, executions, and the stringing-up of prisoners on the poles in the exercise yard.'

Not all the staff were brutal Nazis, some of them being prisoners who had been deemed trustworthy and made orderlies. One such was Paul Schröter and it was he who was to provide key evidence in respect of team 'Locksmith's fate, as did further evidence gathered from a variety of prisoners who had shared in the horrors of the Zellenbau block. The latter included several persistent escapers, such as Group Captain 'Wings' Day and Squadron Leader 'Jimmy' James, together with commando legends such as Lieutenant-Colonel 'Mad Jack' Churchill. On being interviewed by an S.O.E. officer after the war Churchill stated that he had once seen Steele by mistake when the door opposite his cell was opened. Such was the determination of the guards to isolate Steel and his comrades.

Over time, however, they established means of clandestine communication, either by tapping out Morse code on pipes in their cells, or leaving messages stuck to the underside of closet sinks. Cumberlege was thus able to make assorted statements and write another message for his wife, all of which were hidden by the likes of Churchill and Day and then delivered on their liberation.

Returning to the likely fate of team 'Locksmith', nothing by way of concrete evidence survives. Statements taken after the war – from fellow prisoners and captured German personnel – were of a confusing and contradictory nature. But one witness stood out and that was the aforementioned orderly, Paul Schröter, who was thrice interviewed by S.O.E.'s Vera Atkins in the period July-August 1946. Robin Knight's biography takes up the story:

'Schröter stated clearly, for instance, that Mike [Cumberlege] and his team 'were all transported by ambulance to the *Industriehof* and executed in the usual way'. He gave a date 'on or about April 10th [1945]' but admitted to a poor memory for dates and stated that he was not an eyewitness. The *Industriehof*, he explained, was the industrial-style execution area of the camp where bodies were disposed of *en masse* by cremation, having first been machine gunned in a sandpit or killed in other ways, including gassing. In the case of the Locksmith party, Schröter believed they had been executed next to the sandpit in the so-called neck-shooting barrack ... Schröter said he was 'quite sure' that the camp adjutant and 'chief executive' of the Zellenbau, Heinrich Wessel – 'one of the most brutal of men' – attended the executions. As proof of their deaths, the prison garb of the men was handed back to the cell orderlies who later sent the clothes to the main camp stores. Schröter added: 'All papers, letters, etc. belonging to the prisoners was afterwards taken by me and the camp boiler room attendant to the boiler house and burned.'

Of the 'neck-shooting barrack', Robin Knight's biography adds:

'A structure of particular significance was the *genickschussbarake* or neck-shooting barrack. Victims were told by the S.S. that they were being taken to a medical examination. Inside the building was a large room where prisoners were made to undress. They were then taken individually to an adjacent, smaller room and greeted by an S.S. guard dressed as a doctor and checked to see if they had any gold fillings. Those that did were marked with an X. Led to a third room that resembled a bathroom with shower heads in the ceiling, the victim was ordered to stand against a measuring pole fixed to the wall. A sliding, porthole-like door behind the prisoner's neck was then opened and another S.S. guard pulled the trigger. According to Nikolaus Wachsmann in his book *KL 'judging by the gaping holes in the victims' skulls, the S.S. used special dum-dum bullets'. A gramophone played cheerful music in the first waiting room to disguise the sound of the shot. Once the body slumped to the floor, orderlies from the crematorium dragged the corpse to a makeshift morgue where they ripped out any gold teeth before throwing the corpse into an oven. Back in the execution room, other orderlies hosed down the blood-stained execution site ...'*

Cumberlege was posthumously gazetted for the award of a Bar to his D.S.O. after the war, but in spite of the fact that Steele was recommended for the award of a D.C.M. no further recognition was afforded to him. He is commemorated on the Athens memorial, in addition to a special memorial stone on the site of Sachsenhausen concentration camp and, back in modern day Zimbabwe, at Marondera, formerly Marandellas.

Sold with his original M.I.D. certificate, in the name of 'Private J. C. Steele, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)', dated 30 December 1941, together with copies of *The Remarkable Life of Mike Cumberlege SOE*, by Robin Knight, *Target Corinth Canal 1940-1945*, by Platon Alexiades and *Courage Endured* by Alan Harris, and a file of related research and copy photographs.



A fine Second World War immediate 'Italy campaign' M.M. group of four awarded to Naik S. Khan, 3rd Battalion (Queen Mary's Own), 10th Baluch Regiment, for his repeated gallantry in command of his section during an enemy attack on his post at Crecchio, 5/6 June 1944; during which he sustained a severe chest wound but still continued to personally fire a 2-inch mortar and move amongst his men encouraging them all the while

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (11713 Naik Samunden Khan 10 Baluch R.) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally good very fine (4)* £600-£800

Provenance: A. Wolfe Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005 (when sold as a single M.M. only).

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 December 1944. The original recommendation states:

'On the Adriatic sector at "Charlie" feature in front of Crecchio on the night 5/6 June, Naik Samundar Khan was in command of a section in the foremost defended localities. The post was of vital importance to the whole area.

At about 0530 hrs the enemy, estimated strength 50 men, launched an attack against Naik Samundar Khan's post. This attack was supported by intense artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. The attack was pressed home with great vigour and at one time the enemy was within a few yards of Naik Samundar Khan's post and the position became very serious indeed.

Realizing the situation Naik Samundar Khan went back to Platoon Headquarters over ground swept by intense small arms fire and brought forward the Platoon 2-inch mortar. While doing this he was severely wounded in the chest. In spite of intense pain he personally continued to fire the mortar and also moved about amongst his section encouraging his men and directing their fire. He refused to leave his post until the enemy had been beaten off and only then after receiving a direct order from his Company Commander.

He was undoubtedly instrumental in steadying his men and his determination and courage alone averted a serious reverse. His complete disregard for his personal safety, his quick decision in bringing up the mortar and his devotion to duty before having his wounds dressed, was an example to all.'

Samundar Khan served during the Second World War with the 3rd Battalion (Queen Mary's Own), 10th Baluch Regiment as part of the 5th Indian Infantry Brigade, 4th Indian Division in Italy.



The superb Second World War 'escape and evasion' M.M. group of five awarded to Sepoy N. Singh, 4th Battalion (Wilde's), 13th Frontier Force Rifles, who was originally taken prisoner of war during the Battle of Mersa Matruh, June 1942, and then proceeded to make 4 escape attempts in at least three different countries, including evading capture for 4 months in Italy in 1943

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (14920 Sep Nand Singh F F Rif) officially impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally very fine (5)* £700-£900

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

'Sepoy Nand Singh was captured at Mersa Matruh in June '42 and with two wounded companions attempted to escape the same night in a truck. The truck however had a petrol stoppage after going for a mile or so, and they were recaptured. His second attempt at escape was from Avezzano in Sept. '43 when he and four companions were at large nearly 4 months. They were however recaptured and sent to Laterina.

In March '44 he was entrained for Germany but managed to cut a hole through the floor of the train and, with one companion, escaped once more. After only two days they were recaptured and in June '44 Nand Singh arrived in Nancy where he remained until Sept. 1, when during the evacuation he made his fourth and final escape, contacting the U.S. Forces a fortnight later.

For the undaunted courage with which he made no less than four attempts at escape it is considered that he should be awarded the M.M.'

Nand Singh served during the Second World War with the 4th Battalion (Wilde's) 13th Frontier Force Rifles as part of the 21st Indian Infantry Brigade, 10th Indian Division. He was initially taken prisoner of war during the Battle of Mersa Matruh (26-29 June 1942), as part of the Western Desert Campaign.



A good Second War 'North West Europe' M.M. group of eight awarded to Acting Warrant Officer Class II H. E. L. Ovens, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, for his gallantry in destroying an enemy machine gun post at Kirchhatten on 23 April 1945; he had previously been Mentioned in Despatches for Operation *Jubilee*, the Dieppe Raid, on 19 August 1942 when he carried a wounded man to safety under heavy machine gun fire and then engaged the enemy positions on the cliffs during the withdrawal

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (H 20266 A.W.O. Cl.2. E. L. Ovens. C. Inf. C.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, with M.I.D. oak leaf; U.N.E.F. Medal; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R., with Second Award Bar (Sgt H. E. L. Ovens.); together with the recipient's 30th Anniversary of Dieppe commemorative medal, gilt with silvered centre, the reverse engraved 'Longueuil 1972', with top 'Dieppe 1942' ribband bar, *with traces of adhesive to reverse*; and a Canadian General Service lapel badge, *lacquered, good very fine (9)* £1,400-£1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 October 1945:

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

The original Recommendation, for an Immediate award, states: 'On 23 April 1945, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada were ordered to advance some 1,000 yards north of Kirchhatten, to secure a main road which was to be used as the main axis for the divisional attack. After advancing about 400 yards the leading company came under a heavy machine gun fire from the left flank and was unable to get forward. A new plan was formulated and put into effect, but as it commended, an enemy machine gun post cleverly sited in a fortified house, on the right flank, swept the area with heavy fire, and the attack began to lose its momentum.

Company Sergeant Major Ovens was quick to appreciate that this post must be destroyed immediately, if the advance was to continue, and decided to destroy it himself. Taking with him a rifleman to give covering fire, he made his way forward across the open ground toward the machine gun post. The enemy concentrated their full fire power on him, but he continued forward, and taking any cover available, finally succeeded in reaching a vantage point from where he could bring fire to bear. First sweeping the post with light machine gun fire, which killed one defender, and forced the others to take cover, he dashed forward firing his light machine gun from the hip, and completely destroyed the position and its occupants.

Due to the resourcefulness, courage, and gallant action of Company Sergeant Major Ovens, the company was able to move onto their objective unmolested by enemy fire, and thus secure the divisional axis.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 October 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the combined attack on Dieppe.'

The original Recommendation states: 'During the Dieppe action on 19 August 1942, this soldier fought coolly, efficiently, and with high courage. During the rearguard action following the advance inland, he carried a wounded man to safety under heavy machine gun fire. While the beach was being evacuated, Private Ovens, lying in an exposed position, engaged the enemy positions on the cliffs and covered the withdrawal of unit personnel. He showed outstanding devotion to duty and contributed materially to the successful evacuation of a large proportion of the battalion's strength.'

Harvey Earl Lewis Ovens, a native of Otto, Manitoba, attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, and served with them during the Second World War, being Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Dieppe Raid (during which he was initially reported missing). Subsequently advanced Acting Company Sergeant Major in the Canadian Infantry Corps, he was awarded the Military Medal for his services in North West Europe in the final push to Victory in April 1945.



A Second World War 1944 D.F.M. group of five awarded to Lancaster flight engineer Sergeant V. D. Edwardes, 12 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 30 operational sorties with the Squadron - including to Berlin, Essen and Cologne, and being particularly active over France in and around D-Day

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (975515 Sgt. V. D. Edwardes. R.A.F.) *suspension slack*; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *lacquered, very fine* (5) **£1,200-£1,600**

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 17 October 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Sergeant Edwards has recently completed his first operational tour with 30 sorties to his credit and, by his skill and technical efficiency, he has contributed largely to the exceptionally fine record of successful operations achieved by his crew. He has always shown an excellent spirit of co-operation and devotion to duty which have helped considerably to maintain a high standard of morale and efficiency in his crew. I feel his conduct fully merits the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander:

This N.C.O. has set a magnificent example to the fellow members of his own crew and his squadron by his coolness and exceptional fearlessness in the face of danger. His outstanding ability and strong sense of duty have been largely instrumental in the achievement of a highly successful record. I recommend that his fine record of fine work be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Victor Douglas Edwards/Edwardes served as a Flight Engineer with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second World War. Edwards advanced to Sergeant, and was posted for operational flying with 12 Squadron (Lancasters) at Wickenby. He flew in at least 30 operational sorties with the Squadron, February - June 1944, including: Berlin (2); Leipzig; Stuttgart (2); Schweinfurt; Augsburg; Frankfurt (2); Essen (2); Cologne; Dusseldorf; Karlsruhe; Friedrichshaven; Lyons; Mailey; Revnes; Dieppe; Orleans; Berneval Le Grande; Pas De Calais, 4 June 1944; Crisbecq, 5 June 1944; Hachelles, D-Day, 6 June 1944; Flers, 9 June 1944; Evreux, 11 June 1944; Gelsenkirchen, 12 June 1944; Le Havre, 14 June 1944; Aulnoye, 17 June 1944 and Marquise, 22 June 1944.



A good Second World War 1941 D.F.M., M.I.D., group of five awarded to Hampden and Boston Douglas Wireless Operator Warrant Officer H. E. Turner, 144 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He was killed in action during his second tour of operations, when flying on a bombing raid to Rimini as part of 114 (Hong Kong) Squadron, 11/12 September 1944

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (653544 Sgt. H. E. Turner. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted for display, *good very fine (5)* £1,200-£1,600

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1941. The original recommendation states:

'For continuous gallantry and devotion to duty during 28 operational flights into enemy territory, making a total of 194 hours flying. This N.C.O.'s work as Wireless Operator/Air Gunner has been of the very highest order and he has always shown the greatest courage and determination. All his operational flying has been carried out during the winter months, often under the most severe and hazardous weather conditions. On many occasions, it has been due to his skill and courage as an operator that the aircraft has returned to base.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1941.

Henry/Harry Ethlebert Turner was the son of Ethelbert and Minnie Turner of Dinnington, Yorkshire. He served as a Wireless Operator with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second World War. Turner advanced to Sergeant, and was posted for operational flying with 144 Squadron (Hampdens) at Hemswell. He had flown in at least 28 operational sorties with the Squadron by the end of April 1941, crewed with Flight Lieutenant H. C. S. Page as his pilot. Having completed his tour of operations, Turner subsequently advanced to Warrant Officer. He was posted for a second tour of operations with 114 (Hong Kong) Squadron (Douglas Bostons), and carried out operational sorties from Cecina, Italy. Warrant Officer Turner was killed in action carrying out an Army co-operation sortie to bomb guns and defences near Rimini, 11/12 September 1944. His aircraft, Douglas Boston IV BZ499, was piloted by Flying Officer A. J. Jenkins, D.F.C. The bomber crashed in San Marino, and not discovered until March 1945. Warrant Officer Turner was aged 23, and is buried in the Coriano Ridge War Cemetery, Italy. He is also commemorated on the Dinnington War Memorial, Yorkshire.



The scarce Second World War South East Asia Photographer's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Leading Aircraftman A. Fox, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in Mitchell B-25's on at least 75 photo-reconnaissance sorties - often during the worst of the Burma monsoon season, and frequently under the attack of Japanese fighter aircraft. He was an early member of No. 5 Photographic Reconnaissance Unit (India), and followed it through all of its various renumbering, from No. 3 P.R.U. (India) to 681 Squadron, ultimately flying with 684 Squadron

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1251848 L.A.C. A. Fox. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, very fine (5) £1,400-£1,800

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 7 January 1944. The original recommendation states:

'L.A.C. Fox has completed 59 operational sorties flying as photographer in B.25 aircraft in this unit and has experienced anti-aircraft fire 6 times and fighter opposition 7 times. He has shown great keenness and devotion to duty on all operational flights. On numerous occasions when his aircraft has been attacked by enemy fighters, L.A.C. Fox has given invaluable assistance to his pilot by informing him of the position of the enemy aircraft. He has shown great coolness and courage and has set an excellent example to all.

Remarks by Air Officer Commanding:

I agree with this citation. Apart from outstanding technical ability as a photographer, L.A.C. Fox has proved himself a competent and most reliable member of aircrew. His record of 59 sorties and 394 hours operational flying over a period of 14 months, a large proportion of which have been during the worst of the Burma monsoon, is an indication of his devotion to duty. I most strongly recommend that he be awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Alan Fox served during the Second World War with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He initially served as a Photographer flying in Mitchell B25C's with No. 5 Photographic Reconnaissance Unit (India), and then No. 3 P.R.U. (India) when the unit was renumbered, as part of South East Asia Air Command. Fox flew in at least 21 operational sorties, mostly down the Arakan coast, to Myitkyina and Lashio and to the Andamans, prior to the unit once again renumbering - this time as 681 Squadron (Mitchell B-25's) at Dum Dum in January 1943.

Flying with Flight Lieutenant J. D. Thirwell as his pilot with No. 3 P.R.U., Fox had an early encounter with enemy fighters, 18 May 1942:

"The first indication I [Thirwell] had that a Japanese fighter was after us was a boiled egg [part of our flight ration] smashing against the instrument panel, having been thrown by the camera operator [Fox] to attract my attentions" - presumably the intercom was not connected. The camera operator was almost isolated in the rear of the fuselage by the bomb-bay fuel tank, only a cramped crawl-space giving him access to the pilots' cabin. Although the speed and operating altitude of the aircraft was considered usually sufficient to prevent interception, an essential duty of the camera operator was to keep a look-out for enemy aircraft.' (*Eyes For The Phoenix, Allied Aerial Photo-Reconnaissance Operations South-East Asia 1941-45*, by G. J. Thomas refers)

Fox had another near deadly encounter, this time with Flying Officer A. G. F. Oldworth as his pilot, 14 December 1942:

'After its long absence, N5-139 was again available for operations... A sortie by Flt. Off. A. G. F. Oldworth in N5-139 over the docks and the Rangoon River on 14 December was interrupted by intense anti-aircraft fire, but the operation was to continue with runs over Mingladon and Zayatkin airfields. The aircraft flew on towards Toungoo but was intercepted by a Japanese fighter and chased for twenty-five minutes before the enemy aircraft turned away.' (Ibid)

The renumbering of the unit to 681 Squadron made no difference to the frequency of Fox's exposure to enemy fighters. Flying with Flying Officer Tapp as his pilot:

'1 February [1943] Plt. Off Tapp, on return from Rangoon in 'A' [one of only 3 B-25C's still in operational use for the Squadron], reported "A fire developed on the way out in the port wing, just off the Burma coast, sparks and smoke coming into the cabin; fortunately it went out in a few seconds. Covered the docks, saw several fires burning from bombing by USAAF twenty minutes before. Went on to Mingladon, Zayatkin, Hlengu and 'Cascade'. Intercepted N. of Bassein at 22,000 ft by two enemy aircraft (probably Naki 05), they attacked from either beam separately, saw six guns firing from aircraft. Avoiding action taken by weaving and diving, the speed reaching 400 IAS at 2,000ft. No strikes by enemy aircraft which were eventually lost over the Burma coast line." ' (Ibid)

Carrying on in a similar capacity he went on to fly in at least 75 photo-reconnaissance sorties during the course of the war, in particular over Burma during the monsoon season:

'Operations were undertaken by 681 Squadron whenever the weather conditions permitted. With cloud cover extending over most of Burma the squadron often stood down for several days; when sorties were flown they were not enjoyable, for the air currents within a monsoon cloud-front are freakish and violent. Camera operator LAC A. Fox recalled, "Often we would bump, jerk and lurch through thick black cloud for hours, flying blind, never able to fly straight and steady and never seeing the ground. Arriving over the target in ten tenths cloud, we would simply have to turn round and bump and jerk all the way back. On one occasion I looked through the bomb-bay tunnel and saw both pilots with their booted feet raised high and braced against the upper instrument panel as they dragged back on their control columns, struggling against a downward pressure that forced us to within a few hundred feet of the sea." ' (Ibid)

Fox was part of the nucleus of 681 Squadron men who made up the newly formed 684 Squadron at Dum Dum in September 1943. The Squadron was to be equipped totally with Mosquitos, but this did not happen until April 1944 and Mitchells continued to supplement the former aircraft until May 1945:

'Wg. Cdr. Wise pointed out that the B-25C's were still the only aircraft able to carry out routine surveillance of the Andaman Islands but that such operations did not justify the risk of losing the aircraft and their experienced crews. Mosquitos could carry out much the same tasks as the B-25C's but with a crew of two, pilot and navigator/camera operator. The B-25C crews were made up of first and second pilots, navigator and camera-operator. For much of the time, during sorties of seven or eight hours' duration, the operator was isolated from the rest of the crew by the 2,000 gallon fuel-tank in the bomb-bay. At operational height, 26,000 to 30,000 ft, the air was bitterly cold and the aircraft, with camera openings in the fuselage floors, was extremely draughty.

The small navigational astrodome above the rear of the cabin and, later, an astrodome in the turret position and the side windows in the rear fuselage compartment provided the only rear view for the B-25C crews.

The camera operator's other function, apart from fitting his electrically operated batter of cameras, changing film-magazines and rectifying faults, was to keep a look-out from the astrodome whilst over enemy territory.

On 1 October 1943 Mitchell MA957, 'K' was intercepted over Port Blair by a Kawasaki Ki.45 Toryu fighter, one of a small number on detachment from 21st Air Regt., recently equipped with the new aircraft and based at Mergui. The enemy was spotted by the B-25's camera-operator, LAC A. Fox, who reported, "I had been many times to Port Blair, and its grim wheel-shaped penitentiary of Imperial days had become a familiar sight. I found myself staring through the astrodome at a black dot in the distant sky that grew rapidly in size to become an enemy fighter. Nobody else had yet seen it, so there was some brisk activity in the front cockpit as I delivered this news over the intercom. As he closed in on our tail to within a hundred yards and opened fire, I was the only member of the crew to have him in vision and so had to deliver a running commentary. He was a poor shot but, even so, Flg. Off. Rothwell gave him no second chance. Since the B-25 had the gliding angle of a brick, the usual technique in such encounters was to go into a steep and prolonged dive - one of the amiable qualities of the B-25 being that, even when pulling out of the steepest plunge, one could always rely on the wings staying on. As it happened, cloud helped us to get out of sight. I, who was not seated, was forced almost to the floor.

But there, just below us, were the palm trees and the tropical sea breaking on a golden shore and the fighter had lost us. It was not long, however, before I discovered the one small fly in this otherwise soothing ointment, dressed for the bitter cold of 26,000 ft, I was now in the tropical temperature of 500 ft. True, clothing that had been put on could be taken off; this involved first removing my parachute harness. In the circumstances this seemed injudicious. I bathed in my own sweat until we regained height and started all over again. We got the pictures and a view of our pursuer as he weaved in and out of the clouds still searching for us." ' (Ibid)



A fine Second War bomb disposal B.E.M. group of five awarded to Pilot Officer H. W. Last, Royal Air Force, who cleared Martuba and Derna airfields of 'over 1,000 tons of bombs, including 2,000 armed anti-personnel bombs which had caused previous casualties'

British Empire Medal (Military) G.V.I.R. (526706 F/Sgt. Hubert W. Last, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (5) £600-£800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Last has been senior Bomb Disposal N.C.O. in the Middle East theatre of war for nearly four years. He has performed most valuable service in his experimental work of stripping enemy fuses and experimental bombs, including 1,000 kg. and 1,800 kg rocket bombs.

He was the N.C.O. in charge of clearing Martuba and Derna airfields of enemy bomb and shell dumps: this involved over 1,000 tons of bombs, including 2,000 armed anti-personnel bombs which had caused previous casualties. The work on Derna airfield was completed under difficult conditions as it was necessary to avoid any interruptions in flying. This airman undertook the more dangerous tasks himself and for most of the time was in charge without the help of a Bomb Disposal Officer.

Throughout a long period, Flight Sergeant Last has displayed outstanding courage and leadership.'

Hubert Wallace Last was born in Leeds, Yorkshire on 17 September 1918 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in December 1935. Qualifying as an armourer in the following year, he was posted to No. 207 (B.) Squadron at Worthy Down, the unit subsequently moving to Cottesmore where it was re-equipped with Fairey Battles. Then in September 1940, after promotion to Corporal, he was posted to Detling in Kent, the base being subjected to heavy bombing by the Luftwaffe in the same month.

In January 1941 Last was embarked for the Middle East, where he was advanced to Flight Sergeant and served as senior Bomb Disposal N.C.O. for nearly four years, his award of the B.E.M. stemming from his 'outstanding courage' at Martuba and Derna. He returned to the U.K. towards the end of 1944 and was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the Equipment Branch in November 1946. Having then retired at the end of the decade, he settled back in Yorkshire and died there in October 1983.

Sold with copied research.

93 A Second War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Sergeant N. Gorecki, 1st Polish Independent Parachute Brigade, Polish Army

Poland, Republic, Victory and Freedom Medal 1945, bronze, with one Additional Award Bar; **Great Britain**, British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (P.S.M. Napoleon Gorecki); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *good very fine* (6) £400-£500

B.E.M. submitted to the King, 18 December 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'P.S.M. Gorecki has served with this Brigade since its formation in July 1940. He has worked most conscientiously during this service and has at all times set a good example to his subordinates. He has always co-operated with the British Liaison Ordnance and E.M.E. personnel in a most helpful and loyal manner.'

Napoleon Gorecki was born in Lodz, Poland, on 20 July 1915 and served with the 1st Polish Independent Parachute Brigade during the Second World War, being promoted Lance-Sergeant on 1 May 1945.

Sold with a Parachute badge; copied record of service (in Polish but with translation), and other research.

94 A post-War 'submariner's' B.E.M. group of five to Chief Engine Room Artificer R. F. Manning, Royal Navy
British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (C.E.R.A. Ronald F. Manning. C/MX 46030); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, the last four impressed in Boots' style naming 'MX 46030 R. F. Manning. C.E.R.A. R. N.', M.I.D. unconfirmed, *very fine* (5) £120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951.

Ronald Francis Manning, a Greenwich School Boy from Portsmouth, was born on 7 May 1911. He attested into the Royal Navy on 3 January 1929. Advanced Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer on 9 December 1940, he served during the Second War including service in the submarine H. M.S. *Proteus* in the Mediterranean, for which he was recommended for a Mention in Despatches for good work and devotion to duty in June 1941, (award unconfirmed). His L.S.G.C. was traced on 10 May 1944, and he continued to serve post war. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 October 1947, he was awarded the B.E.M. in January 1951 and released to the Reserve on 6 November 1952.

Sold with copied research.



A post-War 'Operation *Musketeer*' B.E.M. awarded to Warrant Officer Class II W. A. G. Farrell, 323 Electrical and Mechanical Squadron, Royal Engineers

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (22974056 A/W/O.2. William A. G. Farrell, R.E.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*
 £400-£500

One of 16 British Empire Medals awarded for Operation *Musketeer*.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957:

'In recognition of distinguished services in the Operations in the Near East, October to December 1956.'

The original Recommendation, dated 13 December 1956, states: 'Warrant Officer Class II William Albert Gordon Farrell, a soldier of the Army Emergency Reserve, landed in Port Said with a detachment of 323 Electrical and Mechanical Squadron, Royal Engineers, in the early hours of 7 November 1956. His task was to reinstate the electricity supply so that light and power would be available in the port for unloading ships by night as well as by day.

When he landed, no heavy repair equipment was yet a show. There was still a sporadic sniping and the civilians who normally work the electricity supply had vanished. The whole system was much damaged. Warrant Officer Class II Farrell was not put off by this. He quickly found the way with his detachment to the power station and made a survey of the plant. With outstanding technical skill and ingenuity, he managed to get the machinery working. Next he had to survey the distribution system throughout the town, which was quite an eerie proceeding while sniping continued, and find out which circuits could be used. With skill and perseverance, he managed to repair sufficient circuits by nightfall to take power and light to the unloading basins. This was in itself an outstanding technical achievement. It was also a triumph of ingenuity and devotion to duty. It would have been so easy to find the task impossible.

The requirement for power and light was an expanding one; hospitals, cold stores, workshops, offices, and accommodation generally needed electricity. With great resourcefulness, under the direction of his officers, Warrant Officer Class II Farrell extended the service until those without electricity were rare exceptions. The civilian employees soon began to return. In twos and threes, following Warrant Officer Class II Farrell's skilled example, they embarked on the program of repairs. Not only was Warrant Officer Class II Farrell's skill immediately apparent to these civilians but his quite yet purposeful personality gave them confidence. Work proceeded swiftly and smoothly until the electricity supply returned to normal. His whole performance was in the best traditions of the Royal Engineers and I recommend him for the British Empire Medal.'

Sold with copied research.



A post-War B.E.M. group of nine awarded to Chief Officer R. Belson, Kenya Prisons Department, late Warrant Officer Class II, Army Physical Training Corps and Devonshire Regiment

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Ronald Belson) with *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48, with M.I.D. oak leaf (5616970 W.O. Cl. 2. R. Belson. A.P.T.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (R Belson Kenya Prison Service) mounted for wear; together with a Devonshire Regiment Proficiency Medal, white metal, the reverse engraved 'Pte Belson, R.', *nearly extremely fine (10)*

£500-£700

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1957: Ronald Belson, Chief Officer, Prisons Department, Kenya.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 January 1949:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Palestine during the period 27 March to 26 September 1947.'

Ronald Belson served as a Warrant Officer Class II (Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor) with the Army Physical Training Corps in post-War Palestine, initially attached to 14 Parachute Battalion from 2 April to 5 October 1946, and latterly with Headquarters, 6th Airborne Division, from 10 July 1947 to 10 March 1948. He subsequently became a Prison Officer in Kenya, and is mentioned in '*The Swords of Kirinyaga: The Fight for Land and Freedom*', by H. K. Wachanga:

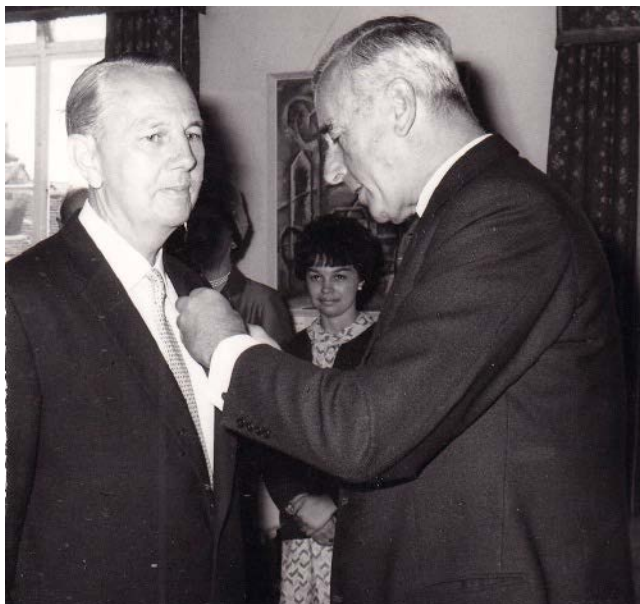
'One of the prison officers at Saiyusi was a man named Belson. We nicknamed him Karima Njaga (one who digs wearing trousers only) from his habit of working in his garden with his shirt off. Mr. Belson was a good man who did not beat us and insured that we had enough food to eat. We ate many vegetables – tomatoes, sugar-cane, and onions. Sometimes, Mr. Belson even shot hippos for us to eat. Sometimes he took four or five detainees in a motorbike during the night to steal fish from the nets of the Luo fisherman. Occasionally they would return with as many as 1,000 or 2,000 fish, Tilapia. and Kamongo.'

For his services with the Kenya Prison Service Belson was awarded a richly-deserved British Empire Medal. He was subsequently posted to North Nigeria.

97

A post-War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Mr. G. W. H. Rawlinson, Hospital Chief Officer Class I, H.M. Prisons

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (George William Harold Rawlinson) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (George William Harold Rawlinson) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* (3) £200-£240



B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1966: George William Harold Rawlinson, lately Hospital Chief Officer Class I, H.M. Prison Wormwood Scrubs.

George William Harold Rawlinson served as a Hospital Chief Officer Class I in H.M. Prisons, and was invested with his B.E.M. by Lord Mountbatten at County Hall, Isle of Wight, in his capacity of Governor of the Isle of Wight, on 1 June 1966, at which point he was employed at H. M. Prison Parkhurst.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M.; a photographic image of the recipient being invested with his B.E.M. by Lord Mountbatten; and accompanying programme of events for the occasion, dated 1 June 1966.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

98



Pair: Corporal William Finn, 42nd Royal Highlanders, who was severely wounded at the Siege of Burgos by the splinters of a shell which fractured the lower jaw bone, and was wounded at Waterloo in the back and shoulder

Waterloo 1815 (Corporal William Finn, 42nd Regiment Foot) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, note slightly later form of naming, not the usual '42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry'; 42nd Foot Medal 1819, by Parkes, 32mm, silver; the obverse featuring St. Andrew with his cross at top, legend above, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacesit', with soldiers marching through mountainous country below, the reverse featuring the winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', with '42 R.H.Rt.' below, the edge impressed (Corp Wm Finn) with hinged silver straight bar suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Sotheby, June 1924; Glendining's, May 1920.

Waterloo medal confirmed on Royal Mint Supplementary List, serving with Captain Boyle's Company - hence later form of regimental style on medal.

William Finn was born at Dundee, Angus, and enlisted into the 42nd Foot at Stirling on 1 May 1808, aged 24, for unlimited service, a weaver by trade. He served a total of 15 years 116 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged as a Corporal at Dublin on 24 August 1821, being admitted to Kilmainham Hospital Out-Pension on 12 September 1821. His conduct was described as 'Good' and the regimental surgeon reported: 'The above named Corporal Finn was severely wounded at the Siege of Burgos by the splinters of a shell which fractured the lower jaw bone - was wounded at Waterloo in the back and shoulder.' He did not live to claim the M.G.S. medal.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Pair: Captain Edmund Peevor, Indian Navy, for services aboard H.E.I.C. steam frigate *Sesostris*

China 1842 (E. Peevor, Midshipman, H.E.I.C.S. *Sesostris*.) fitted with replacement silver straight bar suspension and silver ribbon buckle with gold pin with a contemporarily 'knitted' ribbon; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Edmd. Peevor. Lieutt. "*Sesostris*", fitted with florally engraved silver ribbon brooch, *the first with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the second rather better* (2) £1,000-£1,400

Edmund Peevor was born at Calcutta circa 1822, son of Lieutenant George Peevor who served with the 17th Foot in the Nepal and Pindari wars and received the Army of India medal with clasp for Nepal (sold Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005). His father afterwards transferred to the 3rd Foot and died in 1858 as Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital Chelsea. Edmund Peevor's elder brother, George Thomason Peevor, became a successful stock broker and had a son, George Hamilton Peevor, who became a Surgeon-Major in the 4th Gurkhas and received a medal for Naga 1879-80 and Sikkim 1888.

Edmund Peevor joined the Indian Navy in 1839 and served as Midshipman in the H.E.I.C. steam frigate *Sesostris* in the China campaign of 1842 and in the same ship, as Lieutenant, in the Second Burma war of 1852-53. In 1857 he was given command of the newly launched steamer *Lady Canning*, in which vessel he combated the slave trade in the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf, and bombarded Jeddah in retaliation for the massacre of Christians in 1858. Continuing in her during the early stages of the Indian Mutiny but such service did not qualify him for the medal. During this period he suffered the loss of his wife Elizabeth, who he had married in 1853, and both his son and daughter, all dying by June 1858. Peevor returned to England in 1860 where he married again in the following year to Catherine Helena Pridham. Edmund died on 13 May 1868, as did his wife a few months afterwards.

Some of Peevor's incidental exploits in the *Lady Canning* are described in Low's *History of the Indian Navy 1613-1863*, details of which are sold with the Lot.

100 Pair: Private Stephen Vast, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade

South Africa 1834-53 (S. Vast. 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.); Crimea 1854-56 (Pte Sten. Vast. 1st Battn. R.B.) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* (2) £400-£500



Seven: Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; China 1857-60, no clasp, unnamed as issued; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Capt. C. C. Fitzgerald. R.N. H.M.S. "Inconstant.") officially re-engraved naming; Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck badge, silver, gold and enamel, reverse with maker's cartouche A. *Dupetitboso, Palais Royal*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, first six mounted for display, *very fine or better* (7) £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Charles Cooper Penrose Fitzgerald was born in Corkbeg, Lisquinlan, Co. Cork, on 30 April 1841, second son of Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald and Frances, daughter of the Rev. Robert Austen. He entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet aboard H.M.S. *Victory* in May 1854 but removed to the *Colossus* in the following month and quickly witnessed active service in the Baltic. Having then been appointed a Midshipman in May 1856, he served in the *Retribution* on the China station and was present at the bombardment of Nanking in 1858.

A spate of seagoing appointments and steady promotion ensued and, having gained post-rank, Fitzgerald joined *Inconstant* as a Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan in the Mediterranean, where he witnessed active service off Egypt in 1882. He was subsequently mentioned in despatches by Vice-Admiral William Dowell and was awarded the Order of Medjidie, 3rd Class.

A stint as Captain of the Royal Naval College Greenwich having followed, he returned to sea with command of the *Bellerophon* in December 1885, the first of a string of prominent commands in the period leading up to his promotion to Rear-Admiral in February 1895. He was also appointed an A.D.C. to the Queen. Fitzgerald went on to fly his flag as Second-in-Command on the China station, in which capacity he received the Jubilee Medal in 1897.



Advanced to Vice-Admiral in March 1901, he added the Coronation Medal to his accolades in the following year, once again for services as Flag Officer. And he was placed on the Retired List as an Admiral in March 1905, having served for 50 years. In retirement, his enjoyment of yachting aside, Fitzmaurice published one or two books, among them *Memories of the Sea* (1913). He died in Folkestone in August 1921, and was buried at sea:

'The Admiral's body, sewn up in a blanket and covered with the Union Jack and his sword, was conveyed in a motor boat manned by four fishermen. Accompanying it were Mrs. Penrose Fitzgerald and her son and daughters. Owing to the early hour no-one witnessed the departure of the funeral party except those associated with it. At the point chosen the Rev. L. R. Grey, vicar of Christ Church, recited the service in the form prescribed for burial at sea. After the announcement of Admiral Fitzgerald's death, Mrs. Fitzgerlad received a telegram of sympathy from the King.' (*The Times*, 15 August 1921, refers).

Sold with a copy of the Admiral's book, *Hints on Boat Sailing and Racing* (Griffin & Co., Portsmouth, 1900).

x 102



A Victorian campaign and lifesaving group of five awarded to Admiral C. E. Buckle Royal Navy, who was twice mentioned in despatches in the Second Opium War

Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Claude E. Buckle, Midn. H.M. Stm. F. Valorous, 26 June, 1856.) contemporary engraved naming; China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued; Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Capt. C. E. Buckle, R.N. 12 April 1879.) with bronze ribbon brooch buckle, *generally very fine* (5) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Morton & Eden, December 2003.

Claude Edward Buckle was born on 7 February 1839, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in the training ship *Impregnable* in August 1852. Appointed a Midshipman in August 1854, he served in H.M.S. *Valorous*, under his uncle, Captain C. H. M. Buckle, R.N., in operations off the Crimea, including two night attacks on the shores of Sebastopol and the taking of Kertch and Kinburn.

But it was in the Second Opium War that he first came to prominence, whilst employed in the *Inflexible* (August 1856-July 1857) and the *Calcutta* (July 1857-February 1859), latterly as a Mate. In the former ship, he was present at the destruction of Chinese vessels at Escape Creek, Sawshu and Fatshan in 1857, whilst in the *Calcutta*, later in the same year, he was present in the Canton operations, where he assisted in dragging up two badly needed field guns onto the walls of the city, a feat for which he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 August 1857, refers). Subsequently, he took part in the first and second attacks on Peiho forts, and on the latter occasion, whilst in charge of a gun and scaling ladders, was severely wounded in two places and was again mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 28 July 1858, refers).

Next appointed a Lieutenant in the *Hero*, under Captain George Seymour, C.B., R.N., he was likewise employed when she conveyed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Canada. On his promotion to Commander in June 1866, Buckle joined the Coast Guard, but he was back at sea in command of the *Assistance* at the time of winning his Royal Humane Society medal in June 1879. By that date a Captain, he jumped overboard from the *Assistance* to save the life of one E. J. Rougier, manager of an inn in Pembroke, who was in danger of drowning.

A spate of seagoing commands ensued, namely the *Invincible* (1884-85), the *Superb* (1886-87) and the *Hercules* (1887-89), and he was appointed an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in the latter year. His advancement to flag rank now seemed assured and he was indeed promoted to Rear-Admiral on stepping down from his next appointment as Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar in 1889-92. One of his final posts was as Senior Officer on the coast of Ireland in 1895-98, where he once again distinguished himself. O'Byrne takes up the story:

'He performed a very plucky act in trying to save the life of a labourer, named Kenny, at Haulbowline [Ireland]. The Admiral was inspecting some subterranean water tanks, and Kenny was holding a candle to show the way, but owing to the intense darkness he struck his head against an iron beam and stunned himself. The light went out and Kenny fell into the tank which was some ten feet deep and had five feet of water in it. The Admiral, ignorant of the depth of the water in the tank, jumped in after Kenny and with the aid of the men on top succeeded in getting him out, after which the Admiral was assisted out.'

Buckle, who was advanced to Vice-Admiral in December 1897 and to Admiral in August 1903, died in February 1930

103 Three: Private William Catliffe, Rifle Brigade

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Wm. Catliffe. 2nd. Bn. Rifle Bde.) unofficial engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Wm. Catliffe. 2nd. Bn. Rifle Bde.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, edge bruising, good fine* (3) £340-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

x 104 Three: S. H. Hayward

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (S. H. Hayward) privately engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (S. H. Hayward.) privately engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a cast Crimea-style suspension; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (S. H. Hayward.) privately engraved naming, mounted court-style for display in this order, *edge bruising and contact marks to the Crimea pair, these nearly very fine; the Long Service medal better* (3) £300-£400



A scarce Arctic exploration group of four awarded to Captain George Pirie, Royal Navy, 2nd Lieutenant of the yacht *Pandora* on her voyage to the Arctic in 1876, later Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department at the Admiralty

Jubilee 1897, silver (Commander G. Pirie R.N. H.M.S. Triton); Arctic Medal 1875-76 (Lt. Geo. Pirie. R.N. 2nd Lt. Pandora); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. G. Pirie R.N. H.M.S. Rambler.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, mounted as worn in order listed, *toned, nearly extremely fine (4)* £8,000-£10,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003.

George Pirie was born in Argyllshire on 31 July 1850, and was educated at St Andrews. He entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* on leaving school in 1865, becoming Midshipman in 1866 and Navigating Sub-Lieutenant in July 1870. He commenced his surveying career in 1874 when he was appointed as Sub-Lieutenant and Navigating Officer to the *Porcupine*, engaged in surveying on the east coast of England, but in the summers of 1875 and 1876, he had Admiralty permission to accompany Lieutenant Allen Young, R.N.R., in the yacht *Pandora*, on voyages to the Arctic as Second Lieutenant.

The steam yacht *Pandora* was owned and commanded by Allen Young, a Royal Naval Reserve Lieutenant whose Arctic experience had begun as Sailing Master of the *Fox* under McClintock during 1857-59. With the object of assisting the government Arctic Expedition which set out in May 1875 under the command of Captain George S. Nares, he took the *Pandora* to Baffin's Bay and collected Nares' despatches from the Carey Islands. He then attempted to make the North West Passage but found his way blocked by heavy ice in Peel Strait and was compelled to return home. At the Admiralty's request he again took *Pandora* to the Arctic the following summer and managed to land despatches for Nares at Cape Isabella and Littleton Island, but, finding no trace of the other two ships, returned home again.

Promoted to Lieutenant in October 1876, Pirie went to the China Station early the next year, serving first in the *Nassau* and then in the *Magpie*. He was Lieutenant of *Rambler* during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan, at Suakin, 1884-85, but otherwise, between 1876 and 1888, he was in China, Japan and Borneo, engaged in survey work, and from 1889 to 1893 had charge of the Admiralty Survey of Queensland. In the following year and until 1898, Pirie had charge of the Admiralty Survey once more of the East Coast of England. During the time that he was Admiralty Surveyor, he surveyed the principal rivers of China, Korea, Borneo, and the greater part of the coast of China, a large portion of the Queensland coast and the Endeavour River.

From 1889 to 1893, Pirie commanded the *Paluma*, a gunboat lent by the Queensland Government in Australia for the survey of their coasts and the inner passage. Promoted to Commander in 1892, Pirie was appointed Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department in October 1893, but was at sea again in 1894 commanding *Triton* on the east coast of England. He made annual surveys of the Duke of Edinburgh Channel, and one of the Goodwins in 1896, and commanded the *Triton* at the Jubilee Review in June 1897. He retired from the Navy in 1898 with the rank of Captain. He was allowed to accept appointment for three years from July 1899 under the Chilean Government as Instructor in Practical Nautical Surveying, and later became Conservator of the River Humber. Captain George Pirie died at North Ferriby, Hull, on 2 December 1907.

Sold with research including detailed notes and copied photographs of the several surveying vessels that he served aboard.

106



Pair: Private W. E. Doleman, 51st Foot

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (157 Pte. Willm. Doleman. 51st Foot.); Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (8. Bde./157, Pte. W. E. Doleman, 51st Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £300-£360

107

Three: Private W. Wallace, Commissariat & Transport Corps, late 12th Foot

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (32B/919 Pte. W. Wallace. 1/12th Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (87. Pte. W. Wallace. C & T. C.) ; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *slight contact marks, very fine (3)* £240-£280

William Wallace, a Labourer from Preston, Lancashire, attested into the 12th Regiment of Foot on 16 June 1875. He served in Afghanistan and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 12 October 1881. Recalled for service, he served during the Egypt and Sudan campaign with the Commissariat and Transport Corps and was discharged on 16 June 1887.

Sold with copied service papers.

108



Four: Band Sergeant H. Waterfield, Manchester Regiment

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1695 Pte. H. Waterfield. 63rd. Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1695 ...e. H. Waterfield. Manch. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (169... H. Waterfield. M...ch. R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display; *edge bruising and heavy pitting from Star that has obliterated some naming detail, therefore fine (4)* £400-£500

Henry Waterfield was born at Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, in 1853. He attested for service as a Private in the 63rd Regiment at Cork, Ireland, on 8 July 1870, giving his trade as musician. He served in India at Agra, Delhi and in the Punjab and was appointed Bandsman on 12 February 1876. The 63rd left Quetta at the latter stages of the first phase of the Afghan War and joined the Kandahar Field Force in July 1880. He continued serving in India until the 63rd was due to return to the U.K. in August 1882, but were diverted to Suez and thence to Alexandria and Ras El Tin Barracks, finally returning to the U.K. in October 1882. He was promoted Lance Corporal on 1 August 1884, Bandsman Corporal on 21 March 1889, and Band Sergeant on 5 August 1889, and was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal the same year. He was discharged to pension at Aldershot on 30 September 1897.

Sold with copied service papers and other research including several photographic images of the recipient.

109

Three: Private T. Cummings, Seaforth Highlanders

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1250 Pte. T. Cummings, 72nd. Highrs.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1250. Pte. T. Cummings, 1/Sea: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, as issued, *light contact marks, some pitting and bruising to point of star, nearly very fine (3)* £360-£440

Provenance: Dix, Noonan Webb, June 2021 (when the first two medals sold as a pair)

x 110



Seven: Petty Officer 1st Class A. Cuming, Royal Navy, who served aboard *Goliath* in the operations against the *Konigsburg* at Dar-es-Salaam in November 1914, and was lost when the ship was sunk by a Turkish torpedo boat destroyer in the Dardanelles in May 1915

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (A. Cuming. A.B., H.M.S. "Monarch."); China 1900, no clasp (A. Cuming, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. *Hermione*.); 1914-15 Star (102082, A. Cuming, P.O. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (102082 A. Cuming, P.O. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Alfred Cuming, P.O. 2nd Cl., H.M.S. *Garnet*.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *the first and the sixth with contact pitting from Star, good fine, the remainder good very fine (7)* £800-£1,000

Alfred Cuming was born at St. Andrew's, Plymouth in August 1862 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1877. He subsequently witnessed active service aboard H.M.S. *Monarch* in the Egypt operations of 1882, including the bombardment of Alexandria, and aboard the *Hermione* off China during the Boxer Rebellion. He had, meanwhile, been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in January 1891 and been advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class. Cuming was pensioned ashore in May 1901, when he joined the strength of the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined the *Goliath*, in which battleship he served off the East African coast in pursuit of the German light cruiser *Konigsberg*, where, in November 1914, Commander Ritchie of the *Goliath* gained the first Naval V.C. of the Great War at the capital of German East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam.

After the destruction of the *Konigsberg*, the *Goliath* received orders to proceed to the Dardanelles, where she arrived in the middle of April 1915, but in the early morning hours of 13 May following, she was struck in quick succession by three torpedoes fired from the Turkish destroyer *Mouavenet-Millieh*, with the result that she sank so quickly that many of those below were drowned before they could reach the upper deck. Of her complement of some 750 men, about 570, including Cuming, were drowned.

Cuming left a widow who was resident at Anfield, Liverpool, and is commemorated by name on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service.

111 *Pair: Captain of the Hold H. Bedingfield, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. Bedingfield Cap: Hold, H.M.S. "Inconstant."); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *contact marks, very fine (2)* £140-£180

Henry Bedingfield, a Butcher from Scottow, Norfolk, attested into the Royal Navy on 28 October 1872. Advanced Petty Officer 1st class on 28 October 1880, he served in H.M.S. *Inconstant* during the Egypt and Sudan campaign and was shore pensioned in November 1887. Re-entered the Service as an Able Seaman Pensioner on 2 October 1891, he served in the training ship H.M.S. *Briton* until his final discharge on 11 October 1897. Sold with copied service papers.

x 112 *Pair: Admiral's Cook H. Baker, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. Baker. Admls. Cook. H.M.S. "Minotaur."); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'H. Baker Adml's. Cook. H.M.S. Minotaur.', *light pitting, otherwise good very fine (2)* £200-£240

Provenance: Oliver Stirling Lee Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005 (Egypt and Sudan Medal only; the Khedive's Star subsequently reunited by the present vendor).

Henry Baker was born in Jersey in August 1851 and joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic 2nd Class on 4 August 1870. In his subsequent career of some 20 years, his sole experience of active service was as a Domestic 1st Class - and more specifically as cook to Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B. - aboard H.M.S. *Minotaur* during the Egypt operations of 1882, an exacting role that undoubtedly ran the risk of the occasional broadside. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 April 1887, was shore pensioned on 11 May 1894. He died in February 1909.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x113 *Three: Private G. Parrish, Royal Berkshire Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (49/775 Pte. G. Parrish. 1/Berks. R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (775. Pte. G. Parrish. Berks. R.) mounted court-style for display in this order, *pitting from Star, nearly very fine (3)* £240-£280

114 *Pair: Private E. Payn, Royal West Kent Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1495 Corpl. E. Payn.1/R.W. Kent); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3984 Corpl. E. Payn. 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Kent. R.) *pitting and edge bruising to the first with rubbing to the naming, lacking the rank and last part of regiment, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £220-£260

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

115 *Four: Private J. Large, Middlesex Regiment, late Royal Berkshire Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (2411 Pte. J. Large 1/R. Berks. R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1229 Pte. J. Large. Midd'x Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1229 Pte. J. Large. Middlesex Regt.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, incorrectly mounted for wear, *contact marks, naming rubbed in places, very fine (4)* £360-£440

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

116 *Pair: Private J. Thomson, Seaforth Highlanders*

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4202 Pte. J. Thomson 2d Bn. Seaforth Highlrs.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4202 Pte. J. Thomson. 1/Sea. Hrs.) *contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £260-£300

117 *Pair: Private G. Green, Hampshire Regiment*

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (4302 Pte. G. G.en. 2/Hamps. Regt.) *attempt to obliterate surname, with the medal having been abrasively held in a vice causing damage to high relief parts on both sides*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4302 Pte. G. Green, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.) *edge bruising, the first fair, the QSA very fine (2)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2019.

G. Green was additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with both date clasps.

x 118



Five: Garrison Sergeant-Major J. A. Deeming, Somerset Light Infantry, later Hampshire Regiment

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (758 Sergt. J. Deeming 1st Bn. Som. Lt. Infy.); 1914-15 Star (7592 S. Mjr. J. A. Deeming, Som. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7592 W.O. Cl. 1 J. A. Deeming, Som. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (24556 G.S. Mjr: J. A. Deeming, Hants. R.) mounted as worn, *first with some contact marks, very fine and better (5)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2011.

James Alfred Deeming was born in Worcester and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry at Bath on 29 September 1884, aged 18 years. He served overseas in Gibraltar from November 1891 to December 1893 and then in India from December 1893 to April 1900, and saw active service in the Mohmand Campaign of 1897. He was discharged in the rank of Colour Sergeant on 22 June 1911, but with the onset of war he re-enlisted in the Somerset Light Infantry on 11 September 1914 and served as a Sergeant-Major on the Western Front from 9 September 1915. Latterly serving as a Garrison Sergeant-Major in the Hampshire Regiment, he was discharged Class Z Reserve on 10 February 1919.

Sold with the recipient's original parchment Certificate of Service 1911; Marriage Certificate; Certificate of Transfer to Reserve 1919; four photographs; and copied research.

119 Pair: Sergeant A. Capperson, Royal Sussex Regiment

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3380 Corpl. A. Capperson. 2nd Bn. Ryl. Suss: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3380 Sjt: A. Capperson. R. Suss; R.) *suspension slack on first, contact marks, very fine* (2) *£160-£200*

Augustus Capperson, a Labourer from Eastbourne, Sussex, was born about 1871. He attested into the Royal Sussex Regiment on 8 February 1890 and served in India during the Punjab Frontier and Tirah campaigns of 1897. Advanced Sergeant on 14 November 1903, he was discharged as medically unfit on 21 July 1904. He re-attested into the Special Reserve on 15 September 1914 for service during the Great War. Advanced Company Quartermaster Sergeant, he served at Home with the 9th and 10th Training Battalions and was awarded his L.S.G.C. He was demobilised on 18 February 1919 and died in Fulham, London, on 20 October 1924.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

120 Six: Private J. Montague, Highland Light Infantry, later 4th South African Infantry and Special Constabulary, who spent his final years as a Chelsea Pensioner

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, *clasp unofficially affixed* (No. 5104 Pte J. Montague. 2. High. L. l.) *renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, *clasps remounted in this order on replacement carriage* (5104 Pte. A. [sic] Montague. Highland L.I.); 1914-15 Star (Gnr. J. Montague. 7th. Cit. Batt.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (A/Sjt. J. Montague. 4th. S.A.I.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (James Montague.) mounted as worn, *heavily polished, therefore fair* (6) *£120-£160*

James Montague is confirmed in the roll as having served on the Punjab Frontier from 1897-98 with the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. He later fought with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War, his roll entry noting the correct number but his initial as 'A'. Remaining in South Africa, he attested for service as Gunner in the 7th Citizen Battery on 9 September 1914 and was with the South African Infantry on the Somme before being evacuated due to a kidney infection in 1917; official correspondence from the Army Records Centre, Middlesex, confirms service in German South West Africa, Egypt and France during this time. Discharged unfit for further military service on 20 May 1918, he was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 23 March 1948. Montague died on 22 November 1954 and was buried at Brookwood Cemetery, Woking, in the Royal Hospital Old Plot.

Sold with copied research.

121 Four: Private A. Sellar, Rifle Brigade

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (1617 Pte. A. Sellar 3rd. Bn. Rif. Bde.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (1617 Pte. A. Sellar, Rifle Brigade.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1617 Pte. A. Sellar. Rifle Brigade.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Arthur Charles Sellar) mounted court-style for display, *generally good very fine* (4) *£300-£400*

Arthur Charles Sellar was born in Paddington, London, in 1871 and attested for the Rifle Brigade in London on 24 September 1891. He served with the 3rd Battalion in India from 2 February 1892 to 1 February 190. and saw active service during the operations on the Punjab Frontier 1897-98. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 5 February 1899, he was recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899, and saw further service with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 28 October 1899 to 9 September 1902. He transferred once more to the Reserve on 21 May 1903, and was discharged on 23 September 1903, after 12 years' service. He subsequently became a postman in London, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

122 Four: Sergeant Major Cook C. Medway, North Staffordshire Regiment

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2764 Srgt. C. Medway 1/N. Staff; R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2764 Sgt:-Mr: Cook. C. Medway. Nth: Staff; Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2764 Cr:-Serjt: C. Medway. N. Staff: Regt.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (No. 2764 Sergt. J. Medway. 1. N. Staff. R.) Regimentally engraved naming, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) *£400-£500*

Charles Medway was born in Lynton, Devon, in 1866 and attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment at Devonport on 12 April 1889, having previously served in the Yeomanry. He was promoted Corporal on 10 March 1892, and Sergeant on 9 November 1894, and served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 5 October 1895 to 27 November 1897, taking part in the Dongola Expedition in 1896. Appointed Sergeant Cook on 17 April 1897, he saw further service in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 January 1900 to 8 October 1902, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902). Subsequently serving in India from 3 October 1903 to 1 April 1910, he was appointed Sergeant Major Cook on 23 March 1904, and was discharged on 19 April 1910, after 21 years and 8 days' service. He died in Hampstead, London, on 20 December 1938.

Sold with copied record of service.



Three: Chief Yeoman of Signals W. H. Forder, Royal Navy

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (W. H. Forder 2nd. Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. *Terpsichore*.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (W. Forder, Yeo. Sigs., H.M.S. *Terpsichore*.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (171618 Ch.A.3069 W. H. Forder. C.Y.S. R.F.R.) *contact marks to the two campaign medals, these good fine; the LS&GC good very fine (3)* £600-£800

Approximately 45 Africa General Service Medals with the clasp Jubaland awarded to H.M.S. *Terpsichore*.

Approximately 137 Queen's South Africa Medals with the clasps Cape Colony and South Africa 1902 awarded to H.M.S. *Terpsichore*.

William Herbert Forder was born in St. Margaret, Norfolk, on 10 Decemebr 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 18 January 1893. Rated Boy Signaller from 11 August 1894, he was advanced Second Yeoman of the Signals on 20 April 1900 and served in H.M.S. *Terpsichore* from 7 February 1901 to 25 April 1904. He landed with the Naval Brigade from H.M. Ships *Magicienne*, *Scout*, and *Terpsichore* during the operations against the Ogaden Somalis at Kismayu in 1901, and subsequently served with *Terpsichore*'s brigade at Lambert's Bay, Cape Colony, in 1901 during the Boer War, thus having the rare distinction of receiving campaign two campaign medals with the one bearing a later monarch's effigy being worn first. Remaining in *Terpsichore* he was subsequently employed slave cruising off Zanzibar in April 1902.

Forder was promoted Chief Yeoman of Signals on 11 October 1907, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 3 December 1917, and was latterly employed in the Mercantile Marine. He died in Southampton in 1931.



The unique Africa campaign pair awarded to Captain E. S. Carey, Royal Navy, the only naval recipient of the 'Jidballi' clasp after service as Provost Marshal to the Somaliland Field Force in 1902-04, in which role he was thrice mentioned in despatches and specially promoted to Commander

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. E. S. Carey, R.N., H.M.S. Naiad.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (Lieut. E. S. Carey, R.N. H.M.S. Naiad.) *good very fine (2)*

£3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Ernest Sausmarez Carey was born in Malvern, Worcestershire, on 12 March 1872, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1885 aged 12 years.

His first seagoing appointment was as Midshipman in H.M.S. *Temeraire* in the Mediterranean and his first experience of active service anti-slavery operations in the *Garnet's* boats on the East Indies station in 1887-90. In August 1892 he joined the *Firebrand* on the China station, in which he served in the Sino-Japanese War of 1895-96, being present in dry dock at Niuchang, Manchuria, when the Japanese captured that town.

Having been advanced to Lieutenant in the interim, Carey came home to play his part in the Summer Manoeuvres of 1896, but he returned to the China station in the *Phoenix* in the following year.

Then in March 1901, he joined the cruiser *Naiad* as her First Lieutenant and quickly witnessed active service in the Boer War, when he and his shipmates were employed guarding prisoners in St. Helena and in reinforcing coastal garrisons in South Africa against Boer raids.

Subsequently, in the Somaliland operations in 1902-04, he was engaged in the transport of troops and supplies at an exposed anchorage at Obbia during the south-west monsoon. Moreover, he was landed as Provost Marshal to the Field Force, in which he had charge of water supplies. Uniquely, too, he was the only naval man present in the action at Jidballi. He was specially advanced to Commander in June 1903 and thrice mentioned in despatches, latterly in the following terms:

'Commander E. S. Carey, R.N., Provost Marshal, has rendered very valuable service in the sanitation of standing camps and the maintenance of discipline on the line of march. But in addition to this he has done exceptional service on the line of march in superintending and regulating the issue of water, a most onerous duty in a country like this. Both General Manning and General Fasken report most highly of him.' (*London Gazette* 2 September 1904, refers).

Further advanced to Captain in December 1909, Carey gained permission to study in Germany and, on his return to the U.K. in January 1912, qualified as an interpreter in German. Those studies may well have led to employment in Naval Intelligence in the Great War, but he started to suffer from ill-health. Medically examined in August 1914, he was found unfit for further duty and placed on the Retired List. He settled in Goring, Oxfordshire and died there in September 1927, aged 55.



Six: Chief Petty Officer E. C. Stonelake, Royal Navy, a Boer War bluejacket and recipient of a rare Naval issue of the Delhi Durbar 1911 Medal, who was present in H.M.S. *Tiger* at the battles of Dogger Bank and Jutland

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (E. Stonelake, A.B., H.M.S. *Pearl*); 1914-15 Star (179561, E. C. Stonelake, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (179561 E. C. Stonelake. C.P.O. R.N.); Delhi Durbar 1911 (E. C. Stonelake. P.O. 1st Class. H.M.S. *Defence*. Delhi 1911) privately named; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (179561. E. C. Stonelake, P.O. H.M.S. *Ramillies*) mounted for display, *nearly very fine or better* (6) £500-£700

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Edward Charles Stonelake was born at Torquay, Devon, on 7 March 1879, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1894. Advanced to Able Seaman in October 1898, he joined H.M.S. *Pearl* in December 1900, in which ship he served on patrol duties off the coast of South Africa in 1902, in addition to coming service ashore in Cape Colony.

Steady promotion having ensued - he was appointed Petty Officer 2nd Class in August 1905 and Petty Officer 1st Class in March 1907 - Stonelake added the Delhi Durbar 1911 medal to his accolades whilst serving in the *Defence*. As an escort ship to King George V in the *Medina*, two of her officers and 16 of her ratings were landed to form the Naval Guard during the celebrations ashore. They were subsequently presented with their Delhi Durbar medals by the King aboard the *Medina* in Bombay on 10 January 1912.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Stonelake joined the cruiser *Tiger* as a Gunnery specialist and he was consequently present at the battle of Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915, when her eight 13.5-inch guns did great execution, not least in a protracted duel with the *Moltke* and the *Seydlitz*. However, the *Tiger*, in common with Beatty's flagship the *Lion*, did not escape unscathed, as evidenced by her Captain's description of the time when she received her third hit from a large calibre shell:

'*Tiger* steered in the direction of the fleeing enemy and then, at this very critical moment, when quick decision had to be made, when the great speed of the Germans meant that every second brought them nearer to safety, there occurred a very large explosion which rattled us all in the conning-tower very considerably. It appeared that a shell had entered the Intelligence Office, which was immediately below the conning-tower, and having exploded there, blew up through the gun control tower, rendering everybody in it *hors de combat* and killing Engineer Captain Taylor and six men, and wounding three officers and six men.'

Tiger sustained greater damage and losses at Jutland. Hit a total of 17 times during the battle, she suffered a loss of 24 men killed and 46 wounded. Notwithstanding such severe punishment, she delivered over 300 shells from her main armament and a further 136 rounds from her 6-inch guns, inflicting telling damage on the *Moltke*, *Wiesbaden* and *Von der Tann*

Her significant part in the battle is echoed in the words of numerous eye-witness accounts that appear in *Jutland 1916 - Death in the Grey Waters*, by Nigel Steel and Peter Hart. Most moving of all are the accounts of *Tiger's* wounded and dying, a sight familiar to the ship's padres, among them the Rev. Thomas Bradley, who assisted the medical teams as they went about their desperate work:

'We had not been in action for a few minutes before the first wounded began to arrive in the distributing station. The stretcher parties worked splendidly. The cries of the wounded and burnt men were terrible to listen to. They were brought in sometimes with feet and hands hanging off. Very soon the deck of the distributing station was packed with wounded and dying men, and when fresh cases were brought in one had some difficulty in avoiding stepping on others. Very little operating, save of an urgent kind was done during the action, though we had an operating table ready ...'

Tiger reached Rosyth on the morning of 2 June, where she became the first of the 'Splendid Cats' to undergo repairs.

In May 1917, Stonelake removed to the *Ramillies*, and he was likewise employed when advanced to Chief Petty Officer in March 1919. He was demobilised shortly afterwards.

Sold with his original R.N. parchment Certificate of Service which records '21 Nov. 1917 Paid Prize Money - sinking of "Blucher"' and Gunnery History Sheet showing 'Qualified Gunlayer 1st Class', 'passed in school for Gunner's Mate' and "'VIVIV" 16 March 1916 Qualified Gunner's Mate'. He later qualified as Director Layer at *Excellent* in February 1919.

126 *Family Group:***Pair: Private S. Scott, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3087 Pte. S. Scott. 6th Dragoons.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3087 Pte. S. Scott. Innis: Drgns:) mounted for wear, *contact marks, edge bruising, very fine*

Pair: Private G. Scott, East Kent Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (9707 Pte. G. Scott. E. Kent. R.) *very fine*

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (**Edward Scott**) *very fine (5)*

£300-£400

Sutton Scott, a Gentleman's Servant from Kennington, Ashford, Kent, attested into the 6th (Inniskilling) Fusiliers on 2 April 1891 and transferred to the Army Reserve on 2 April 1898. Recalled on 2 August 1898, he served in South Africa during the Boer War and was discharged on 1 April 1903.

George Scott, brother of the above, attested into the East Kent Regiment for service during the Great War and saw further service with the Labour Corps.

Edward Scott, brother of the above recipients, attested into the Special Constabulary and served at Home during the Great War.

Sold with copied research

127 *Pair: Lieutenant G. V. Webster, 18th Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, *first clasp a tailor's copy* (Lieut. G. V. Webster. 18/Hrs.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. G. V. Webster. 18/Hrs.) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)*

£300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

Gerald Vere Webster was born in London on 6 December 1879, the son of R. G. W. Webster, M.P., and was educated at Eton. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 18th Hussars from the 7th (Militia) Battalion, Rifle Brigade on 28 October 1899, and was promoted Lieutenant on 3 October 1900. He resigned his commission on 4 July 1903 and died in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, on 23 February 1975.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

128 *Pair: Private C. C. Carter, 18th Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (4958 Pte. C. Carter. 18th. Hussars.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4958 Pte. C. Carter. 18th. Hussars.) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (2)*

£120-£160

Charles Cornelius Carter was born in Hackney, London, in 1881 and attested for the 18th Hussars in London on 1 November 1899. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 26 November 1900 to 31 October 1902, with the rest of his service being at home. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 1 November 1907, and was discharged on 19 August 1914, 'having been found medically unfit for military service on mobilisation', after 24 years and 290 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

129 *Four: Private T. Cooper, 20th Hussars, later 10th Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4278 Pte. T. Cooper. 20th. Hussars.); British War Medal 1914-20 (5504 Pte. T. Cooper. 10 Hrs.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (5504 Pte. Cooper 10th Royal Hussars.) Regimentally impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5504 Pte. T. Cooper. 10/Hrs.) *edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)*

£300-£400



Five: Captain F. Bate, Army Service Corps, late 1st City of London Rifle Volunteers and City of London Imperial Volunteers; and 5th Battalion, London Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (930 Pte. F. Bate, C.I.V.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6389 R.Q.M. Sjt. F. Bate. 5/ Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. Bate); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (6389 C. Sjt: F. Bate. 5/London Regt.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (5) £400-£500

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

Frank Bate was born in Bethnal Green, London in 1876. A clerk by occupation, he joined the 1st City of London Rifle Volunteers in 1894 and served in South Africa with No. 1 Company, Mounted Infantry, City Imperial Volunteers during the Boer War, and was invalided home in July 1900. Transferring to the 5th Battalion, London Regiment, he was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 103 of 1909. After the outbreak of the Great War, remaining with his battalion and now in the rank of Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant, he served on the Western Front from 4 November 1914. He was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 31 July 1915, later receiving advancement to Captain.

Sold with a London Rifle Brigade cap badge; a small photographic image of the recipient, taken from *City Press* No. 1; and copied research.

131 Four: Private C. J. Barson, Coldstream Guards, who was wounded at the Battle of Vermelles on 12 October 1915

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (3127 Pte. C. J. Barson. Coldstream Guards.); 1914 Star (3127 L. Cpl. C. J. Barson. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (3127 Pte. C. J. Barson. C. Gds.) *contact marks, very fine* (4) £280-£280

Charles James Barson, a Labourer from Oxford, Staffordshire, was born around 1881. He attested into the Coldstream Guards at Burton on Trent, on 5 December 1899 and served in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 January to 6 October 1902. Advanced Lance Corporal, he served on the Western Front from 11 September 1914 and received a gun shot wound to his left shoulder at the Battle of Vermelles on 12 October 1915. Returning Home on 27 October 1915, he was discharged 'no longer physically fit for war service' on 2 October 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 133237. He died in Hyde, Cheshire, around October 1960.

Sold with copied service papers and copied Medal Index Card.

132 Six: Sergeant W. E. Bond, Devonshire Regiment, later Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was Mentioned in Despatches during the Great War

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (3311 Pte. W. Bond, Devon: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3311 Corpl: W. Bond. Devon: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (9380 Sjt. Bug: E. Band [sic]. Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9380 Sjt. W. E. Bond. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3311 L. Sjt: W. Bond. Devon: Regt.) *heavy edge bruising and contact marks to the Boer War pair, these fine; the last four very fine* (6) £280-£340

William E. Bond attested for the Devonshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He saw further service with the 2/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 May 1915, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 24 May 1918).

Sold with copied medal roll extract and Medal Index Cards.

133 Five: Acting Sergeant T. W. Mills, South Staffordshire Regiment, later North Staffordshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (5885 Pte. T. W. Mills. 1-S. Staff. R.); 1914-15 Star (17735 A. Sjt. T. W. Mills. N. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17735 A. Sjt. W. Mills. N. Staff. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (17735. A. Sjt. T. W. Mills. N. Staff. R.) *light contact marks, generally very fine* (5) £180-£220

Thomas William Mills was born in Small Heath, Birmingham, in 1882 and attested for the South Staffordshire Regiment at Lichfield on 17 March 1900, having previously served in the Regiment's 4th Militia Battalion. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 8 January to 22 October 1902, and then in India from 23 October 1902 to 16 March 1908. He transferred to the Army Reserve in India on 16 March 1908, and was discharged in Lucknow on 16 March 1900, after 12 years' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War he re-enlisted in the North Staffordshire Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War in the Mesopotamian theatre of War from June 1915, and then with the 2nd Battalion in India, and saw further service during the Third Afghan War.

Sold with copied record of service and copied Medal Index Card, which states that his IGS was issued in October 1935.

134 Four: Private W. Gill, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late King's Royal Rifle Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (6221 Pte. W. Gill, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6221 Pte. W. Gill. K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (25141 Pte. W. Gill. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *very fine (4)* £240-£280

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

135 Four: Private A. Treadwell, King Edward's Horse, late Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 April 1918

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6040 Corpl. A. Treadwell. Manch: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (864 Pte. A. Treadwell. K. Edw. H.); British War and Victory Medals (864 Sjt. A. Treadwell. K. Edw. H.) *edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine (4)* £260-£300

Alfred Treadwell, from Failsforth, Manchester, attested into the Manchester Regiment and was advanced Corporal. He served in South Africa during the Boer War with the 5th (Mounted Infantry) Battalion. He attested into King Edward's Horse for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 2 June 1915. Advanced Sergeant, he was killed in action on 9 April 1918 and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

136 Four: Private J. S. Stretch, North Staffordshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (5269 Pte. S. Stretch. N. Staff: Regt.) *surname partially officially corrected*; 1914-15 Star (9469. Pte. J. S. Stretch. N. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9469 Pt.e J. Stretch. N. Staff. R.) *minor edge bruise to QSA, generally good very fine (4)* £120-£160

Joseph Stubbs Stretch was born in Silverdale, Staffordshire, in 1878 and attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment. He served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and then with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 January 1915. Subsequently transferring to the Labour Corps, he was discharged on 16 August 1918.

x 137

**Five: Colour-Sergeant M. Meade, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who took part in the landings at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, and was killed in action on 21 August 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (5817 Pte. M. Meade, Munster Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5817 Pte. M. Meade. RI: Munster Fus.); 1914-15 Star (5817. Sjt. M. Meade. R. Muns. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (5817 C. Sjt. M. Meade. R. Mun. Fus.) *the Boer War pair with contact marks, therefore good fine; the Great War awards good very fine (5)* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2018.

Michael Meade, a native of served Tralee, County Kerry, served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, presumably being one of those Munsters who alighted from the *River Clyde*. He was killed in action on 21 August 1915, on which date the Battalion took part in the attack on Scimitar Hill. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Sold with copied research.

x138

Pair: Sergeant C. Emery, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who took part in the landings at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, and was killed in action on 30 June 1915

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (6461 Pte. C. Emery. RI: Dublin Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6461 Pte. C. Emery. RI: Dublin Fus.) *edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (2)* £300-£400

Charles Emery was born in Sheerness, Kent, on 2 January 1884 and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers as a Boy soldier on 2 September 1898, aged 14 years and 8 months, a musician by trade. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 24 December 1898 to 11 February 1902, and then in India from 12 February 1902 to 8 November 1903. Promoted Sergeant on 16 January 1912, he saw further service with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, presumably alighting from the River Clyde, and was wounded by gun shot in May 1915, being admitted to hospital. Recovering, he re-joined the front, and was killed in action on 30 June 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

139 Pair: Nursing Sister J. Cameron, Scottish Hospital

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nurs: Sister J. Cameron, Scottish Hosp.); King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister J. Cameron.) *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £400-£500

J. Cameron served as a Nursing Sister with the Scottish Hospital in South Africa during the Boer War; the Hospital was organised in the first instance by the St Andrew's Association and was funded by voluntary donations. The organisation of the hospital commenced in January 1900, the personnel eventually consisting of an officer in charge, 18 civil medical officers, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 secretaries, 35 nursing sisters of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, 45 first-class orderlies, all of whom were medical students, and 57 second-class orderlies, making a total of 160.

The first section arrived at Cape Town on 13 May 1900, and the hospital was opened for patients on 4 June, at Kroonstadt. Previous to that time, however, the hospital staff had been employed on duty in the military hospitals at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt. It remained during the whole period at Kroonstadt, and its equipment was handed over to the Government, when it ceased to exist as a private hospital, on 14 October 1900.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

140 Three: Captain H. Bromley, Royal Engineers, late Cape Colony Cyclist Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. H. Bromley. C.C.C.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Bromley.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £180-£220

Henry Bromley was commissioned into the Cape Colony Cyclist Corps and served as a Lieutenant during the Boer War. He saw further service during the Great War in German South West Africa as a Captain with the Royal Engineers and applied for the issue of a 1914-15 Star, which is unconfirmed and not recorded on his Medal Index Card.

Sold with copied research.

141



Four: Major H. C. Gibbins, West Yorkshire Regiment, later Canadian Infantry

Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (Lieut. H. C. Gibbins. W: York: Rgt.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Major H. C. Gibbins. Can: Inf: Base D.); British War and Victory Medals (Major H. C. Gibbins.) *edge bruising to first, very fine (4)* £400-£500

Hugh Clow Gibbins was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, on 30 May 1878 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, on 19 February 1901. Embodied, he served with them during the Boer War guarding Boer prisoners of War on Malta, and was promoted Lieutenant on 4 January 1902, and Captain on 14 May 1904. He served as Instructor of Musketry from 11 March 1905 to 26 March 1907. Emigrating to Canada, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 18 December 1914. Commissioned Major in the 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, on 1 June 1915, he served on attachment to the Canadian Infantry Base Depot during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 November 1915.

142 Five: Sergeant W. Rosenthal, Royal Engineers

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (7180 Sapr: W. Rosenthal. R.E.); 1914 Star (7180 Cpl. W. Rosenthal. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (7180 A. Sjt. W. Rosenthal. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7180 Sjt. W. Rosenthal. R.E.) *suspension repaired on last, generally good very fine (5)* £240-£280

William Rosenthal was born in Clapham, London, in 1882 and attested for the Royal Engineers in London on 1 December 1900. He served with the Engineers in Somaliland from 2 January 1903 to 9 July 1904, and with the Signal Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 August 1914 to 9 July 1917. He was discharged in the rank of Sergeant on 22 January 1919, after 18 years and 53 days' service.

Sold with a Royal Engineers cap badge and copied research.

143 Four: Warrant Officer Class II G. Prior, Hampshire Regiment

Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (3437 Serjt. G. Prior. 1st. Hamp: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (5200 C.S. Mjr. G. Prior. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (5200 W.O. Cl.2. G. Prior. Hamps. R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (4)* £260-£300

George Prior attested for the Hampshire Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion in Somaliland and Jidballi, and then with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1915. He subsequently served attached to the Welsh Regiment in Salonika, and was discharged on 23 January 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

144 Five: Leading Seaman A. J. Ward, Royal Navy, who drowned on 7 April 1918

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (227593 A. J. Ward, A.B. H.M.S. Hyacinth.) *number partially officially corrected*; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (227593. A. J. Ward, A. B. H.M.S. Hyacinth.); 1914-15 Star (227593, A. J. Ward, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (227593. A. J. Ward. L.S. R.N.) *mounted court-style for wear, pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £300-£400

Arthur James Ward was born in Norwich on 6 August 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 7 August 1903. Promoted Able Seaman on 7 February 1907, he served in H.M.S. *Hyacinth* from 27 March 1909 to 2 June 1911, and saw active service during the operations on and off the coast of Somaliland, and subsequently in the Persian Gulf. Promoted Leading Seaman on 8 July 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Goshawk* from the outbreak of War until 25 May 1915; in H.M.S. *Sandfly* from 26 May 1915 to 6 May 1916; and then in H.M.S. *Nicator* from 7 May 1916 until 7 April 1918. He was discharged dead due to accidentally drowning on 7 April 1918, and is buried in Rathmullan (St. Columb) Church of Ireland Churchyard, County Donegal, Ireland.

145 Pair: Private C. Smith, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6104 Pte. C. Smith. 21/Lrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L-6104 Pte. C. Smith 12-Lrs) *minor staining to obverse of VM, very fine*

Pair: Private R. Sparling, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, later 9th (The Queen's Royal) Lancers and Royal West Kent Regiment

1914 Star, with clasp (6128 Pte. R. Sparling. 21/Lrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (6128 Pte. R. Sparling. 9-Lrs.) *the Star polished to high relief, nearly very fine and better*

Pair: Acting Warrant Officer 1st Class R. F. Goodhand, 17th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers

1914-15 Star (17L-4915 S.Sjt. R. F. Goodhand, 17-Lrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (17L-4915 A.W.O.Cl.I. R. F. Goodhand. 17-Lrs) *very fine*

Pair: Lance Corporal C. Went, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers

1914-15 Star (L-1936. L.Cpl. C. Went, 21st. Lrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L-1936 Pte. C. Went 21-Lrs.) *nearly very fine (8)*

£140-£180

Charles Smith served with the 21st Lancers in France from 29 August 1914 and later applied for his medals whilst serving with the 12th Lancers.

Robert Sparling was born in Manchester and served with the 21st Lancers in France from 15 September 1914. Transferred to the 9th Lancers, he suffered a gunshot wound to the left wrist in February 1916 and another to the chest in December 1916. Transferred to the 10th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment in August 1917, he was taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front and was later repatriated home via Hull in February 1919.

Reginald Frederick Goodhand served with the 17th Lancers in Mesopotamia from 17 November 1914. He died at Basrah on 16 July 1917 and is buried at Basrah War Cemetery in Iraq.

Clifford Went served with the 21st Lancers in Asia from 5 September 1915.



Four: Acting Sergeant G. E. Pritchard, Royal Engineers, who was awarded the Russian Medal of St. George for Bravery

1914 Star, with clasp (18361 Sapr. G. E. Pritchard, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (18361 A. 2 Cpl. G. E. Pritchard, R.E.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St. George for Bravery, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '22270', and edge impressed '18361 2/Cpl. G. E. Pritchard. R.E.', *good very fine* (4) £240-£280

Russian Medal of St. George, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 28 August 1915.

George Edgar Pritchard enlisted in the Royal Engineers in January 1909 and was embarked for France in mid-August 1914, when attached to 'G' Cable Section, R.E. Awarded his Russian decoration in the following year, he was discharged in the rank of Acting Sergeant on account of sickness in September 1918, and was issued with the Silver War Badge the following month.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising the recipient's Soldier's Small Book, Character Certificate and Discharge Certificate; a pocket book with training notes and sketches, the front cover inscribed, 'Sapper G. E. Pritchard 18361, 5th Div. Tel. Coy. R.E., Garlow'; his Third Class Certificate of Education; R.E. Record Office forwarding letter for his 1914 Star, dated 27 February 1920; a War Office letter confirming his application to join the Old Contemptibles' Association, dated 24 June 1938; several Great War photographic post cards, with portraits of the recipient in uniform and in group images; and his son's Soldier's Service and Small Book; together with the recipient's R.E. cap badge and riband bar.

147 *Family Group:*

Three: Sapper W. Holdway, Royal Engineers

1914 Star, with clasp (2309 Sapr. W. Holdway. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (2309 Spr. W. Holdway. R.E.) *some staining, very fine*

Memorial Plaque (**Thomas Holdway**), with Buckingham Palace enclosure letter, *very fine*

Five: A. R. Holloway, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure, in OHMS transmission box, addressed to 'A. R. Holdway Esq., Crown Villa, Beckington, Nr. Bath, Somerset.', named card dog tags and a Churchill commemorative crown, *very fine* (9) £220-£260

William Holdway, of Bath, Somerset, attested into the Royal Engineers and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914. He was discharged on 23 September 1915.

Thomas Holdway, brother of the above, attested into the Australian Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 49th Battalion and was killed in action on 3 September 1916. He is buried in Serre Cemetery, France.

Arthur. R. Holdway, believed to be the son of William, attested into the Royal Air Force for service during the Second War. Post war he married Theresa Daisy Beal, the widow of Guardsman F. A. Beal, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action on 27 September 1944, (see Lot 218).

Sold with an empty Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin, and copied research.

148 *Family Group:*

Three: Private W. J. Pearse, Devonshire Regiment

1914 Star (9460 Pte. W. J. Pearse. 1/Devon. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9640 Pte. W. J. Pearse. Devon. R.) *very fine*

Four: Private E.A. Pearse, Devonshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (5917 A. Sjt. E. A. Pearse. [sic] Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (954 Pte. E. A. Pearse. Devon. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (268173 Cpl. E. A. Pearse. [sic] 6/Devon R.) *slight edge bruising, very fine* (7) £340-£400

William James Pearse, a Farm Labourer from Moretonhampstead, Devon, attested into Devonshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 22 August 1914. Discharged on 26 January 1917 as a consequence of a knee injury that he sustained after a fall in a trench, he was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 202594.

Ernest Albert Pearse, believed to be a brother of the above, attested into the 6th (Territorial) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and served during the Great War in India and Mesopotamia with the 1/6th Battalion. Advanced Acting Sergeant, he was disembodied in 21 January 1919.

Sold with copied research and an original family photograph.



Eight: Chief Petty Officer R. H. White, Royal Navy, who served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hercules* at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, and then in the Second World War in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships

1914-15 Star (J.5816, R. H. White, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.5816 R. H. White. L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.5816 R. H. White. P.O. H.M.S. Malaya.) mounted for wear, *heavy contact marks to the GVR awards, these fair to fine; the Second War awards nearly extremely fine* (8) £120-£160

Robert Henry White was born in Islington in 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 4 October 1909. Promoted Leading Seaman on 1 October 1915, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hercules*, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. Promoted Petty Officer on 1 April 1921, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with gratuity, on 12 April 1925, and was shore pension on 17 January 1932. He saw further service during the Second World War in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 21 September 1942. He was released Class 'A' on 14 August 1945, and died in Bromley in 1970.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Certificate of Service; Parchment Gunnery and Torpedo History Sheet; two Gunnery History Sheets; Trade Certificate; three postcard photographs (one individual, two group); and other ephemera and copied research.

150 *Three:* Lance Corporal J. W. Blythe, 20th Hussars

1914-15 Star (10815, L-Cpl. J. W. Blythe. 20th. Hrs.); British War Medal 1914-20, *naming erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (10815 Pte. J. W. Blythe. 20-Hrs.) *good fine and better*

Pair: Warrant Officer 2nd Class H. Brown, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers

1914-15 Star (4211 Far. S. Sgt. H. Brown, 21-Lrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4211 F.S. Sgt. H. Brown. 21/Lrs:) *contact marks and wear, fair to good fine*

Pair: Lieutenant F. Hill, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, later 3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards

1914-15 Star (21L-5212 Sq.Q.M.Sjt. F. Hill. 21-Lrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. F. Hill) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Private J. Marshall, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers

1914-15 Star (L-1263, Pte. J. Marshall, 21st. Lrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L-1263 Pte. J. Marshall. 21-Lrs.) *nearly very fine and better* (9) £140-£180

Joseph William Blythe was born in Hull and attested for the 20th Hussars at Lincoln on 3 January 1914. He served in France from 27 January 1915 and was discharged at Canterbury in 1930. Sold with a sterling silver 20th Hussars sweetheart brooch, mounted upon riband of 1914-15 Star.

Harry Brown was born in Chelsea around 1877, and attested for the 21st Lancers in London on 19 September 1898. Posted to Egypt and India, he served in operations on the North West Frontier of India in 1915 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1916. Advanced Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant in 1919 and Warrant Officer 2nd Class the following year, he was discharged to pension on 9 September 1920.

Frederick Hill served with the 21st Lancers in Asia as Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant from 5 September 1915. Appointed to a commission on 12 January 1917, he transferred as Lieutenant to the 3rd Dragoon Guards and claimed his medals in 1922, the recipient's MIC confirming his address at that time as Cherry Orchard House, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Joe Marshall served with the 21st Lancers in Asia from 5 September 1915. He was later discharged at Canterbury in 1920, his intended place of residence noted as Halifax.

151 *Three:* Second Lieutenant H. D. Piper, Lothians and Border Horse, late Private, Hertfordshire Yeomanry

1914-15 Star (1838 Pte. H. D. Piper. Hetts. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. D. Piper.) sold with the recipient's Silver War Badge, No. 431881, *very fine* £120-160

Harry Dalzell Piper, from Buntingford, Hertfordshire, attested into the Hertfordshire Yeomanry and served during the Great War in Egypt from 5 November 1914 and later at Gallipoli. He was commissioned into the Lothians and Border Horse on 19 December 1916 and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 341881 on 24 May 1918.

Sold with copied research.

152 *Four:* Bombardier J. S. Hurst, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (78043. Gnr. J. S. Hurst, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (78043 Cpl. J. S. Hurst. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (78043 Bmbr: J. S. Hurst. 119/By: R.F.A.) *some light scratches, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£120-£160

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

John Scott Hurst, from Nova Scotia, Canada, attested into the Royal Field Artillery for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 119th Battery from 20 February 1915.

Sold with an original studio photograph of the recipient in uniform, as a Sergeant, and copied Medal Index Card and copied gazette entry.

x153 *Three: Private S. A. T. Denman, Welsh Guards, who suffered a self-inflicted gun-shot wound to the foot on the Western Front in November 1915, and died on 2 July 1920 from the effects of gas poisoning*

1914-15 Star (1016 Pte. S. A. T. Denman. W. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (1016 Pte. S. A. T. Denman. W. Gds.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Sidney Arthur T. Denman was born in Hammersmith, London, in 1898 and originally attested for the Grenadier Guards, but transferred to the newly formed Welsh Guards in April 1915 (most of the original members of the Regiment had been transferred from other Guards Regiments). He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 September 1915, and suffered a self-inflicted gun-shot wound to the foot in November 1915. He died from illness related to a heart condition caused by gas poisoning on 2 July 1920, and is buried under a C.W.G.C. Headstone in Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey.

Sold with copied research.

154 *Three: Private H. W. Charlton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a former School Boy Football and Cricket international who was wounded on the Western Front*

1914-15 Star (7995 Pte. H. W. Charlton. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (7995 Pte. H. W. Charlton. R. War. R.) sold with the recipient's Silver War Badge, *lacking its pin*, No. 135396, a silver and enamels Birmingham County Football Association War Fund Competition 1918 winner's medal, *some staining, very fine (3)* £50-£70

Henry W. Charlton, from Sparkbrook, Birmingham, attested into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 8 September 1914 for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 18 July 1915. A former School Boy Football and Cricket international, he was wounded in action and saw further service with the Labour Corps. He was discharged as a consequence of sickness on 2 June 1916 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 135,396.

Sold with a small framed contemporary newspaper article in relation to the recipient's wounds, and copied Medal Index Card and copied Silver War Badge roll extract.

155 *Three: Private H. Mottershead, 16th (2nd Salford Pals) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of the Somme on 2 July 1916; poignantly, in August 2006, an inscription carved in stone by Mottershead was discovered in an underground tunnel at Bouzincourt church, near Albert*

1914-15 Star (11789 Pte. H. Mottershead, Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (11789 Pte. H. Mottershead, Lan. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Harold Mottershead); Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Harold Mottershead, Lancashire Fusiliers', *some water damage to scroll, otherwise good very fine (5)* £200-£240

Harold Mottershead was born in Ardwick, Lancashire in 1892 and was living with his wife Nancy at Kearsley, Bolton on the outbreak of war. Having then enlisted in the 16th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers – the 2nd Salford Pals - he was embarked for France in mid-November 1915, where he served in 'D' Company, and was present when the Pals went over the top on the First Day of the Battle of Somme on 1 July 1916.

The behaviour of the 2nd Salford Pals that day was both tragic and exemplary, motivated as much by the plight of the 1st Salford Pals as by the tactical military imperative of taking Thiepval. Those men of the 2nd Salford Pals who were still left alive, and able to crawl back, had been withdrawn into Queen's Cross Street Trench, to regroup and prepare to attack again. At 1.30 p.m. the 2nd Salford Pals attacked towards the north-west corner of Thiepval in a desperate attempt to close the gap on the 36th Division's right flank. They met with the exactly the same fate as the 1st Salford Pals had earlier in the day. Within the deluge of casualties Salford and its surrounding districts suffered accordingly, the 2nd Salford Pals losing nine officers and 223 men out of 20 officers and 480 men, mostly from B and D companies whose casualty rates were disastrous.

Initial reports recorded Mottershead's date of death as the '1-2 July 1916', and he is officially recorded as having been killed in action on 2 July 1916, although given the Battalion's actions it may well have been that he was killed on the first day of the Battle. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Poignantly, in August 2006, when safety investigations were carried out in underground passages at Bouzincourt Church, near Albert, old carved inscriptions left by soldiers of the Great War were discovered, among them one left by Mottershead. Dated '1916' it was likely written on the eve of his demise on the Somme.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising War Office communications addressed to his wife (3), two of them concerning his death in action, and condolence letters (2), one addressed to his wife and the other to his mother-in-law; an old school report from the principal of Chester Street Council School, Ardwick, Manchester, dated 28 June 1905 and a portrait photograph with his wife; as well as images of his carved message and related newspaper reports.

x156 *Three: Private J. Wilkinson, 11th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the battalion suffered total casualties of approximately 600*

1914-15 Star (18132 Pte. J. L. Wilkinson. R. Innis: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (18132 Pte. J. Wilkinson. R. Innis: Fus.) *about extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

Joseph Lewis Wilkinson was born at Marley Hill, County Durham, on 14 November 1893 and attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1915, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. On this date the battalion was engaged in the vicinity of Thiepval Wood, and came under heavy machine gun fire, suffering total casualties of approximately 600. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Sold with copied research.

157 **Four: Company Quarter Master Sergeant J. T. Biggs, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**

1914-15 Star (1710 L. Cpl. J. T. Biggs. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1710 A. Sgt. J. T. Biggs. Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (5375759 Pte. J. T. Biggs. 4-Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); together with a Territorial Army Rifle Association shooting medal, 38mm, silver, the reverse engraved 'Best Shot 1931, C.Q.M.S. J. T. Biggs', unmounted, *nearly very fine* (5) *£100-£140*

John Thomas Biggs was born in Oxford on 23 December 1891 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Territorial Force). He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915 and was awarded his Territorial Efficiency Medal per Army Order 51 of 1922. He died in Oxford on 21 October 1947, aged 55.

Sold with copied research.

158



Six: Lance-Corporal F. Golby, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (48797 Pte. F. Golby, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8602 Pte. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5374362 Pte. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Coronation 1937 (L.Cpl. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks. Lt. Infy.) contemporarily engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5374362 Pte. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks L.I.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (6) *£300-£400*

Frederick Golby attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 July 1915. During the Great War he is also noted as serving with the West Yorkshire Regiment. He is confirmed on the medal roll for the 1937 Coronation medal as a Private serving at the Depot, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal that same year.

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

159 **Three: Sergeant A. P. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in a 'sharp encounter' with a Turkish patrol in Mesopotamia on 13 February 1916**

1914-15 Star S-5368 Pte. A. P. Mackenzie. Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-5368 Cpl. A. Mackenzie. Sea. Highrs.) *good very fine* (3) *£80-£100*

Archibald Paterson Mackenzie was born in Bootle in 1888 and served in France with the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders from 3 February 1915. Transferred to the Mesopotamian theatre of operations, he was killed in action whilst serving with 'A' Company on 13 February 1916, his obituary being published in *The Times* on 31 March 1916:

'On the night of Sunday, 13th February, Sergt. A. P. Mackenzie was in charge of a patrol covering a digging party in front of the position, when the party came in contact with a Turkish patrol at close quarters. There was a sharp encounter and an exchange of heavy firing. Sergt. Mackenzie, who behaved with great coolness and courage, was shot through the body and mortally wounded. He expired a few minutes after being carried back to the first trench, and was buried next evening. The chaplain conducted the service over his grave in a little cemetery behind the position. His regiment and company mourn the loss of a fine young soldier and a true comrade, who was always ready to perform any task allotted to him bravely and unflinchingly.'

The son of James and Margaret Wallace Mackenzie of 'Belmaduthy', St. Albans Road, Bootle, Mackenzie is commemorated upon the Basra Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

×160 **Pair: Private J. Farmer, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (18919. Pte. J. Farmer, R. Dub. Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (18919 Pte. J. Farmer. R.D. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Farmer) *traces of verdigris to plaque, otherwise very fine (3)* £80-£100

Joseph Farmer was born in Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and attested there for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 3 May 1915, and subsequently on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 9 September 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on Ginchy, and suffered 227 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

×161 **Three: Private E. Kavanagh, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who took part in the landings at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (9871 Pte. E. Kavanagh, R. Dub. Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. E. Kavanagh. Royal Dub. Fus. 1914-1918) *renamed*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (9871 Pte E. Kavanagh. R.D. Fus.) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

Edward Kavanagh attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, presumably alighting from the *River Clyde*. He later transferred to the Labour Corps.

162 **Seven: Sergeant C. H. Kirrage, 7th (City of London) Battalion London Regiment and St. John Ambulance Brigade**

1914-15 Star (65, Sgt. C. H. Kirrage, 7-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (65 A. Sgt. C. H. Kirrage. 7-Lond.R.) *attempted erasure to reg. no. and first part of rank*; Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Pte. C. H. Kirrage.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Sergt. C. H. Kirrage 3rd L (V) 1901.) unofficial engraved naming; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII. R., with Additional Award Bar (65 Cpl. C. Kirrage. 7/ (C. of L.) B. Lon: Regt.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with three Additional Award Bars silver, straight bar suspension (2300 Pte. C. Kerrage No.52 (Barclay Perkins) Div. No. 1. Dst. 1921), V.F.L. S.M. unconfirmed, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £360-440

Charles Heath Kirrage, a Labourer from Bermondsey, London, was born in Erith, Kent, in 1870. He attested into the 3rd London Volunteer Rifle Corps, which, upon the formation of the Territorial Force in 1908, became the 7th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment. He further joined the St. John Ambulance Brigade on 28 October 1905 as a Private with the Bermondsey, Walworth and Peckham Division. Later transferring to the Barclay Perkins Division upon his employment as a Malt Cellarman with the Barclay Perkins Brewery, he was awarded the T.F.E.M. as a Corporal in January 1909, and the 1911 Coronation Medal with the St. Ambulance Brigade. Advanced Sergeant, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 March to 11 December 1915 and was demobilised on 30 March 1919. Awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 477,345, he volunteered into the St. John Ambulance Military Home Hospitals Reserve and was awarded his Service Medal in 1920. Awarded a bar to his T. F.E.M. in February 1928, and three additional bars to his St. John Service Medal before his retirement on 3 May 1938, he died in Rochford, Essex in 1946. The award of a Volunteer Force Long Service Medal is unconfirmed.

Sold with detailed copied research.

163 **Three: Private C. N. Shippard, New Zealand Machine Gun Corps, late Wellington Battalion, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who served at Gallipoli and was killed on the Western Front on 10 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (10/49 Pte. C. N. Shippard. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (10/49 Pte. C. N. Shippard. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine (3)* £100-£140

Courtney Noel Walkinshaw Shippard, the grandson of Sir Sidney Shippard, a British colonial official in South Africa who served as an administrator in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and was a close associate of Cecil Rhodes; and the only son of Courtney Shippard, K.C., the Chief Justice at Kaloma, was born in Kensington, London, on 7 December 1889. Educated at Sherborne School, he emigrated to New Zealand on 30 October 1907 and settled in Makaretu. He is noted as having been the first volunteer from Onga Onga District to attest into the New Zealand Expeditionary Force for service during the Great War, and served at Gallipoli with the Wellington Battalion where he appears to have been wounded and also to have served from the first day of the campaign until the evacuation. He transferred into the New Zealand Machine Gun Corps and served on the Western Front with No. 2 Company, where he was killed in action on 10 July 1916. He is buried in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres, France.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War Lloyd's M.S.M. group of three awarded to Master T. F. Cole, Mercantile Marine, who was commended for his command of the S.S. *San Hilario* in April 1917, when she was engaged and sunk by an enemy submarine and he was captured and taken prisoner

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Thomas F. Cole); Lloyd's Meritorious Service Medal, 3rd type, silver (Captain Thomas F. Cole, S.S. "San Hilario", 20th April 1917), in its *Wyon* fitted case of issue, *good very fine and better* (3) £400-£500

Thomas Frederick Cole was born in East Knottingley, Yorkshire on 21 March 1878 and qualified for his Master's certificate in South Shields in 1904. By the outbreak of war in August 1914, he was skipper of the S.S. *San Hilario*, a vessel of the Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd., but his subsequent wartime commands also included her sister ships the *San Eduardo*, *San Valerio* and *San Ricardo*.

On 20 April 1917, when on a voyage from Puerto Mexico to Queenstown, with a cargo of fuel oil, the *San Hilario* was attacked by gunfire from a submarine about 250 miles west of Fastnet. Cole immediately ordered all engines full ahead and the *San Hilario* reached a speed of 12 knots, but the submarine quickly overhauled her and got in 70 to 80 rounds of fire. One of those rounds hit the base of the funnel and damaged her steam pipes. Meanwhile, under the steady command of the Chief Officer Clark, the *San Hilario's* own gun crew continued to engage the submarine until only five shells remained. At one point, after the ship had been hit by another dozen or so shells, Clark had to persuade the gunners to remain at their station by threatening them at the point of his revolver.

With mounting damage, however, Cole eventually gave the order to abandon ship, the crew – four of whom had been wounded – getting away in two boats. The submarine then closed the *San Hilario* and finished her off with point-blank fire, prior to closing the boats and taking Cole prisoner. His crew subsequently endured four days at sea before being picked up. His award of the Lloyd's M.S.M. aside, Cole also received an 'expression of commendation' (*London Gazette* 17 January 1919, refers).

Cole remained actively employed in the Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd. up until the end of the 1920s. He died in Sussex in September 1939.

Sold with copied research, including the official report on the action.

x165

Pair: J. Currie, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (John Currie) *good very fine*

Pair: Private W. Davidson, Machine Gun Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 August 1918

British War and Victory Medals (119294 Pte. W. Davidson. M.G.C.) *very fine* (4)

£60-£80

William Davidson attested original for the Highland Light Infantry, before transferring to the Machine Gun Corps, and served with the 62nd Battery during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 26 August 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis en Artois Memorial, France.

166

Family Group:

Pair: Ordinary Seaman W. Owen, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (Williams Owens) *good very fine*

Three: Pilot Officer P. R. Owen, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in a flying accident on 31 August 1941

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council condolence enclosure and *partial* ticker-tape medal entitlement, in OHMS transmission box, addressed to 'W. Owen, Esq., 27, Landsdown Place, Cheltenham, Glos., *extremely fine* (5)

£300-£400

William Owen, from Lanfechell, Anglesey, attested into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and served during the Great War.

Patrick Richard Owen, son of the above, was born on 13 April 1920. He attested into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve for service during the Second War and, volunteering for flying duties as a pilot in October 1939, and after pilot training, was posted to No. 44 Squadron at R.A.F. Waddington. After flying as second pilot on six operational sorties, he was killed during a night flying test on 31 August 1941 whilst piloting Hampden AD 939, when it collided with a Spitfire with the loss of four lives. He is buried in Lincoln (Newport) Cemetery, Lincolnshire.

Sold with detailed copied research.

167

Six: Gunner W. J. Symes, Royal Marine Artillery, later Royal Marines, a D.E.M.S. gunner who was among those killed when the M.V. *Darlington Court* was torpedoed and sunk south of Cape Farewell on 20 May 1941

British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 15178 Gr. W. J. Symes); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star: War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (PO. 215178 W. J. Symes. Mne. R.M.), the Second War awards in their O.H.M.S. card transmission box addressed to his widow, with named Admiralty condolence slip, *the Great War awards heavily polished, therefore good fine, the remainder very fine and better (6)* £120-£160

Walter John Symes was born in Buckland Newton, Dorset on 21 June 1899 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in October 1916. He subsequently served in the battleship H.M.S. *Neptune* and was posted to 3rd R.M. Battalion in the Mediterranean in 1919. Having then been awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1932, he came ashore time-expired in June 1938.

Mobilised in the summer of 1939, Symes was borne on the books of *President III* and trained as a D.E.M.S. gunner, subsequently being posted to the M.V. *Darlington Court*. Bound from New York to Liverpool in Convoy HX-126 in May 1941, *Darlington Court* was hit by two torpedoes from the *U-556* on 20 May 1941, when in a position south of Cape Farewell. The second torpedo broke the ship's back, causing it to capsize inside a minute. Of those lucky enough to be thrown clear, not a few were carried by the current into the burning wreckage of another ship, where they met a terrible end. One naval officer regretted not having put his guns on them to end their suffering. The ship's Master, one D.E.M.S. gunner and ten crew were eventually picked up by the rescue ship *Hontestrom*. Symes was amongst those killed, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

168

Pair: Acting Corporal L. Redding, 7th (The Queen's Own) Hussars

British War and Victory Medals (3666 A.Cpl. L. Redding. 7-Hrs.) *very fine*

Pair: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant G. Walker, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, later Labour Corps and Royal Fusiliers

British War and Victory Medals (5476 Sq. Q.M. Sgt. G. Walker. 21-Lrs.) in *flattened* named box of issue, *minor staining to obverse of VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Private T. A. Corbett, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers

British War and Victory Medals (17004 Pte. T. A. Corbett. 21-Lrs.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private W. P. Jelley, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, later Royal West Kent Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (4960 Pte. W. P. Jelley. 21-Lrs.) *very fine (8)* £120-£160

Lloyd Redding was born in Great Missenden in 1890 and attested for the Hussars of the Line in London on 1 January 1909. Initially posted to India with the 7th Hussars and described as 'a good horseman', he served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force from 24 November 1917.

George Walker initially served in France with the 1st Service Squadron, 21st Lancers. According to the Regimental Diary, the Battalion faced a devastating bombardment on 21 March 1918 as the Germans launched their great offensive; harassed by enemy aeroplanes dropping incendiary bombs and scores of enemy storm troopers advancing at speed along sunken lanes, the men on the front line had little chance:

'We never retired a yard, it being no case of "Mercy, Kamerad." We simply fell in as prisoners, much to our disgust, on the evening of 23rd March 1918. Very few escaped, those not being captured were killed. Majority of battalion captured finished up working in coal mines of Germany.'

The *Roll of Individuals entitled to the Victory Medal and/or British War Medal* notes that Walker transferred to No. 906 Company, Labour Corps and ended his campaign with the 43rd Royal Fusiliers.

Thomas Alfred Corbett served with the 21st Lancers in France, ending his campaign with the Labour Corps.

William Percy Jelley was born in Wandsworth in 1894 and served in France with the No 1. Service Squadron, 21st Lancers. Transferred to the Royal West Kent Regiment, he was taken Prisoner of War at Vaux on 22 March 1918 during the German Spring Offensive.

169

Pair: Private P. Barnett, 32nd (East Ham) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Flers-Courcelette on 15 September 1916, when acting in support of the first ever use of tanks

British War and Victory Medals (GS-22300 Pte. P. Barnett, R. Fus.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private W. R. Bennett, 32nd (East Ham) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Flers-Courcelette on 15 September 1916, when acting in support of the first ever use of tanks

British War and Victory Medals (GS-21261 Pte. W. R. Bennett, R. Fus.) *good very fine (4)* £120-£160

Patrick Barnett and **William Richard Bennett** were both killed in action in the battle of Flers-Courcelette on 15 September 1916, whilst serving in the 32nd (East Ham) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

On that date, in company with 26th Battalion, the 32nd Battalion acted in support of the first use of tanks in an attack on Flers on the Somme. Forming up in no man's land, the force advanced under a creeping barrage at 6.20 a.m. and, having captured its first objectives, commenced the storming of village at 8.20 a.m. Advancing with four tanks along the eastern end of Flers, smashing houses and strong points containing machine-gun nests along the way, the tanks and Royal Fusiliers managed to take possession of the village by 10 a.m.

Resultant casualties included 293 officers and men from the 32nd Battalion, Barnett and Bennett among them. They have no known graves and are both commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research, including a portrait image of Barnett.

x170

Five: Private S. Wheatley, Lancashire Fusiliers, later Chief Inspector, Kent Special Constabulary

British War and Victory Medals (62661 Pte. S. Wheatley. Lan. Fus.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1946, Long Service 1955 (Inspr. Samuel Wheatley) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, generally very fine (5)* £80-£100

Samuel Wheatley was born in Brigg, Lincolnshire, on 27 October 1899 and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers on 27 October 1917. He served with them overseas during the Great War and is recorded as being awarded a wound stripe. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 21 March 1919.

Wheatley joined the Kent Special Constabulary in 1928 and was awarded the Coronation Medal 1953 in his role as Chief Inspector, Kent Special Constabulary. He died at Warminster, Wiltshire, in April 1985.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve; Home Secretary's enclosure for the Defence Medal; copied medal roll extract for the Coronation Medal; and two Lancashire Fusiliers collar badges.

171

Family Group:**Pair: Private C. Wood, Wiltshire Regiment, late Hampshire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (43271 Pte. C. Wood, Hamps. R.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Four: Able Seaman C. Wood, Mercantile Marine, who was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal in Bronze

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (C. Wood, 25th Feb. 1942) mounted court-style for display, *slack suspension on the last and lacking integral bronze riband buckle, good very fine and better (6)* £140-£180

R.H.S. Case No. 57,190: 'At 2 a.m. on 25 February 1942, 14 miles off shore of Puerto Rico, the S.S. *La Carriere* was sunk by enemy action. 3rd Officer W. Baillie and Chief Engineer G. Connolly were in an exhausted state and were about to give up. The sea was slight and there was no moon and dark but fine weather, 14 miles out in shark infested waters. Wood went to Baillie's assistance and got him into the jolly boat. He then did the same for Connolly, who died 10 minutes later. Wood had already given his life jacket to the ship's cook who was unfortunately drowned.'

The S.S. *La Carriere* was bound for Trinidad from New York when attacked and sunk by a U-boat on 25 February 1942. Eleven of her crew and four D.E.M.S. gunners were lost.

172

**Ten: Major S. F. Burnell, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who served in the Long Range Desert Group, and was Mentioned in Despatches**

British War and Victory Medals (34796 Pte. S. F. Burnell. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935 (No. 5373913 Regtl. Serjt. Major S. F. Burne, 1/Oxf. & Bucks. Lt. Infy.) privately engraved naming; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (5373913 W.O. Cl. I. S. F. Burnell. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.), mounted court-style for wear, *the Great War pair heavily polished, therefore fine; the remainder very fine and better (10)* £800-£1,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 September 1943:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North Africa.'

Samuel Frederick Burnell was born in Bristol, Gloucestershire on 8 March 1899 and served for 11 years in the ranks of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry before gaining Warrant Officer status, including active service in the Great War. Advanced to Sergeant-Major in October 1932 and to Regimental Sergeant-Major in the 1st Battalion by the time of the Silver Jubilee in 1935, he would have seen action in France and Belgium if likewise employed by May 1940.

Burnell was subsequently commissioned as a Quartermaster and served in the Western Desert and Italy. His exact date of joining the Long Range Desert Group is currently unknown, but he appears in the unit's list of officers at the time of its disbandment in July 1945, when he and 12 men acted as a rear party at San Nicandro, Foggia, Italy, and for his services in North Africa he was Mentioned in Despatches. Advanced to the substantive rank of Major and Quartermaster in May 1948, Burnell retired to Cornwall and died there in November 1969.

Sold with copied research, including images of him taken from a group photograph.

173 Four: Private T. W. Furner, Middlesex Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (1049 Pte. T. W. Furner. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1049 Pte. T. W. Furner. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (290063 Pte. T. W. Furner. 10/Midd'x R.) *incorrectly mounted for wear, contact marks, very fine (4)* £200-£240

Sold with copied research.

174 Five: Company Sergeant Major G. J. Rae, Highland Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (6926 C. Sgt. G. J. Rae. High. L.I.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6926 C.Q.M. Sgt. G. J. Rae. High: L.I.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (6926 C.S. Mjr. G. J. Rae. 2/High: L.I.) mounted for wear, *very fine (5)* £240-£280

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

George Joseph Rae, a Van Driver and a member of the 3rd (Territorial) Battalion, The Royal Scots, was born in Curragh, Co. Kildare, Ireland, around 1871. Living in Edinburgh, he attested into the Highland Light Infantry on 24 May 1899 and served at Home for nearly 19 years, before service during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 March 1918. Advanced Company Sergeant Major on 20 October 1918, he was awarded the M.S.M. and discharged on 25 May 1920.

Sold with copied research.

175 Six: Sergeant E. G. Cocks, Rifle Brigade, who was twice wounded by gun shot on the Western Front in 1918

British War and Victory Medals (46364 Pte. E. G. Cocks. Rif. Brig.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (46364 Pte. E. G. Cocks. Rif. Brig.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (6906683 Sgt. E. G. Cocks. Rif. Brig.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Ernest G. Cocks.) *traces of adhesive to reverse of all medals, minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (6)* £200-£240

Ernest George Cocks was born in Hythe, Kent, on 28 July 1899 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Folkestone on 25 May 1917. Mobilised on 28 August 1917, he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 April 1918, and was twice wounded by gun shot: firstly to the back on 22 April 1918, and secondly - severely - to the left leg on 6 November 1918. Discharged on 3 April 1919, he re-enlisted in the Rifle Brigade the following day, and saw further service in Iraq during the Arab Rebellion from 15 September 1919 to 11 January 1921. Proceeding then to India, he was promoted Corporal on 26 February 1921, and Sergeant on 16 December 1926, and returned home on 6 February 1934. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 81 of April 1936, and was finally discharged on 22 January 1939. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Special Constable.

Sold with a group photograph of the eleven members of the 1st Battalion who proceeded abroad with it in September 1919, and served continuously until their return home in February 1934; copied service papers; and other research, including a family photographic image.

176 Pair: Private H. G. Stacey, 16th (County of London) Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (6422 Pte. H. G. Stacey. 16-Lond. R.) *nearly extremely fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (**23491935 Dvr. W. Ford. R. Sigs.**) *minor official correction to name; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; together with an unofficial 1937 Coronation Medal in silver, scratches to obverse field of GSM, otherwise very fine (5)* £70-£90

177 Five: Wheeler Staff Sergeant G. Roberson, Royal Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (T4-065259 S. Sgt. G. Roberson. A.S.C.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (T4-065259 S. Sgt. G. Roberson. A.S.C.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (T4-065259 Whlr. S. Sgt. G. Roberson. R.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, (T4-065259 Whlr. S. Sgt. G. Roberson. R.A.S.C.) *incorrectly mounted for wear, edge bruising, very fine (5)* £260-£300

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

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

George Roberson attested into the Army Service Corps, Territorial Force, and served in Salonika during the Great War. He was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in 1919.

Sold with copied research.

178 *Three: Private W. Blackett, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the Serbian Silver Medal for Bravery for his services in Salonika*

British War and Victory Medals (101982 Pte. W. Blackett. R.A.M.C.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Gold [*sic*] Medal for Bravery, 30mm, bronze, unnamed, *good very fine* (3) *£80-£100*

Serbian Silver Medal *London Gazette* 3 October 1917.

Sold with copied research.

179 *Pair: Lieutenant L. F. C. St. Clair, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, attached Royal Flying Corps, who was shot down and wounded by enemy anti-aircraft fire in the skies above the Western Front in August 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. F. C. St. Clair.) *good very fine* (2) *£140-£180*

Lockhart Frederick Charles St. Clair was born in London on 5 October 1896, the son of gentleman Lockhart Matthew St. Clair. He graduated from the Royal Military College and was appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 21st Lancers on 22 December 1914. Initially posted to the North West Frontier of India from 12 October 1915, he was later attached to the Royal Flying Corps and was sent to No. 65 Training School. Graduating Flying Officer 25 June 1917 on Sopwith Scout and D.H.5. aircraft, St. Clair was posted to northern France. Placed on active service with No. 93 Squadron, his service record states: 'wounded 4-8-17', as later confirmed in the *Flight* Roll of Honour.

The Squadron Record Book adds a little more detail:

'Saturday 4th August 1917. Two patrols 1.15 p.m. and 7.55 p.m. Visibility poor. About ten E.A. seen. Lt. St. Clair's machine was hit by E.A.A. causing a forced landing near Kemmel. Machine crashed on landing. Pilot was injured.'

St. Clair recovered from his injuries and later moved to Bishops Lydeard, Taunton. He died at Musgrove Park Hospital in Taunton on 9 November 1960.

Sold with copied service record and private research.

180 *Five: Major S. Millyard, South African Air Force, late Royal Air Force*

British War and Victory Medals (251458. 3.A.M. S. Millyard. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1921-24 (251458 Cpl. S. Millyard, R.A.F.) last two clasps loose as issued, *officially re-impressed naming*; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these last two officially impressed (29606 S. Millyard), *good very fine* (5) *£300-£400*

Approximately 68 I.G.S. medals issued to the R.A.F. with these three clasps.

Sidney Millyard was born at Canterbury on 25 January 1900. He enlisted into the R.N.A.S. on 28 February 1918, and transferred to R.A.F. 1 April 1918. He served in France from 20 September 1918 and in India from 15 October 1919. Transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve on 29 March 1922, and was discharged on 27 February 1926.

He was stationed at Tregantle April 1918, Recruits Depot August 1918, with the B.E.F. in France September 1918, No. 2 Air Depot 29 September 1918, to No. 22 Squadron 17 December 1918, and in India with No. 99 Squadron equipped with DH9A aircraft in April 1919, which was renumbered No. 27 Squadron in April 1920. He transferred to Con Camp Deolali in December 1920, and finally to M Depot in U.K. in February 1922, having been promoted to Corporal on 1 September 1921.

Millyard worked for the Air Operating Survey Company at Hendon in England after leaving the R.A.F. and departed for South Africa in the early 1920's where he was involved with an aerial survey company. He served in the Second War from May 1940 until January 1946 in the S.A.A.F. with Maintenance Command No.1 Air Depot, 25 Group, 5 Wing, and also with 31 Group. His occupation upon enlistment was given as aeronautical engineer. T/Lieutenant, 23 May 1940; Captain, 3 February 1941, and Major 1 January 1942. His personal file at D.H.Q. Pretoria reflects that he was in Egypt 8-18 May 1943, therefore should have qualified for the Africa Star, but this was not awarded. He died at Germiston.

Sold with correspondence with his brother together with copied research and a small photograph of the recipient.



Pair: Captain R. Sullivan, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Italian Al Valore di Marina for the *Utopia* disaster of 1891

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. R. Sullivan. R.N.) in named card box of issue; **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore di Marina, silver, the reverse engrave 'Richard Sullivan Tenente di Vascello R.N. Gibilterra, 17 marzo 1891 [Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, Gibraltar, 17 March 1891]', in embossed case of issue, *edge bruise to latter, nearly extremely fine (2)* £800-£1,000

The Anchor Line *Utopia* of 2,731 tons, with Captain J. M'Keague, departed Naples on 12 March 1891, bound for New York, with three saloon passengers, 815 Italian emigrants, three stowaways and a crew of 59. In the early evening of 17 March, it being dark, a gale blowing and a strong current setting, the ship was in the Bay of Gibraltar close to the British Mediterranean Fleet which was at anchor. Captain M'Keague attempted to pass between the battleship *Anson* and the New Mole Head but at the last moment decided to cross the bow of the battleship instead. Through a grave error of judgement the captain brought his ship too close to the *Anson*, making no allowance for the warship's ram which projected underwater from the bow. The ram entered the *Utopia's* side just abaft of her centre tearing a hole 26 feet long 15 feet wide towards her stern. Travelling 200 yards on, with bulkheads and engines torn away, the ship soon began to settle by the stern. Terrified emigrants who had crowded the decks, excited to see land, fell or jumped into the raging sea. The ships of the fleet, the Swedish frigate *Freja* and other vessels nearby, immediately lowered boats to the rescue. Terror reigned on the liner as within 20 minutes the ship sank, with her keel resting on the bottom, her bridge awash and just her funnel and masts showing. The crews of the rescue boats performed prodigies of heroism and rescued many from the sea, two of the crew of steam launch from the *Immortalite* being drowned in the effort. Of the 880 people aboard the *Utopia*, 311 were saved, 569 were drowned or missing, including 20 of the ship's crew. An estimated 30 to 40 rescue boats put to sea to aid in the rescue; those from the *Freja* saved 43 people.

The *Utopia*, lying in nine fathoms and posing an obstacle to navigation, was later refloated; the *Anson's* ram showed no sign of injury. Captain M'Keague was charged with manslaughter in "..... neglecting the ordinary rules of the road in entering a harbour".

Many awards were made for the rescue. Two Albert Medals; four silver and 20 bronze Royal Humane Society medals awarded; together with a number of silver and bronze Al Valore di Marina Medals awarded by the King of Italy.

Richard Sullivan was born on 17 August 1866 and entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 22 November 1881. Advanced Lieutenant in 1889, and posted to H.M.S. *Camperdown* on 6 September 1890, he was specifically noted for his gallant conduct in saving life from the S.S. *Utopia*, and for which he was awarded the Silver Al Valore di Marina Medal. Promoted Commander in June 1901, he retired with the rank of Captain on 21 October 1913. Recalled for service during the Great War, he reverted to the Retired List on 2 February 1919, and died in South Africa on 4 June 1928.

Sold with an unattributed French Great War pair, comprising Commemorative Medal for the Great War, bronze; and Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; together with the related miniature awards.

182 *Severn*: **Chief Engine Room Artificer A. W. Smith, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his service during the Second War**

British War Medal 1914-20 (M.28824 A. W. Smith. B. Ar. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.28824 A. W. Smith. E.R.A. 2. H.M.S. Centurion.), *edge bruising to first, very fine* £200-240

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.

Albert William Smith, a School Boy from Bloomsbury, London, was born on 17 January 1902. He attested into the Royal Navy as a Boy Artificer on 8 January 1918 and served at Home during the Great War. His L.S.G.C. was traced on 10 March 1935 and he was advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer on 11 April 1940. He served afloat during the Second War in H.M.S. *Renown* and was mentioned in despatches. Released 'Class A' on 7 November 1945, he died on 18 January 1951.

Sold with a named white metal sports medallion and copied service papers.

183 Six: Gunner T. Braithwaite, Royal Marine Artillery, later Royal Marines

British War Medal 1914-20 (R.M.A. 16046 Gr. T. Braithwaite.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (PO. 216046 T. Braithwaite. Mne. R.M.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (PO. 216046 T. Braithwaite Mne. R.M.) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine and better (6)* £140-£180

Thomas Braithwaite was born in Skirwith, Cumberland, on 22 June 1900 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in November 1917. Appointed a Gunner in July 1918, he served briefly in the battleships *Monarch* and *Malaya* in 1919-20 and was only entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20 for his services during the Great War.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in August 1933, Braithwaite came ashore time-expired in July 1939 but was swiftly recalled on the renewal of hostilities. He was subsequently borne on the books of *President III* from September 1939 to July 1945, in which period he likely served as a D.E. M.S. gunner on the Atlantic run.

Sold with copied service record.

184 Pair: Corporal W. H. Smith, 1st (The King's) Dragoon Guards

British War Medal 1914-20 (D-1698 Cpl. W. H. Smith. 1-D.Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (1698 Cpl. W. Smith, 1 K. D. Guards) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Gunner J. Burns, Royal Garrison Artillery

1914 Star (26364 Gnr: J. Burns. R.G.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (26364 Gnr. J. Burns. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Lieutenant J. O'Flaherty, Supply and Transport Corps, later Royal Indian Army Service Corps

British War Medal 1914-20 (S-Cond. J. O. Flaherty. S & T.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Staff Serjt. J. O'Flaherty S & T Corps) *nearly very fine and better (6)* £140-£180

John Burns enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery at Stirling in April 1906. He served as a Gunner in France from 16 August 1914 to 25 April 1917, and was discharged from No. 111 Heavy Battery as no longer physically fit for further military service in July 1917 in consequence of a heart condition and chest pains.

Sold with copied service record.

John O'Flaherty was born in Chatham, Kent, around 1883, and attested for the Royal Artillery on 28 September 1898, aged 15 years and 8 months. He served overseas in Gibraltar in 1902 and Sierra Leone in 1903, and was stationed in India throughout the entirety of the Great War. Promoted Conductor in the Indian Army Service Corps 15 November 1927, he was further advanced Lieutenant on 31 May 1935; the recipient's Army Service Record confirms full entitlement to the pair, alongside a 1935 Silver Jubilee Medal.

Sold with copied service record.

William Henry Smith was born in the Parish of St. Andrews, Devonshire, in 1887, and is recorded as serving with 'A' Squadron, 1st Dragoon Guards in the 1911 Census. Posted to India, the recipient's *MIC* confirms that he later served in France and Flanders from 11 November 1914; forming part of the 1st Indian Cavalry Division, the Dragoon Guards were heavily engaged on the Western Front. The Regiment then returned to India in 1917 and joined the 1st (Peshawar) Division, being mobilised on 6 May 1919 as part of the British Indian Army's 1st Cavalry Brigade. Engaged against Afghan tribesmen along the Khyber Pass and at Dakka, the Dragoon Guards returned to barracks at Risalpur on 28 August 1919 upon termination of hostilities.

Sold with copied *MIC*.

185 Pair: Private T. L. Hutchens, Norfolk Regiment

Victory Medal 1914-19 (38853 Pte. T. L. Hutchens. Norf. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (5765103 Pte. T. L. Hutchens. Norf. R.), sold with a Benefield 1914-19 Tribute Medal, obv. with a returning soldier embracing Britannia on the shoreline, the reverse inscribed, '*T. L. Hutchens Benefield*', centred between a wreath of laurels, *contact marks, very fine (2)* £70-£90

Tom Leonard Hutchens, from Upper Benefield, Northamptonshire, attested into the Norfolk Regiment for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 9th Battalion before further service in India with the 2nd Battalion, during the Waziristan 1921-23 campaign. He is additionally entitled to a British War Medal.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.



Six: Warrant Officer E. Holmshaw, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (357068 L.A.C. E. Holmshaw. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue ((357068) W/O. E. Holmshaw. R.A.F.) last with named card box of issue, *generally good very fine* (6) £900-£1,200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

Eric Holmshaw was in Dudley, Worcestershire in May 1905. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 14 January 1924 and trained as a WT Operator at the Electrical and Wireless School at Flowerdown. Passing out in May 1925 he spent 18 months in the UK before leaving for Iraq where he joined 55 (B) Squadron at Hinaidi. During the Southern Desert operations, he flew as an airman gunner in the squadron's DH 9As. Holmshaw went to India in November 1928 where he joined 28 (AC) Squadron at Ambala. On return to the Home Establishment in November 1930, he was posted to Boscombe Down, remaining for the next three-and-a-half years. In June 1934 Holmshaw went to R.A.F. Mountbatten and 18 months later went to the Middle East and joined 4 (FB) Wing at Alexandria. Within a year he had returned to England and spent two years at Scampton as it opened in September 1936. Holmshaw returned to the Middle East in November 1938 and was at the Main Wireless Station at Ismailia. In March 1941 he went to the HQ Middle East in Cairo as a temporary warrant officer before joining No 253 Wing in the Western Desert, the Wing becoming the Advanced AHQ Western Desert. Back in England Holmshaw went to Netheravon in November 1942. On 31 December 1941 he went to Cranwell and served on No 1 Signal School (later No 1 Radio School) where he remained for almost five years before spending a few months at No 4 Radio School at Swanton Morley. A brief return to Cranwell on 20 October 1947 was Holmshaw's last appointment and he was discharged from the RAF on 2 May 1948

187 *Seven: Sergeant W. Ramble, Indian Army Service Corps, later Royal Artillery, attached Royal New Zealand Artillery*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (1414383 Sgt. W. Ramble, I.A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand Service Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, New Zealand (1414383 Sgt. W. Ramble, R.A.); **Greece, Kingdom**, War Service Medal 1940-41, *contact marks, very fine and better* (7) £120-£160

William Ramble was attached as a Permanent Staff N.C.O. to the 5th Field Regiment, Royal New Zealand Artillery, following its arrival in the U.K. in the summer of 1940, and subsequently served with them during the Second World War in Greece, Crete and the Western Desert.

Sold with five assorted R.A. and N.Z.F.A. badges and buttons; and copied research.

x 188 *Pair: Head Constable Parma Nand, Police Department*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (265 Hd. Const. Parma Nand, Police Dept.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (263 [sic] H.C. Parma Nand, Police Dept.) *left hand side of clasp sprung from carriage on first, good very fine* (2) £60-£80

189 *Three: Private H. W. Eele, 1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the retreat to Dunkirk on 31 May 1940*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378324 Pte. H. W. Eele. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £300-£400

Harry William Eele attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He was capture and taken Prisoner of War on 31 May 1940, during the retreat to Dunkirk, and was held in camp 20A (Thorn Podgorz, Poland) with P.O.W. number 11739.

Sold with copied research, including a group photographic image of "A" Company, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, dated 30 September 1939, in which the recipient is identified.

190 Six: Private J. MacDonald, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action in Eritrea on 26 March 1941

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (3311184 Pte. J. Mac Donald. H.L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3311184 Pte. J. Mac. Donald. H.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *edge bruise to first, otherwise good very fine and better (6)* £120-£160

James MacDonald was killed in action in the battle of Keren in Eritrea on 26 March 1941, whilst serving in the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. On that date, his unit led an attack against Italian positions on the 'Pimple' and 'Pinnacle' features but came under heavy fire from the overlooking Sanchil Peak. Pinned down, casualties mounted until darkness provided an opportunity to withdraw. MacDonald, who was 26, is buried in the Keren War Cemetery, Eritrea.

191 Six: Private R. G. L. Hayhoe, Northamptonshire Regiment

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (5883444 Pte. R. G. L. Hayhoe. Northamptons.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *the IGS a somewhat later issue, minor contact marks, nearly extremely fine (6)* £100-£140

Sold with copied medal roll extracts that state that the recipient's IGS was issued in January 1950, hence why the unit on the medal is shown as 'Northamptons.', rather than the usually encountered 'North'n. R.'.

192 Seven: Rifleman F. Long, Royal Ulster Rifles, later Royal Irish Fusiliers

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (7013787 Rfmn. F. Long. R.U. Rif.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (7013787 Rfmn. F. Long. R.U. Rif.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display; together with the recipient's King's Loyal Service Badge, *extremely fine (7)* £140-£180

F. Long was wounded in the River Sangro operations in Italy on 29 November 1943, whilst serving as a Lance-Corporal in the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers. On that date, the unit took cover in a gully but at 0900 hours 'two shells from an SP gun landed in the gully killing 19, including Lt. A. Mel Smyth and wounding 27, including the M.O., Captain W. L. Lang' (the Battalion War Diary refers).

193 Seven: Signalman W. Millington, Royal Signals

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2323022. Sgn. W. Millington. R. Signals.) with named card box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn, *light pitting, good very fine*

Three: Attributed to Corporal J. Millington, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine (lot)* £120-£160

Sold with two Royal Corps of Signals cap badges; a silver A.R.P. lapel badge; an unrelated British War and Victory Medal pair (**35665 Pte. W. A. Williams. North'n. R.**); and other ephemera.

For the D.C.M. group of medals awarded to Lieutenant G. Millington, see Lot 44.

194 Five: Warrant Officer Class II A. P. Fry, Royal Sussex Regiment

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6397843. Pte. A. P. Fry. R. Suss. R.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (6397843 W.O. Cl. 2. A. P. Fry. R. Sussex.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £140-£180

Sold with the recipient's riband bar for the first four awards; a Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge; and various cloth unit insignia.

195 Five: Private A. Lambert, Black Watch

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2754474 Pte. A. Lambert. Black. Watch.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *good very fine and better (5)* £80-£100

196 Four: Private A. McKnight, Black Watch, who was killed in action in the breakout from Tobruk on 21 November 1941

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2754983 Pte. A. McKnight. Black. Watch.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine (4)* £120-£160

Alexander Knight was killed in action in the 2nd Battalion's breakout from Tobruk on 21 November 1941.

The battalion had been deployed to the besieged garrison in the previous month and its gallant attack on the 21st – at a cost of 25 officers and 300 men killed or wounded inside an hour - attracted the much praise. An artillery officer described it as 'one of the most outstanding examples of gallantry' he had ever witnessed. No wonder, for with pipers playing the charge, the battalion advanced with the bayonet through a minefield in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. Just eight officers and 196 men got through.

Whether McKnight had earlier seen service in Crete remains unknown, but it is worth noting it suffered heavy casualties at Heraklion in May 1941, where in refused to give ground. A senior German officer later lamented his own losses: 'The Black Watch never surrendered. Had it been any other regiment, any other, all would have been well.'

Aged 27, he is buried in the Tobruk War Cemetery, Libya.

197 Five: Company Sergeant Major F. Roberts, Army Physical Training Corps, late Royal West Kent Regiment

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (6340853 Cpl. F. Roberts. R.W.K.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (6340853 W.O. Cl. 2. F. C. Roberts. A.P.T.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.L.R., 2nd issue (6340853 W.O. Cl. 2. F. C. Roberts. A.P.T.C.) *contact marks, very fine (5)* £300-£400

198 Six: Warrant Officer Class II S. S. Gardiner, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, attached Trans-Jordan Frontier Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (W.O. Cl. 2. S. S. Gardiner, T.J.F.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (7581364 S. Sjt. S. S. Gardiner. R.A.O.C.) *good very fine and better (6)* £140-£180

x 199



Seven: Captain J. W. Collett, Royal Navy, a long-served Fleet Air Arm observer who saw action in Skuas of No. 801 Naval Air Squadron in 1940, returning to *Ark Royal* in a combat-damaged aircraft off Norway in April, and likewise to R.A.F. Manston in June, following a flak-ridden reconnaissance of Boulogne and Calais, in which he was wounded

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, Air Crew Europe; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence & War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Captain. J. W. Collett R.N.) mounted for display, *good very fine (7)* £500-£700

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

John William Collett entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in September 1932 and was appointed a Midshipman in the battleship H.M.S. *Valiant* in May 1933. Having then pursued a regular seagoing career and been advanced to Lieutenant in the cruiser *Devonshire* in December 1937, he opted for a change in course and applied to the Fleet Air Arm. An observer's course at R.A.F. Ford in Sussex ensued, following which he was posted to the carrier *Glorious* in December 1938, and he appears to have been similarly employed on the outbreak of hostilities.

In April 1940, however, he joined No. 801 Naval Air Squadron (N.A.S.) in *Ark Royal*, flying operationally in the unit's Blackburn Skuas in the Norway operations. On the 26th, his Skua II, piloted by Lieutenant-Commander H. P. Bramwell, R.N., was damaged by return fire from He. 111s of 5/KG 54 over Lesjaskog. Bramwell was slightly wounded, but Collett emerged unscathed. He was not so lucky after 801 N.A.S. had removed to the *Furious*. In a subsequent reconnaissance sortie to Boulogne-Calais on 19 June 1940, in which his Skua was badly damaged by flak and force-landed at R.A.F. Manston, he was wounded.

In October 1940, Collett joined 700 'catapult' N.A.S., and was drafted as an observer to the *Prince of Wales's* Walrus aircraft, in which he witnessed the *Bismarck* action in May 1941. He also undertook similar duties in the cruiser *Cumberland* from September 1941, prior to being appointed to the command of 823 N.A.S. at R.N.A.S. Strabane in August 1942 and 822 N.A.S. in the carrier *Furious* in February 1943. The latter unit was equipped with Albacores and flew on convoy escort duties, but his appointment appears to have been short-lived.

Collett's final wartime postings comprised *Shrike* at R.N.A.S. Maydown in Northern Ireland, from January 1944, and *Condor*, the Observer School at R.N.A.S. Arbroath in Scotland, from April 1944.

In the immediate post-war era, among other appointments, he served on the Naval Directing Staff, Combined Operations H.Q. and at the Admiralty Plans Division. Advanced to Commander in December 1951, he afterwards joined the staff of Rear-Admiral W. T. Couchman, D.S.O., O.B.E., Flag Officer Flying Training at *Merlin*, R.N.A.S. Donibristle, followed by a similar staff appointment to the Flag Officer Flying Training at R.N.A.S. Yeovilton.

But he returned to sea in March 1955, when he joined the *Ark Royal* as Staff Officer Plans Division to Vice-Admiral M. L. Power, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Flag Officer Aircraft Carriers. And in 1956, as an Acting Captain, he was staff officer aboard the carrier *Eagle* and took part in the Suez Operations.

On leaving *Eagle*, Collett went to the Admiralty as Assistant Director of Naval Air Warfare Department, followed by staff postings to Singapore and Australia, and his final appointment the Royal Navy College, Greenwich, as Deputy Director (Naval) Senior Officers War Course. He was placed on the Retired List in June 1965.

Sold with copied research, several copied photographs of aircraft and another group photograph including Collett.

- x200** **Six: Commander E. Bruce, Royal Navy, an ex-submariner who was Residing Naval Officer on Christmas Island during Operation 'Grapple', the U.K.'s first H-bomb tests in 1957-58**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Arabian Peninsula (Cdr. E. Bruce. R.N.) mounted for display, *extremely fine* (6) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Errol Bruce entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet at the R.N.C. Britannia in September 1931 and first went to sea as a Midshipman in the cruiser *Cornwall*, in which he served on the China station. Back home, he was advanced to Sub Lieutenant in January 1934 and attended the R.N.C. Greenwich.

Having then volunteered for submarines, Bruce attended a course at the Portsmouth base *Dolphin* and was appointed to the *Odin* in January 1936, in which he served in the 4th Submarine Flotilla on the China station. Following his promotion, he was next appointed First Lieutenant of the *Sturgeon*, but he was back at *Dolphin* on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. Having then commanded the *Severn* in August-December 1940, Bruce returned to normal seagoing duties. Hence his joining the destroyer *Beverley* in February 1941.

At the year's end, however, he came ashore to take up instructional duties at Hove's R.N.V.R. training establishment *King Alfred*, and likewise the Isle of Man training establishment *St. George*, at which latter he was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in April 1944. His final wartime appointment was as First Lieutenant of the cruiser *Glasgow*, in which capacity he served from February 1945 until December 1947. A stint at the Admiralty having then ensued, he returned to sea in the carrier *Illustrious* in the period December 1950 to September 1952.

Promoted to Commander in December 1952, Bruce was appointed Royal Naval Officer, Orkney, his duties encompassing those of Boom Defence Officer, Scapa Flow, Commander of Lyness Dockyard, and Queen's Harbour Master, Scapa Flow. On departing the Orkneys in November 1954, he was posted to the Malta fort and barracks *Ricasoli*, from which he transferred to one of the ships of the British Fleet that took part in Operation 'Musketeer', the invasion of the Suez Canal area in October-November 1956. And he qualified for his 'Arabian Peninsula' clasp for his subsequent services at *Sheba*, the shore base at Aden in 1957. At the end of the same year, he was appointed Resident Naval Officer on Christmas Island, with the command of *Resolution*, in which role he was involved in Operation 'Grapple', the controversial testing of the U.K.'s first H-bomb. Back home by 1960, Bruce's final appointment was as Commander of Southern Area Sea Cadet Corps, and he was placed on the Retired List at his own request in January 1962.

- 201** **Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer R. C. Taylor, Royal Navy**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (MX. 49808 R. C. Taylor. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Manxman) *minor official correction to ship's name on the last, good very fine* (4) £70-£90

H.M.S. *Manxman* was an *Abdiel*-class minelayer; sold with a photograph of the ship.

- 202** **Four: Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic T. S. Barber, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (KX 92572 T. S. Barber. Po B 28176 P.O.S.M. R.F.R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £70-£90

- 203** **Six: Leading Seaman R. G. Bettles, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for the amphibious landings at Termoli in October 1943**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 32559 R. G. Bettles. A.B., H.M.S. Ilex.) *contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (6) £100-£140

Provenance: Oliver Stirling Lee Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005 (LS&GC only).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 January 1944.

Reginald George Bettles was born at Walmer, Kent on 12 February 1899, the son of a Royal Marine, and entered the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich in August 1911. He subsequently joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1914, when he used the alias 'Hall', but his service record was amended to his correct surname a few weeks later. His subsequent seagoing appointments in the Great War comprised the battleships *Illustrious* (June-November 1915) and *Vengeance* (December 1915-March 1917), and the destroyer *Zubian* (June 1917-April 1919). *Vengeance* was present in operations off East Africa and at the capture of Dar-es-Salaam in 1916. And *Zubian*, as part of the famous Dover Patrol, sank the *UC-50* in February 1918 and acted as an escort to the bombardment force for the first Ostend Raid.

Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1938, Bettles was serving in the Hunt-class minesweeper *Fermoy* on the renewal of hostilities, and he was likewise employed at the time of her loss in Malta. Damaged beyond repair by air attack on 30 April 1941, she was written off and scrapped.

Bettles subsequently attended an amphibious landing course at Inverary, Scotland, and served as a Leading Seaman in the 59th Landing Craft Assault Flotilla and was Mentioned in Despatches for his part in the capture of Termoli in October 1943. The original recommendation - which also records the fact that he had been put forward for similar approbation in the North Africa landings - cites his 'calmness and devotion to duty while under fire from the enemy shore batteries and during bombing attacks while employed on Operation *Devon*.'

Sold with copied research, including a passport-size portrait photograph.

- 204** *Four: Engine Room Artificer W. E. Johnson, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his deeds in H.M. submarine Triumph when she was mined in the North Sea on 26 December 1939*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 copy slide-on clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn in the incorrect order, *good very fine (4)* £80-£100
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1940.
- William Edward Johnson** was a pre-war entrant in the Royal Navy, having signed up for an apprenticeship as an engine fitter at Chatham in September 1928. Come the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as an Engine Room Artificer in H.M. submarine *Triumph* and it was in that capacity that he was Mentioned in Despatches.
- On 26 December 1939, *Triumph* hit a German mine in the North Sea, the resultant 'colossal explosion' blowing 18 feet off her bow and temporarily blinding those on her bridge. Mercifully, however, her torpedoes did not detonate and she managed to limp home under the protection of fighter aircraft and a destroyer escort. The *Daily Mirror* noted that a damaged torpedo in her shattered bow had been armed throughout the voyage and might have exploded. *Triumph's* steering gear, it also noted, 'seemed held together by a miracle'. And the *Daily Telegraph* reflected that 'only good material and excellent workmanship' had prevented her 'literally falling to pieces'. It was, according to one senior submariner, a 'magnificent story of the heroism and fortitude of the British sailor'.
- Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate named 'Engine Room Artificer William E. Johnson, H.M. Submarine Triumph', dated 1 January 1940, with original transmission envelope; four wartime photographs; and the recipient's apprentice's indenture for employment as an engine fitter at Chatham dockyard, dated 12 September 1928.
-
- 205** *Four: Able Seaman R. W. W. Powell, Royal Navy, who was killed in H.M. submarine P. 514 on 21 June 1942*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, in O.H.M.S. transmission box, with Admiralty annotation 'D.N.A. Wills 6863 / 42' but lacking address label, and Admiralty condolence slip with blue ink inscription, 'Richard W. W. Powell', *extremely fine*
- Pair: Marine L. A. M. Salter, Royal Marines*
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Memorial Scroll 'Marine L. A. M. Salter, Royal Marines', the whole contained in a glazed frame, *the name on the scroll faded, the medals extremely fine (6)* £80-£100
- Richard William Walter Powell** was killed in H.M. submarine *P. 514* on 21 June 1942, when she was rammed by the corvette H.M.C.S. *Georgian* off Newfoundland, the captain of the latter not being aware that an Allied submarine was in the area. There were no survivors. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.
- Lawson Alexander McGregor Salter** died on 28 January 1946, whilst serving in the infantry landing ship H.M.S. *Glenroy*. Aged 19, he is buried in the Trincomalee War Cemetery, Sri Lanka.
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- 206** *Six: Attributed to L. Sinnott, Royal Navy*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in named transmission box, addressed to 'Mr. L. Sinnott, "Seaview", Station Road, Canvey Island, Essex', *about extremely fine (6)* £60-£80
- Sold with a small selection of miscellaneous cap badges, including those for the Royal Artillery, Cheshire Regiment, South Wales Borderers, Essex Regiment, Lovat's Scouts &c., *some damaged, generally reasonable condition*.
-
- 207** *Six: Sick Berth Petty Officer A. Fields, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (7957 A. Fields. S.B.P.O. R.N.A.S.B.R.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better (6)* £100-£140
- A. Fields** was awarded his Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 January 1948.
-
- 208** *Seven: Leading Sick Berth Attendant A. A. Hulse, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (X7446 A. A. Hulse. L.S.B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with one Additional Award Bar (36946. Cpl. A. Hulse. Lancs. S.J.A.B. 1947.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (7)* £100-£140
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- 209** *Six: Quartermaster Sergeant R. K. Day, Royal Marines*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (PO/X. 3362 R. K. Day. Q.M.S., R.M.) *good very fine (6)* £80-£100
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- 210** *Five: Marine F. C. Crittendon, Royal Marines*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (CH/X. 3814 F. C. Crittendon, Mne. R.M.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks to last, generally very fine (5)* £80-£100

- 211** *Eight: Marine J. J. H. Rigler, Royal Marines*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (R.M. 10368 J. J. H. Rigler. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 10368 J. J. H. Rigler. Mne. R.M.) *generally good very fine (8)* £160-£200
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- 212** *Seven: Attributed to Major S. G. Ellis, Royal Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Italy*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Decoration, E.I.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated 1954, with integral top riband bar, mounted for display along with a Royal Artillery cap badge, *good very fine (7)* £100-£140
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1945:
 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'
Samuel Gordon Ellis was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 7 June 1941, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 October 1942. He served during the Second World War in North Africa, Italy, and North West Europe post D-Day, and for his services in Italy he was Mentioned in Despatches. Following the cessation of hostilities he was appointed to a commission in the Territorial Forces, and was promoted Captain on 21 April 1947, and Major on 1 May 1954. He was awarded his Efficiency Decoration that same year (*London Gazette* 4 June 1954).
 Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. Certificate, named to 'Captain (temp.) S. G. Ellis, Royal Artillery, and dated 29 November 1945, in O.H.M.S. envelope addressed to 'Captain S. G. Ellis, 61 Dudley Road West, Tindale, Tipton, Staffs'; named enclosure for the M.I.D. oak leaf; various 311 Association Royal Artillery Re-union Dinner invitations and Menus; various other letters, invitations, and photographs; and other ephemera.
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- 213** *Six: Gunner F. G. Timmins, Royal Artillery*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2049328. Gnr. F. G. Timmins. R.A.) *extremely fine (6)* £60-£80
 Sold with the recipients' Army Council enclosure for the Second War awards, and various postcard photographs of the recipient.
-
- 214** *Seven: Regimental Sergeant Major H. A. Green, Royal Engineers*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (1868041 W.O. Cl. 1. H. A. Green. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (1868041 W.O. Cl. 2. H. A. Green. R. E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.R., 2nd issue (1868041 W.O. Cl. 1. H. A. Green. R.E.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (7)* £240-£280
 Sold with a corresponding mounted set of miniature medals, seven assorted boxed Athletic and Life Saving Society examination medallions, a cloth regimental blazer badge, a corresponding medal riband bar and a German Schutzengilde Lentzkau 1837-1937 commemorative medallion.
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- 215** *Five: Lance-Corporal G. J. Arrowsmith, Royal Engineers, attached 9th R.E. Parachute Regiment, late Royal Artillery, who was killed on bomb disposal duties in Radfan on 11 September 1959*
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these all privately engraved '916652 Gnr. G. J. Arrowsmith R.A.'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (916652 Gnr. G. J. Arrowsmith. R.A.) *minor official correction to surname on last, light contact marks and a little polished, very fine and better (5)* £100-£140
Gerald James Arrowsmith served in the Royal Artillery (Territorials) from April 1939 until May 1946 and subsequently re-enlisted in the Royal Engineers. Attached to 9th R.E. Parachute Regiment (E.O.D.) as a bomb disposal operative in Radfan, he was killed by a mine on 11 September 1959, when he suffered fatal injuries to his chest and head.
 Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising his Second War period Soldier's Service and Pay Book, driver's licence and Record of Service card, together with his post-war Regular Army and Supplementary Reservist's Instruction Book and the official telegram informing his wife of his death on active service, the whole contained in a 'Deceased Military Personnel Personal Effects' khaki bag, including a pocket compass.
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- 216** *Six: attributed to Sergeant P. J. Cooper, Royal Signals (Airborne)*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all privately engraved '2328355 Sjt. P. J. Cooper, R. Sgns. Airborne', *good very fine*
Four: Sergeant R. Lewandowski, Royal Air Force
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in O.H.M.S. transmission box addressed to the recipient at R.A.F. Watnall; together with a rowing medal, the reverse inscribed 'J. Lewandowski', and a miniature Polonia Restituta badge, in gilt and enamel, *good very fine and better*
Five: attributed to a Polish soldier of the 3rd Carpathian Rifle Division
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Poland, Republic**, Monte Cassino Cross, the reverse officially numbered '7030', *this last with detached suspension ring and traces of corrosion, otherwise generally very fine (15)* £80-£100
Roman Lewandowski was born at Kamionka, Torun, Poland on 11 October 1919 and is known to have served as a radar mechanic in 305 (Polish) Squadron. During the campaign in North-West Europe in 1944-45, the squadron served in the 2nd Tactical Air Force, carrying out specialist strikes in Mitchell medium bombers and, later still, in Mosquitos. Lewandowski later served at R.A.F. Watnall, the H.Q. of 12 Group in Fighter Command, and died in Nottingham in March 2000.

217 *Five: Attributed to Lance-Sergeant T. F. Hildyard, Coldstream Guards, onetime attached No. 8 (Guards) Commando, who was awarded the U.S. Silver Star for his courage and leadership on Bucciagni Ridge in Italy in October 1944*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; **United States of America**, Silver Star, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

Silver Star *London Gazette* 14 May 1948:

'In recognition of distinguished services in the cause of the Allies.'

The original recommendation states: 'Lance-Sergeant Hildyard was in command of the leading section of the right hand leading Company of the 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards in the attack on Bucciagni Ridge on 1 October 1944. On approaching the objective, the section came under very heavy enemy machine-gun and mortar fire, and three of its members became casualties. In spite of this and the fact that the ground offered no cover, this N.C.O. continued to lead his section forward with the greatest courage and zeal and succeeded in driving the enemy off and establishing his section on the objective. Once established they gave the greatest assistance to the remainder of the Company in gaining their objective by accurate covering fire. For the next 36 hours this section was under M.G. fire and at times heavy shelling which made movement in daylight impossible. In addition to this, for the last 24 hours there was almost continuous rain which added considerably to the discomfort of the situation. Throughout all this time Lance-Sergeant Hildyard showed very great powers of leadership and inspiration. By his great personal example and self-discipline he kept his section going under difficult conditions.'

Thomas Fenton Hildyard was born in Hull on 27 October 1914 and originally enlisted in the Coldstream Guards as a boy recruit in July 1930 but was discharged with an unfavourable character report in June 1932. Having then joined the Merchant Navy as a steward, he re-enlisted in the regiment in January 1940 and was attached to No. 8 (Guards) Commando in August 1940. Embarked for the Middle East as part of 'Layforce', the unit was subsequently engaged in Crete in May 1941 and around Tobruk, where it carried out a successful attack on the 'Two Pimples' position.

Following the disbandment of the Commando at the end of 1941, Hildyard was attached to the Middle East Commando and, in August 1942, to No. 1 Special Service Regiment, Holding Squadron. Then in April 1943 he returned to regular duties in the 3rd (Territorial) Battalion, Coldstream Guards, in which capacity he was awarded his U.S. Silver Star for the above cited deeds on Bucciagni Ridge, Vergato, Italy on 1 October 1944. On that occasion, the objective was defended by the 36th S.S. Panzer Grenadier Regiment. He was discharged to the Royal Army Reserve in March 1946 and died in July 1960.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising the recipient's Regular Army and Territorial Army attestation papers, dated 5 July 1930 and 5 January 1940; his Military History Sheets; his Casualty Card, with entries in the period December 1941 to November 1944, including Field Ambulance, Casualty Clearing Station and Hospital entries in December 1943, and his Notification of Impending Release, dated 21 November 1945.

218 *A 'North West Europe' Operation Market Garden casualty group of three awarded to Guardsman F. A. Beal, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action on 27 September 1944*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Army Council condolence enclosure, in OHMS transmission box, addressed to 'Mrs. T. Beal., Crown Villa, Beckington, Nr. Bath, Som.', *very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

Frank Arthur Beal attested into the Grenadier Guards and served during the Second War with the 1st Battalion in North West Europe. He was killed in action on 27 September 1944 during Operation *Market Garden*, and is buried in Bergen-Op-Zoom War Cemetery, Netherlands. The recipient's widow, Theresa Daisy Beal, later married Arthur R. Holdway, Royal Air Force, (see Lot 147).

Sold with detailed ephemera including, Cap Badges and Buttons, a silver sweetheart brooch and another bakelite example bearing a photographic image of the recipient in uniform, original facsimile Buckingham Palace letter of condolence, an original contemporary newspaper extract report the recipient's death, original letters including a hand-written letter of condolence from Lt. (Later Major Lord) S. Loch, (M.C.), 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards, including the following paragraph; 'His section was caught in the open by a superior enemy force and it was largely due to his bravery firing his gun as hard as he could that the majority of the section were able to get back to safety. We buried him the next day and I'm glad to say that most of his friends were able to get away to attend.'

219 *Five: Guardsman T. Woodhouse, Grenadier Guards*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2628935 Gdsm. T. Woodhouse, Gren. Gds.) mounted as worn, *some verdigris spots to Stars, otherwise good very fine and better (5)* *£60-£80*

Sold with two badges and an embroidered Divisional uniform patch.

220

Seven: Lieutenant-Colonel M. N. Romer, M.B.E., Scots Guards, who was wounded in Italy in September 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Major M. N. Romer. S.G.) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (7)* £200-£240



M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 June 1955.

Malcolm Nigel Romer was born in January 1915, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Romer of Bute, and was educated at Eton. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards direct from the Supplementary Reserve in August 1936, he was embarked for Egypt and deployed to Palestine in the period leading up to the outbreak of war. The battalion subsequently served throughout the North African campaign and, after much action, ended up in Tunisia in May 1943. Then, as part of the 201st Guards Brigade, it came ashore in the second wave at Salerno on 9 September 1943 and was heavily engaged at the Tobacco Factory where it suffered serious casualties, including Romer, who was Second-in-command of 'F' Company.

Having then rejoined his men after a spell in hospital, Romer was posted to the 3rd Battalion at the year's end, in which he assumed command of the Right Flank. The battalion subsequently lent valuable support to the 6th Guards Tank Brigade. Coming ashore in Normandy in July 1944, it fought in Churchill tanks through numerous actions in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany, the whole with the 15th (Scottish) Division.

Post-war, Romer was deployed to Malaya with the 2nd Battalion, an unhappy sojourn on account of what became known as the Batang Kali massacre, enacted by a battalion patrol of 7th Platoon, 'G' Company in December 1948. Having surrounded a rubber plantation at Sungai Rimoh, the patrol rounded up civilians, separating the men from the women and children for interrogation. Subsequently, 24 unarmed men from the village were shot dead with automatic weapons.

On a happier note, Romer was awarded the M.B.E. for his services as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in Malta in the period March 1953 to February 1955, not least for his key role in the royal visit in the summer of 1954. Of his part in that event, the recommendation states:

'During 1954 he was called upon to play a particularly exacting and responsible part on the occasion of the visit to Malta of Her Majesty the Queen. Major Romer's knowledge of ceremonial made him a key man in the organisation and planning. Early in the year he was made first a member and then secretary of both the Royal Visit Committee and of the Lieutenant Governor's Working Committee. As a comparatively junior officer he was thus entrusted with a great share of the responsibility for the important and complicated arrangements which extended over five days. At the end of the Royal Visit he was personally commended by Her Majesty for the outstanding part he played.'

Romer was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Colonel and died in Kensington, London in June 1977.

x221

Five: Sergeant J. N. Bettinson, Welsh Guards

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (6334328 Cpl. J. N. Bettinson. W. Gds.) mounted as worn, *the last polished and worn, nearly very fine and better (5)* £60-£80

Joseph Norman Bettinson was born in Fulham in 1901 and served as a member of the Band of the Welsh Guards; as a cornet player he featured as a soloist in a number of concerts given by the Welsh Guards Band that were broadcast on the B.B.C. in the 1920s and 1930s. He died in Merton, Surrey, in 1968.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient and copied research, which indicates that he was not entitled to the 1939-45 Star.

222 *Seven: Private J. Cadzow, Army Air Corps*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (11297252 Pte. J. Cadzow. A.A.C.) *the stars with significant verdigris, otherwise very fine or better (7)* £100-£140

223 *Four: Private F. Wayne, Army Air Corps*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918062, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14191338 Pte. F. Wayne. A.A.C.), *officially re-impressed naming, mounted as worn, good very fine (4)* £60-£80

224 *Six: Chaplain to the Forces First Class the Reverend C. J. Browne, Royal Army Chaplains' Department, who served attached to the S.A.S. during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and in the Dhofar campaign, and was subsequently appointed Honorary Chaplain to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (The Rev. C. J. Browne C.F. 3 R.A. Ch. D.) and additionally stamped 'Duplicate'; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Dhofar, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (The Rev. C. J. Browne CF1 R.A. Ch. D.) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and better (6)* £600-£800

The Reverend Clifford Jesse Browne was born at East Stonehouse, Plymouth on 26 June 1924 and was educated at Selwyn College, Cambridge. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 16/5th Lancers on 11 September 1944, he served with them during the latter stages of the Second World War in Italy, and took part in the liberation of Florence.

After taking Holy Orders, Brown was commissioned Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class on 3 May 1954. After six years attached to the 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery in Germany, he served in Malaya with the 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. He was promoted Chaplain to the Forces Third Class on 4 July 1961 and Chaplain to the Forces Second Class on 10 November 1968, being later present at Hong Kong during the Pope's visit to the Colony in 1971.

From 12 October 1973, Browne was attached to the Special Air Service (S.A.S.). On 20 July 1974, when the Turks invaded Cyprus, he landed at Akrotiri Airport with an S.A.S. medic, Corporal Colin Pryde, just five minutes after the Turks had crossed the border. Alongside Pryde, he organised essential humanitarian aid for panic-stricken Cypriots who rushed into the British compound. In an article for the R.A.Ch.D. Journal (Vol. 123, June 1975), he recalled the scene at Akrotiri:

'The only headgear Pryde and I had was The Beret. Two R.A.F. were overheard in the bar affirming that the S.A.S. had arrived because two had been seen walking down the road together. When I excused my butting in and asking for confirmation I was told that twenty-two S.A.S. had arrived: when I said twenty-two didn't seem to be a very large number the glances obviously gave me a Parson's Pardon (one stage lower than a fool's pardon). One of our number at another air base was later informed that the S.A.S. had suffered heavy casualties: they knew this because the Padre had arrived.'

For his services at Akrotiri, Browne was advanced to Chaplain of the Forces, First Class, and saw further service attached to the S.A.S. during the Dhofar campaign. On 21 May 1975 he was appointed Assistant Chaplain General, Northern Ireland, a difficult posting at the height of the Troubles. On 30 June 1978 he was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, an appointment he held until his retirement the following year. He died in Poole, Dorset, on 30 October 1990.

Sold with copied research.

225 *Five: Warrant Officer J. F. Donald, Royal Air Force*
 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W/O J. F. Donald. (507456). R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *edge bruise to last, otherwise good very fine (5)* £260-£300

226 *Family Group:*

Three: Sergeant A. S. Blagden, 12 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action on 23 January 1943
 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with original Air Council condolence slip in the name of 'Sergeant A. S. Blagden' with ticker-tape medal entitlement and O.H.M.S. card forwarding box addressed to 'A. Blagden Esq. Sherwood, Cavendish Avenue, Dore, Sheffield.', *extremely fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (1987 Pte. C. W. Blagden. R.A.M.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4999 Pte. H. Blagden. K.O.Y.L.I.) *good very fine (5)* £300-£400

Arthur Sanderson Blagden, from Dore, Sheffield, Yorkshire, was educated at Lady Manners' School, Derbyshire. He attested into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve for service during the Second War and was advanced Sergeant. He was killed in action on 23 January 1943 whilst serving as Rear Gunner in Lancaster ED386 PH-A, of 12 Squadron, 'Pathfinder Force' which, after leaving R.A.F. Wickenby at 1725, crashed at Bedburdyck, Germany, with the loss of all seven crew members. He is buried in Rheinberg War Cemetery, Germany and is also commemorated on the Lady Manners' School Memorial, Derbyshire.

Sold with a Lady Manners School embroidered prize cap, dated '1936-37', with an inside label named 'A.S. Blagden', and copied research.

227

Four: Sergeant A. Clague, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War after his Blenheim was shot down off Vlieland on 19 August 1941

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; War Medal 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W/O A. Clague (751339) R.A.F.V.R.), mounted as worn, *the last with a tightened / flattened suspension claw and bruising and wear to naming, otherwise good very fine (4)* £300-£400

Alexander Clague was born in Edinburgh on 3 November 1915 and was working as a cinema projectionist on enlisting in the R.A.F.V.R. in May 1939. Having then qualified as a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner, he was posted to No. 114 Squadron, a Blenheim unit operating out of R.A.F. Raynham.

A likely participant in the famous daylight raid on the Knapsack and Quadrath power stations, near Cologne, on 12 August 1941, his aircraft was shot down by Me. 110s during an anti-shipping sortie off Vlieland a week later. He was the only survivor and was picked up by a Luftwaffe seaplane the following day. Notwithstanding the fact he was slightly wounded, he made a brace of escape attempts, the first of them from a military barracks in Amsterdam, where he exited a lavatory window but was quickly recaptured attempting to get through a barbed wire barrier. Thence, on being taken to Utrecht station, he gave his guards the slip on a crowded platform and managed to board a train back to Amsterdam, in which he was re-captured after 40 minutes.

Interned variously at Stalag Luft VI at Heydekrug, Stalag Luft VIII B at Lamsdorf and Stalag Luft III at Sagan, Clague made a successful bid for freedom on being forced marched from Stalag Luft 357 in April 1945, when he broke away from the column with three companions and reached advanced elements of the 11th Armoured Division

x 228

Eight: Captain A. G. Spooner, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Canadian obverse, Canada (Mr Gnr (WO2) A. G. Spooner); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Capt. A. G. Spooner) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and better (8)* £300-£400

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

Archibald Goodwin Spooner, a native of Coburg, Ontario, was born in 1914 and served with the Royal Canadian Artillery (Militia) before enlisting into the Permanent Forces. He served during the Second World War overseas in the United Kingdom from December 1939, and then in Sicily and Italy from November 1943 to March 1945; and finally in North West Europe from March 1945 until the cessation of hostilities. He was promoted Sergeant in 1943, and Battery Sergeant Major in 1945. As a Master Gunner in the Royal Canadian Artillery, was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Canada) by Canadian Army Order 128-11 of July 1956. He was commissioned a Lieutenant (Specialist Officer) Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery on 22 May 1962, and was promoted Captain in 1966. He was awarded his Canadian Forces Decoration in 1968, and retired in 1970. He died at Nepean, Ontario, on 1 September 1981, aged 67 years.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

229

Six: Captain R. MacKenzie, Cape Town Highlanders, Union Defence Force, who was wounded by shrapnel at Tobruk in June 1942 and shot in the arm by a sniper at El Alamein in October 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, except for the Italy Star, all officially impressed '14661 R. MacKenzie', mounted for wear, *good very fine*

Four: Lance-Corporal E. S. Burley, South African Tank Corps, Union Defence Force, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Tobruk in June 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, '214018 E. S. Burley', mounted for wear, *good very fine (10)* £100-£140

Robert MacKenzie was born on 18 October 1915 and was a pre-war member of the Cape Town Highlanders, having been appointed an Officer Cadet in the regiment in the summer of 1936. Having then been advanced to Captain in July 1940, he was given command of 'C' Company and embarked for Port Tewfik, from whence he and his men escorted a large number of Italian prisoners back to Durban in the S.S. *Duchess of Richmond* in March 1941.

Once more embarked for the Middle East in July 1941, MacKenzie shared in the trials and tribulations of the Cape Town Highlanders in the Tobruk operations and at El Alamein. On 6 June 1942, as part of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st South African Division, he led his company in a divisional advance, moving out through a gap in a minefield and reaching his objective at 'Point 176'. But the advance was met with heavy counter fire and eventually MacKenzie's column was forced back through the minefield with heavy casualties. Then, a week or so later – on 15 June 1942 – during an assault on the perimeter of Tobruk, he was himself wounded by shrapnel in the right calf and evacuated to hospital.

On his recovery at the end of July, MacKenzie was restored to the command of 'C' Company, and it was in that capacity that he led the advance of his battalion on the first day of the battle of El Alamein on 23 October 1942. During a lull, early in the battle, however, MacKenzie was shot by a German sniper, suffering a fractured right arm. Such was the serious nature of the wound that he was eventually evacuated to South Africa.

In early May 1943, MacKenzie rejoined his battalion, which had also been sent home in the interim. Then, in October, it was re-embarked for Suez, where it was amalgamated with the First City Regiment and joined the 12th Motorised Brigade of the newly created 6th South African Armoured Division. MacKenzie and his comrades were next embarked for Italy, where they came ashore at Taranto in March 1944, and he remained on active service until returning home by air in September 1945. Discharged in the following month, he was issued with his campaign awards in August 1952.

Sold with copied research, including references to him in Neil Orpen's history of the Cape Town Highlanders.

Ernest Samuel Burley was born in Kent on 16 July 1900 and enlisted in the South African Tank Corps in July 1940. Embarked for the Middle East in June 1941, as a member of the 7th Armoured Reconnaissance Battalion, he was subsequently taken P.O.W. at Tobruk on 20 June 1942 and remained in captivity until the war's end. Initially held in Campo 54 at Fara Sabina, Italy, from August 1942 to September 1943, he was transferred to Stalag IVB in the latter month and was afterwards employed in a satellite working camp at Gorbitz, Dresden. Repatriated via the U.K. in the summer of 1945, he was discharged as a Lance-Corporal.

230

Four: Private A. C. Prior, 1st Imperial Light Horse, Union Defence Force, who was killed in action in the assault on Bardia on 31 December 1941

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, '26725 A. C. Prior', *good very fine*

Four: Private J. D. de Bruyn, 1st South African Police Brigade, Union Defence Force, who was killed in action in the assault on Sollum on 12 January 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, 'SAP 195792 J. D. de Bruyn', with condolence slip and registered forwarding envelope, and B.S.A.P. badges and buttons, *extremely fine (8)* £80-£100

A. C. Prior served with the 1st Imperial Light Horse, and was killed in action on 31 December 1941 when, as part of Operation *Crusader*, the 1st Imperial Light Horse was heavily engaged in the assault on the Axis stronghold of Bardia, Libya, and suffered significant casualties, not least in a costly bayonet charge to overcome fortified machine-gun posts. Aged 20, he is buried in the Halfaya Sollum War Cemetery, Egypt.

Jacob Daniel de Bruyn was born in Kronstrad in the Orange Free State on 17 March 1907 and was serving as a Lance-Sergeant in the South African Police (S.A.P.) on the outbreak of war. Enlisting in the 1st Battalion S.A.P. as a Private in June 1940, he was embarked for Egypt in June 1941, and it was in that capacity that he was killed in action in the assault on Sollum on 12 January 1942. On that occasion, his battalion was charged with the clearance of a promontory overlooking the town, prior to mounting the final assault and, in common with the Transvaal Scottish, suffered heavily. He is buried in Halfaya Sollum Cemetery, Egypt.

Sold with copied research.

231

Five: Corporal W. H. Van Heerden, South African Field Force Brigade, Union Defence Force, who was wounded in the Halfaya Pass in June 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, '62194 W. H. Van Heerden'; together with various related badges and buttons and the recipient's riband bar, *good very fine*

Four: Lieutenant F. N. Mullan, South African Air Force, who witnessed active service on the Italian front as a pilot in Beaufighters of 16 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, '26578 F. N. Mullan', together with the recipient's three rank 'pips'; an embroidered S.A.A.F. uniform 'Wings'; and three shrapnel pieces, *the 'Wings' worn, otherwise good very fine (9)* £120-£160

Willem Hercules Van Heerden was born in Lichtenburg on 24 June 1915 and enlisted in the Union Defence Force in April 1940. Drafted to a special service battalion in the Field Force Brigade (F.F.B.), he served in Abyssinia from November 1940 to June 1941, prior to transferring to Egypt, and was wounded in action in the Halfaya Pass on 23 June 1942. Admitted to a field ambulance, he was evacuated to No. 5 General Hospital in Cairo. Having then transferred to the 10th Battalion, 1st Reserve Brigade, in May 1943, he finished the war with an appointment in the Military Provost Corps and was discharged in March 1946.

Sold with copied research.

Frank Norman Mullan was born in Johannesburg on 24 February 1920 and enlisted in the 1st Imperial Light Horse in January 1940. Six months later, however, he transferred to the South African Air Force (S.A.A.F.) and was selected for pilot training. Duly qualified, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in July 1942 and promoted to Lieutenant in January 1943, but he did not journey overseas until joining the Central Mediterranean Force in August 1944.

Posted to 16 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron in the same month, Mullan piloted the unit's Beaufighters in sorties on the Italian front and was quickly in action in an anti-shipping strike on Trieste on 28 August 1944. *Eagles Victorious*, by H. J. Martin and N. Orpen, takes up the story:

'Though shipping sweeps in the Gulf of Venice and as far as field as Salonica, with anti-flak escorts from 19 Squadron, found no suitable targets, a 16 Squadron mission to Trieste at the head of the Adriatic on the afternoon of 28 August was outstandingly successful. A number of ships were sighted in the harbour, and among them was the familiar pre-war pride of Lloyd-Triestino, the white-hulled 23,370-tonne *Giulio Cesare* which, with her sister ship the *Dullio*, called regularly at the Cape on their popular run up and down the east coast and through the Suez Canal until the outbreak of war ... Lt. D. K. Stewart, with Lt. T. W. Pumphrett as navigator, took up the attack with cannon and rockets, two of which struck the *Giulio Cesare* below water. Lt. F. N. Mullan and his navigator, Lt. B. C. J. Hickey, sealed the fate of the liner when they attacked with cannon fire and also sent eight rockets into her hull below the waterline, leaving the vessel listing to starboard.'

Mullan was demobilised in July 1946, and was issued with his campaign awards in November 1954.

Sold with copied research, including an image of the recipient and his navigator, as published in *The S.A.A.F. at War*, by J. S. Bouwer and M. N. Louw.

232 *Five: Lance-Corporal W. F. Pagel, Regiment President Steyn, Union Defence Force, who was wounded in the battle of Sidi Rezegh in November 1941*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, '8382 W. F. Pagel', mounted for wear; together with the recipient's cap badge, *good very fine*

Four: Sergeant W. Edward, Utmali Volunteers Corps

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, all named in small impressed capitals, 'Sergeant. W. Edward Utmali Vols: Corp.', *good very fine*

War Medal 1939-45 (**221671 W. A. Dunstan**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine (10)*

£80-£100

William Frederick Pagel was born at Port Elizabeth on 15 February 1917 and enlisted in the Union Defence Force in May 1940. Embarked for Egypt in the following year, he was drafted to Regiment President Steyn, a machine-gun unit in the 1st South African Infantry Division, and it was in that capacity that he was wounded by a gunshot to his left shoulder at Sidi Rezegh on 28 November 1941. Discharged in July 1945, he was issued with his campaign awards in February 1960.

Sold with copied research.

William A. Dunstan was killed in action in North Africa on 11 January 1942, whilst serving as a Private in the 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish. Aged 21, he is buried in the Halfaya Sollum War Cemetery, Egypt.

233 *Three: Lieutenant-Commander (A.) I. Gilman, Royal Navy, late Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, a Fleet Air Arm observer who flew operationally during the Palestine Emergency and the Suez Crisis*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Near East, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (Sub. Lt (A). I. Gilman. R.N.) *surname officially corrected*, mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

Ivor Gilman was born in Derbyshire on 1 April 1926 and was appointed a Midshipman (A.) in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in July 1945. Having then qualified as an Observer, he was advanced to Sub. Lieutenant (A.) in April 1946 and, on gaining a short service commission in the Royal Navy, joined No. 790 Naval Air Squadron (N.A.S.) at the Royal Naval Air Station (R.N.A.S.) *Goldcrest*, at Dale in Pembrokeshire.

Transferring to No. 805 N.A.S. at Hal Far, Malta in December 1946, Gilman was embarked in the carrier H.M.S. *Ocean*, in which he transferred to No. 816 N.A.S. and operated in the unit's Fairey Fireflies in the Eastern Mediterranean at the time of the Palestine Emergency. Advanced to Lieutenant (A.) in April 1948, Gilman next joined No. 787 N.A.S., a Sea Hornet unit based at the R.N.A.S. *Hornbill*, at Culham, Berkshire, but in February 1950 he was released from the active service list as an Emergency Reserve Officer.

Following the advent of hostilities in Korea, however, the Fleet Air Arm commenced recalling former aircrew and, in January 1952, Gilman joined No. 809 N.A.S., another Sea Hornet unit. Ordered to Hal Far, Malta, he was embarked in the carrier *Indomitable*, and he remained likewise employed in the Mediterranean until 1954, when he returned home to an appointment at the R.N.A.S. *Daedalus* at Lee-on-Solent.

He subsequently joined the carrier *Eagle* and it was in her that he witnessed active service in Operation 'Musketeer' during the Suez Crisis in October-November 1956.

Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander (A.) in May 1957, Gilman went on to serve at the R.N.A.S. *Heron* at Yeovilton in the late 1950s, prior to being appointed to the Department of the Director of Naval Aircraft. His closing appointments also included a stint in the Directorate of Fleet Work and Management Services, and he was placed on the Retired List in 1970. He died in January 1984.

Sold with copied research.

234 *Three: Gunner W. Beeney, Royal Artillery*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1430693 Gnr W. Beeney RA) *very fine*

Three: Sapper H. G. Roberts, Royal Engineers

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Militia (1984920 Spr. H. G. Roberts. R.E.) *minor official correction to surname*, with named O.H.M.S. card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. H. Roberts, 37 Thomas St. Abertridwr, Glam', *good very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

x235 *Four: Squadron Leader C. C. Coates, Royal Air Force*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Act. Sqn. Ldr. C. C. Coates. R.A.F.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Claude C. Coates) *Christian name and initial officially corrected on last; nearly extremely fine (4)* *£100-£140*

Claude Cyril Coates was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Administration and Special Duties Branch of the the Royal Air Force on 27 December 1940, and was promoted Flying Officer on 27 December 1941; Flight Lieutenant on 24 May 1943; and Squadron Leader on 1 August 1947. He transferred to the Reserve in 1951.

x236 *Three: Police Sergeant W. Tait, Metropolitan Police*

Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Sergt. William Tait) *good very fine*

Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Insp. **Charles A. Curling**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**William Baird**) *good very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

William Tait was born in Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, on 24 January 1906 and was employed as a Railway Porter before joining the Metropolitan Police on 3 May 1926. He was promoted Sergeant on 29 April 1935 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 January 1952. He retired on account of ill-health on 14 May 1958 and died on 26 November 1977.

Charles Alfred Curling was born on 7 May 1905 and is recorded in the 1939 Register as a Detective Sergeant in the Metropolitan Police. He died in Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1995.

x 237



Pair: Lieutenant A. L. Mackintosh, Royal Navy, a Fleet Air Arm pilot who was killed when his Sea Vampire jet blew up mid-air after taking off from the carrier H.M.S. *Eagle* off Malta in February 1958

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Mid. A. L. Mackintosh R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £400-£500

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Alastair Lachlan Mackintosh was born in 1934, the son of Captain Sir Kenneth Mackintosh, R.N., and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet at the Royal Naval College Dartmouth in January 1950. A talented pupil, he was awarded the King's Gold Medal and the Robert Roxburgh Memorial Prize.

Appointed a Midshipman in September 1950, he joined the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glory*, in which he witnessed active service in Korean waters and was advanced to Acting Sub Lieutenant in early 1952. Shortly afterwards, he decided to transfer to the Fleet Air Arm and commenced flying training in the U.S.A. on attachment to *Saker*. He was advanced to Lieutenant in February 1954 and gained his 'Wings' in the following year, prior to attending a jet conversion course with No. 736 Naval Air Squadron (N.A.S.).

Duly qualified on Sea Vampires, he joined No. 803 N.A.S. in the carrier *Eagle* and it was in this capacity that he met his untimely death off Malta. Having taken off on a test flight from *Eagle* in the afternoon of 25 February 1958, he radioed in a message to say he was experiencing hydraulic problems and would therefore make for Hal Far airfield. Thereafter, nothing further was heard from him, although a Gannet flying in the vicinity reported seeing a mid-air explosion. *Eagle* and the destroyer *Diana* proceeded at once to the area, but an intensive search failed to find any trace of Mackintosh or wreckage of his aircraft.

For the medals awarded to his father, see Lot 12.

238

Pair: Private J. Lewis, Black Watch, who was killed in action during an ambush in Korea on 12 July 1952

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14473434 Pte. J. Lewis. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine* (2) £300-£400

James Lewis was born in Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire, on 14 January 1928. Subsequently living at Oswaldtwistle, he was a well-known local sportsman, representing Oswaldtwistle Irish Democratic League Foot Club, whilst working at the Broad Oak Print Works. He attested for the Black Watch in September 1945 and served with 'B' Company, 1st Battalion in Korea; arriving on the Front line on 5 July 1952, he was killed in action during an ambush a week later on 12 July 1952. He is buried in the United Nations Cemetery, Pusan.

x 239

Pair: Private J. L. Roy, Royal Canadian Infantry Corps

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SD9684 J. L. Roy); U.N. Korea 1950-54, French language issue (SD9684 J. L. Roy) mounted as worn, *good very fine* £60-£80

Joseph Leo Roy attested for the Canadian Army on 15 January 1952, and served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps in the Far East from 26 March 1953 to 15 April 1954. He was discharged on 20 January 1955.

Sold with copied record of service, including a photograph of the recipient.

240

Pair: Warrant Officer Class II Jangbahadur Gurung, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Brunei, E.I.I.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (21139476 Rfn Jangbahadur Gurung 1/2 G R); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21139476 Sgt. Jangbahadur Gurung. 1/2 GR.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising, cleaned, nearly very fine* (2) £240-£280

Jangbahadur Gurung was born in 1936 and attested for the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles on 26 October 1953. He served with them in Malaya, Hong Kong, the U.K., Brunei, India, Borneo, and Labuan, and was discharged to pension in the rank of Warrant Officer Class II on 10 May 1969, after 15 years and 197 days' service. He died on 24 April 1983.

Sold with copied record of service.

× 241 **Four: Corporal A. F. Pott, Royal Signals, later Army Catering Corps**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Malaya, *second clasp loose on riband* (22187444 Cpl. A. F. Pott. R. Sigs.; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22187444 Cpl. A. F. Pott. ACC.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22187444 Cpl. A. F. Pott. ACC) with original investiture hook to reverse of riband, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Provenance: Bill and Angela Strong Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011 (Pingat Jasa Malaysia medal since added).

Alan Frederick Pott, a native of Canterbury, Kent, was born on 15 June 1931 and was educated at St. John's School, Canterbury. He did his National Service in the Home Counties Brigade from June 1949 to October 1951, training as a Cook. He re-enlisted in the Royal Signals on 5 November 1951, and served with them in Cyprus from 18 June to 18 November 1958, and subsequently in Singapore attached to the Royal Engineers from 15 June 1960 to 17 March 1962. Transferring to the Army Catering Corps, he saw further service in Borneo attached to HQ 51 Gurkha Brigade from 7 August to 11 December 1965, and then in Cyprus from 26 July 1969 to 24 January 1970. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity per Army Order 89 of February 1971, and was discharged on 4 November 1972.

Sold with a *copy* Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal; A.C.C. cap badge and cloth shoulder titles; and copied research.

Note: South Arabia clasp unconfirmed.

242 **Pair: Bombardier B. W. Gallagher, Royal Artillery**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22804039 Bdr. B. Gallagher. R.A.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *second clasp unofficially attached* (22804039 Bdr. B. W. Gallagher. RA.) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £100-£140

243 **Pair: Corporal S. A. Newens, Life Guards**

U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (23215988 Cpl. S. A. Newens. LG.) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140

244 **Pair: Rifleman F. A. Etherton, 3rd Green Jackets**

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, which are mounted in this order* (24033739 Rfn. F. A. Etherton 3 Green Jackets.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £100-£140

Frederick A. Etherton was born in Bournemouth, Hampshire, in 1947.

Sold with copied research.

245 **Pair: Chief Petty Officer Steward R. M. Richardson, Royal Navy**

Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (POSTD R M Richardson D113906F R.N.) with named card box of issue; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (POSTD. R M Richardson D113906F R.N.); together with the recipient's Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti Medals for the Liberation of Kuwait, these both with cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £180-£220

Robert Michael Richardson was born on 7 December 1953, and entered the Royal Navy in August 1969, when he elected to join the catering branch. Active service in the Gulf aside, he gained steady promotion to Chief Petty Officer Steward and was awarded the L.S. and G.C. Medal. He finally came ashore in June 1993, after a career spanning 24 years.

Sold with copied Certificate of Discharge where his character is stated as exemplary.

246 **Six: Warrant Officer Class II S. P. Boswell, Grenadier Guards**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24706408 LCpl S P Boswell Gren Gds); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Non Article 5; European Security and Defence Policy Service Medal 2004, 1 clasp, Althea; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24706408 WO2 S P Boswell Gren Gds); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II. R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24706408 Sgt S P Boswell Gren Gds) mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine and better (6)* £400-£500

x 247 *Pair:* **Guardsman C. T. J. Harris, Welsh Guards**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25008105 Gdsm C T J Harris WG); U.N. Medal, on UNAVEM riband, mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruising, very fine, the last scarce to unit (2)* *£80-£100*

In May 1995 a force of 642 British personnel deployed to Angola for 3 months, as the British contribution to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission. The British deployment, comprising 9 Supply Regiment, Royal Logistics Corps, with a small detachment of 70 Welsh Guardsmen for protection, was codenamed Operation *Chantress* and its purpose was to establish an enduring logistics infrastructure to support the later deployment of a 7,200-strong United Nations force comprising troops from Brazil, India, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

248 *Three:* **Corporal C. R. McPheat, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24670180 Pte C RF Mc.Pheat A and SH); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (24670180 Cpl C R McPheat A & SH); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£180-£220*

249 *Four:* **Lance Corporal M. J. Fitzsimons, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25072898 Pte M J Fitzsimons A & SH); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25072898 LCpl M J Fitzsimons A & SH); European Security and Defence Policy Service Medal 2004, 1 clasp, Althea, court mounted for wear, *very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

Single Campaign Medals

x 250



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St Vincent (**Nicholas Gage**) *good very fine*

£3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Spink, December 2002.

Nicholas Gage is confirmed on the roll as Landsman in H.M.S. *Colossus*. One officer and 12 ratings received the medal and clasp for service at St Vincent in *Colossus*.

x 251



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Camperdown (**William Neal**) *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Gregg Collection 1887; Glendining's, May 1992; Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

William Neal is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Veteran* at the battle of Camperdown. Only 298 clasps for Camperdown, including 21 to the *Veteran*.

x 252



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**P. Burn, Master.**) *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Spink, June 1975; Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

Peter Burn joined the Royal Navy, probably from the Merchant service, at the Nore on 14 June 1794, as Master aboard the *Iris*, in which ship he served for two years. He next served in *Glutton* before joining the *Russell* in 1797. During his six years aboard this ship he took part in the battle of Copenhagen in April 1801 when the *Russell*, closely following the *Bellona* into action, became grounded when the pilot of the *Bellona*, ignorant of the waters, led both ships ashore within 450 yards of the rear of the Danish line. Though within easy reach of the Danish ships they were left relatively unmolested and suffered few casualties.

Sold with detailed research by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris.

x 253



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**William Bath.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Hayward & Hall, December 1970; Baldwin's, November 2001.

William Bath is confirmed on the roll as Yeoman of the Sheets aboard H.M.S. *Defiance* (Captain Philip Durham) at the battle of Trafalgar. He was born in Cornwall and was aged 30 at the battle.

H.M.S. *Defiance* joined Lord Nelson on the 4th October, and under Captain Durham fought at Trafalgar on the 21st October 1805, in the lee column. As she got into the confusion of the allied line, she exchanged shots with the Spanish 112, *Principe de Asturias*, and about 3 P.M. ran alongside the French 74, *Aigle*, to which she lashed herself. The enemy was boarded, and appeared to be subdued, but no sooner had the boarding party hoisted the British colours over her than the *Aigle's* people rallied and drove them off. Captain Durham thereupon cut loose the lashings, and, sheering off ten yards or so, opened so heavy a fire that in about twenty minutes the French ship, which had very gallantly defended herself, asked for quarter, and was taken possession of. The *Defiance* subsequently made a prisoner of the Spanish *San Juan Nepomuceno*, which struck to the *Dreadnought*. Her losses in the battle amounted to seventy killed and wounded, amongst the latter being her captain. Her bowsprit, fore and main-masts were shot through, and her mizen-masts, three topmasts, jib and driver booms, and gaff wounded. Her rigging and sails were likewise much cut, and her hull in several places struck with shot.

x 254



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**James Christie.**) *dark toned, extremely fine and unique to a Schoolmaster for Trafalgar* £6,000-£8,000

James Christie was born at Leith, Scotland, in about 1765/6 and was aged 38 when he entered the *Defence* as Schoolmaster on 1 December 1804, and was the only man holding this appointment at the battle of Trafalgar. His seniority is shown in *The Trafalgar Roll* below that of the Clerk and above that of the Gunner, and notes 'Mr J. Christie served as schoolmaster in the *Defence* at Trafalgar, 1805, and received the medal and clasp in 1848.' Only six schoolmasters received the N.G.S. Medal for various clasps.

x 255



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 June 1794, St. Vincent (**John Cooke.**) *clasps sometime re-affixed, otherwise very fine* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Kermack Ford Sale 1884; Sotheby's, November 1912, on both occasions with additional clasps for 23 June 1795 and Basque Roads; Glendining's, September 1966, 2 clasps as per rolls.

John Cooke is confirmed on the rolls for both actions aboard the *Barfleur*, an Ordinary Seaman at the 1st of June and an Able Seaman at St Vincent. He was born at Plymouth Dock (later renamed Devonport) and joined the Navy on 15 January 1793, as a £5 Bounty Volunteer, aged 20. Sold with detailed research by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris.

x 256



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Acre 30 May 1799, Egypt (**John Dibben**) *some edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Whitaker Collection 1890; J. B. Hayward & Son, June 1975.

The published Naval General Service Medal rolls confirm John Dibben as a Landsman aboard the *Tigre* for both the Acre operations of May 1799, and Egypt operations of March to September 1801, the former being one of just 41 clasps on the Admiralty roll.

'Early on the morning of 18 March [1799], a Corvette and nine Gunboats were seen from the *Tigre*, and, after a chase, the whole Flotilla, with the exception of the Corvette, was captured. The Prizes carried 32 guns and 208 men, and were laden with battering guns and every kind of ammunition and stores necessary to prosecute the siege, all of which they had brought from Damietta. The guns were now employed in the defence [of Acre], and the vessels in harassing the enemy'.

'Napoleon confessed to a loss of 3000 men before Acre, and always spoke with bitterness of the defeat inflicted upon him by the English Naval Captain [Sir Sydney Smith], who, he said, 'had made him miss his destiny', which he professed to believe included the subjugation of India. It is related of the Officer who foiled the victor of Austerlitz and Marengo, that during the siege of Acre he challenged this great antagonist to a duel; but the latter sent him a contemptuous refusal, declaring he could only fight an equal, such as Marlborough' (*Great Battles of the British Navy*, by Lieutenant C. R. Low, R.N., refers).

John Dibben, who was born in Handley, Dorset, joined the ship's company of the *Tigre* as a Landsman at Portsmouth in October 1798, aged 20 years. he appears continuously on muster rolls and pay books of the *Tigre* until he was finally paid off from her at Plymouth with the rest of the crew on 23 September 1802.

257



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801, St. Domingo, Guadeloupe (**James Robinson**) fitted with a contemporary silver three-pronged top riband buckle, *carriage and clasps sometime reconstituted, otherwise extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

James Robinson served as as Able Seaman in H.M.S. Superb at the Battle of Algeciras Bay, in the Gut of Gibraltar, on 12 July 1801; as Yeoman of the Sheets aboard the same ship in the action off St. Domingo on 6 February 1806; and in the same rate in H.M.S. *Alfred* during the operations off (and subsequent capture of) the island of Guadeloupe between 28 January and 6 February 1810.

Seven other men with the named James Robinson appear on the Admiralty Claimants' Roll, including two single clasp awards for Syria.

258



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Pyrenees, Toulouse (**James Colmer, 66th Foot**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

James Colmer was born in the Parish of Caldry, near Athlone, County Westmeath, and attested for the 66th Foot at Hyde, Kent, on 20 December 1811, aged 18 years for 'Life', a weaver by trade. He served 7 years 11 months, including service at St Helena from 14 May 1816, until his discharge on 25 August 1819, in consequence of a 'Reduction in the Establishment of the Regiment'. His conduct is stated to have been 'Very good and honest - was wounded right thigh 13th Decr. 1813', at the battle of the Nive but did not receive the clasp for this action. He was admitted an Out-Pensioner at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 26 August 1819, at the rate of 6d per day and stated his intention to reside at Athlone.

Sold with copied discharge papers and Chelsea Hospital admission papers.

259



Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**George Garrity, 94th Foot**) *edge bruising and overall wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £3,000-£4,000

Only 4 officers and 19 other ranks received the medal with 10 clasps, the full tally of the regiment's service in the Peninsula.

George Garrity was born in the Parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and was enlisted for the 94th Foot at Dunbar, East Lothian, on 1 September 1808, aged sixteen years, for unlimited service. He was present with the regiment throughout their period of service in the Peninsula and was engaged in every action in which they participated. He served eight years 105 days after the age of 18, and was discharged at Belfast in consequence of the disbandment of the regiment on 14 December 1818. He was granted a late out-pension of 5d per diem, to be drawn at Falkirk, with effect from 4 June 1830, and died on 2 March 1852, aged 58.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The important Waterloo medal awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., late 8th Light Dragoons and 2nd Dragoon Guards, who served as Assistant Quartermaster General to the Army in Spain 1812-14, received a Gold Cross and Clasp and was made K.C.B.; he served at Waterloo as Permanent A.Q.M.G., was appointed Q.M.G. in India 1827, and Colonel-in-Chief 61st Regiment 1844

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut.-Col. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *light marks overall, otherwise very fine* £8,000-£12,000

Provenance: Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963, Waterloo only. His Gold Cross and Clasp is held in the Gloucester Museum Collection.

Jeremiah Dickson was born circa 1775, the son of the Right Reverend William Dickson, Bishop of Down. Dickson entered the army in 1798 joining the 8th Dragoons as a Cornet and was promoted to Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1799, and Captain in 1803 and served with the expedition to Hanover in 1805. He became a Major in the Quartermaster's department in 1806 and served with the expedition to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1807, and to the Walcheren in 1809. In 1812, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, serving in Spain and Portugal during the Napoleonic Wars. For his services as A.Q.M.G. at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse he received a Gold Cross and one Clasp, and was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in January 1815. Dickson was also at the Battle of Waterloo and the capture of Paris. On 15 March 1818, he married Jemima, the youngest daughter of Thomas Brooke of Mere Hall in Cheshire. He continued as A.Q.M.G. in England and Ireland after the wars and was promoted Colonel on 27 May 1825. Appointed Quartermaster General in India on 12 July 1827, he was promoted to Major-General in 1837 and put in command of British forces in Nova Scotia. In 1844, he became colonel of the 61st Regiment and, in August 1846, he served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, advancing to Lieutenant-General in November 1846. He died on 17 March 1848, at Barskimming House, Mauchline, Ayrshire, aged 73, having served in the Army for 50 years.



Waterloo 1815 (**James Allen, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *high points rubbed on obverse bus and light scratching in fields, otherwise very fine, reverse better* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Phillips Collection, Glendining's, May 1965.

James Allen was born in the Parish of Bury, Lancaster, and was enlisted for the Grenadier Guards at Lancaster on 9 November 1801, aged 25, a hatter by trade. He served in the Army for 25 years 234 days and was present at the battle of Corunna (entitled to M.G.S.) and at the battle of Waterloo, where he served in Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas's Company. He was discharged on 16 May 1825, in consequence of length of service, aged 45 years.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

262



Waterloo 1815 (**Peter Edwards, 3rd. Bat. 1st Foot. or R. Scots.**) fitted with replacement silver loop and steel ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Watters Collection, Glendining's, June 1913; A. R. Cattley Collection 1932.

Peter Edwards was born at Liverpool and enlisted there into the 1st or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot on 5 October 1807, aged 28, for life, a labourer by trade. He served a total of 16 years 254 days including 2 years allowance for Waterloo, where he served in Captain James Cowell's No. 1 Company. He was discharged at Waterford on 15 June 1822, in consequence of 'bad feet from enlargement of the great toe joints and bad sight' and was admitted to a Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Out-Pension on 3 July 1822. Conduct 'very good'.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

263



Waterloo 1815 (**Robert Challen, 2nd Batt. 35th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *two very minor rim bumps, otherwise extremely fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

Robert Challen served in Captain A. McDonald's Company, 35th Regiment of Foot in the Waterloo Campaign, the regiment forming part of Lieutenant-General Colville's 4th Division (Reserves).



The Waterloo medal awarded to Captain James Robertson, 42nd Royal Highlanders, who was severely wounded at the battle of Toulouse

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. James Robertson, 42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry) fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension and matching ribbon slide with original ribbon, *edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise better than good fine* £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2014, through family descent to the vendor (£6000).

Another medal was issued to this officer and is known to have survived in almost unworn condition which strongly suggests that the one offered here is the one Robertson actually wore during his post 1815 service.

James Robertson was born in Stirling on 16 July 1786. He was gazetted an Ensign in the 42nd Foot, by purchase, vice Lord Berridale promoted, on 1 December 1808, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 10 October 1811. He served with the 2/42nd in the Peninsula from July 1809 until May 1812, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, and the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. Later in 1812 when the 2nd Battalion left the Peninsula, he was sent to Inverness for recruiting duties but returned to the Peninsula with the 1st Battalion in September 1813, taking part in the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse.

Robertson was severely wounded at Toulouse, in which battle the 42nd swept the enemy from their positions along the Calvint Reidge but at a terrible cost of 4 officers and 80 men killed, and 23 officers and 326 men wounded. Lieutenant Robertson fought with the regiment at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815, where the 42nd displayed 'unparalleled bravery' and were particularly mentioned by Wellington in his public despatch, and at Waterloo on 18 June. He was appointed Adjutant on 14 September 1815, and promoted to Captain, half pay, on 13 February 1827. Despite his wounds at Toulouse, he never received a pension. He returned to full pay as Captain in the 48th Foot on 24 May 1831, and died at Chatham, Kent, on 20 April 1833.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *good very fine* £600-£800

266 Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, in fitted leather case, the front with a small bone tablet, engraved 'W B III L-D', with replacement suspender, very fine 240 £400-500

267 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (Wm. Hall, 40th Regt.) naming engraved in upright serif capitals, fitted with scroll suspension, some rim damage all the way around, otherwise good very fine £300-£400

268



China 1842 (G. S. Taylor, Mate, H.M.S. Calliope.) original suspension, note misspelling of surname which is as per medal roll, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine £800-£1,000

George Skene Tayler was born at Rothiemay, Banffshire, on 20 September 1816, and entered the Navy as a Volunteer First Class aboard the *Magicienne* on 23 August 1831, aged 14 years. He became Midshipman on 24 March 1834, and joined *Sapphire* on 10 April 1835, serving until 2 September 1837. He passed for Lieutenant on 4 October 1837, and was appointed to the *Calliope* 26, Captain Thomas Herbert on 2 February 1838. For his services as Mate of *Calliope* on the coast of China, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 8 October 1841. His succeeding appointments were to *Cornwallis*, 18 April 1842, *Blenheim*, 30 June 1842, and *Clio*, 6 October 1842 to 5 August 1844, during which period, in the latter year, 'after visiting Bassora and Koram, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates where no man-of-war had been before, he was sent to quell the disturbances among the crews of merchantmen loading guano at Icheboe on the West Coast of Africa.' He next joined *Bulldog*, 26 June 1846, employed on the Cape of Good Hope and Home stations, and *Howe*, 30 April 1847, for about six months, fitting at Portsmouth. On 20 March 1849, Tayler joined the Coast Guard and appears to have been actively employed in that service until his retirement as a Commandr R.N. on 1 April 1870.

Sold with a quantity of original documents and letters, including:

- i) Lieutenant's passing parchment certificate dated at Portsmouth on the 4th October 1837, showing 6 years of service aboard H.M.S. *Magicienne* under Captain James H. Plumridge 1831-35, and H.M.S. *Sapphire* under Captain Richard F. Rowley 1835-37. Signed by Captains Richard S. Dundas H.M.S. *Britannia*, William Willmott Henderson H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, and James Scott H.M.S. *President*.
- ii) Lieutenant's parchment certificate 8th October 1841 H.M.S. *Royal William*.
- iii) Lieutenants parchment certificate 26th June 1846 H.M.S. *Bulldog*.
- iv) Lieutenant's parchment certificate 1st September 1857 H.M.S. *Pembroke* – Coast Guard.
- v) Lieutenant's parchment certificate 1st March 1858 H.M.S. *Edinburgh* – Coast Guard.
- vi) Handwritten testimonial with red wax seal from Prussian Consulate at Montrose, 14th November 1854, signed by the Prussian Vice Consul Robert Millar containing letter of thanks to Lieut. G. S. Tayler CG station Johnshaven, signed by Master and part owner F. M. N. Bruhn *Clementine* of Stralsund, in Pomerania.

Together with copied research including Newspaper article from *Inverness Courier* 30 November 1854, concerning Tayler's rescue of the *Clementine* crew using Manby's life-saving rocket apparatus. After three failures the fourth rocket delivered a rope to the troubled vessel; and Newspaper article from *Montrose Review* 10 October 1856, indicating that Lieut. Tayler and his men rescued ten men and a boy from the *Valentine* with only minutes to spare before the ship heeled over and commenced breaking up. The *Valentine*, Captain Moller, belonging to Rostock, in the Baltic was carrying coal from Newcastle. In December Tayler and his men received the thanks of the Royal National Lifeboat Institute. Tayler's service record also states "Sept. 56 Duke of Roxburgh calls attention to gallantry displayed in rescuing crew of large ship wrecked..."

x 269



Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, no clasp (**Capt. J. Liptrott 2nd. European Regt.**) *suspension replaced with a steel clip and swivel ring with straight bar suspension, heavy contact marks that has partially obscured naming, therefore fair* £300-£400

John Liptrott was born on 29 January 1813 and was commissioned Ensign in the 19th Native Infantry on 13 July 1829. Promoted Lieutenant on 25 February 1834, he transferred to the newly-formed 2nd Bengal European Regiment on 8 October 183, and served with them in the First Afghan War, seeing action in the Khyber in January 1842 under Brigadier Wild, and at the re-occupation of Kabul with General Pollock's Force (Medal). He saw further service during the First Sikh War, and had a horse-shot under his at Aliwal (Brevet Captain, and Medal). He transferred as Lieutenant-Colonel to the 14th Native Infantry in 1859, and was appointed Commandant of the 4th Native Infantry on 1 January 1864. He was advanced to his ultimate rank of General on 1 December 1888, and died in Southsea on 25 February 1890.

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

270 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**3544 Henry Hudson. 68th Foot.**) *silvered and lacquered, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400

271 Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Serjt. Wm. Seaborne, 98th. Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £200-£240
Sold with copied medal roll extract which states 'Died 29.12.1850.'

272 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Corpl. J. Marriott, 9th Lancers.**) *heavy edge bruising and contact marks that has partially obscured naming, therefore fine* £240-£280

James Marriott was born in the Parish of St Mary's, Nottingham, and was attested there for the 12th Lancers on 31 January 1837, aged 18, a twisthand [lacemaker] by trade. He transferred to the 9th Lancers on 1 April 1842, and promoted to Corporal in January 1844. He 'served in the Sutlej Campaign on 1845-6, was present at the battle of Sobraon 18 February 1846, and in the Punjab Campaign in 1848-9, was present at the passage of the Chenab 14 Decr. 1848 and at the battles of Chilianwala 13 Jany. 1848 and Goozerat 21 Feby. 1849.' Promoted to Sergeant in September 1856, he was discharged at Chatham on 13 January 1857.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

273 South Africa 1834-53 (**Ensign W. H. Peel, Cape Md. Rifles.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £400-£500

William Henry Peel was commissioned Ensign, by purchase, in the 9th Regiment of Foot on 14 June 1850 and served with the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Third Kaffir War. Major General Henry Somerset, in his Despatch to Sir Harry Smith, stated the following: 'I beg to express my satisfaction at the gallant conduct of Major Somerset, in command of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, the squadrons being under the command of Captain Carey and Lieutenant Salis; also my two young officers, Ensigns Peel and Fowler, being their first time under fire.'

Peel was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 24 November 1854 1854, before serving briefly with the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and Captain on 4 March 1859. He retired on 18 November 1860 and died in 1881.

274 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with scroll suspension, *very fine* £60-£80

275 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**W. Olive. Engr. R.N. H.M.S. "Philomel".**) *very fine* £280-£340
Provenance: Spink, May 1988.

William Olive was born on 9 May 1844. He attested into the Royal Navy and was appointed Assistant Engineer in 1864. He served in H.M.S. *Philomel* during the Perak Campaign on the Malay Peninsula. He was appointed Chief Inspector of Machinery on 1 January 1901 and Engineer Rear Admiral on 1 April 1903, before his retirement on 1 January 1904. He died on 4 June 1906.

Sold with copied research.

276 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**S. Anderson, 2 Capt. F. Top, H.M.S. Ranger.**) *slack suspension, slight contact marks, very fine* £240-£280

Samuel Howard Anderson, from Pembroke, was born on 10 December 1863. He attested into the Royal Navy as a Boy on 3 June 1879 and was advanced Able Seaman on 15 November 1882. He served in H.M.S. Ranger from 5 April 1884 during both the Egypt and Sudan campaign and the Third Burmese War. Additionally entitled to an Egypt and Sudan Medal, clasp Nile 1884-5, he was advanced 2nd Captain of the Foretop on 1 May 1886. Advanced Acting Chief Petty Officer on 17 March 1891, his L.S.G.C. was traced whilst he was serving in H.M.S. *Hotspur* on 30 January 1895. Commissioned Senior Boatswain on 7 June 1898, he was removed from H.M.S. *Caledonia* on 8 May 1899 and was convicted by Court Martial the following month 'for drinking intoxicating liquor to such an extent as to produce illness' and deprived of six months service. Invalided from the service on 1 October 1901, he died of tuberculosis on 10 May 1902.

Sold with copied service papers.

277 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**507 Pte. C. Baynam 2d. Bn. S. Wales Bord**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140

x 278 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**C. P. Crouch, Asst. Supt. Police.**) *officially re-engraved naming, contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80

Charles Philip Crouch was born in Marylebone in 1842, and joined the Indian Police as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1864. By 1871 he was serving in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and was awarded the India General Service Medal, with clasp Looshai. Advanced District Superintendent in April 1876, by 1890 was a 1st Grade District Superintendent at Ringpore. He moved back to England, living at Inglis Road, Portsmouth, and died in 1901.

Note: The recipient's original India General Service Medal, with clasp Looshai, was sold in these rooms in December 2019.

x 279 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**Mr. M. C. C. Poole Inspector of Police**) *very fine* £120-£160

Matthew Cobb Conway Poole was born in India on 8 September 1867 and joined the Burma Police. By 1905 he was a Second Grade District Superintendent at the Maymo Sub-Division in Mandalay, and in 1912 he published a book '*Ballads of Burma: Anecdotal and Analytical.*' He died in Middlesex in 1932.

280 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**2384 Pte. D. Feasey 1st. Bn. R. W. Fus.**) *slight edge bruising, slack suspension, very fine* £140-£180

Daniel Feasey, from Birmingham, Warwickshire, was born around 1870. He attested into Royal Welsh Fusileers in 1889 and served in India with the 2nd Battalion during the Hazara 1891 campaign. Afterwards employed as a Painter and Glazier, he re-attested into his old regiment for service during the Great War and was advanced Sergeant. He served at Home as a Drill Instructor with the 11th Battalion and died of pneumonia, aged 43, on 7 October 1914. He is buried in Seaford Cemetery, East Sussex.

Sold with copied research.

281 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Jowaki 1877-8, Burma 1887-89 (**2034 Pte. Joseph Raper. 4 Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine* £240-£280

Joseph H. Raper was born in Camberwell, London, in 1851 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Westminster Police Court on 23 December 1869. He embarked with the 4th Battalion for India on 27 January 1874, and saw active service in the Jowaki campaign of 1877-78, and subsequently in the Third Anglo-Burmese War from 13 December 1888 to 31 March 1889. He was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with gratuity, per Army Order 137 of 1888, and was discharged on 30 December 1890, after 21 years and 8 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

x 282



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**H. Goddard, A.B. Shannon.**) *a few small nicks to obverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Just 64 no-clasp Indian Mutiny Medals were issued to H.M.S. *Shannon*.

Henry Goddard was a volunteer from the merchant ships in Calcutta who agreed to sign on aboard H.M.S. *Shannon* for service during the Indian Mutiny.

Following the departure of two detachments which later formed the Naval Brigade, three officers and 61 men were left behind. Their task - and Henry Goddard was one of them - was to maintain *Shannon* and to arrange for stores and supplies, which were from time to time required by the Naval Brigade, to be collected and sent to the front as quickly as possible. When the Naval Brigade returned to *Shannon*, the volunteers were offered the chance to return to England, or to take their discharge in Calcutta. Henry Goddard chose the latter, as he wished to continue his service in the Merchant Marine

283 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Corpl. Robt. Hall C. Batty 11th Bde. R.A.**) *suspension post loose, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £120-£160

284



The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Ressaldar Meer Wullayat Hoosein, Sirdar Bahadoor, 8th Irregular Cavalry, one of the few who remained loyal when his regiment mutinied at Bareilly on 31 May 1857

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (*Ressdr. Meer Wullayet Hossein Sirdar Bahadoor 8th Irr: Cav*) locally impressed naming with additional contemporary engraved details as shown in italics, *very fine and very rare* £3,000-£4,000

Order of British India, 1st Class, *Sirdar Bahadoor*, 31 May 1857, G.G.O. No. 1483 of 24 November 1857.

The 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry was raised in 1842 and its first action was in December 1843 at the battle of Punniar, near Gwalior. Actively engaged in the First Sikh war in 1845-46, it fought at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon. During 1857, the regiment was stationed at Bareilly. It was considered to be dependable and two additional troops were raised to help curtail the revolt. However, the new recruits convinced their elder comrades of the justice of the cause of the mutineers and on 31 May 1857, the majority of them deserted, leaving the officers and most of the N.C.O.'s standing firm. The twenty-three Indian officers and sowars that remained faithful fought with Captain A. M. Mackenzie throughout 1858, and on 6 April of that year they were commended for marked gallantry at Hurra. Their fine behaviour ensured the regiment's survival, although no Mutiny honours were given. The regiment was reorganized in 1861 and with the title 6th Bengal Cavalry it became a line regiment of the Bengal Army.

Ressaldar Meer Wullayat Hoosein is recorded on the strength of the 6th Bengal Cavalry until at least 1867, 4th in seniority on the Bengal Establishment list of members of the Order of British India (1st Class) with title 'Sirdar Bahadoor'.

285 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**J. Lang. 61st. Regt.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £300-£400

John Lang attested into the 61st Foot and served in India during the Great Mutiny. He saw later service with the 88th Foot.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

286 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**M. Dougherty, 42nd. RI. Highlanders**) *contact marks, post slightly bent, good fine* £300-400

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

287 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Gunn. & Dr. Edwin Miller, 13th Bn. R. Arty.**) *very fine* £240-£280

288 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

289 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**895. Pte. W. Webb. 1/R.B.**) *engraved naming, very fine* £240-£280

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

290 Abyssinia 1867 (**549 H. Meade. 26th Regt.**) *suspension repaired, otherwise good very fine* £180-£220

- 291 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Lieut. V. H. Maher. 88th. Foot.**) *edge bruising, suspension slightly loose, nearly very fine* £600-£800

Valentine Herbert Maher was born on 10 August 1846 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, by purchase, in the 88th Regiment of Foot on 3 April 1867. Promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 14 January 1871, he served with the Regiment in South Africa throughout the Kaffir War of 1877-78, and during the latter part of the campaign was in command of a mounted troop of the Regiment. He was promoted Captain on 27 August 1879, and transferred to the Reserve of Officers on Retired Pay on 19 February 1887, being granted the honorary rank of Major.

- 292 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Capt. H. J. Brady. Albert Vols.**) *cleaned, nearly very fine, scarce to unit* £600-£800

Approximately 42 Medals issued to the Albert Volunteers, all but one with the clasp 1877-8, of which 23 were returned to the Royal Mint.

H. J. Brady was also entitled to the South Africa 1834-53 Medal.

- 293 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**1577 Pte. A. Taylor, 90th Foot**) *very fine* £400-£500

- 294 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**379. Pte. S. Etchells. 57th Foot.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine* £300-£400

- 295 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1833. Sgt. J. Chancellor. H/C. Bde. R.H.A.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

John Chancellor was born in Lambeg near Lisburn, Ireland, in 1837 and enlisted into the Bengal Horse Artillery of the Honourable East India Company at Belfast on 1 May 1859, aged 22. He was immediately dispatched to India where he would spend the next 20 years and 50 days. Following the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, the forces of the H.E.I.C. were absorbed into the British Army and Chancellor volunteered for transfer to the Royal Horse Artillery in February 1861. He transferred to 'E' Battery, 'F' Brigade (E/F) RHA on 29 November 1862 and was promoted to Bombardier a year later, on Christmas Day 1863. Further promotions followed in quick succession – to Corporal in February 1865 and Sergeant in July 1866. He re-engaged for a total of 21 years' service with the Colours, however his rise was brought to a halt when he was tried by Court Martial and reduced to the rank of Gunner, most likely for alcohol-related offences, in December 1870.

The following years were more settled as Chancellor recovered from his indiscretions, though he was hospitalised in 1872 having contracted Cholera whilst stationed at Meerut. He was again promoted to Bombardier in June 1875 and Corporal in April 1877. Shortly after, in July 1877, F Brigade was re-designated as C Brigade RHA, and Chancellor was posted to H Battery (H/C). It was with H/C that he would see active service during the Second Afghan War. Shortly before the outbreak of the War, in September 1878, he was promoted to Sergeant, and he was also awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November of the same year.

On 21 October 1878, H/C marched from Sialkot in the Punjab for Campbellpur, where it remained halted till 4 December, when it then proceeded to Naushahra to join the 2nd Division Peshawar Valley Field Force under the command of General Maude. After doing duty at Taru, Peshawar, and Jamrud until 11 April 1879, the battery crossed the frontier and moved up to Basawal where it remained until 8 May. On that date it was ordered back to Peshawar, and subsequently to Naushahra and finally back to Sialkot, where it arrived on 9 June 1879.

A few months later, Chancellor and H/C returned to England, arriving on 15 December 1879. He was discharged on 1 June 1880 having served a total of 21 years and 24 days.

- 296 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**661. Corpl. J. Samson, I/C. R.H.A.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

- 297 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4411. Driv. C. Taylor. H/1st Bde. R.A.**) *toned, very fine* £100-£140

- 298 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**543. Gunr. W. Carter. D/2nd. Bde. R.A.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100

- 299 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**6553, Driv. J. Jenkins, E/3 Bde. R.A.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140

James Jenkins was born in Churchstanton, Devon in 1835, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Taunton on 29 December 1857. Posted initially to the 12th Battalion Royal Artillery, and then to the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery in May 1859, Jenkins served with them in Ireland, including in Connagh, Cork, and Clonmel, before returning to Devonport in June 1863. The following year, on 1 August 1864, he was posted to the 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, who were based in Morar, India, and arrived in India on 15 October 1864. He transferred to 'E' Battery, 8th Brigade, at Lucknow on 1 October 1867, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1875. In July 1877, as part of the Army's reorganisation, 8th Brigade was renumbered 3rd Brigade, and Jenkins served with 'E' Battery, 3rd Brigade during the Second Afghan War as part of the advance of the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force under the command of General Sir Samuel Browne. He was not however recorded as having fought with E/3 at the Battle of Ali Masjid on 21 November 1878 and, most likely due to having only around 6 months left to serve with the Army, he did not see any more service in Afghanistan.

Jenkins returned to England in early 1879 and was discharged on 27 May 1879, after 21 years and 146 days' service, of which 14 years and 290 days were spent soldiering in India. He subsequently retired to Taunton.

300 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**6578 Gunr. P. Gavin. C. Batt: 4th. Bde. R.A.**) *brooch pin added to reverse of suspension bar, suspension claw slightly loose, minor edge bruising and sometime slightly abrasively cleaned, nearly very fine* £80-£100

Patrick Gavin was born in Perth, Scotland in July 1857. Prior to joining the Army, he served in the Perthshire Militia and was employed in the boat building industry as a ship carpenter. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery at Dundee on 16 October 1875. After conducting his initial posting with the 16th Brigade, Patrick was transferred to the 20th Brigade based in Secunderabad, India. He set sail on 25 January 1877, arriving a month later. After just under two years in India, he returned to England, arriving home on 28 November 1878 and transferred to the 4th Brigade on 12 April 1879.

On 19 April 1879, whilst at Woolwich, Gavin deserted from the Army. The 4th Brigade were stationed in Agra and it is probable that he deserted to avoid being sent back to India. He re-joined ten weeks later on 1 July, when he was imprisoned awaiting trial by court martial. He was tried on 17 July, found guilty and imprisoned for a further 55 days. Just three days after his release on 11 September 1879, he was again arrested and sentenced to a further 6 weeks' imprisonment, being released on 2 November. He eventually set sail for India two days before Christmas 1879 and arriving on 22 January 1880 and joined 'C' Battery, 4th Brigade (C/4) who were deployed on active duty in the Second Afghan War.

C/4 saw action in both phases of the campaign, firstly with the reserve Division of Major-General Roberts' Kuram Valley Field Force and in the latter, protecting the lines of communication between Kabul and India under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon. Arriving at the beginning of 1880, Gavin would have taken part in the expeditions throughout the Kuram Valley, during which time the battery was repeatedly in action. At the cessation of the war, C/4 recrossed the border into India, making its way back to Rawal Pindi and subsequently onto Lahore. Within a year, on 20 December 1881, Gavin once again found himself tried and imprisoned for another 55 days. Service in India led him to suffer bouts of Malaria, he was hospitalised with heart palpitations, and on 3 March 1884 he passed a Medical Board for return to England.

Two years later, Gavin's ill-discipline continued, this time being tried and fined £5. In April 1887, whilst stationed in Christchurch, he re-engaged to complete a total of 21 years with the regular Army and at some point was transferred to the Depot battery of the 4th Brigade. He was transferred to the RA District Staff in October 1890 and then the Inspection Branch, Division of Artillery in April 1892. He was granted permission to continue beyond 21 years' service before finally being discharged on 23 October 1897 at Woolwich. He had served a total of 22 years and five days.

On 2 May 1900 Gavin re-engaged for one year's short service with the RA and was posted to 103 Field Battery. He was 42 years old. This was during the Boer War, when the possibility of additional troops being required for service in South Africa meant that additional recruiting was taking place to backfill the regular troops at home. Having served his short service contract he was discharged on 1 May 1901. He died in Woolwich on Christmas Day 1903, aged 46.

301 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**262. Drumr. W. Oakley. 2/8th Regt.**) *very fine* £100-£140

302 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**2601 Pte. I. Austin. 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *light contact marks, clasp fascia slightly bent, otherwise very fine* £100-£140

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

303 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (**6779. Gr. W Bennett. G/3rd. R.A.**) *scratches to both obverse and reverse fields, minor edge bruising, very fine* £180-£220

304 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (**Lieut. G. G. E. Graves, C.M. Rifn.**) *good very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Gordon Everson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

Galbraith George Edward Graves was born in 1853, son of Edwin E. Graves, a Sub-Inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He appears to have gone with his father to Natal in about 1876 and joined the Cape Mounted Rifles as a Private on 9 March 1880. Promoted 3rd Class Sergeant the following month, he was advanced to 1st Class Sergeant and Regimental Sergeant Major on 8 June 1880. In March 1881 he was promoted to Lieutenant and appointed Acting Adjutant of Troop 1. He was dismissed in May 1883 after charges of drunkenness and un-gentlemanly conduct were brought against him by a superior officer, and is the Confidential Report his Commanding Officer wrote: 'Drinks very hard. Is good at drill but that is about all I can say in this Officer's favour. He is not a gentleman and does not know how to conduct himself in decent society.' However, the allegations against him proved to be unfounded and based on malicious hearsay, and he was consequently officially discharged on 1 September 1884 on reduction of the establishment. In 1892 he was serving as a Major with the British South Africa Company Police at Fort Victoria.

Sold with extensive copied research, including full details of his Court of Enquiry.

305 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 *copy* clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**E. C. Bateman. W.R. Stewd H.M.S. "Seahorse"**) *good very fine* £80-£100

Edward Charles Bateman was born in Windsor on 31 March 1848 and joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic Second Class on 20 January 1881, serving in H.M.S. *Seahorse* from this fare until 19 February 1887, and seeing active service during the bombardment of Alexandria. Advanced Domestic First Class on 19 May 1890, he was shore pensioned on 5 March 1906.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

306 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**5451 Pte. G. Anderson. 2/Scots. Gds.**) *edge bruise and light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £120-£160

- 307** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**W. Wildbore. A.B., H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400
- William Henry Wildbore** was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 25 November 1873 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 31 October 1889. He served in H.M.S. *Raleigh* from 28 July 1891 to 23 February 1895, and was promoted Able Seaman on 15 May 1892. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 2 April 1899, he was promoted Acting Gunner on 2 December 1901, and saw further service throughout the Great War in H.M.S. *Royalist* (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio). He was present at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, and for 'distinguished services rendered in the Battle of Jutland' he was awarded the Russian Medal of the Order of St. Anne (*London Gazette* 1 October 1917). Promoted Chief Gunner on 3 December 1916, he finally retired in 1923, and was granted the rank of Lieutenant. He died in Portsmouth on 21 June 1963.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.
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- 308** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**3727 Pte. J. Maggs 7th. Huss.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £240-£280
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2020.
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- 309** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**3603 Pte. H. Pitchforth. 7th. Huss.**) *officially re-engraved naming, edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- 310** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Troopr. Manfield "G" Troop B.F.F.**) *good very fine* £240-£280
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2019.
- Initials given on roll as 'C.R.'
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- 311** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Tpr. F. A. Readman, Vict. Rifles.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £240-£280
- Forrest Alexander Readman** was born in Glasgow on 12 May 1862 and having emigrated to South Africa was by profession a Farmer in Southern Rhodesia. He was appointed Inspector of Glanders for the Victoria District on 16 February 1899. He died at Fort Victoria on 2 June 1943.
- Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.
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- x 312** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**511 Dooly Bearer Mohan Comst. Transpt. Deptt. Madras**) *suspension post slightly bent, good very fine* £80-£100
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- x 313** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**200 Sergt. Behari Lal Police Deptt.**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, good fine* £100-£140
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- 314** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4327 Pte. T. Astill. 1/R. War. R.**) *contact marks, polished, slack suspension, fine* £160-£200
- Thomas Astill**, a Labourer from Leamington, Warwickshire, attested into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 20 August 1894 and served in the Sudan with the 1st Battalion and is additionally entitled to a Khedive's Sudan Medal, clasps Atbara, Khartoum. Transferring to the Military Foot Police on 1 February 1901, he was advanced Sergeant on 10 February 1911 and awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with a gratuity of £5, under Army Order 117 of April 1913. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 December 1914 and was discharged 'no longer physically fit for service' on 21 January 1918.
- Note:* The recipient's Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was sold in these rooms in June 2021.
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- 315** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Nursing Sister M. Holland**) *heavy abrasions to both edge and obverse therefore good fine, the reverse better* £100-£140
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- 316** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**31016 Tpr. D. Wilson. Midland M.R.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- x 317** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**5317 Pte. W. Maher, RI. Dublin Fus.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
- W. Maher** attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. The Regimental History states that he was wounded at Talana on 20 October 1899, but he is not listed on the casualty roll for Talana. He died of enteric fever at Estcourt on 8 March 1900.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.

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- 318** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**3503 Pte. J. Kearns, Lanc. Fus:**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £240-£280
- Provenance:* Dr. A.W. Stott Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 1997.
- John Kearns** was born in Bombay and attested for the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, at Bolton on 3 November 1890, aged 18. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at Venters Spruit on 20 January 1900. Sold with copied research.
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- 319** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**27154 Cyclist W. Garrity. P. of W. Lt. Horse:**) *good very fine, and a scarce rank* £120-£160
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming additional entitlement to a South Africa 1901 clasp.
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- x 320** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**2536 Pte. J. O'Brien, Munster Fus:**) *minor contact marks and light edge nicks, very fine* £180-£220
- James O'Brien** was born in Limerick in 1867 and attested there for the Royal Munster Fusiliers on 3 April 1888. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 3 September 1889 to 31 January 1896, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 6 February 1896. Recalled to the Colours on 26 December 1899, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 5 February to 20 October 1900, and was severely wounded at Bethlehem on 6 July 1900. He was discharged on 3 January 1901, after 12 years and 276 days' service. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.
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- 321** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**2923. Pte. A. Manders. 1/Oxford. LI.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
- Arthur Manders** was born in Watlington, Oxfordshire, and attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Oxford on 6 January 1888. He served in India and Burma from September 1890 to January 1896, and in South Africa during the Boer War from December 1899 to 2 December 1900, and was wounded in action at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900. He was discharged on 27 April 1901. Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extract, and other research.
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- 322** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**529 Cpl. D. B. McKay. Kitchener's F.S.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100
- David Babington McKay** was born in Alice, Cape Colony, in 1866, and served with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts during the Boer War, before transferring to the Police. He died in Durban on Christmas Day 1934. Sold with copied research.
-
- x 323** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Talana, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, *clasp carriage re-constituted to add the Talana clasp (6765 Pte. T. Ward, RI. Dublin Fus.) initial officially corrected (see footnote), polished, nearly very fine* £140-£180
- Thomas Ward** was born in Dublin in 1877 and attested there for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 18 May 1896. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was slightly wounded by gun shot to the foot at Colenso on 15 December 1899, and was again wounded by gun shot to the arm and knee at Hart's Hill on 24 February 1900. He was invalided on 31 March 1900 and was discharged, medically unfit, on 6 October 1900. Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extract (in which his initial is originally given as 'J' before being corrected to 'T'), and other research.
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- x 324** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps (2438 Tpr: W. L. Ewing, Natal Police)* *very fine* £100-£140
- William Leckie Ewing** joined the Natal Police on 8 February 1900, and was awarded the Natal clasp to his Queen's South Africa Medal for service with them. He later joined the South African Constabulary where he served as R.D. 302 Sergeant in the Reserve Division, and for his service with them was awarded both the Transvaal and South Africa 1901 clasps. He was discharged on 28 October 1901.
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- x 325** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**4370 Pte. A. E. Gulliford. The Queen's.**) *nearly very fine* £80-£100
- Arthur Edward Gulliford** was born in Wandsworth, London, in 1874 and attested for the Royal West Surrey Regiment, serving with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He subsequently served as a postman, but re-joined his old Regiment on 10 September 1914 and served with them during the Great War (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio). He was discharged, no longer physically fit for War service, on 17 July 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 217,877. He died in 1955.

326



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasp block unofficially attached* (7338 Pte. E. C. L. Graham. Vol. Coy: Oxford: LI.) fitted with contemporary top silver pin brooch, *minor edge cut, very fine* £140-£180

Edwin Charles Laurie Graham was born in 1876, at Oxford. In the 1911 Census he is recorded as a 35 year old cap and hat maker, residing at 87 Great Clarendon Street, Oxford. He died in Oxford in 1962.

Sold with an unattributed newspaper cutting regarding the return of the Oxford Volunteers from the war in South Africa, in which Private Graham is named as having served with "A" Company; a small portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform wearing his medal; and copied research.

x 327

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, *unofficial rivets between clasps, with clasps carriage re-constituted* (2707 Pte. M. McGoohan, 1st. Connaught Rang.) *minor official correction, good very fine* £140-£180

Michael McGoohan was born in Carrigallen, County Leitrim, in 1868 and attested for the Connaught Rangers at Galway on 10 October 1887. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 10 October 1888 to 4 December 1891, and then with the 2nd Battalion in Malta from 5 December 1891 to 19 January 1895, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 23 January 1895. Recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899 (on the very last day on which he was liable to be recalled), he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 10 November 1899 to 10 November 1900, and was discharged on 14 February 1901.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

328

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (31390 Tpr: F. M. Gardner. Imp: Yeo:) *officially re-impressed naming, slack suspension, edge digs, otherwise nearly very fine* £60-£80

Frank Milner Gardner, a Shopman from Hounslow, Middlesex, attested into the Imperial Yeomanry on 2 March 1901. He served in South Africa from 23 March 1901 to 28 April 1902 and was discharged, medically unfit, on 29 May 1902.

Note: Gardner's Queen's South Africa Medal was issued in 1905, a late claim, and given that the naming on his medal is officially re-impressed it was almost certainly taken from the pool of those Queen's South Africa Medals originally returned to the Mint.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extract.

x 329

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *date clasp unofficially affixed* (3351 Pte. J. Breen, 1st. Connaught Rang.) *number officially corrected, good very fine* £140-£180

James Breen was born in Dublin in 1870 and attested there for the Connaught Rangers on 2 January 1889. He served with the 2nd Battalion in Malta and Egypt from 13 July 1889 to 28 February 1896, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 31 March 1896. Recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 10 November 1899. Returning home, he was discharged on 11 January 1902. He subsequently re-enlisted for the Army Reserve on 8 September 1902, and was discharged on 7 September 1906. He died in Dublin on 4 July 1947.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

330

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasp* (3498 Pte. T. Cox, RI. Warwick: Regt.) *light contact marks, very fine* £120-£160

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming clasp entitlement.

331

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3953 Pte. S. Hemingway. Manch: Regt.) *very fine* £70-£90

S. Hemingway was wounded at Elandslaagte on 21 October 1899.

332

Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (2633 Pte. F. Parsche. RI. W. Kent Regt.) *extremely fine* £240-£280

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 333** *Family Group:*
Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger C. M. Erasmus.**) *good very fine*
Three: Driver J. C. Erasmus, South African Service Corps, later Union Defence Force
British War Medal 1914-20 (542 Dvr. J. C. Erasmus - S.A.S.C. (M.T.)); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these both officially impressed '225536 J. C. Erasmus', *edge bruise to last, very fine*
Six: S. Erasmus, Union Defence Force
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed 'M27451 S. Erasmus', mounted court-style for display, *very fine (10)* *£180-£220*
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- 334** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger T. G. N. Steenkamp.**) *partially officially corrected, good very fine* *£160-£200*
Teunis Gerhardus Nicolaas Steenkamp served in the Ermelo Kommando in both Natal and the Transvaal.
Sold with copied research.
-
- 335** China 1900, no clasp (**C. J. Suffolk, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Isis.**) *very fine* *£200-£240*
Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming the recipient's additional entitlement to a 1914-15 Star Trio.
-
- 336** China 1900, 1 clasp, Taku Forts (**E. White, Ord., H.M.S. Orlando**) *very fine* *£500-£700*
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2011.
Approximately 35 medals with the single clasp Taku Forts awarded to H.M.S. *Orlando*.
Edward Charles White was born at Portsea, Hampshire, on 17 October 1881, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class aboard H.M.S. *St Vincent* on 6 July 1897. He joined *Orlando* in February 1899 and whilst serving in this ship was promoted Able Seaman on 13 July 1901. Further advanced Leading Seaman on 17 February 1911, White was sentenced by Court Martial on 9 March 1914 to 1 year's imprisonment and to be dismissed from the Service, for 'attempting to procure the commission of an act of gross indecency'.
Sold with copied record of service.
-
- x337** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**A.7263 Wdr. Hannington Faustin S/O Zedekian.**); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps (4738 Lc. Nck. Akbar Khan. 58 V. Rifles.) edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- x338** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**6083 Pte. P. O'Donnell. 1st. Rl. M. Fus.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£120-£160*
Patrick O'Donnell attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion in India on the North West Frontier, and subsequently with during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, where he was presumably one of those Munsters who landed from the *River Clyde*.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
-
- 339** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Malabar 1921-22 (**391989 Tpr. J. J. Store, The Bays.**); Mohmand 1933 (**S.S. Maj. A. J. R. Perks. I.M.T.**) *good very fine and better (2)* *£160-£200*
-
- 340** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**Khit Gulam Mohd., 2 R. Sussex R.**) *very fine and a scarce regimental award to a native recipient* *£90-£120*
A Khidmatgar, or, in Urdu, Khitmutgar, Khitmatgar or Khidmutgar is the Indian name for a male servant, especially one who waits at table. The *Brisbane Courier* of 16 November 1914, in its obituary of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, noted 'As far back as the siege of Delhi his Khitmutgar brought him his meals under fire, and his groom held his horse, awaiting his orders undismayed by shot and shell.'
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- 341** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**2816261 Pte. R. W. Millburn. Seaforth.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14117739 Pte. D. Grant. R. Sussex.**) in named card box of issue, with Medal Office enclosure, addressed to 'D. Grant Esq., 16 Rose Avenue, Irlam, nr. Manchester', *extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 342** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**10 Sep. Suleman, R.A.F.**) *contact marks, edge bruising, preceding digits of number obliterated by file marks, clasp fascia slightly bent, good fine and a scarce native award to this service* *£70-£90*

- x 343 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**37 Swpr. Hira, Hodson's Horse.**); 1914-15 Star (2) (**P. Wright, Ctn. Mgr.; Zaman Ali, Basrah Survey Party.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**153 Swpr. Hira. 10-Lancers.**) *minor official correction to last, very fine (4)* £100-£140
-
- 344 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**Shoemaker Kalloo., 2-D.W.R.**) *contact marks, slight edge bruising, rank erased and unofficially re-engraved, otherwise very fine and a scarce regimental award to a native recipient* £60-£80
-
- 345 1914 Star (2), with clasp (**3664 Pte. J. Shaw. 9/Lrs.**); with *copy* clasp (**1873 Tptr: J. Petty. 12/Lrs.**) *very fine (2)* £100-£140
Joseph Shaw served in France with the 9th (The Queen's Royal) Lancers from 27 August 1914. He was later discharged upon termination of engagement on 11 October 1916.
John Petty was born in Bradford and served in France with the 12th (The Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers from 15 August 1914. Captured by the Germans on 30 October 1914, his name appears on the roll of 54 men of the 12th Lancers taken prisoner of war in the opening year of the Great War.
-
- 346 1914 Star (**47565 Cpl. A. J. Cobden. R.H.A.**) *very fine* £80-£100
 D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1918:
 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when he showed much initiative in moving teams from a position where they were under heavy fire. When the captain was wounded he took his place, and with much skill and courage maintained the supply of ammunition to the battery.'
Arthur James Cobden, a native of Winchester, was born on 26 April 1889 and served with the Royal Horse Artillery in France from 15 August 1914. Advanced Battery Sergeant Major, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1918 and the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1927.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 347 1914-15 Star (5) (**GS-10190 Pte. T. W. Jarvis, 12-Lrs.; L-2861. Pte. G. T. Cooper. 21st. Lrs.; L-3499, Pte. J. C. Yates. 21st. Lrs.; 52467 Sdlr. G. Green. R.F.A.; Jemdr. Manraj Gurung, 1/4/Gurkha Rfls.**) *nearly very fine and better (5)* £100-£140
Thomas William Jarvis was born in Walthamstow and attested for the 12th Lancers at Colchester on 28 January 1901. Posted to India in 1903, he later disembarked in France on 23 November 1914 and was discharged from the Army on 8 November 1918.
George T. Cooper attested for the 21st Lancers at Ashford on 5 June 1910, aged 15 years and 9 months. He served with the Regiment in Asia from 5 September 1915 and was discharged at Canterbury in 1922, his address upon discharge given as Portland Street, Worthing.
John C. Yates served with the 21st Lancers in Asia from 5 September 1915. The *Journal of the 21st Lancers* records him in September 1918 as serving with "A" Squadron, Signal Depot, Poona.
George Green, a shoe maker, was born in Norwich in 1868 and attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 9 June 1902. He served with the Royal Field Artillery in South Africa and later, with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 20 March 1915 to 13 August 1918.
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- 348 1914-15 Star (3) (**3969 Pte. R. Johncock. 21/Lrs.; Lieut. G. F. Oldershaw. R.A.M.C.; No.2992 Rfmn. Deb Sing Negi, 1/39/Garhl. Rfls.**) *nearly very fine and better (3)* £80-£100
Ralph Johncock enlisted in the 21st Lancers on 25 April 1912 and served with the Regiment in Asia from 29 August 1915. He later transferred to the Royal Engineers and was raised Corporal whilst serving with the Inland Waterways and Transport Department.
George Francis Oldershaw graduated M.D. (1910) University of Liverpool, his address at that time listed in the Medical Register as 18 Walton Park, Liverpool. He later served in Egypt with the Royal Army Medical Corps from 30 September 1915, and was advanced Captain by the cessation of hostilities.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 349 1914-15 Star (**Major H. S. Pullar. 2/Sco. H.**) *very fine* £70-£90
 Officer of the Order of King George, Greece. *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.
Herbert Spindler Pullar, a Dyer from Perth, was born in 1872. He attested into 6th Imperial Yeomanry and served in South Africa during the Boer War and was advanced Sergeant. Commissioned Lieutenant into Forth and Fife Yeomanry on 3 June 1901. Resigning his commission in 1904. He served during the Great War as a Temporary Major with the Scottish Horse at Gallipoli with the 1/2 Battalion from 1 September 1915.
 Sold with copied research.
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- x 350 1914-15 Star (**8682 C. E. Raisey. Hamps. R.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**1169 Pte. W. Conroy. 43 Bn. A.I.F.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Sergt. Edward A. Bowyer**) *traces of adhesive to reverse of first, nearly very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
Charles Edward Raisey was born in Ruckley, Wiltshire, and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from the initial landings on 25 April 1915, presumably being one of those Hampshires who alighted from the *River Clyde*, and was killed in action four days later on 28 April 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.
 Sold with the *planchet only* of a King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (**1565. Pte. J. Cawood. Scots Guards.**) *planchet only, and held in a circular mount with pin brooch suspension, nearly very fine*

- x351 1914-15 Star (2608 Pte. A. Lawson, R. Muns. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (9873 Sgt. W. Murphy, R. Mun. Fus.; 9088 Pte. W. Wilson, R. Mun. Fus.; 21993 Cpl. J. Carleton, R.D. Fus.) *edge bruising to last, otherwise very fine and better* (4) £120-£160

Alfred Lawson attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 August 1915. He was wounded by gun shot to the left shoulder at Mudros on 24 August 1915, and was discharged Class 'Z' on 25 February 1919.

William Murphy attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, presumably being one of those Munsters who alighted from the *River Clyde*. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

William Henry Wilson was born in Walworth, Surrey, and attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers in London. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, presumably being one of those Munsters who alighted from the *River Clyde*, and was killed in action on 28 June 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Joseph Carleton (also recorded as Carlton) was born in Whitehall, County Tyrone, and attested originally for the Connaught Rangers at Inniskilling. He transferred to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 July 1915, before proceeding to the Western Front, and was killed in action whilst service with the 8/9th Battalion on 30 November 1917. He is buried in Croisilles British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.

- 352 1914-15 Star (3) (1123 Pte. F. M. Zillman, 2/L.H.Rgt. A.I.F.; 518 Pte. J. Cleland, 23/Bn. A.I.F.; 6/532 L/Cpl. J. R. Reeves, N.Z.E.F.) *very fine* (3) £100-£140

Frank Melbourne Zillman was born in Strathpine, Queensland, and attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 15 April 1915. He served with the 2nd Light Horse Regiment at Gallipoli from 2 October 1915 and was admitted to hospital at Helipolis suffering from illness on 15 December 1915. Disembarked at Marseilles 30 June 1916, he was wounded in action on 4 April 1918 whilst serving as a Gunner in the 13th Field Artillery Brigade. Admitted to the 11th Australian Field Ambulance suffering from a penetrative gunshot wound to the skull, he died a short while later. Aged 21 years, he is buried at Querrieu British Cemetery on the Somme.

James Cleland was born in Creswick, Victoria, around 1882, and attested for 'C' Company, 23rd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force on 15 February 1915. Disembarked at Suez 29 March 1915, his Army Service Record notes that he was admitted to hospitals at Ghezireh and Heliopolis suffering from eyesight problems and later, neurasthenia on 20 April 1916. A short while later he was invalided home to Australia per *Itonus* with neuritis and post-diphtheria.

James R. Reeves, a farm labourer, was born in the town of Ashburton on New Zealand's South Island on 3 October 1890. He attested for the 2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force on 15 August 1914, and disembarked at Alexandria on 12 April 1915 whilst enroute to the Dardanelles. Admitted to No. 15 General Hospital 5 May 1915 suffering from the after-effects of pneumonia, he rejoined his unit at Gallipoli on 10 June 1915, but was soon admitted to No. 1 Australian C.C.S. and evacuated to Malta. Transferred to England for further medical attention, Reeves was posted to France in the spring of 1916; his papers note that he suffered a gunshot wound to the right leg on 7 July 1916 and another to the left leg on 17 May 1918. He survived the campaign and was discharged in March 1919.

- 353 1914-15 Star (H. A. Close, C.I.E. Indian Police.) *very fine* £60-£80

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 22 June 1914.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 January 1919.

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 12 February 1917.

Harold Arden Close, the son of General H. P. Close, Bombay Staff Corps, was born on 13 December 1863. Educated at Cheltenham College, he attested into the Indian Police Department in 1884. Appointed Inspector General North West Frontier Province, he served during the Great War before his retirement in April 1920. He died, aged 68, in Fleet, Hampshire, on 19 September 1932.

Sold with copied research.

- 354 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (L1711 G. D. Crockett, Gl. Msmn. R.N.; L-7661 Pte. W. West, 12-Lrs.; L-4570 Pte. J. H. Williams, 16-Lrs.; 32031 Cpl. D. Holdham, R.A.); Memorial Plaque (James Edgar Rowe) in card envelope, *nearly very fine and better* (5) £120-£160

George Davidson Crockett was born in Leith on 27 February 1870 and served during the Great War at the Portsmouth shore establishment *Excellent* as General Messman. His pre-naval occupation is noted as Army Pensioner, Seaforth Highlanders.

Sold with copied Army and Royal Navy service records.

Wilson West was born in Accrington in 1874 and attested for the 12th Lancers on 15 June 1892. He served in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 March 1901 to 2 August 1902 and later re-enlisted in his former regiment upon the outbreak of the Great War. Posted to France 23 November 1914, he was discharged on account of failing health on 12 April 1916.

Joseph H. Williams served with the 16th Lancers in France from 17 August 1914.

355 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (4250 A.Sjt. F. Foden. 1-D.Gds.; D-7582 Pte. G. F. Redman. 5-D.Gds.; 9804 Pte. E. Farmer. 11-Hrs.; 112224 A.Cpl. C. Godfrey. F.G.H.; 1831 Rfmn Fateh Sing Rana, 1-39 R.G.R.) *nearly very fine and better* (5) £120-£160

Fred Foden was born in Manchester and attested for the Dragoon Guards at Colchester on 12 August 1895. He served with the Regiment during the Boer War and in France from 20 September 1914, being later discharged upon termination of engagement on 28 November 1915.

George Frederick Redman was born in Islington and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards on 29 October 1912. His Army Service Record notes that he deserted the regiment in the spring of 1914, but rejoined on 14 April and went on to serve with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 3 November 1914. Twice wounded in action, latterly a severe gunshot wound to the head and abdomen, he was discharged at Canterbury in April 1918.

Edward Farmer served in France from 16 September 1914, and was discharged due to wounds on 13 August 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. The recipient's *MIC* records his address as Stockingford, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

Charles Godfrey was born in Worcester on 12 June 1896 and attested for the 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles at Tilsonburg, Ontario, on 22 January 1915. Appointed Shoehing Smith 9 December 1915, he was taken on strength of the Fort Garry Horse 22 January 1916 and embarked for France on 24 February 1916. Wounded in action 25 October 1918 whilst serving with the Yukon Machine Gun Company, he was discharged at London, Ontario, on 3 March 1919.

356 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (9629 Sq. Q.M. Sjt. P. Scanlan. 11-Hrs.; L-3089 Pte. A. Biddy. 21-Lrs.; L-4456 Pte. J. T. Ward, 21-Lrs.; L-2409 Pte. C. Wilson 21-Lrs.; T-22230 A-Sjt. J. E. Stead. A.S.C.) *generally nearly very fine and better* (5) £120-£160

Patrick Scanlan served with the 11th Hussars in France from 15 August 1914 and was appointed Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant on 1 October 1914. He transferred to the Labour Corps in 1917.

Albert Biddy was born in Twickenham and served in Asia with the 21st Lancers from 5 September 1915. He was later discharged from the Army at Canterbury in December 1931.

John T. Ward served with the 21st Lancers during the Great War; his records note forfeiture of 1914-15 Star trio on conviction of a felony.

Charles Wilson was born in Lewisham and served with the 21st Lancers in India during the Great War. He died on 22 November 1915 and is buried at Rawalpindi War Cemetery. His *MIC* confirms sole entitlement to the BWM.

Joseph Edward Stead was born in Margate and attested for the Army Service Corps at Dover on 7 June 1904. A qualified saddler, he served in France from 20 August 1914 to 30 December 1914, and again from 28 September 1915 to 25 October 1918. His Army Service Record notes a small number of indiscretions, including 10 days confined to barracks: 'Found reading a newspaper in the shoemaker's shop, when on sentry duty at 7.45 pm.'

Sold with copied research.

357 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (5957 Pte. D. W. Craine. 16-Lrs; L-5403 Pte. A. R. Delani. 21-Lrs.; 5381 T.Sjt. T. O'Brien. 21-Lrs; L-11622 Pte. E. Wissenden. 21-Lrs) *generally very fine* (4) £100-£140

Daniel William Craine, a horsekeeper, was born in Newington, London, in 1895, and attested for the Lancers of the Line in London on 12 August 1914. Initially posted to Depot, he served with the 16th Lancers on the Western Front from 8 October 1914, but was soon evacuated to Waltham Abbey Hospital suffering from sickness. Transferred to the Military Foot Police, he later claimed a disability pension in 1919 as a result of damage to his left knee sustained in service.

Arthur R. Delani was born at St. Pancras, London, in 1892, and attested for the 21st Lancers on 15 April 1914. He served with the Regiment in India, the BWM confirmed upon the recipient's *MIC* as his sole entitlement.

Thomas O'Brien served with the 21st Lancers in France from 14 August 1914, and later transferred to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps on 17 March 1915.

Edward Wissenden was discharged to re-enlist in the Lancers on 14 March 1919.

358 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (L-3419 Pte. A. Clapham. 21-Lrs.; L-3411 Pte. E. W. Clarke. 21-Lrs.; L-12013 Pte. G. H. Crowe. 21-Lrs.; L-13680 Pte. A. Grundy. 21-Lrs.; GS-12558 A.Cpl. W. Howitt. 21-Lrs.) *nearly very fine and better* (5) £120-£160

Albert Clapham served as a Saddler with the 21st Lancers in Asia from 5 September 1915.

George H. Crowe served with the 21st Lancers in India during the Great War, the BWM representing his sole entitlement.

Albert Grundy served with the 21st Lancers in India during the Great War, the BWM representing his sole entitlement.

William Howitt was discharged surplus to military requirements on 10 March 1919 and is further entitled to the Victory Medal.

Sold with copied research.

359 British War Medal 1914-20 (Brig. Gen. P. D. Hamilton.) *very fine* £120-£160

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

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 January 1917 and 10 May 1918.

Officer, Military Order of Savoy. *London Gazette* 22 March 1918.

Percy Douglas Hamilton, son of General Robert G. Hamilton, Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, was born on 29 January 1867. After Woolwich, he was commissioned into the Royal Garrison Artillery on 23 July 1886 and served in India, Malta and Gibraltar, before service during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 September 1914. Advanced Lieutenant Colonel and Temporary Brigadier General, he saw further service in Italy, and retired in 1924. He died, aged 69, on 15 May 1936.

Sold with detailed copied research.

- × 360 British War Medal 1914-20 (3676 Pte. C. V. Keeble. W. Gds.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine*
Memorial Scroll 'LSjt. Charles Attfield, M.M., Welsh Guards', mounted for display in a glazed frame, *very good condition (2)*
£80-£100

Charles Victor Keeble was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, on 1 June 1898 and attested for the Welsh Guards. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, was wounded in October 1917, and subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police. In civilian life he became a Police Constable in Monmouthshire, and he died in Hampshire on 30 May 1978.

Charles Attfield was born in Harlesden, Middlesex, and attested originally for the Grenadier Guards at Glasgow. He transferred to the Welsh Guards and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. from 17 August 1915. For his gallantry during the War he was both awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 24 January 1919) and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 December 1917). He was killed in action on 6 November 1918, in the final week of the War, and is buried in Maubeuge-Centre Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research

- × 361 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (10894 Pte. T. Chambers. R. Innis. Fus.; 12839 Pte. G. H. Stewart. R. Innis. Fus.; 15787 Pte. M. Connor. R. Ir. Fus.) *last planchet only; edge bruising and contact marks, traces of adhesive to reverse of first, generally good fine and better (3)*
£100-£140

Thomas Chambers attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 August 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

George H. Stewart attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 10 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Matthew Connor attested for the Royal Irish Fusiliers on 26 October 1914 and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 August 1915, suffering a gun shot wound to the leg on his first day in action.

- × 362 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (7676 Pte. E. O'Neill. Conn. Rang.; 20882 Pte. T. Coleman. R.D. Fus.; 9765 Pte. E. Haynes. R. D. Fus.) *very fine (3)*
£140-£180

Edward O'Neill was born in Dublin in 1882 and attested there for the Connaught Rangers on 29 December 1902. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 4 January 1906, he was recalled for War service on 6 August 1914, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War on 26 August 1914; repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he was discharged on 16 February 1919, after 16 years and 50 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

Edward Haynes attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 6 June 1907 and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, presumably alighting from the *River Clyde*. He was discharged due to sickness on 15 July 1919 and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. B258000.

Sold with copied research.

- 363 British War Medal 1914-20 (M. C. Fegen F.A.N.Y.C.) *nearly extremely fine*
£100-£140

Miss Mary Cora Fegen, of Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex, enlisted in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps on 1 February 1918 and served with them during the Great War as a Chauffeuse at Unit 8, St. Omer. She relinquished her appointment on 30 April 1919.

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

- 364 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (553027 Pte. B. L. Miller. F.G.H.; 64496 Pte. H. R. Newing. 8 L.H.R. A.I.F.; 3012 Pte. C. F. Nowland. 2-L.H.R. A.I.F.; 1264 A/Dvr. J. W. Redwood. 2 L.H.R. A.I.F.; 3260 Pte. W. J. Sutcliff. 8 L.H.R. A.I.F.) *replacement suspension and minor edge bruise to last, generally very fine and better (5)*
£120-£160

Bertram Lothayre Miller, a bank clerk, was born on Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada, on 10 April 1897, and attested for the 34th Fort Garry Horse at Winnipeg on 27 April 1916. He disembarked in England per S.S. *Northland* on 22 September 1916 and proceeded across the Channel to France on 19 April 1917. His service was heavily curtailed by pyrexia of unknown origin with repeated stays in hospital at Harfleur, Havre and Epsom. Discharged in 1919, he returned home to Little Current, Ontario.

Harry Raymond Newing was born at Murrumbidgee, Victoria, Australia, on 6 March 1898, and attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 26 April 1918. He embarked at Sydney for Egypt per S.S. *Port Darwin* on 14 September 1918 and served as a Private in the 8th Light Horse Regiment from 12 November 1918 following a long spell of influenza at sea.

Claude Frederick Nowland was born at Muswellbrook, New South Wales, in 1881, and attested for the 2nd Light Horse Regiment on 27 June 1916. Taken on strength at Moascar 28 January 1917, his service was marred by health complaints including a sore face at El Arish and sickness.

Joseph Ward Redwood was born at Omaka, New Zealand, around 1876, and enlisted in the 2nd Light Horse Regiment on 9 January 1915. Embarked from Sydney per *Ayrshire* 1 September 1915, he witnessed extensive active service on the Western Front including twice wounded in action on 28 July 1917 and 15 October 1917; the second occasion is noted in his service record as a severe gunshot wound to the right arm and right leg. It necessitated evacuation to England for specialist medical attention to his knee and eventual return to Australia in the spring of 1918.

- 365** Victory Medal 1914-19 (7) (**5344 A.Sjt. W. H. Evans. 21-Lrs.; 4989 Pte. T. Nairn 21-Lrs.; L-1827 Pte. A. Smith 21-Lrs.; 44246 Sdlr. W. Matthews. R.A.; 208488 Pte. J. Oldershaw. Rif. Brig.; 2320 Buglr Birbahadur Thapa. 2 Lakhimpur Bn.; Capt. J. N. Waugh.**) *generally fine and better (7)* £100-£140
- Thomas Nairn** was born in Sunderland and attested for the 21st Lancers on 21 December 1915. Posted to France 15 June 1916, he was reposted to the 7th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, on 6 August 1918. Wounded in Action on 24 September 1918, he died at the Military Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham, a week post-Armistice.
- James Nicol Waugh** was born in Allahabad in 1874 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Ferozepore on 10 June 1892. He served almost 2 years in South Africa during the Boer War and was mentioned in despatches for 'special and meritorious service' by Earl Roberts on 4 September 1901. A little over three weeks later he was awarded the D.C.M. in the *London Gazette* of 27 September 1901. He later served in Tibet from 1903-04. Appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps at the outbreak of the Great War, he was advanced Captain and awarded a silver war badge on 22 March 1919.
- Sold with extensive copied service record.
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- x 366** **The Victory Medal awarded to Private G. Peoples, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (23242 Pte. G. Peoples. R. Innis. Fus.) *extremely fine* £160-£200
- George Peoples** was born at Doacarrick, County Donegal, and attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1915, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. On this date the battalion was engaged in the vicinity of Thiepval Wood, and came under heavy machine gun fire, suffering total casualties of approximately 600. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- x 367** Victory Medal 1914-19 (**1994 Gnr. Ghulam Rasul, H.K.S.R.G.A.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-£80
- Ghulam Rasul** served as a Gunner with the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery.
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- x 368** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**1357 Gnr. H. G. Walker. R.A.**) *very fine* £80-£100
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- 369** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**Ch.14297. Lce. Sergt. E. Turnbull. R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Sphinx.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
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- 370** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (2) (**J.112583 F. Hissey. SImkr. Mte. R.N.; Ch.X. 730 H. P. Whitwell. Mne. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180
-
- 371** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**353008. Sgt. H. Nickson. R.A.F.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- M.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943.
- Harry Nickson**, an Apprentice Shipwright, from Liverpool, was born on 25 June 1896. He attested into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 6 July 1914 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the Royal Naval Division from 28 October 1914. He saw further afloat in H.M.S. *Peel Castle* and was discharged on 26 February 1919. He attested into the Royal Air Force on 10 January 1923 and served was advanced Temporary Warrant Officer on 1 October 1940. He died, aged 63, in Liverpool on 13 February 1961.
- Sold with copied service papers and copied research.
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- 372** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**14837206 Cpl. F. D. J. G. Lane. A.A.C.**) *retaining rod slightly loose, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
- Sold with a group photographic image of the Sergeant Mess, 1st Battalion, Parachute Regiment, August 1946, featuring the recipient (although unidentified).
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- 373** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Maj. P. N. Brinson. R.A.C.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- x 374** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**2740641 Gdsm. R. L. Randall. W.G.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24220133 LCpl P Stables WG**) *minor edge bruising to first, nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- Robert Lewis Randall** was born in Hinckley, Leicestershire, in 1931, and did his National Service with the Welsh Guards. He later became Managing Director of the family firm Supreme Hosiery Co. Ltd.
- Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.
- Philip Stables** was born in Wallasey, Cheshire, in 1957 and served with the Welsh Guards from 1973 to 1982.
- Sold with a Welsh Guards cap badge; an Armed Forces Veterans lapel badge; and copied research.

- 375** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine 1945-48 (**44240. Sjt. W. Watkin. R. Tks.**); Malaya, E.II.R. (**1564 Cpl. Mutiozwa Rh. A.R.**) *edge bruise and contact marks to latter, this nearly very fine; the first good very fine (2)* £100-£140
- 376** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**DN.12971 Pte. Inoki John. N.R.R.**) *extremely fine, scarce to unit* £100-£140
Inoki John served with the Northern Nigeria Regiment.
- 377** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**21012486 Cpl. S. Mc. Mullan. R. Innisks.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24253824 Gnr. D. Whitney RA.**) *the first polished and worn, therefore fine; the second nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
Only 1 Company of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers served in Malaya.
Sold with a letter to Gunner David Whitney, 4th Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, from his Member of Parliament, Leon Brittan M.P., dated 16 August 1976, expressing his 'deepest sympathy and very best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery' following a 'shooting incident in the Ardoyne in which you were injured'.
- 378** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**S.R. 1082 Pte. W. J. Swan. S. Rhod. Mil. F.**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
W. J. Swan is believed to have served with 'C' (Rhodesia) Squadron, 22 Special Air Service Regiment in Malaya, 1951-53.
Sold with a group photographic image of 'C' (Rhodesia) Squadron, 22 Special Air Service Regiment in Malaya, in which a 'Trooper W. Swan' is identified.
- 379** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**FF/524 Lai Chye Hock C.L.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
The Civil Liaison Corps (C.L.C.) Ferret Force ('FF' prefix) was formed in mid-1948 to act against the terrorist guerillas then operating in the jungle. It was composed of European civilians, British, Gurkha and Malay troops, supported by Chinese liaison officers and Dyak and Iban trackers from Sarawak. Each group was split into four sections, commanded overall by an European who knew the area well and, more often than not, had a fund of invaluable local and/or jungle knowledge.
During its short period of existence the Ferret Force discovered twelve permanent guerilla camps. After a few months of operation the Ferret Force was disbanded following disagreements between the police and military over the administration and composition of this scratch force, however it paved the way for other units who would take on the terrorists on their own ground. Many members of the Force later joined the S. A.S. in Malaya.
- 380** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**22863071 Pte. P. J. Wells. Int. Corps.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £80-£100
- x381** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**2613 W/P.S. J. Ridley.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80
- 382** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**1513 P.C. S. D. Abdoullah.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**690 Cpl. Laping Ak Repir. Sarawak Police.**) *minor edge bruising to first, good very fine (2)* £100-£140
- 383** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23429766 Fus W F Borer RF**) *a slightly later issue, extremely fine, rare to unit* £80-£100
Approximately 35 General Service Medals with clasp Arabian Peninsula awarded to the Royal Fusiliers.
- 384** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23181892 Cpl. J. O. Robertson. Cameronians.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £100-£140
- 385** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23255320 Fus. F. Diver. R. Innisks.**) *extremely fine, scarce to unit* £100-£140
- 386** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**W-Carr. Sajawal Khan, 1. R. Norfolk R.**) *slight edge bruising, very fine and a scarce regimental award to a native recipient* £80-£100
- 387** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**W-Carr. Kamar Zaman. 1 S. Wales Bord.**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine and a scarce regimental award to a native recipient* £70-£90
- 388** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Bearer Mohd. Azig Khan, 1 S. Wales Bord.**) *contact marks, edge digs, attempted erasure of last part of unit, slack suspension, otherwise nearly good fine and a scarce regimental award to a native recipient* £70-£90

- 389** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**39 W-Carr. Feroze Khan, 2-A. & S. H.**) *contact marks, very fine and a scarce regimental award to a native recipient* £70-£90
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- 390** Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £140-£180
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- 391** Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**19040111 Pte. R. Bland. Buffs.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
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- x 392** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**21150412 Rfn. Rambahadur Gurung. 1/2 GR.**) *small scratch to obverse field, good very fine* £60-£80
- Rambahadur Gurung** was from the village of Dhar Guan in the Tanhun District of Nepal, between Pokhara and Gorkha. He was discharged to pension in 1969.
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- x 393** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (2), Borneo (**3231 PC. Philip Ak Tinggie. Sarawak Police**); Malay Peninsula (**7248 PC. Syed Darus B. Syed Hussain. A.D.P.**) *left hand side of clasp sprung from carriage on last, extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 394** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**RM.15224 D. G. Coombey. L/Cpl. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 395** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**RM.17063 E. A. J. Jones. Mne. R.M.**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 396** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**RM.21837 D. J. Lunnon. Mne. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 397** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23663440 L/Cpl. T. K. Morris. Scots Greys.**) *nearly extremely fine, rare to unit* £160-£200
- Thomas Kirk Morris** was born in Kirkcaldy, Fife, on 27 February 1943 and served with the Parachute Squadron, Royal Armoured Corps in South Arabia.
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- 398** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (**23928579 Rfn. R. G. Jackson. Cameronians.; 23980397 Rfn. R. J. Shannon. Cameronians.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- 399** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Mne J Hill P038392C RM**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 400** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24174503 Tpr. J. Landers Scots. DG.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 401** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24788847 Gdsm D P Comiskey IG**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Sold with a photograph of the recipient as a Piper in the Irish Guards.
-
- 402** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24146160 Pte. G. A. Middlemast R. Anglian.**) *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
- Sold with a typed note that states that Private G. A. Middlemast served as a Private with 11 Platoon, 'C' Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Anglian Regiment in Northern Ireland, and was present in Londonderry on 'Bloody Sunday', 30 January 1972. The note further states that he was the soldier identified as INQ 419 who gave evidence to the Saville Inquiry on 14 October 2003, on day 383 of the hearing.
- Sold with a full transcript of INQ 419's evidence to the Saville Inquiry, and a photographic image believed to be that of the recipient.

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- 403** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (24049108 Pte. W. Mc.Coll. A & SH) nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 404** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *second clasp affixed by thread, as issued (23969012 Gdsm. A. Leg. SG.) nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2017.
- A typed note with the medal states:
'23969012 Gdsmn A. Leg - Scots Guards
1963 - Joins 1st Battalion, Scots Guards
1964 - Volunteers for 1st (Guards) Independent Parachute Company, which in February was sent to Hereford and trained under control of 22nd S.A.S. Regiment. Some members also sent to several hospitals and trained in field surgery techniques.
In April, sent to Singapore and the Jungle Welfare Training Centre.
From June to November the Company spent on patrol in Sarawak, and then returned home.
1965 - Guardsman Leg volunteers to join the newly formed "G" (Guards) Squadron, 22 S.A.S. Regiment, which culminated in him being sent out to Malaysia and the patrolling into 1966.
The above information came out in conversation with a current serving Lieutenant, 22 S.A.S., who served in Borneo in "B" Squadron at the same time as "G" Squadron and knew Guardsman Leg.'
-
- 405** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (23972443 Pte. M. J. Ferrand. 1 E. Anglian) minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
- The 1st Battalion East Anglian Regiment was formed on 29 August 1959 with the amalgamation of the 1st battalions of the Royal Norfolk Regiment and the Suffolk Regiment. It was only existence for five years: on 1 September 1964 it became the 1st Battalion (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk), Royal Anglian Regiment.
-
- 406** Vietnam 1964-73 (**217882 C. Grant**) *good very fine* £180-£220
-
- 407** Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (**OM(SSM)1 C B Keepin D246372T RN**) *extremely fine* £140-£180
- C. B. Keepin** served in the nuclear-powered submarine H.M.S. *Sovereign* during Operation *Telic*.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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- 408** *Pair: Police Constable W. H. Fitzgerald, City of London Police*
Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, City of London Police (P.C. 635. W. Fitzgerald.); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. W. F. [sic]. Fitzgerald.) *nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
William Henry Fitzgerald joined the City of London Police on 10 November 1881 and retired to pension on 24 January 1907.
-
- 409** Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (**P.C. W. Coxshall 2nd. Div.**) *very fine* £60-£80
-
- 410** *Three: Police Constable H. S. Cross, City of London Police, who during the course of his career was thrice Commended*
Jubilee 1897, City of London Police (P.C. 524 H. S. Cross.); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. H. S. Cross.); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. H. S. Cross.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £160-£200
Herbert Surrey Cross was born in Guildford, Surrey, in 1869 and joined the City of London Police on 16 June 1892. During the course of his career he was three times Commended, firstly on 17 December 1916 'for courageous conduct in stopping a runaway horse'; secondly on 18 March 1908 'for the smart manner in which he arrested a man for stealing a coat' (for which he was also Commended by the Lord Mayor); and thirdly on 3 June 1912 'for rendering skilled First Aid and saving a man's life by applying artificial respiration.'
Cross was reprimanded on 10 July 1919 for 'making use of an improper remark to his Sergeant when detailed for a post at the 9:45 a.m. muster on 5 July 1919', and he was allowed to resign to pension that same day. He died in Croydon, Surrey, on 29 October 1956.
Sold with copied research.
-
- 411** Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. A. Terry. X. Div.**); together with Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir, naming neatly erased; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, lacking suspension, *very fine or better (3)* £80-£100
-
- 412** Coronation 1911, City of London Police (**P.C. A. J. Nicholls.**) *light contact marks, good very fine* £70-£90
Alfred James Nicholls was born in Whitechapel, London, on 31 July 1890, the son of Superintendent Alfred James Nicholls, and followed his father into the City of London Police on 21 April 1910. Promoted Inspector on 18 May 1928, he retired to pension on 7 March 1936. He died in Hastings, Sussex, on 9 March 1977.
Sold with copied research, which states that he was also entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio and a Jubilee Medal 1935.
-
- 413** Coronation 1911, City of London Police (**P.C. J. Thompson.**) *cleaned, very fine* £70-£90
John Thompson was born in Rochester, Kent, and attested for the 2nd Dragoon Guards on 26 August 1884. Transferring to the Reserve on 26 February 1892, he joined the City of London Police on 24 March 1892, and retired to pension on 6 April 1915. Subsequently employed as a Ward Beadle within the City, he died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on 1 March 1929.
Sold with copied research which states that he was also awarded the Jubilee Medal 1897 and Coronation Medal 1902.
-
- x 414** *Pair: Police Commander J. H. Covell*
Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, *good very fine*
Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear with a Defence Medal; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* card box of issue, *good very fine (5)* £100-£140
Sold with a *copy* Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse stamped 'R'.
-
- 415** Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine*
An unattributed group of five miniature dress medals
Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine*
Miniature Medals: India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State; British War Medal 1914-20; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, all of contemporary manufacture, *good very fine (11)* £80-£100

Long Service Medals

- 416 Imperial Service Medal (9), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Carl George Petersen.**); G.V.I.R. (3), 1st issue (2) (**Annie Hogan Stokes Borrow; John Murdoch Brown**); 2nd issue (**Thomas Frederick Dibsall**); E.II.R. (5), 1st issue (**Frederick Hooker**); 2nd issue (4) (**Walter Ashby; William Bent; John Hancock; Albert Edward Hayward**) *generally good very fine and better* (9)
£100-£140

- 417 Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (**Serjt. John Newall. 14th Bde. R.A.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-£240
M.S.M. with Annuity £10 awarded in 1870.
John Newall was severely wounded as a Sergeant during the final assault on the Redan, Sebastopol, 8 September 1855. He died in 1878.

- 418 *Pair: Barrack Sergeant-Major Elias Gregg, 82nd Foot*
Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (328. C. Sergt. E. Gregg. 82nd Foot); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII. R. (Bk. Serjt. Mjr. E. Gregg. 82nd Foot.) *good very fine* £300-£360
Elias Gregg was born at Derby on 17 March 1839. He was recommended for the M.S.M. as Barrack Warden on 16 June 1904, still serving after 22 years 6 months in the line, 15 years 6 months in the Army Service Corps, and 8 years 6 months as Barrack Warden. He had 16 years service abroad and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1875. He died at Staines in November 1923.
Sold with copied research.

x 419



Pair: Chief Armourer W. McMahon, Royal Navy, the recipient of a rare Army M.S.M.

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (277215 William McMahon, Ch. Armr., H.M.S. Jupiter:); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (277215 Chief Amr: W. McMahon. Rl: Navy) *contact marks and edge bruising, generally very fine and very rare* (2)
£800-£1,000

Army M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'For valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

Of the 119 Army Meritorious Service Medals awarded to Naval and Royal Marine personnel in the Great War, it is most unlikely that more than six were actually inscribed to the Royal Navy, the majority being to men of the R.N.V.R. or Royal Marines.

William McMahon was born in Leith, Midlothian in February 1895 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1894. Posted to the gunnery school H.M.S. *Excellent* in the following year, he was appointed Armourer's Crew in March 1896, an Armourer's Mate in March 1900 and an Armourer in July 1903. McMahon was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in July 1909.

The outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 found him serving back at *Excellent* as a Chief Armourer but, as verified by his service record, he went out to France and was wounded in the chin and tongue in February 1915. Admitted to No. 10 Stationary Hospital at St. Omer, McMahon was successfully treated and discharged later that month. He was subsequently mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig for 'distinguished and gallant services' with the Royal Marine Artillery (*London Gazette* 11 December 1917 refers) and was finally demobilised in March 1919. Also entitled to 1914-15 Star trio.

420 *Pair: Sergeant Trumpeter J. Davies, Royal Horse Artillery*

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1400. Tptr. J. Davies. R.H.A.) engraved naming; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (Sjt. Tpr. J. Davies. R.H.A.) *good very fine (2)* £200-£240

John Davies was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, in 1857 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich on 22 October 1878. He served with the Artillery in India from 29 September 1879 to 7 November 1889, with the rest of his service at home, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with Gratuity, per Army Order 43 of April 1897. He was promoted Sergeant Trumpeter on 13 January 1899, and was discharged on 17 July 1906, after 27 years and 269 days' service. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, with gratuity, per Army Order 166 of 1928. This is his entire medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

421 Army Meritorious Service Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**740439 S. Sjt. C. G. Thomas. R.F.A.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**75263 W.O. Cl. 2. J. T. Talbot. R.A.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £100-£140

Cuthbert George Thomas served during the Great War at home attached Headquarters, 343rd Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and was awarded an immediate Meritorious Service Medal 'in recognition of valuable service rendered in connection with the War' (*London Gazette* 3 June 1919). He did not serve overseas during the Great War and this is his sole medallic entitlement for the conflict.

422 A scarce Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal to Deckhand H. Curman, Royal Naval Reserve, who was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Bronze for his part in the rescue of the surviving crew of the *Lord Charlemont* after it had been torpedoed in the Western Mediterranean on 19 April 1918

Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (D.A. 1207 H. Curman, Dk. Hd. R.N.R. "Algenib" Gibraltar 1918) *very fine*

£300-£400

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, January 1997.

Approximately 102 Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to the Royal Naval Reserve.

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

'For services on the Mediterranean Station (Gibraltar) between 1 July and 11 November 1918.'

H.M.S. Algenib (ex-Neptune) was a Portuguese trawler purchased in 1915 for anti-submarine duties, based at Gibraltar in 1918.

Harry Curman, a deckhand in the Royal Naval Reserve, was additionally awarded a Sea Gallantry Medal in bronze for his outstanding bravery and courage displayed when the Steamship *Lord Charlemont* was sunk without warning by a torpedo from a German Submarine 22 miles North from Alboran Island in the Western Mediterranean on 19 April 1918. Eight of the crew were killed in the attack. 'On observing that the vessel had been struck, the *Crucis*, which formed part of the escort, at once bore down and launched a boat which, under the command of Second Hand Alfred Elsome, and manned by Leading Seaman Joseph Ansley and Deckhand Harry Curman, succeeded in picking up the Master and four Chinese members of the *Lord Charlemont's* crew. The boat was being driven by the rising wind and sea and it became impossible to return to the trawler. It was accordingly decided to make for the Spanish coast. The Master of the *Lord Charlemont* had been severely burnt, and Elsome attended to his injuries, taking off his own shirt and singlet in order to bandage the Master's face and hands. Curman also took off his singlet and put it round one of the rescued men. The boat ultimately reached San José on the morning of the 20 April, two of the Chinese men having died on the passage. Elsome and the two others were unremitting in their attentions to the rescued men, and in addition to this he remained at the tiller, while they continued rowing, without a break, in very rough seas, for about 27 hours.' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

For their gallantry Elsome was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Silver (as well as being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for 'Services in the Auxiliary Patrol'); and Ansley and Curman the Sea Gallantry Medal in Bronze. Curman was presented with his Medal by H.M. King George V on 3 December 1919.

Sold with copied research.

423

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., Coinage head (**P.O.48 J. Fleming, Sgt. R.M. 6 Apl. 1933**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine, rare* £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008.

Only 17 George V 'Coinage Head' issues appear to have been issued to the Royal Marines, of which 8 are known.

James Fleming was born in Gosport, Hampshire on 28 July 1849 and enlisted in to the Royal Marines on 28 October 1863. He was based at Portsmouth to January 1865, Victory to January 1866, Portsmouth again to December 1867, Dasher to December 1869, and Portsmouth, January 1870-August 1888 (during which period he re-engaged on 11th August 1875) when he was discharged. He was promoted to Corporal in September 1870 and to Sergeant in December 1873 and was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 August 1877. His application for the Meritorious Service Medal was received from his son on 3 September 1931 and the Medal and Annuity was approved on 27 February 1933.



The unique William IV Long Service group of three to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding, 9th Lancers, who distinguished himself at Arroyo dos Molinos by rescuing Captain Handley from the attack of two French dragoons and was himself slightly wounded; he retired to pension in 1837 and was enrolled as a Yeoman Warder at the Tower of London, where he was buried in July 1839

Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (T. Godding, Reg. Serjt. Major 9th Lancers. 1837.) pierced with silver ring and straight bar suspension; 9th Queen's Royal Lancers Regimental Medal 1837, silver, 59mm, hallmarked Edinburgh 1836, maker's mark 'JN' for James Nasmyth, Boxmaker, engraved within reeded rim, *Obv*: Two crossed lances with "9" in the centre, issuing from which is a radiating sunburst, a Royal crown above and Queen Adelaide's monogram below; legend around, "QUEENS ROYAL LANCERS" and at the bottom "PENINSULA"; *Rev*: in the centre "PRESENTED to Regtl. Serjt. Major THOMAS GODDING by The Officers of His Regiment As a token of Esteem AND IN TESTIMONY OF HIS Faithful and Meritorious Services for upwards of 32 Years, March 1837", around the above "PRESENT AT THE SEIGES OF BUENOS AYRES, & FLUSHING, AT THE BATTLES OF ARROYO DE MOLINO, VITTORIA, ST. SEBASTIAN, PYRENEES, ORTHES, & TOLOUSE.", with integral ornately chased loop with connecting ring and straight bar suspension; 9th Queen's Royal Lancers Regimental Medal 1837, silver, 50mm, unmarked, engraved within reeded rim, *Obv*: as above but without radiating sunburst, with a simpler monogram and no hallmarks; *Rev*: engraved "EDINBURGH 20th March 1837 PRESENTED TO REGL. SERGEANT MAJOR Thomas Godding BY THE NON COMD. OFFICERS of the Regiment AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM and in Testimony of his Gallant and Meritorious SERVICES For upwards of 32 Years.", with integral ornately chased loop and ring for suspension, *extremely fine* (3) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: First mentioned in the Stewart-MacKenzie Collection 1874 (catalogue unseen); listed in catalogue of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Eaton 1880 (3 medals) and sold in his collection (as Lord Cheylesmore) at Glendining's, July 1930 (only L.S. & G.C. and Officer's medal listed, the latter illustrated); purchased by E. E. Needes and sold in his collection at Glendining's, November 1939 (3 medals). Also noted by Needes in his very detailed records, 'Another medal Tombs collection, Glendining 23.4.1918 (Spink £5) and 12.5.1922; another electro Glendining 12.10.1922. I wondered if an electro from original in Cheylesmore coll. Major Tombs at one time had a pair of electros & also Dr Fleming.'

Electrotype copies of both medals were acquired in April 1965 by the 9/12 Royal Lancers for their museum collection. The smaller of these electrotypes is known to weigh 'a full 4.6 ounces exactly', whilst the original offered above weighs 1.75 ounces.

L.S. & G.C. signed for by the recipient, 24 August 1837.

The last two referenced in *Balmer*, R58 and R59.

Thomas Godding was born in 1783 in the Parish of Market Lavington, near Devizes, Wiltshire, and attested for the 9th Lancers at Myshall, County Carlow, on 31 October 1804, aged 21, a labourer by trade. He was promoted Corporal on 23 June 1811; Sergeant, 25 November 1811; Troop Sergeant Major, 29 April 1819; and Regimental Sergeant Major, 15 September 1832. He served '9 months in South America [and] was present at the siege of Buenos Ayres; 3 months in Walcheren [and] was present at the siege of Flushing; 2 years in the Peninsula [and] in action at Arroyo de Molino (*sic*) where he distinguished himself by rescuing Capt Handley from the attack of two French dragoons and was slightly wounded in the left hand; 10 months in France, in action at Orthes and Toulouse; the remainder at Home.'

The Regiment returned to England in April 1813, but Godding was transferred to the Staff and was present with them at Vittoria, St Sebastian, Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse. He is believed to have been an Orderly of Lord George Lennox of the 9th Lancers on Wellington's Staff. He was discharged at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, on 23 March 1837, in consequence of 'disease and debility'. The appended Surgeon's Report states:

'Sergeant Major Thomas Godding, Aged 54. In the Service 32 years. Disease, Chronic Rheumatism of Loins & Right Hip Joint. He also suffers frequently from irregular attacks of Hepatic Disease & intermittent fever, consequent to Walcheren disease.

His disabilities are of too old a date & long standing to enable me to state When & How contracted, but in my opinion are fairly attributable to his exertions in the performance of his duty as a Dragoon, with long and faithful service, & vicissitudes of climate.

He served in South America, Walcheren and in the Peninsula, & was slightly wounded in the left hand, in the latter, in October 1811.

His conduct when under Medical Treatment has always been excellent.'

Two silver Regimental Medals were presented to Godding at Edinburgh in March 1837, upon his discharge, one from the Officers and another, slightly smaller, from the Non Commissioned Officers. He was enrolled as a Yeoman Warder at the Tower of London in July 1837, a privileged appointment which included pay on top of his pension and free quarters at the Tower, unlike the Yeomen of the Guard who resided in their homes across the land, and were only called out for special ceremonial duties. Godding received his L.S. & G.C. medal in August 1837 and died at Ash Lane, Walworth, in July 1839, too early to claim the Military General Service medal. He was buried at the Tower of London on 30 July.

Sold with copied discharge papers and relevant catalogue listings.

- 425 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3) (**215. Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. Hogg. 74th. Foot; 2413. P.M.Serjt. T. Mullins, 1st. Bn. 15th. Foot; 2125 Corpl. Josh. Ridley 78th. Foot**) *all three medals sometime brooched, the first pierced with rudimentary ring suspension, the second with edge bruising obscuring part of number and 'j' of rank, fair to good fine (3)* £120-£160

James Hogg was born in Stirling in 1838 and attested for the 74th Regiment of Foot in Glasgow on 5 January 1858. Posted overseas to the East Indies, Malta and Hong Kong, he transferred to the 1st Stirlingshire Royal Volunteer Corps as Sergeant Instructor on 8 December 1879 and took his retirement on 15 November 1882.

Thomas Mullins was born in Limerick around 1821 and attested for the 30th Regiment of Foot on 5 January 1844. Transferred to the 15th Foot as Private 1 June 1844, he witnessed overseas service in Ceylon, Gibraltar and America. Advanced Paymaster Sergeant 1 April 1857, Mullins was granted the L.S. & G.C. Medal with £10 gratuity in 1862 after eighteen years with the Colours. He was subsequently discharged at Fredericton on 19 July 1865, his conduct and character described as 'very good.'

Joseph Ridley was born in South Leith, Edinburgh, around 1826, and attested for the 78th Regiment of Foot in his home city on 30 April 1844. He served 12 years overseas in the East Indies and was discharged to pension at Aberdeen after 21 years with the Colours on 6 May 1865.

Sold with copied service records.

- 426 Army L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (2) (**4188 Sq. S. Mjr: A. Glenfield. 17/Lrs.; Sub-Condtr. F. J. Powell. S & T Corps.**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**12805 Bndsmn: H. Thwaites. G.Gds.**) *the first and second good very fine, the last mounted from silver top wearing pin, this engraved 'Long Service', polished with contact marks, good fine (3)* £100-£140

Arthur Glenfield, a groom, was born in Sheffield and attested for the Cheshire Regiment at Hereford on 26 January 1891. Transferred to the 5th Lancers in 1895 and 17th Lancers as Corporal on 26 May 1897, he served four years in India and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1909. A distinguished marksman, he was discharged at Nottingham in 1909, his conduct and character noted as 'exemplary.'

Harry Thwaites, a musician, was born around 1878 and witnessed initial service in Egypt and the Sudan with the 21st Lancers, his Army Service Record stating: 'including Omdurman action.' Discharged upon termination of his first period of engagement, he re-attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1905 and later transferred to the Grenadier Guards on 1 August 1906. Posted to France from 21 October 1915, he was discharged to pension in England on 27 January 1916.

- 427 Army L.S. & G.C. (2), E.VII.R. (**456 Sjt: W. Brooker. M.F.P.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**2626318 Cpl. A. E. Searle. Gren. Gds.**) in named card box of issue, *the first polished and worn, therefore fine; the second nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

- 428 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3) (**312741 W.O. C.III. S. Lee. 21-Lrs.; 312047 S. Smith F. J. Taylor. 21-Lrs.; S-Sgt. A. O. Wills, I.O.D.**) *surname on first officially corrected, very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

Sidney Lee, a shoemaker, was born in Gloucester and attested for the 21st Lancers on 7 February 1900. He served in Asia from 5 September 1915 with the 21st Lancers and is recorded in *The Vedette* on 31 March 1916: 'Sergeant S. Lee, is promoted Squadron Sergeant Major, Rough Rider, vice Miller, dated 30.10.15.'

Frederick J. Taylor, a baker, was born in Taunton and attested for the 21st Lancers at Exeter on 19 February 1902. He served in Asia from 5 September 1915 and was discharged at Canterbury in 1925, his conduct noted as 'exemplary.'

Arthur Oliver Wills, a musician, was born in Bangalore and attested for the 21st Lancers in London on 7 March 1903. His Army Service Record states that he passed a class of instruction at the R.M. School of Music in 1905, being awarded a prize certificate for the flute. Transferred to the Indian Unattached List 30 April 1915, he was posted to duty with the Indian Ordnance Depot and served in Mesopotamia from 12 June 1918. Advanced Sub Conductor on 29 July 1922, he took his discharge from the Army whilst in India in September 1924.

Sold with copied service records and a fine Royal Naval and Military Tournament silver medallion, engraved to reverse 'Heads and Posts 1909 Regulars 1st. Prize won by Sergt. Lee 21st. Lancers', in *Stirling Silversmiths (Cairo)* fitted box.

- 429 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3), 1st issue (**13581 Pte. N. P. Sheppard. 21/Lrs.**); 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**315001 Cpl. C. E. Hone. 9-L.**); 3rd issue, Regular Army (**536676 S. Sjt. R. D. Smith. 14-20 H.**) *minor edge bruise to last, very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

Neville P. Sheppard was born in Wootton Bassett in 1883 and served with the 21st Lancers in Asia from 5 September 1915. He was congratulated in *The Vidette* on 31 December 1919 upon the award of his L.S. & G.C. Medal and was discharged at Canterbury three years later.

Charles Edwin Hone, a gardener, was born in Byfleet, near Woking, in May 1890, and served with the 21st Lancers in Asia from 5 September 1915. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1928, he was discharged at Canterbury on 25 May 1930.

Reginald Dennis Smith was born in Stroud and served with the 14th Hussars in Asia from 14 November 1915. Posted to India and later Cologne as part of the Army of Occupation, he was discharged at Canterbury on 14 January 1933.

Sold with copied service records and research.

- 430 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**119 S. Mjr: J. R. Nicholls. R.F.C.**) *very fine* £80-£100

- 431 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (2) (**6972157 Fsr. W. Kirkbride. R. Innis. Fus.; 7109107 Sjt. M. Tracey. R.U. Rif.**) *nearly very fine and better (2)* £80-£100

432



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**T. Boyce. Cr. Serjt. 41st. Coy. R.M. 23 Yrs.**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

433



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**W. Baker Pte. R.M. 22 Yrs.**) engraved naming, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £120-£160

434

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**J. C. Oakley Naval School Mr. H.M.S. Hector.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, very fine, scarce to rate* £120-£160

435

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, (**Wm. King. S.B. Stewd. H.M. Rl. Navl. Barrks.**) engraved naming, *very fine* £140-£180

436

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**John Campion, Mr. at Arms H.M.S. Juno 22 Yrs.**) impressed naming, *good very fine* £120-£160

John Campion was born in London on 6 May 1832 and first joined the Royal Navy on 18 June 1854, serving in H.M.S. *Powerful*. Volunteering for Continuous Service as a master at Arms in H.M.S. *Endymion* on 1 March 1869, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 November 1877, and was shore pensioned on 31 March 1878.

Sold with copied record of service.

437

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (3), V.R., narrow suspension (**Alfd. Wingfield, Chf. Carprs. Mate. H.M.S. Hart.**) impressed naming; G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**M.5644 A. W. A. Mayo. O.A.2. H.M.S. Egmont.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**K.60891 W. J. Miller. S.P.O. H. M.S. Fowey.**) *heavy edge bruising and contact marks to first, this good fine; the others better (3)* £120-£160

438

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Willm. Johnson, Color Sergt. 45th. Co. R.M.L.I.**) impressed naming, *minor edge nicks, very fine* £100-£140

439

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Thos. Morant, Col-Sergt. No. 113 Depot. R.M.L.I.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

-
- 440** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**C. H. Ellis. Pte. No. 4049. Plymo. R.M.L.I.**) impressed naming, *light contact marks, very fine* £120-£160
- Christopher Shrett**, *alias Christopher Herbert Ellis* was born in Battersea, London, on 9 June 1868 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 9 May 1887. he served with the Naval Brigade in South Africa during the Boer War (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with clasp Natal), and also in China during the Boxer Rebellion (entitled to a China Medal with clasp Relief of Peking), where he was wounded in both thighs in the action at Tientsin. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 July 1902, and was discharged in 1908, after 21 years' service, subsequently enrolling in the Royal Naval Reserve.
- Ellis was recalled for War service on 2 August 1914 and served during the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Argonaut* as part of the 9th Cruiser Squadron, before transferring to H.M.S. *King Alfred* on 1 July 1915. He was shore demobilised on 15 May 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 441** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**RMB/28. Wh Boobier, Musician, R.M. Band.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- William Henry Boobier** was born in Exeter, Devon, on 15 October 1885 and joined the Royal Navy as a Band Boy (playing the clarinet). On 22 July 1903 he was one of 34 Royal Naval Bandsmen and Band Boys under Chief Bandmaster H. E. Lidiard, R.N., who became Founding Members of the Royal Marines Band Service (as well as becoming the Band Royal Naval School of Music), and he formally transferred to the Royal Marines that same day. By late 1904 the Royal Marines Band had swelled to over 700 members.
- Boobier was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 November 1918, and also received a British War Medal. He was invalided out of the Service on 16 January 1924, after 21 years and 187 days' service with the Royal Marines Band.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research, including a photograph of the first personnel of the Royal Marines Band.
-
- 442** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**RMB.X.88 S. McLearnie, Mus. H.M.S. Ceylon**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2015.
-
- 443** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**MEMN1 D W Smith D077449M HMS Conqueror**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
- H.M.S. *Conqueror*, a nuclear-powered submarine that served in the Royal Navy from 1971 to 1990, is the only nuclear-powered submarine to have ever fired a shot in anger at another vessel, when she engaged and sunk the *General Belgrano* during the Falklands War (although it is not known whether Smith was serving in her at the time).
-
- 444** Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, anchor reverse (**Quarter Master Sergt. Jamer Malone 23s. Punjab Infy. 9th. Feby. 1859.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine, scarce* £400-£500
- 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.'
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- 445** King's African Rifles L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**1386 Mul-Awal Ali Owari 4 K.A.R.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**60119 Sgt. Mfaume Bin Luwunje. K.A.R.**) *first polished and worn, thus fair to fine; the second very fine (2)* £240-£280
-
- 446** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt hallmarks for London 1892, with integral top brooch bar, in *somewhat scuffed* fitted case of issue, *gilding all rubbed, overall very fine* £140-£180
- Sold with an original Commission Document appointing **Arthur Percy Davis** a Captain in the 3rd Cornwall Artillery Corps, Volunteer Forces, dated 26 March 1873, with outer *damaged* OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'The Officer Commanding, 3rd Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps, Fowey', with post office cancellation stamp dated 18 June 1874.
-
- 447** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**1019. C.S.M. J. J. Laws. 2nd. T.H.V.R.E.**) engraved naming, *minor edge nick, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 448** Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R., 'Victoria Regina et Imperatrix' (**Major E. J. Carroll, Kaffrarian Rifles**), engraved naming; together with the recipient's related miniature award (this a 'Victoria Regina' issue), the edge engraved '**From J. W. McL. to E. J. C.**', *good very fine and better (2)* £160-£200
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.
-
- 449** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**975 L. Sgt. W. J. Price. 2nd. Tower Hamlets V.R.C.; 2329 Pte. A. Yates. 2nd. Tower Hamlets V.R.C.**) both impressed naming, *scratch marks to obverse field of first, good fine and better (2)* £70-£90

450 Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (739 Pte. S. Lilley. 5th. R: Irish Rif. Mil.) lacquered, very fine £400-£500

Approximately 39 Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded to the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.

S. Lilley served with the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, and was awarded his Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 206 of November 1905.

451 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (330070 Piper H. Wilder. 9-High. LI.) contact marks, nearly very fine £60-£80

Harold Wilder served as a Piper with the 9th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914 (also entitled to a 1914 Star trio), and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in November 1920.

452 Efficiency Medal (2), G.V.R., India (Pte. W. A. M. Walker. Cal. Scot., A.F.I.); G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7014442. Cpl. W. W. Alsh. R.U.R.L.I.R.) good very fine and better (2) £70-£90

453 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3) (5499985 Gnr. M. J. D. Drew. R.A.; 2051709 Gnr. R. W. Mackellow. R.A.; 6017337 Sjt. C. S. Marriage. Essex.) last with named card box of issue, number partially officially corrected on first, otherwise good very fine and better (3) £100-£140

454 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (23478822n W.O. Cl. 2. R. E. W. Humphreys. Para.) edge bruise, good very fine £180-£220

x 455 Hong Kong Police Medal for Merit, G.V.R., 3rd Class, bronze, unnamed, light contact marks, very fine, scarce £600-£800

456



Malta Police Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, unnamed specimen, extremely fine, rare

£300-£400



The copy VC. group of twelve reputedly worn by Lieutenant (Quartermaster) N. A. Finch, Royal Marine Artillery, later Divisional Sergeant Major, Yeoman of the Guard, who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his most conspicuous gallantry during the Zeebrugge Raid, 23 April 1918

Victoria Cross, *this a copy*; 1914-15 Star, *naming erased*; British War and Victory Medals, *naming erased*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, these all unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, *naming erased*; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI. R., 1st issue (146 Col. Sgt. H. Browning. S. Staffords.) mounted court-style for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine (12)*

£600-£800

V.C. *London Gazette* 23 July 1918:

'For most conspicuous gallantry in the operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of 22-23 April 1918.

Sergeant Finch was second in command of the pom-poms and Lewis guns in the foretop of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, under Lieutenant Charles N. B. Rigby, R.M.A. At one period the *Vindictive* was being hit every few seconds, chiefly in the upper works, from which splinters caused many casualties. It was difficult to locate the guns which were doing the most damage, but Lieutenant Rigby, Sergeant Finch and the Marines in the foretop, kept up a continuous fire with pom-poms and Lewis guns, changing rapidly from one target to another, and thus keeping the enemy's fire down to some considerable extent. Unfortunately two heavy shells made direct hits on the foretop, which was completely exposed to enemy concentration of fire. All in the top were killed or disabled except Sergeant Finch, who was, however, severely wounded; nevertheless he showed consummate bravery, remaining in his battered and exposed position. He once more got a Lewis gun into action, and kept up a continuous fire, harassing the enemy on the mole, until the foretop received another direct hit, the remainder of the armament being then completely put out of action. Before the top was destroyed Sergeant Finch had done invaluable work, and by his bravery undoubtedly saved many lives.

This very gallant sergeant of the Royal Marine Artillery was selected by the 4th Battalion of Royal Marines, who were mostly Royal Marine Light Infantry, to receive the Victoria Cross under Rule 13 of the Royal Warrant dated 29th January, 1856.'

R.V.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1964.

M.S.M. Awarded per Army Order 161 of 1946.

Norman Augustus Finch was born in Birmingham on 26 October 1890 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in January 1908. He served with the Home Fleet and on the China Station, and then during the first years of the Great War in H.M.S. *Antrim*. Appointed Sergeant Instructor in Gunner in November 1917, he was served as Second-in-command of the pom-poms and Lewis guns on the foretop of H.M.S. *Vindictive* during the Zeebrugge raid on 23 April 1918, and for his great gallantry was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was presented with his V.C. by H.M. King George V on 31 July 1918.

Remaining in the Royal Marine Artillery, Finch was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1924, and was promoted Barrack Quartermaster Sergeant in 1925. He was shore pensioned in 1929, and subsequently joined the King's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard in 1931. Mobilised in 1939, he was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster), Royal Marines, in 1943. Released following the cessation of hostilities, he subsequently re-joined the Yeoman of the Guard. Promoted Divisional Sergeant Major in 1964, he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal that same year, and died in Portsmouth in March 1966.

Sold with 20 postcards of Zeebrugge; and copied research, including a typed note which states: 'This representative group of Captain Norman Augustus Finch, V.C., is the one worn by him as a Yeoman of the guard in order that he never had to face the embarrassment of attempting to retrieve the originals from under the Queen's horses during a State Procession, which fortunately never happened.'

Note: The recipient's original Victoria Cross group is held by the Royal Marines Museum, Eastney.

458



Arctic Medal 1818-55, unnamed as issued, original silk ribbon, *attractively toned, nearly extremely fine*

£1,000-£1,400

This actual medal illustrated in the article "Arctic and Polar Medals" by Rear Admiral J. A. L. Myres, C.B., published in City Coins Postal Medal Auction No. 59.

459



Memorial Plaque (**Thomas Russell Bland**) *polished, nearly very fine* £70-£90

Thomas Russell Bland was born in Shawbury, Shropshire, on 9 December 1896 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the North Staffordshire Regiment from the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on 16 July 1916. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was subsequently attached to the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, with whom he was killed in action on 20 July 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

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

460

New Zealand Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**20512 Cpl. J. W. Sankey**) *good very fine*

£60-£80

John William Sankey was born in Derby on 19 February 1909 and was employed by Hanson & Burton of Opotiki at the time of his enlistment in September 1939. Drafted to 7th Field Company of the New Zealand Engineers, he was killed in action in Crete on 27 May 1941. Aged 32, he was the son William and Mary Sankey of Mufuliro, Northern Rhodesia, and his name is commemorated on the Athens Memorial, Greece.

x 461

International Medal for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Canadian issue, bronze, unnamed, *good very fine*

£80-£100

Approximately 1,500 International Commission of Control and Supervision (I.C.C.S.) 'Peace' Medals were awarded to personnel from Canada, India, and Poland, who served with the I.C.C.S. for at least 90 days in Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia from 1954 to 1973, in order to implement the terms of the Geneva Agreement of 1954.

x 462

Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 3rd type (3), Gold; Silver; Bronze, all unnamed specimens stuck in base metal, all in *Drouin, Ottawa* card boxes of issue, and all with the related miniature awards; together with a 4th type example in bronze, unnamed, *extremely fine as struck*

Miniature Medals: The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Donat's Badge (3), Gold, Silver, Bronze, all in base metal and enamel, *very fine (lot)*

£160-£200

463

Miscellaneous Prize Medals.

A small selection of six miscellaneous silver medals, comprising Maritime Service Medal, unnamed, with ring suspension; South Wales Borderers Prize Medal, the reverse engraved '**Open One Mile Relay Won by**', unmounted; British Forces in Egypt Prize Medal, unnamed, unmounted; Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs Prize Medal, the reverse engraved '**1937 The Army .22 Rifle Match L/Sgt. A. Brown**', with small ring suspension; Egypt Command Small Arms Meeting Prize Medal, silver, the reverse engraved '**1931 Cavalry Mounted Competition Winners**', unmounted; and Light Horse Breeding Society Hunters Improvement and National Prize Medal, unnamed, with ring suspension, *generally very fine and better* (6)

£80-£100



A gold Lancers brooch badge.

A gold brooch badge (18ct?, 6.24g), 32mm x 37mm, depicting a mounted lancer, with cavalry officer's sword drawn, the reverse engraved 'Pub, 19 Mar 1819, T Hamlet', with gold retaining pin, *the lance pole slightly bent, otherwise good condition* £600-£800

- 465 Battles of the British Navy, by Joseph Allen, Esq., R.N., of Greenwich Hospital, published by Henry G. Bohn, London, 1852, 2 Volumes, 527pp and 604pp, covering the period 1190-1840, with numerous engraved portraits and index, rebound with cloth board covers and embossed blue leather spines, *very good condition* (2) £100-£140

- 466 The Military General Service Medal, 1793-1814.
Compiled by Colonel Kingsley Foster. First Edition, 1947, 726 pages with abbreviations and an index. Red leather and marbled cloth hardback, *lacking its matching slipcase*. The standard reference work on the Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, *the corners of the cover slightly bent, some light scuffing, otherwise very good condition* £40-£50

- 467 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, V.C., G.C.B. and Surgeon General Sir James Mouat, V.C., K.C.B., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, 3rd (East Kent) Regiment of Foot (The Buffs)

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

'For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on the 8th September, 1855, when in command of the covering and Ladder Party of the 2nd Division, on the assault of the Redan, to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded.'

Surgeon General Sir James Mouat, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons

V.C. *London Gazette* 2 June 1858.

'For having voluntarily proceeded to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., 17th Lancers, who was lying dangerously wounded in an exposed situation after the retreat of the Light Cavalry at the battle of Balaklava, and having dressed that officer's wounds in presence of, and under a heavy fire from the enemy. Thus, by stopping a severe haemorrhage, he assisted in saving that officer's life.'

- 468 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Major General Sir Herbert Taylor MacPherson V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. and Lieutenant Hugh Stewart Cochrane V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Major General Sir Herbert Taylor MacPherson, 78th (Highlanders) Regiment of Foot

V.C. *London Gazette* 18 June 1858.

'For distinguished conduct at Lucknow, on the 25th September, 1857, in setting an example of heroic gallantry to the men of the regiment, at the period of the action, in which they captured two brass nine-pounders at the point of the bayonet.' (Extract from Field Force Orders of the late Major-General Havelock, dated 17th October, 1857).

Lieutenant Hugh Stewart Cochrane, 86th (Royal County Down) Regiment of Foot

V.C. *London Gazette* 24 December 1858.

'For conspicuous gallantry near Jhansi, on the 1st of April, 1858, when No. 1 Company of the Regiment was ordered to take a gun, in dashing forward at a gallop, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire, driving the enemy from the gun, and keeping possession of it till the Company came up. Also for conspicuous gallantry in attacking the rearguard of the enemy, when he had three horses shot under him in succession.' (Despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose G.C.B., dated 23rd April, 1858).

- 469 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Major General Sir Robert Bellew Adams V.C., K.C.B., and Major General Sir William Babbie V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Major General Sir Robert Bellew Adams, Corps of Guides

V.C. *London Gazette* 9 November 1897.

'During the fighting at Nawa Kili, in Upper Swat, on the 17th August, 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams proceeded with Lieutenants H. L. S. MacLean and Viscount Fincastle, and five men of the Guides, under a very heavy and close fire, to the rescue of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was lying disabled by a bullet wound and surrounded by the enemy's swordsmen. In bringing him under cover he (Lieutenant Greaves) was struck by a bullet and killed, Lieutenant MacLean was mortally wounded, whilst the horses of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle were shot, as well as two troop horses.'

Major General Sir William Babbie, Royal Army Medical Corps

V.C. *London Gazette* 20 April 1900.

'At Colenso, on the 15th December, 1899, the wounded of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, were lying in an advanced donga close in the rear of the guns without any Medical Officer to attend to them, and when a message was sent back asking for assistance, Major W. Babbie, R.A.M.C., rode up under a heavy rifle fire, his pony being hit three times. When he arrived at the donga, where the wounded were lying in sheltered corners, he attended to them all, going from place to place exposed to the heavy rifle fire which greeted anyone who showed himself. Later on in the day, Major Babbie went out with Captain Congreve to bring in Lieutenant Roberts, who was lying wounded on the veldt. This also was under a heavy fire.'

- 470 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Colonel Mark Sever Bell V.C., C.B., and Major James William Miller V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Colonel Mark Sever Bell, Royal Engineers

V.C. *London Gazette* 20 November 1874.

'For his distinguished bravery, and zealous, resolute, and self-devoted conduct at the battle of Ordahsu, on the 4th February, 1874, whilst serving under the immediate orders of Colonel Sir John Chetham McLeod, K.C.B., of the 42nd Regiment, who commanded the Advanced Guard. Sir John McLeod was an eye witness of his gallant and distinguished conduct on the occasion, and considers that this Officer's fearless and resolute bearing, being always in the front, urging on and encouraging an unarmed working party of Fantee labourers, who were exposed not only to the fire of the Enemy, but to the wild and irregular fire of the Native Troops in the rear, contributed very materially to the success of the day. By his example, he made these men do what no European party was ever required to do in warfare, namely, to work under fire in the face of the Enemy without a covering party.'

Major James William Miller, Bengal Ordnance Depot, Honourable East India Company Forces

V.C. *London Gazette* 25 February 1862.

'For having, on the 28th of October, 1857, at great personal risk, gone to the assistance of, and carried out of action a wounded Officer, Lieutenant Glubb, of the late 38th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He was himself subsequently wounded and sent to Agra. Conductor Miller was at the same time employed with heavy howitzers and Ordnance stores attached to a detachment of troops, commanded by the late Colonel Cotton, C.B., in the attack on the above-mentioned date on the rebels who had taken up their position in the Serai at Futtehpoore Sikra, near Agra.'

- 471 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Major William Mourdant Marsh Edwards V.C. and Colonel Sir Percival Scrope Marling Bt. V.C. C.B., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Major William Mordaunt Marsh Edwards, Highland Light Infantry

V.C. *London Gazette* 13 February 1883.

'For conspicuous bravery displayed by him during the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, on the 13th September, 1882, in leading a party of the Highland Light Infantry to storm a redoubt. Lieutenant Edwards (who was in advance of his party) with great gallantry rushed alone into the battery, killed the Artillery Officer in charge, and was himself knocked down by a gunner with a rammer, and only rescued by the timely arrival of three men of his regiment.'

Colonel Sir Percival Scrope Marling, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Mounted Infantry)

V.C. *London Gazette* 20 May 1884.

'For his conspicuous bravery at the battle of Tamai, on 13th March last, in risking his life to save that of Private Morley, Royal Sussex Regiment, who, having been shot, was lifted and placed in front of Lieutenant Marling on his horse. He fell off almost immediately, when Lieutenant Marling dismounted, and gave up his horse for the purpose of carrying off Private Morley, the enemy pressing close on to them until they succeeded in carrying him about 80 yards to a place of comparative safety.'

- 472 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Major James William Miller V.C. and Private Thomas Edwards V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Major James William Miller, Bengal Ordnance Depot, Honourable East India Company Forces

V.C. *London Gazette* 25 February 1862.

'For having, on the 28th of October, 1857, at great personal risk, gone to the assistance of, and carried out of action a wounded Officer, Lieutenant Glubb, of the late 38th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He was himself subsequently wounded and sent to Agra. Conductor Miller was at the same time employed with heavy howitzers and Ordnance stores attached to a detachment of troops, commanded by the late Colonel Cotton, C.B., in the attack on the above-mentioned date on the rebels who had taken up their position in the Serai at Futtehpoore Sikra, near Agra.'

Private Thomas Edwards, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)

V.C. *London Gazette* 21 May 1884.

'For the conspicuous bravery displayed by him in the defence of one of the guns of the Naval Brigade, at the battle of Tamai, on 13th March, 1884. This man (who was attached to the Naval Brigade as Mule Driver) was beside the gun with Lieutenant Almack, R.N., and a blue jacket. Both the latter were killed, and Edwards, after bayoneting two Arabs, and himself receiving a wound with a spear, rejoined the ranks with his mules, and subsequently did good service in remaining by his gun throughout the action.'

- 473 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Colour Sergeant George Gardiner V.C. and Corporal Michael Sleavon V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Colour Sergeant George Gardiner, 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment of Foot

V.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1858.

'For distinguished coolness and gallantry upon the occasion of a sortie by the enemy, and when he was acting as Orderly Sergeant to the Field Officers of the trenches, Left Attack upon Sevastopol, in having rallied the covering parties which had been driven in by the Russians, thus regaining and keeping possession of the Trenches. Also, for unflinching and devoted courage in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855, in having remained, and encouraged others to remain in the holes made by the explosion of shells, from whence, by making parapets of the dead bodies of their comrades, they kept up a continuous fire until their ammunition was exhausted, thus clearing the enemy from the parapet of the Redan. This was done under a fire in which nearly half the officers, and a third of the Rank and File of the Party of the Regiment were placed hors de combat.'

Corporal Michael Sleavon, Royal Engineers

V.C. *London Gazette* 11 November 1859.

'For determined bravery at the attack of the Fort of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, in maintaining his position at the head of a sap, and continuing the work under a heavy fire, with a cool and steady determination worthy of the highest praise.'

- 474 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Corporal James Murray V.C. and Sergeant Donald Farmer V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Corporal James Murray, 94th Regiment of Foot

V.C. *London Gazette* 14 March 1882.

'For their gallant conduct during an engagement with the Boers at Elandsfontein on the 16th January, 1881, in advancing for 500 yards, under a very heavy fire from a party of about 60 Boers, to bring out of action a private of the 21st Foot who had been severely wounded; in attempting which Lance-Corporal Murray was himself severely wounded.'

Sergeant Donald Farmer, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

V.C. *London Gazette* 12 April 1901.

'During the attack on General Clements' Camp at Nooitgedacht, on the 13th December, 1900, Lieutenant Sandilands, Cameron Highlanders, with fifteen men, went to the assistance of a picquet which was heavily engaged, most of the men having been killed or wounded. The enemy, who were hidden by trees, opened fire on the party at a range of about 20 yards, killing two and wounding five, including Lieutenant Sandilands. Sergeant Farmer at once went to the Officer, who was perfectly helpless, and carried him away under a very heavy and close fire to a place of comparative safety, after which he returned to the firing line and was eventually taken prisoner.'

- 475 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Corporal William Norman V.C. and Corporal William James Gordon V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Corporal William Norman, Royal Fusiliers

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

'On the night of the 19th December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry, some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picquet in the White Horse Ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance; the Russian picquet was posted about 300 yards in his front, three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private William Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners, without alarming the Russian picquet.'

Corporal William James Gordon, West India Regiment

V.C. *London Gazette* 9 December 1892.

'During the attack on the town of Toniataba, Major G. C. Madden, West India Regiment, who was in Command of the Troops, was superintending a party of twelve men who were endeavouring with a heavy beam to break down the South Gate of the town, when suddenly a number of musket muzzles were projected through a double row of loop holes which had been masked. Some of these were within two or three yards of that Officer's back, and before he realised what had happened Lance-Corporal Gordon threw himself between Major Madden and the muskets, pushing that Officer out of the way, and exclaiming "Look out, Sir!" At the same moment Lance-Corporal Gordon was shot through the lungs. By his bravery and self-devotion on this occasion Lance-Corporal Gordon probably saved the life of his Commanding Officer.'

- 476 *Carte de Visite* studio portrait photographs (2) of Boatswain Henry Cooper V.C. and a group including Colour Sergeant Stewart McPherson V.C., *good condition* (2) £80-£100

Boatswain Henry Cooper, Royal Navy

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

'Performed the desperate service of landing at Taganrog in presence of a large force, to set fire to the Government Stores.'

Colour Sergeant Stewart McPherson, 78th (Highlanders) Regiment of Foot

V.C. *London Gazette* 12 April 1859.

'For daring gallantry in the Lucknow Residency on the 26th September, 1857, in having rescued, at great personal risk, a wounded Private of his Company, who was lying in a most exposed situation, under a very heavy fire. Colour Sergeant McPherson was also distinguished on many occasions by his coolness and gallantry in action.'

- 477 Case of Issue: The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B., (Military) Knight Grand Cross, by *Garrard, London*, complete with insert, *some light scuffing, and the outer fabric cover partially detached along one edge, otherwise good condition* £60-£80

- 478 A Selection of Riband Buckles and clasps.
A large number of 19th and 20th Century silver riband buckles and top riband bars of varying designs, including two two-prong silver buckles, these lacking pins, a fine foliate suspension silver riband bar, and an attractive triple top riband bar; together with original Second War 1st Army and Burma clasps, *copy* Air Crew Europe and Atlantic clasps, a slide-on clasp to a 1914 Star, carriage and clasps to a QSA Medal, the faces worn, and a number of dress riband bars, *in fair to good condition (lot)* £140-£180

- 479 Copy Medals (2): Victoria Cross; George Cross, both Museum-quality copies, *extremely fine* (2) £80-£100

- x 480 Copy Medals (2): British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, bronze issue, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, silver issue, 1 clasp, Tambūnan, the edges of both stamped 'copy', and both with the usual obliteration to the 'S' of 'Son' of Spink and Son, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £40-£50

- 481 Renamed Medal: Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (**Cap. Mec. C. Lespersen III. Mec. Co.**) *unofficial contemporary engraved naming, slight edge digs to obverse, good very fine* £200-£300

482 Renamed Medals: *Pair: Major-General J. F. Sherer, 49th Native Infantry and Sylhet Light Infantry, who was later known as 'The Father of English Polo' in India*

Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (Ensign J. F. Sherer 49th N.I.) *renamed*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut J. F. Sherer Sylhet Light Infy Bn) *renamed; edge bruising to first, generally very fine and better (2)* *£200-£240*

Joseph Ford Sherer was commissioned Ensign in the Honourable East India Company's Forces on 10 December 1847 and was posted to the 49th (Bengal) Native Infantry. He saw action at the Siege of Mooltan during the Second Sikh War, and subsequently commanded the Sylhet Light Infantry during the Great Sepoy Mutiny in action at Latoo against the mutineer Companies of the 34th Native Infantry. A keen polo player, he was instrumental in helping the game spread throughout the sub-continent, and earned himself the soubriquet 'The Father of English Polo'.

483 Renamed and Erased Medals (3): Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Capt. H. J. Goold Kimb. Town Gd.**) *renamed*; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., *naming erased*; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., *naming erased; edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Sold together with a *modern copy* of the French Legion of Honour, Second Empire, Chevalier's badge, in *Remanences, Paris*, case.

484 Renamed and Defective Medals (2): Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**39 Thos. E----** **43rd Foot; 1630. Corpl. Jas. Shaw, 1st. Bn. 2nd. Foot.**) *officially impressed surname to first erased with 'Evans' crudely scratched in its place, nearly very fine, the second lacking suspension and brooched to reverse, pin and catch missing, fair (2)* *£70-£90*

Thomas Evans, a groom, was born at Newmarket in 1826 and attested for the 43rd Foot at Westminster on 25 July 1857. He witnessed five years of overseas service at The Cape of Good Hope and East Indies, being discharged at Winchester on 22 March 1866.

Sold with copied service record.

Miniature Medals

x 485 **The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Squadron Leader I. Hook, Royal Air Force, later Chief Inspector, Kenya Police Reserve**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya; Colonial Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.I.R., mounted as worn, *very fine (8)* £60-£80

Ivan Hook was born in Farnham, Surrey, on 7 March 1915 and joined the Palestine Police in June 1936, being employed mainly in the Jaffa area. He was commissioned Acting Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force on 14 December 1938, and ultimately became Adjutant of 664 Squadron. He retired with the rank of Squadron Leader in 1946, and subsequently joined the Kenya Police Reserve, rising to the rank of Chief Inspector.

x 486 **An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 1st type badge, silver; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of six miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 1st type badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

An unattributed mounted pair of miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII. R., mounted as worn, *good very fine (16)* £100-£140

x 487 **An unattributed mounted group of eight miniature dress medals**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, silver-gilt; British War and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with integral top riband bar, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed mounted group of seven miniature dress medals

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; Military Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine (15)* £100-£140

x 488 **An unattributed mounted group of seven miniature dress medals**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1915, with bronze star emblem on riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, mounted as worn, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn (the LS&GC on incorrect riband), *good very fine (16)* £100-£140

x 489 **An unattributed mounted group of seven miniature dress medals**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of six miniature dress medals

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France & Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn, *very fine (18)* £80-£100

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- x 490** **An unattributed mounted pair of miniature dress medals**
India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-87 [*sic*]; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine*
- An unattributed mounted pair of miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; British War Medal 1914-20, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £70-£90
-
- x 491** **An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
- An unattributed mounted group of six miniature dress medals**
Coronation 1911; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, E.VII.R., mounted as worn in this order, *nearly extremely fine* (11) £80-£100
-
- x 492** **An unattributed mounted group of six miniature dress medals**
Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, *lacking integral top riband buckle*; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn in this order (the BWM detached from riband but present), *good very fine*
- Miniature Medals: India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (2), *very fine and better* (9) £70-£90
-
- x 493** **An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals**
1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R.; **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Romania, Military Division, Fifth Class badge, silver and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine*
- An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals**
1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; **France, Third Republic**, Order of the Academic Palmes, Officer's badge, in gold and enamel with brilliants, with rosette on riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals**
British War and Victory Medals; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; **Denmark, Kingdom**, Order of the Dannebrog, Fifth Class badge, C.X.R., gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (14) £120-£160
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- x 494** **An unattributed mounted group of seven miniature dress medals**
British War and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- An unattributed mounted group of six miniature dress medals**
Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- An unattributed mounted group of eight miniature dress medals**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine* (21) £100-£140
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- x 495** Miniature Medals: The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, C.S.I., Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top silver-gilt riband bar; George Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, *this lightly gilded*; British Empire Medal (Military) E. II.R., *generally good very fine* (4) £200-£240
-
- x 496** Miniature Medals: 1914 Star, with clasp; 1914-15 Star (3); British War Medal 1914-20 (9), one with 4 clasps, Narrow Seas 1916, Narrow Seas 1917, Narrow Seas 1918, Arctic 1918; Victory Medal 1914-19 (4), *one slightly reduced size*; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (2); G.VI.R., 1st issue; together with a somewhat large miniature 1914 Star, *the majority of contemporary manufacture, generally very fine* (23) £100-£140

World Orders and Decorations

497

'A humanitarian at heart, Advocate Maisels was a courageous opponent of racism and injustice. He was one of the most outstanding lawyers South Africa has ever produced. I fondly remember his as an energetic and brilliant lawyer between 1958 and 1961 in the so-called Treason Trial, and as a person of profound knowledge with whom I consulted on a variety of issues, especially after my release from prison in 1990. Our nation is the poorer without him.' President Nelson Mandela's message following the death of Isie Maisels, December 1994.



The important Botswana Presidential Order of Honour group of six awarded to Major I. A. Maisels, Union Defence Force, later a prominent member of the Johannesburg Bar, who successfully defended Nelson Mandela and the other accused during the long-running Treason Trial, 1958-61, and later served as a Justice of the Appeal Courts of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland – he remained friends with Mandela for the rest of his life

Botswana, Republic, Order of Honour, Member's badge, silver-gilt, unnamed as issued; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, with Protea emblem, the Second War awards all officially impressed '130676 I. A. Maisels', mounted for wear, *good very fine (6)* £1,600-£2,000



Botswana, Presidential Order of Honour, awarded 30 September 1989.

Israel Aaron 'Isie' Maisels was born in Johannesburg on 19 November 1905, the son of a Lithuanian Jew, and was educated at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, graduating in Law in 1927. Admitted to the Bar as an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa in 1920, for the next 60 years he was a dominant figure at the Johannesburg Bar, widely regarded as 'pre-eminent among his generation of advocates' and 'one of the country's most formidable legal minds.'

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Maisels was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Union Defence Force, on 9 September 1940, and served as a Cypher Officer at Army Headquarters, East Africa, and then as Air Headquarters, South African Air Force. Advanced Major, on 1 October 1942, for his services during the War he was awarded a King's Commendation.

Relinquishing his commission on 30 September 1944, post-War, Maisels resumed his legal career, and was appointed King's Counsel in 1948. His most celebrated role was that as leader of the defence team in the infamous South African Treason Trial of 1956 to 1961, in which 156 people of all races, including Nelson Mandela, were charged with treason – the trial lasted five years, and finished with the acquittal of all of the accused. Following the conclusion of the Treason Trial Maisels moved to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where he served as a judge of the High Court, and was later a Justice of the Appeal Courts of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Continuing to practice at the Johannesburg Bar, he finally retired in 1992, aged 87. He died on 8 December 1994.

Sold with a copy of the recipient's posthumously-published autobiography, *'A Life at Law'*; various photographic images; and other research.

- x 498 **Germany, Hannover**, General Honour Decoration for Military Merit, silver (**Wachtm. Meyer.**) impressed naming, fitted with small ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180
- x 499 **Germany, Hannover**, Wilhelms Medal, 3rd type (1846-66), silver, for 16 Years' Service, fitted with original steel clip but lacking ring suspension, *good very fine* £70-£90

500



Italy, Kingdom of Sardinia, Al Valore Militare, 'Spedizione D'Oriente 1854 1856' silver, mint mark 'F.G' (**Thomas Scannells, 4th Regt.**) original stirrup suspension, *good very fine* £400-£500

'Served continuously with his Regiment during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Was always conspicuous for zealous and cheerful performance of his duty. On the night of the 5th May 1855 this man was on sentry in front of the advanced Trench before Sebastopol, when a small party of the 4th Regiment, under command of the late Captain Arnold, was surprised by a large body of Russians, who fired upon them (mortally wounding and taking prisoner Captain Arnold), and compelled them to retire; when, consequent on the surprise and confusion which existed, some of the sentries on adjacent posts ran into the Trench. Private Scannells, however, remained firm on his post, and by his example encouraged the other sentries to stand fast.'

501 **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal, with bronze M.F.C. pick emblem on riband (**3168 Sgt. J. J. Walker.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

John James Walker served as a Warrant Officer Class II in the Rhodesian Corps of Engineers, and was awarded a Non-operational Military Forces Commendation, the original Recommendation stating:

'Warrant Officer Class II John James Walker attested into the Rhodesian Corps of Engineers on 3 March 1964. He started his service as an artisan where he excelled both in quantity and quality of work produced. His ability to carry out tasks without supervision resulted in his being transferred to an administrative post in early 1972. His devotion to duty is extraordinary and can be exemplified by his voluntarily working a part of every week-end without exception. In consequence his domestic and social life, as well as his health, have suffered. Warrant Officer Class II Walker has been an inspiration to all with whom he has served.'

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient enjoying a smoke and a pint of Castle lager.

502 **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (5) (**R4552 Cpl Kupete; R38242T Pte E. M. Alwanger; 71986 Rfn M. W. Barnes; 520823 Pte J. Maruve; 382507S F/R Reeks A. R.**) *generally good very fine (5)* £70-£90

503



Russia, Empire, Order of St. Vladimir, Military Division, Fourth Class breast badge, 36mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, indistinct gold marks and kokoshnik marks to ring suspension, with bow riband, in embossed case of issue, *good very fine* £800-£1,000

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- 504** **Russia, Empire**, Society of the Red Cross Jetton, 54mm x 33mm, silver-gilt (84 zolotniki) and enamel, in the form of a gold rimmed white enamel shield topped by a gold imperial crown, with gold rimmed red cross in centre surrounded by the inscription (in Cyrillic) 'Do as you would be done by', with silver marks and indistinct maker's mark to reverse, with pin-back suspension, *good very fine* *£200-£300*
-
- x505** **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Commander's neck badge, 57mm, gilt and enamel, unnamed as issued, with neck riband, riband bar, and lapel badge, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*
-
- 506** *Three: Chief Inspector R. A. Summers, Zimbabwe Police*
Zimbabwe, Independence Medal 1980 (15277); Ten Year Service Medal (8746 C. Insp. Summers R. A.); **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (8746 S/S/O. R. A. Summers) mounted as worn, *very fine*
Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (**10488 A/2/Sgt. Zakariya, B.S.A. Police.**) *fitted with a replacement ring suspension, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fair to fine (4)* *£60-£80*

Militaria

507



1st King's Dragoon Guards *reproduction* Helmet.

A good *reproduction* example of an 1871 Pattern Helmet, the all brass skull with a frontal plate bearing a multi-rayed white metal star overlaid with a brass oval Garter proper, centred with a white metal numeral upon a black leather ground, complete with a leather sweat band, leather bound brass chin scales and a red horsehair plume, this with small brass rosette finial, *minor scratches to the skull otherwise very good overall condition* £160-£200

508



4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards Helmet.

A good 1871 pattern example with a very nice brass skull, brass plume holder, black over white horsehair plume, bi-metal Helmet Plate with a brass Garter above a nickel star, centred with a numeral '4' upon a black background, with a central brass laurel spray and backstrap, brass rosettes and chin scales, with *partial* leather lining, officially marked on rear rim with the initials and number 'S.S.I. 1824', *some wear, in need of a clean and polish, generally good condition* £300-£400

509



7th Dragoon Guards Other Ranks Helmet.

A good and scarce early 1834 pattern example Full Dress Helmet, circa 1834-43, the brass skull with full fittings, an embossed comb with its original detachable lion's head, mane and front paws, with an Other Ranks Helmet Plate bearing the pre 1837 Royal Arms, with a regimental title band inscribed '7th Or Princess Royal's Dragn. Gds.' with scrolling foliage mounts to the brass skull and maroon velvet lined graduated brass chin scales embossed with a laurel leaf pattern upon large rose bosses, with a leather liner and maroon skiver lined peaks, with minor stitching faults on the chin scales, (which may possibly be replaced officer's examples, as they are maroon velvet backed and not the typical leather backed examples usually worn by junior Non Commissioned Officers and Troopers), good service worn condition and scarce

£2,400-£2,800

x 510



17th Lancers Foul Weather Officer's Lance Cap.

A very good and scarce Victorian black oil cloth example with many good features including ribbing to the area below the mortar board, mounted with a leather boss representing the cockade, with detailed gilt metal skulls on either side of the Czapka supporting the black velvet lined gilt metal chin scales, one hook shortened, both sides with three studs in a line above the skulls, with a standard Lancers hook and ring attachment to the reverse for supporting the cap lines, unusually the peak is adorned with a gilt metal trim normally associated with the 9th Lancers, with a good roan leather sweatband and crimson silk lining to the interior, very good service worn condition and scarce

£1,400-£1,800

511



Derbyshire Yeomanry Helmet.

A very good large George V King's crowned example Albert pattern Helmet, the skull in silver plated white-metal with an oak leaf decoration to the skull neck and peak, with a King's Crown above a GVR cypher, with an *unassociated* white horsehair plume with a brass rose boss, a leather backed chin-chain attached with large rosettes, with a pleated lining of pale brown silk to interior, *lacking its green neck and peak leather*, with very minor dents to the skull, otherwise very good condition

£1,000-£1,400

512



East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry Officer's Helmet.

A good *restored* Victorian Officer's example, circa 1856-88, the black patent boiled leather skull *has been refinished*, with gilt fittings including a bottom band of acanthus leaf sprays and a back strap of oak sprays, with a very fine silver and gilt ornate frontal plate, crowned with a Garter proper enclosing a Star of the Order of the Thistle, this centred with a VR cypher, with attendant thistle sprays and four regimental title scrolls inscribed 'East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry' in silver, *the all white plume has replaced the original white over red*, the Albert pattern tulip plume holder and base in gilt metal with large rosettes to the sides with a black velvet and leather backed brass chin chain, both front and back peak with gilt metal trims with green skiver leather to both the interior complete, *the skull and fittings as such are all sound*, the helmet having undergone some minor restoration, a good and attractive example

£500-£700

513



Fife Light Horse Trooper's Helmet.

A very good Victorian example 1871 pattern Helmet with an officer quality nickel silver or white metal skull, plume holder and base with white horsehair plume and rose plume boss, with a bi-metal Helmet Plate with the Thane of Fife on horseback wearing armour surmounted by a Victorian crown, with an ornate spray and back strap above an elaborate motto scroll inscribed 'Pro Aris Et Focis' and the initials in large brass letters 'FLH', with white metal rosettes and brown leather backed chin scales *with stitching faults*, the interior with its original brown leather lining, *otherwise very good condition*

£500-£700

514



Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry Other Ranks Helmet.

An excellent large Edwardian example in black leather with gilding metal fittings, the King's crown plate with laurels, centred with an *EVIIR* cypher and tri-part title scroll below 'King's Own Norfolk Impl Yeomy', complete with chin chain and rose side ornaments, etc., and a saffron yellow falling horse hair plume, with original leather lining and sweatband, *with loose stitching to the dry inner leather chin strap otherwise, in original excellent condition*

£500-£700

515



Royal Irish Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate, with Home Service Helmet and Tin.

A good Victorian example Helmet Plate on an *unassociated* Blue Cloth Helmet with its Japanned Tin, with initials painted 'G. E. C.', the Helmet Plate with a gilt Victorian crowned star mounted with a Garter and laurel spray, with a silver regimental title scroll 'The Royal Irish', with a crimson felt centre with a silver crowned Harp resting within shamrock sprays, the reverse with three loops, *good service worn condition*; And a generally good example Blue Cloth Helmet of the standard six panel form, with all fittings present, *with signs of several plates being previously attached as the holes to attach the plate are now over oversized, yet unnoticeable when plate is attached*, the interior with a roan leather band with attached silk present, *the cloth in very good condition, fittings somewhat dulled, generally good condition (2)*

£300-£400

516



Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Helmet and named Tin.

A superb example very large size black cloth Home Service pattern Helmet with blackened metal fixings including an elaborate spike and cruciform base, rosettes and black velvet backed chin chain, all with an intricate Celtic decoration, with a blackened Helmet Plate with a King's crown within a shamrock wreath bearing title scrolls inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary', centred with a large Irish Harp with red felt backing, the interior *in excellent condition*, with manufacturer's marks for 'Phillips of Dublin' to the vent area, with a roan leather headband with crimson silk edging, in its black Japanned storage tin with a large retailer's brass plaque, 'J. B. Johnstone. 34 Sackville St, London, And At, 32 Molesworth St Dublin', with a large brass riveted name plate, 'John J. Bane. Royal Irish Constabulary', *very minor scratches to the peak and metal trim paint, otherwise a superb and scarce example in extremely good condition*

£1,400-£1,800

John Joseph Bane was born in Co. Tipperary on the 31st August 1870. He attested into the Royal Irish Constabulary with no. 53171 and was advanced 3rd Class District Inspector on March 1913. He notably arrested John Berryman for the murder of his brother William, and sister in law, in dramatic circumstances at their funeral at Tirkeeran, near Garvagh, Co. Londonderry. Pensioned in September 1920, he died, aged 58, in Middlesex on 21 November 1928.

517 Royal Irish Constabulary Constable's Helmet.

An excellent large size example black cloth, four panel Home Service pattern Helmet with blackened metal fittings including an elaborate Celtic design spike with a cruciform base, rosettes, a blackened leather backed Chin Chain and a blackened Helmet Plate with a King's crown above a shamrock wreath bearing title scrolls inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary', centred with a large Irish Harp with red felt backing, the interior *in very good condition*, with red ink stamp. '16' above '58450' and *the remnants of a paper label*, with a leather headband, *minor service wear only, otherwise excellent condition*

£500-£700

518 Dublin Metropolitan Police Constable's Helmet.

A very good and scarce medium sized example of an early Constable's Helmet with a black cloth six panel pattern Helmet, with white metal fittings including a ball with a laurel base, with shamrocks and a leather backed Chin Chain, with a Helmet Plate with the crown removed of its garter strap, centred within a Harp surrounded by a laurel wreath, with the title 'Metropolitan Police' within the strap, the interior *in good condition* with a red ink stamp '11397' and a leather headband, lined with green leatherette, named to rear of the peak 'F Healy', *very good service worn condition*

£380-£460

- 519** West Riding Constabulary Police Officer's Kepi and a Metropolitan Police Officer's Helmet.
A very good post 1902 example West Riding Constabulary Kepi and Badge, the cap in black cloth with a mohair band and leather peak, with a ball to the top of skull, and a blackened Badge with a King's crown above a garter strap inscribed 'West Riding Constabulary', centred with a blackened Yorkshire rose, the interior with a brown leather sweat band and red cloth lining with makers stamp size '7' 'Hobson & Sons'; with Chin Strap; And a Metropolitan Police Officer's Helmet of standard form, with an all white metal Plate and rose, with a green leatherette lining, *very good condition (2)* £100-£140

- 520** Brass Merryweather Pattern Fireman's Helmet.
A very good likely late Victorian or early Edwardian example with a standard shield shaped gothic plate to the front *with an added crown and scroll '1st Queens Own', possibly altered professionally for a theatrical use, being the only alteration on the helmet* with a brass plate soldered to the inside with the Fireman's name, 'N.Foster', the Helmet of a typical form with raised dragon comb vent mounted above the helmet plate, with original leather liner, *with some damage to the eyelets*, with original leather and brass chin strap and rose bosses, *a very nice helmet in excellent condition with an easily altered badge, as most are of a standard size* £160-£200

- 521** Helmet Tin, Sir John Thursby, 1st Baronet.
A good example Japanned Helmet Tin with a large brass plate engraved 'Sir John H Thursby Bart. Ormerod House, Burnley', *very good condition* £50-£70
Sold with copied research.

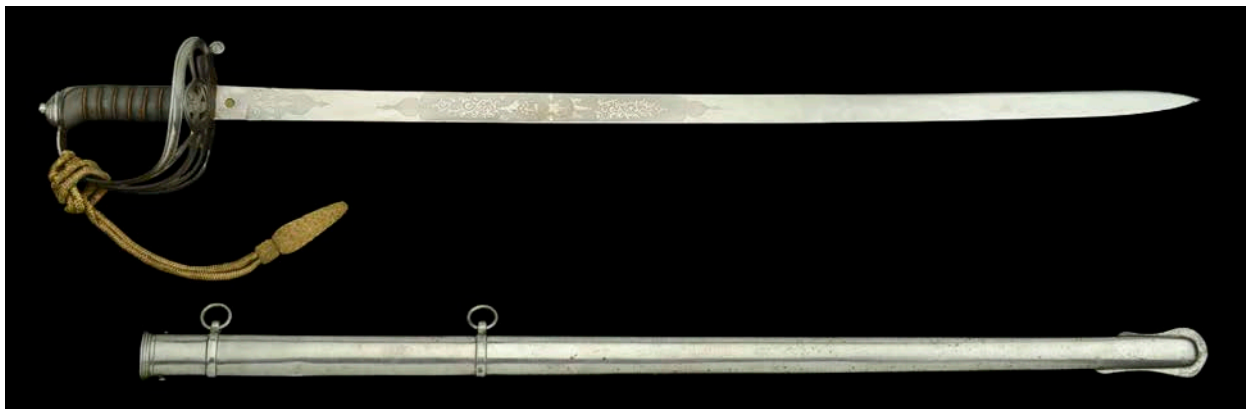
- 522** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Full Dress Epaulettes and Tin.
A good example of a pair of Victorian Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Full Dress Epaulettes with an associated tin, a matching pair of silver bullion fringed Shoulder Boards with three gold shamrocks, each upon a silver ground, with a Victorian crowned Button (one absent), *very good condition*, with an extra pair *missing the shamrocks* with King's crown buttons manufactured by 'J. B. Adam & Co', with *stitching faults etc., otherwise good condition (4)* £180-£220

x **523**

Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Sword.

A good Victorian example, the 83 cm blade with maker's marks for 'Sexton & Sons Dawson Street Dublin', the blade etched with a Victorian crown above an oval Garter strap inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary' enclosing the Maid of Erin and a Harp with a shamrock spray and panels of scrolling foliage, with a wire bound fish skin grip and an all steel hilt, similar to the 1845-54 pattern, incorporating a Victorian crown above a Harp, with a black leather covered service scabbard, with *paint loss to the scabbard and and its leather strap missing*, the blade with *pitting in parts*, the etching is clear, *generally good condition* £140-£180

x 524

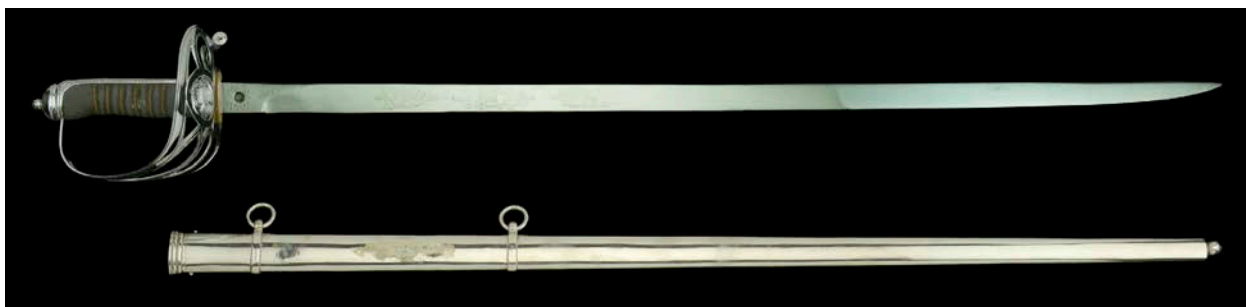


Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Sword.

A very good and scarce Victorian example, the 83 cm bright clean blade with a spear point and maker's marks for 'J. Ireland & Son, Elliss Quay, Dublin', the unfullered blade etched with a Victorian crown above an oval Garter belt inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary' enclosing a Harp and Shamrocks, with a crowned 'VR' cypher and panels of scrolling foliage including shamrocks, with a wire bound fish skin grip and a clean triple bar plated hand guard incorporating a Victorian crown above a large stylised Harp, with a gold bullion sword knot, *one throat screw replaced on the plated steel scabbard, otherwise excellent condition*

£260-£300

x 525



Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Sword.

A refurbished example 1911-22 pattern, the 85 cm bright blade with maker's marks for 'Johnstone Dublin', the unfullered blade etched with an Imperial crown above a Garter strap inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary', enclosing a Harp and Shamrock spray, with a crowned 'GVR' cypher and panels of scrolling foliage, with a wire bound fish skin grip and triple bar hand guard incorporating an Imperial crown above a stylised Harp, together with its steel Scottish pattern scabbard, etched to the hilt numeral, '700467921', *fully re-plated and chromed, very good condition*

£140-£180

x 526



Irish Revenue Police Officer's Sword.

A very good example 1822-45 pattern, the 82 cm slightly curved blade with a pipe back and spear point, with maker's marks for 'J. Ireland Elliss Quay Dublin', etched with a Victorian crown above a 'VR' cypher and floral panels, with a wire bound fish skin grip and a gilt metal pierced hand guard with a folding hinged flap incorporating a crown above a shamrock spray and 'Revenue Police', together with an *unassociated and slightly scuffed* brown leather field service scabbard, *very good service worn condition*

£180-£220

-
- 527** Royal Dublin Fusiliers Other Ranks Fur Cap.
A good example with an Other Ranks gilding metal Fur Cap Grenade, lacking its hackle, the interior stamped '11/13' with Maker's marks for *'Hobson and Sons'*, with a separate size label '20 1/2' placed over the centre, Chin Straps present, but removed, *very good condition* £140-£180
-
- x 528** 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Other Ranks Full Dress Lance Cap Plate.
A good quality die-stamped gilded metal example, with a Queen's crown and Royal Arms, a Harp and Maid, and battle honours to *'Malplaquet'*, with the regimental title *'Fifth Royal Irish Lancers'* below, with two screw post fasteners, *good condition* £60-£80
-
- x 529** 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Other Ranks Full Dress Lance Cap Plates.
Two good die-stamped examples with a King's crown, Royal Arms, a Harp and the Maid of Erin, with battle honours to *'South Africa 1899-1902'*, with the regimental title below, each reverse with two screw posts, one with its original nuts and washers, *very good condition (2)* £100-£140
-
- x 530** 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Other Ranks Lance Cap Plate.
A good example, first pattern Lance Cap Plate, the brass metal sun-ray pattern back plate with the Royal Arms with the Harp and Maid of Erin below, with shamrock sprays and regimental title *'Fifth Royal Irish Lancers'*, *very good condition* £60-£80
-
- 531** Northumberland Fusiliers Tyneside Irish Battalion, Cap and Shoulder Title Badges.
Two good gilding metal examples with a King's crown above a Harp with fretted strings, resting upon a regimental title scroll *'Tyneside Irish'*, both in gilding metal, one reverse with loops north and south, the other with loops east to west, *very good condition (2)* £50-£70
-
- 532** 4th Bombay Rifles Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate.
A good Victorian hallmarked silver example surmounted with a crown *lacking the removed top portion*, above a tablet with the battle honour *'Bourbon'*, above laurel wreaths bearing battle honours inscribed *'Persia'*, *'Bushire'*, *'Kooshat'* and *'Reshire'*, centered with a Maltese cross with lions between the arms and balls to the tips, with further battle honours *'Seringatam'*, *'Kandahar'*, *'Punjab'*, *'Afghanistan'*, *'Mysore'*, *'Beni Boo Alli'*, *'Moultan'* and *'C. India'*, with a central roped domed circlet with *'RBR'*, and maker's marks for *'H & S'* for Hobson and Sons and hallmarks for Birmingham 1885, the reverse with four screw posts and its washer and nut fixings, the *replaced* backplate of original full crowned shape with maker's marks *'H & S'* for Hobson & Sons, and hallmarks for Birmingham 1895, *the Helmet Plate somewhat cleaned, otherwise very good condition* £140-£180
-
- 533** The 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers Officer's Fur Cap Grenade Badge and associated Badges.
A good example with a gilt fused grenade overlain with centred numerals *'102'* inside a garter belt with regimental title *'Royal Madras Fusiliers'*, with laurel sprays and battle honours, the reverse with two *'repaired'* loops; with a *copy* Other Ranks Glengarry Badge, 1874-1881 pattern, with a fused grenade, pierced numerals *'102'* and regimental title *'Royal Madras Fusiliers'* inside a Garter strap, the reverse with two loops; with brass Hat Badge Numerals *'102'*, the reverse with two loops; and smaller brass numerals *'102'*, upon a back plate, the reverse with two loops, *good condition (4)* £120-£160
-
- 534** London Irish Rifles or South African Irish Rifles, Officer's or Pipe Major's Shoulder Belt Plate.
A good unmarked silver, or plated example with a King's crown above a shamrock wreath upon a polished domed back plate centred with a Harp, the reverse with two loop fittings and complete with all fixing nuts, *very good condition* £120-£160
-
- x 535** London Irish Rifles, or South African Irish Rifles, Pipe Major's Caubeen Badge.
A very good unmarked silver, or silver plate example with a King's crown surmounting a polished oval domed ground, centred with a harp, surrounded with a wreath of shamrocks, the reverse with two loop fittings, six screw posts and a plume holder, *very good condition* £140-£180
-
- 536** Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Helmet Plate.
A very good Imperial crowned die stamped frosted silver example with a crown surmounting a wreath of shamrock sprays with tri-part title scrolls *'Royal' 'Irish' Constabulary'*, centred with a large fretted Harp, the reverse with three loops, *excellent condition* £160-£200

-
- 537** Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's and Constable's Helmet Plates.
A good die stamped silvered example with an Imperial crown above shamrock sprays with regimental titles 'Royal Irish Constabulary', centred with a with Harp, the reverse with three *pinched* loop fastener fixings; And a good blackened example Royal Irish Constabulary Constable's Helmet Plate, the reverse with three loops, *good condition* (2) £280-£340
-
- 538** Royal Irish Constabulary Constable's Helmet Plates.
Good die stamped blackened examples of Royal Irish Constabulary Constable's Helmet Plates, three different crowned varieties, all standard pattern with a crown above shamrock sprays with titles 'Royal Irish Constabulary' centred with a Harp, with a red felt backing cloth, two reverses with three loop fixings and the other with two loop fixings, *very good condition* (3) £240-£280
-
- 539** Dublin Metropolitan Police Officer's Helmet Plates.
Good nickel plated examples, one Victorian, the other Edwardian, with a crown above a garter strap within a laurel wreath, centred with a harp with the title 'Metropolitan Police' within the strap, the reverse of the Victorian example with three loop fixings, the reverse of the Edwardian example *lacking one of its two loop fixings, the remaining loop reinforced, very good condition* (2) £220-£260
-
- 540** Dublin Metropolitan Police Constable's Helmet Plates.
Good blackened Victorian and Edwardian examples, the Victorian example with a crown above a garter strap within a laurel wreath centred with a Harp, with the title 'Metropolitan Police' within the strap,, the reverse with three loop fixings, *two of which have been reinforced*, The Edwardian example, *the reverse lacking one of its three loops, the remaining two also having been reinforced, minor service wear to the blackening, otherwise good condition* (2) £180-£220
-
- 541** City of London Police Constable's Helmet Plate.
An excellent blackened brass example, 1909-1970 pattern, with the City coat of arms, with the numerals 'D 22' below, the reverse with two loops and a red felt backing, *excellent condition* £50-£70
-
- 542** Bristol Constabulary Constable's Helmet Plate.
A good Victorian example with a Victorian crown surmounting an eight pointed star with a Garter strap inscribed 'Bristol Constabulary' with 'B 24' to stippled centre, the reverse with two *reinforced and possibly replaced* loops, *good condition* £70-£90
-
- 543** Royal Leamington Borough Police Officer's Helmet Plate.
A very good and scarce frosted silver Victorian example based upon the Royal Engineer Volunteers' pattern, with the addition of a contemporary matching scroll at the bottom with the title 'Royal Leamington Borough Police', the reverse with two loops, very good service worn condition and scarce £100-£140
-
- 544** Newcastle Upon Tyne Police and Isle of Man Police Force Helmet Plates.
A very good nickel plated die-stamped Constable's example with a crown above an oval garter strap within a laurel wreath, with the title 'Newcastle Upon Tyne', with the arms of the City of Newcastle to the fretted centre, the reverse with two loops, *one twisted, otherwise very good condition*; with a good two part die-stamped chrome plated example Isle of Man Police Force Constable's Helmet Plate with a crown above a star, with a Garter belt with the motto 'Quocunque Jeceris Stabit', centred with a Triskelion, above a title 'Police Force Isle of Man', the reverse with three loops, a screw post and nut and washer fixing, *very good condition* (2) £70-£90
-
- 545** Southend on Sea Constabulary Helmet Plate.
A very good and scarce example of a Constable's Night Helmet Plate, with a King's crown above a blackened star, with a circlet within a wreath of laurels inscribed 'Southend On Sea Constabulary' centred with the town's coat of arms, the reverse with two *bent* copper lugs, *very good condition* £60-£80
-
- 546** Staffordshire Constabulary Officer's Helmet Plate.
A very good Victorian white metal example with a crown surmounting a Garter strap within a laurel wreath, inscribed 'Staffordshire Constabulary', centred with a silvered Staffordshire knot mounted via wire onto a stippled oval, the reverse with two *pinched* nicely toned loops, *one with a split to the top due to mounting, otherwise very good condition* £80-£100

- 547 East Sussex Constabulary Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce early Victorian white metal example with a Victorian crown above a Garter strap within a laurel wreath, the strap inscribed 'East Sussex Constabulary', centred with the county crest upon a patent leather ground, the reverse with three original repaired and reinforced loops, the patent leather background somewhat congealed, otherwise good condition £120-£160

- 548 A Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Pouch Badge.
A very good bronzed silver two piece example of a Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Pouch Badge, with a Victorian crown surmounting a Garter strap inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary', affixed to the centre with a gilt harp surmounting a shamrock spray but its original pins, the reverse with two screw posts, one lacking its nut, excellent condition £140-£180

- 549 Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Pouch Badge.
An extremely good example of two-part construction, with a decorative Celtic cross with the title 'Royal Irish Constabulary', centred with a King's crown surmounting a harp, affixed by its two original pins, the reverse with two screw posts, tarnished, excellent condition £260-£300

550



- Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.
An excellent and scarce Imperial crowned Victorian die-struck silver example with hallmarks for Birmingham 1891 and maker's marks 'B & P' for Bent and Parker, surmounted with a Victorian Imperial crown above a circular strap inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary' incorporating a Celtic cross overlaid with a large Irish Harp to the centre, the reverse with two screw post fasteners and their nuts, excellent condition £800-£1,000

- 551 Royal Irish Constabulary Cap Badges.
Two very good die-stamped bronzed examples, one with a Victorian crown, the other a King's crown, both surmounting an oval Garter strap with the title 'Royal Irish Constabulary', centred with a harp within a shamrock spray, the reverses with two loops, excellent condition (2) £100-£140

- 552 Royal Irish Constabulary Constable's Forage Cap Badge.
A good and scarce two part example with three loose crowns, the first a solid Victorian example, the others with Victorian and Imperial crowns, both with red felt backing, no boss present, with a blackened metal oval strap inscribed 'Royal Irish Constabulary', also bearing a registration stamp, centred with a Harp and shamrock sprays, the reverse with two lug fasteners, a small hole within the strap near the top, otherwise good condition (4) £100-£140

553



- Royal Irish Constabulary Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate.
A good and scarce Victorian example, with St. Edward's crown surmounting an oval Garter strap impressed with 'Royal Irish Constabulary', silvered with a gilt centre bearing a Harp and shamrock sprays, the reverse stamped '49', lacking its original three screw posts with the remains thereof, with two contemporary replacement screw posts and nuts, east and west, otherwise good condition £500-£700

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- 554** Royal Irish Constabulary Badge of Merit.
A very good and scarce Victorian unmarked silver plated example 57 x 44 mm, silver plated unmarked example with a Victorian crown surmounting an oval Garter with a fretted inner and the title '*Badge of Merit*', within laurel wreath, centre with a shamrock upon a solid lined ground, *the reverse with its loops removed, replaced with a brooch fitting, minor service wear, otherwise very good condition* *£240-£280*
-
- 555** Royal Irish Constabulary Cape or Cloak Fittings.
Scarce example pairs (2) of Royal Irish Constabulary Cape or Cloak Fittings, the first of blackened white metal with large die-struck shamrocks, with several smaller shamrocks within the design, one side with a large hook, the other with a loop and chain attached, three loops to the reverse on each side; the other of blackened bronze similar to the first, but with two extra loops upon the chain, *very good condition (2)* *£70-£90*
-
- 556** Irish Metropolitan Police and Royal Irish Constabulary Insignia.
A good and scarce selection of Irish Police, including Dublin Metropolitan Police, Royal Irish Constabulary, etc. Insignia c.1890-1922, including Victorian and Edwardian example Cap and Pouch Badges; assorted pips and sundry Collar Badges, Buttons including Victorian and Edwardian examples, *two badges damaged, with original parts present for repair, otherwise good condition (lot)* *£160-£200*
-
- 557** Dublin Police Constable's Waist Belt Plates.
Two pairs of Dublin Police pre 1922 example waist belt clasps, with another, *female section only*, the two complete clasps differ only by first being a Victorian crowned example, the second a King's crowned example, all standard nickel two part clasps centred with the crown upon a lined ground to the male section, with '*Dublin Police*' inscribed to the inner circle of female section, *all with glue residue to the reverse, otherwise very good service worn condition (3)* *£120-£160*
-
- 558** Assorted Irish Constabulary Buttons.
A good selection with scarce examples, including Victorian and Edwardian Royal Irish Constabulary (2); Harbour Police Belfast (3); Royal Ulster Constabulary (2); an early open backed, pre 1885 Constabulary example (1), Police Force Cap, tunic and overcoat (4), *good condition (12)* *£40-£50*
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- 559** Royal Irish Constabulary Whistles.
Two good examples of Royal Irish Constabulary Whistles, the first an early nickel example marked top to bottom '*The Metropolitan, Patent. Royal Irish. Constabulary. J. Hudson & Co, 131 Barr St, Birmingham.*', with original short chain and hook; the second, a chrome plated example marked top to bottom, '*The Metropolitan, Patent. Royal Irish. Constabulary. J. Hudson & Co. 244 Barr Street, Birmingham*', with original whistle and hook, *very good condition (2)* *£80-£100*
-
- 560** Dublin Police And Royal Irish Constabulary Whistles.
Two very good examples, the first marked '*Dublin Police*', a white metal whistle, stamped '*J. H. & Co. Patent.*', complete with its original chain and hook; the second marked top to bottom '*The Metropolitan, Patent. Royal Irish. Constabulary. J. Hudson & Co, 131 Barr St, Birmingham.*', with original chain, *lacking its hook, very good condition (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 561** Dublin Police Cab and Carriage Office Licence Plates.
Three good and scarce early examples Dublin Police Carriage Office Cab and Carriage Driving Licence Plates, One enamelled black and white to the obverse and reverse with the city arms, with '*D P '1868*'; '*Driver*'; a large King's crowned aluminium Harness Slide '*D P '4547*' '*Driver*'; a small Victorian crowned aluminium Harness Slide, '*Dublin Police*' '*75*' '*Two Horse Job Carriage*', '*75*', *very good condition (3)* *£50-£70*
-
- 562** 5th (Irish Volunteer) Battalion, King's (Liverpool) Regiment Cap Badges and Shoulder Titles.
Two very good Cap Badges, the first a white metal example with a Victorian crown above a Maid of Erin and Harp, with a spray of shamrocks and a regimental title scroll '*5th Irish V.B. King's Liverpool Regt*', the reverse with two nicely toned loops; the second a silver plated brass example, as before save with the regimental title '*5th V.B. Irish King's Liverpool Regt*', the reverse with two nicely toned lugs; a good scarce white metal example Shoulder Title, '*5 Irish V Kings*', the reverse with two *replaced* loops; A brass '*Irish Kings*' Shoulder Title, the reverse with two loops; with a brass Shoulder Title '*Kings*', *the last slightly bent, otherwise very good condition (5)* *£80-£100*
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- 563** Royal Irish Regiment assorted Cap and Collar Badges.
A good selection of Officer's and Other Ranks Badges including Victorian and Edwardian examples, in gilt, brass, bronze, and unmarked (untested) silver, with a crown surmounting a harp, above regimental title scrolls '*The Royal Irish Regiment*', *very good condition* (17) £100-£140
-
- 564** Royal Irish Rifles assorted Badges.
A very good selection of Officer's and Other Ranks Badges including Victorian, Imperial, King's and Queen Elizabeth II crowned examples, in blackened metal, bronzed brass, white metal, silver plate, anodised, plastic, etc., including Collar Badges, Cap Badges, Beret and Glengarry Badges, the reverses with sliders, loops, screw posts, etc., including a Glengarry Badge with a Victorian crown above a Maid of Erin and Harp, with a motto scroll inscribed '*Quis Separabit*', below the Harp, a tri-part title scroll inscribed '*Royal Irish Rifles*', in blackened brass, the reverse with two loops; A plastic King's crown example above a Maid of Erin and Harp, with a motto scroll, the reverse with folding brass arms; A silver plated Officer's example of the same design, the reverse with maker's marks for '*Firmin London, P*'; A silver plated Officer's Pouch Belt Plate, post 1902 pattern, with a King's crown, shamrock sprays, a Maid of Erin and Harp, with a Sphinx upon a plinth with the battle honours '*Egypt*' '*South Africa 1899 - 1902*', with a regimental title and strung bugle horn, the reverse with three screw post fasteners, etc., *generally very good condition and better* (22) £220-£260
-
- 565** Irish Regimental Shoulder Titles.
A very good selection of brass examples including two pairs of '*Leinster RC*'; '*Connaught*'; '*Conn Rangers*'; '*CR*'; '*Royal Munster Fusiliers*'; '*RMF*', assorted sizes and lugs, *including an Indian made cast example*; '*Dublin Fusiliers*'; '*RDF*', assorted sizes; '*DF*', with a Grenade between the letters (3), *the reverse to one lacking a lug*; '*DF*'; '*IF*', with a Grenade between the letters; '*IF Royal*', with a Grenade between the letters (5); '*Inniskillings*', *one with the reverse lacking both lugs*; '*R Inniskilling*'; '*Inniskilling*', etc. *good condition* (lot) £120-£160
-
- 566** Irish Shoulder Titles.
Very good and scarce examples (5) including a pair of brass '*Ireland*' downward curved titles, the reverse with two loops to reverse (2); '*Cork*' a single brass example with early lugs; '*Antrim*', a single brass example, the reverse with two loops; '*Down*', a single brass example, the reverse with two loops, *very good condition* (5) £60-£80
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- 567** Irish Shoulder titles.
A good selection of assorted Irish regimental Shoulder Titles, including: R. Irish (2). Irish (straight) (1), R.U.R, blackened (1), R.I.F. (2), Royal Irish (4), R.I. (1), R.I.R. (3), Irish Regiment, (solid) (1), Royal Irish Regiment, pair (2), Irish Rangers, anodised, 2 pairs (4), Irish Regiment, etc., *generally good condition* (23) £40-£50
-
- 568** Assorted Shoulder Titles.
A good selection including a pair of blackened brass '*T.18. London*'; another single brass example; '*RGA*.' brass; '*Calcutta Scottish*', silvered brass; '*Tyneside*', solid brass example; '*Jamaica Regiment*', brass; '*VR*', brass; '*Cyclist*', curved brass; a pair of straight brass '*Cyclists*', with maker's marks for '*P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd 1915*'; '*T*', brass; '*RM*', anodised; Numerals '*100*', upon a backing plate, brass; a pair of Numerals '*11*', brass; '*52*', brass; '*53*', brass, all with loops to the reverse, *good service worn condition* (18) £70-£90
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- 569** Tyrone Militia Waist Belt Clasp, and Others.
A good Victorian gilding metal example Other Ranks Tyrone Militia Waist Belt Clasp, centred with a Victorian crown, with '*Tyrone Militia*' within a circlet; with an Officer's Donegal Militia Waist Belt Clasp, *female part only*, with '*Donegal Militia*' within a circlet; with an *unassociated* unmarked female Waist Belt Plate Clasp; And a Dublin Militia Waist Belt *male clasp only*, centred with the City arms, *the last repaired, otherwise good condition and better* (4) £70-£90
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- x570** South Cork Militia Waist Belt and Clasp.
A good and scarce Victorian example with a buff leather Waist Belt and a brass two part cast waist Clasp centred with a Victorian crown, with '*South Cork Militia*' in raised letters to the outer circle, both parts of the clasp stamped '*998*', *very good service worn condition* £80-£100

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- x571** Irish Bog Oak Club and assorted Swagger Sticks.
A bulbous Irish Bog oak club of black heavy dense wood, carved with shamrocks and a large Irish Harp, with cross hatching to the top and the bottom, with a hole drilled for its cord wrist strap within the lower section, *very good condition*; with assorted Swagger Sticks (5) Royal Irish Constabulary (2) both with remnants of black paint, one with a white metal ferule, the other a brass ferule, with nickel tops with the Imperial crown above an oval garter strap inscribed '*Royal Irish Constabulary*'; another wooden example with a *dented* nickel top bearing the arms of Jamaica; another, a Royal Irish Regiment example with a *dented* white metal top, *the top slightly askew*, with a Royal Irish Rifles example, *the leather covering dry, broken, and lacking in places, shortened and lacking a ferule*, with a large white metal top with a King's crown surmounting a Harp, *the last damaged and at fault, generally fair to good condition* (6) *£40-£50*
-
- 572** Irish Enamel Reunion, Sweetheart, Regimental and general lapel Badges.
A good selection including some scarce examples: Irish Brigade, Harrogate Camp 1903; H.M.S. *Erin*, Grand Fleet 1915; I.R.R.C. Vets, (Irish Royal Canadians Vets) (4); Irish Comrades of The Great War (2), numbered, 24612 and 24685, both '*Gaunt, London*'; Leinster Regiment; Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Leinster, *poor condition*, a very good example Medallion and Bar to the Canadian Irish, the bar in gilt with 'London' surmounted by a beaver upon a green silk ribbon; a 1916 War Service Badge, no. '309032', etc., *a small number lacking either their wearing pins or catches, generally very good condition* (lot) *£100-£140*
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- 573** Assorted Irish and Canadian Irish Headress and Cloth Shoulder Titles.
A good selection of Caubeens (8) including several Irish, Canadian Irish and a private example, badged (4), unbadged (3), with a further black example with a large red cloth triangle; a good selection of cloth Shoulder Titles, *some copies*, including London Irish Rifles (2), Royal Ulster Rifles (4), Irish Guards A.C.F. (1), Royal Irish Rangers (2), North Irish Horse (1), South African Irish (1), Irish Guards (9); assorted regimental Blazer Badges (6) including a good contemporary Irish Regiment of Canada King's crown example; with Irish related hackles (13), Green (6), Assorted Blue (5), Grey (1), Red and Blue (1), *generally very good condition* (lot) *£80-£100*
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- x574** Hong Kong Police Cap Badge.
A pre-1969 die-stamped example, complete with back slide, *good condition* *£180-£220*
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- 575** Assorted Colonial Police Badges.
Good examples of Colonial Police Badges including: Royal Montserrat Police Force, with two Helmet Plates and a smaller Pouch Badge (3); Eritrea Police, an early nickel example Cap Badge, *the reverse lacking one loop fixing*, Grenada Police Force, Officer's Cap Badge, GVIR example; Sudan, Khartoum Provincial Police, in brass; Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, brass *polished*; Jamaica Police, Cap Badge, Helmet Plate and Button, all King's crowned examples; Northern Rhodesia Police, Queen's crowned Cap Badges (2), *generally very good condition* (12) *£70-£90*
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End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 11 FEBRUARY 2026

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned overleaf. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve.

I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 24 per cent (plus VAT if delivered or collected within the UK) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please see the Terms and Conditions of Business for any other charges which may be applicable.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:

Up to £100 by £5
£100 to £200 by £10
£200 to £500 by £20
£500 to £1,000 by £50
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000 etc.

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first.

NOTE:

All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.**

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

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If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

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Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

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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

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING BUYERS

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Noonans Auctions Ltd. ("Noonans") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Noonans' published bidding increments which may be found at noonans.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Noonans a premium of 24% on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Noonans, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 16.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to or collected by the purchaser within the UK.

Lots marked 'X' are subject to importation VAT of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK, as per the conditions below.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

5. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Lots marked ARR in the catalogue indicate lots that may be subject to this royalty payment. The royalty will be charged to the buyer on the 'hammer price' and is in addition to the buyers' premium. Royalties are charged on a sliding percentage scale as shown below but do not apply to lots where the hammer price is less than 1000 euros. The payment is calculated on the rate of exchange at the European Central Bank on the date of the sale.

All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

Portion of the hammer price	Royalties
From 0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
From €350,000.01 to €500,000	0.5%
Exceeding €500,000	0.25%

6 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) confirm to Noonans his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Noonans before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

7 Noonans may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

8 Any payments by a buyer to Noonans may be applied by Noonans towards any sums owing from that buyer to Noonans on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

9 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Noonans of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

10 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Noonans of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Noonans staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Noonans' discretion. In no event will Noonans be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

11 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by Noonans to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

12 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Noonans as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

- (a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.
- (b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.
- (c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Noonans any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.
- (d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Noonans' premises or elsewhere.
- (e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.
- (f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.
- (g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.
- (h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Noonans' possession for any purpose.

13 Liability of Noonans and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Noonans, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Noonans within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Noonans is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

- (i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or
- (ii) the only method of establishing at the date of

publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Noonans, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

15 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Noonans. Noonans may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Noonans shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

25 Noonans sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

30 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Noonans declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

31 Any notice by Noonans to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

32 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Noonans hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

33 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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