

NOONANS
MAY FAIRS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS,
MEDALS AND MILITARIA

20 MAY 2026 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 69

THE IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN PAIR TO
COLONEL N C MCLEOD, BENGAL ENGINEERS
ONE OF THE 'EXPLOSION PARTY' AT THE
BLOWING OF THE CABUL GATE AT GHUZNEE

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
20 MAY 2026 AT 10AM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 20 MAY 2026 AT 10AM

SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	1-4
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	5-67
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS	68-280
A FINE COLLECTION OF QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDALS TO SCOUT UNITS	281-312
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS	313-510
CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS	511-517
LONG SERVICE MEDALS	518-532
LIFE SAVING AWARDS	533-537
MISCELLANEOUS	538-558
A SMALL COLLECTION OF INSIGNIA FROM THE 1936 OLYMPIC GAMES	559-569
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	570-633
MILITARIA	634-700

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 17 JUNE 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 15 JULY 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 9 SEPTEMBER 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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Registrations will be subject to due diligence and Noonans reserves the right to cancel registrations.

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You may bid in real time from your computer or mobile device. We provide an optional live video and audio feed of the auctioneer, allowing you to participate in much the same way as attending the auction. You may see your invoice and pay online directly after you've finished bidding. **There is no additional charge for this facility.**

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If you are registered with Noonans you may bid by email to bids@noonans.co.uk or by telephone to 020 7016 1700. **All bids placed by email or telephone must be received before 4 PM on the day preceding the sale.**

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

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BRITANNIA MEDAL FAIR



SUNDAY 10 MAY 2026

•

9:30 AM–2 PM

CARISBROOKE HALL, THE VICTORY SERVICES
CLUB 63/79 SEYMOUR STREET, LONDON W2 2HF

FREE ENTRY

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

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

The event is hosted by Noonans on a not-for-profit basis
as a service to the medal collecting community.

The popular Britannia curry will be available from the canteen!

Single Orders and Decorations

1



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, complete with correct wide gold swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *minor enamel loss to both wreaths and chip to white enamel of one obverse arm, otherwise good very fine*

£3,000-£4,000

×2 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Civil) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, *good very fine*

£80-£100

×3 Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., reverse officially dated 1943, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* (7)

£1,000-£1,400

×4 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, G.V.R., silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *very fine*

£100-£140

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

5



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. and Second Award Bar, M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Barker, Royal Field Artillery, commanding 'C' Battery, 156 Brigade, who was also thrice Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with Second Award Bar and integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G. V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. Barker. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. Barker.) *good very fine and better (5)* *£3,600-£4,400*

During the Great War approximately 59 R.A. officers received a bar or bars to the D.S.O., of whom 8 had the M.C. in addition.

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

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. For four hours before attacking the enemy tried by gas and high explosive shell to destroy this officer's battery. One officer being killed and another wounded, he was during the worst two hours alone with the guns. He was himself wounded in the leg, but limped about encouraging the men. As stragglers came back he collected them and got them into action. When the enemy got within 500 yards it was decided to withdraw the guns, three being got away without loss, the fourth having all six horses hit. He got the three guns into action about 1,000 yards in the rear. He was then put on a horse and rode up to the front collecting information and rallying infantry. In the evening, having reorganised his battery, he again rode up to the front to encourage the men, being unable to get off his horse.'

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went out in advance of the front line to get special observation on an area that was to be raided the following day. From there he was able to register all the batteries concerned, with the most successful results. Later, on two occasions, by reconnoitring and observing, he was able to send in information of impending hostile counter-attacks and other enemy movements which was of the greatest value.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 15 June 1916; 21 May 1918; and 23 December 1918.

Augustine Barker was born on 14 August 1887, son of Edward Dunning Barker. Educated at Highgate, he joined King Edward's Horse in August 1914, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery on 5 December 1914. Was in command of a battery until 1918 when promoted Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, 33rd Division. According to the *History of the 33rd Divisional Artillery in the War 1914-1919*, Barker command 'C' Battery, 156 Brigade R.F.A. from April/May 1917 to the end of September 1918, and that his Bar to the D.S.O. was for the action near Kemmel on 25 April 1918, on which date, according to the War Diary, Barker was wounded at Zonnebeke.



A Great War 'St Eloi, June 1917' D.S.O. and 'Klein Zillebeke, August 1917' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Clark, 32nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, late Manchester Regiment, later Royal West Surrey Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with Second Award Bar and integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: W. C. Clark, Manch: Rgt.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. C. Clark.) *the first with usual enamel loss to both wreaths and gilt a little rubbed, the Q.S.A. with edge bruising, otherwise very fine and better (4)* *£2,000-£2,400*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his battalion with great coolness and ability under heavy fire. He has on all occasions proved himself a courageous and capable officer.'

Register of the D.S.O. states 'St Eloi 7th June 1917':

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 19 November 1917; citation published 22 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When he was the only commanding officer remaining in action in his brigade, he personally led forward the leading waves of the brigade in a most gallant and fearless manner. His personal conduct, coolness and example during the most critical moments secured the eventual success of the attack after a very stubborn fight. During the two days following the attack he rendered most valuable service in organising the defence of the captured position, though frequently exposed to very heavy shell fire.'

William Charles Clark was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Oxford. He joined the 6th Manchester Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant in March 1900; Lieutenant, June 1900; Temp. Lieutenant in Army, attached 1st Manchester Regiment, February 1901; 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Manchester Regiment, April 1902; Lieutenant, January 1904; resigned commission, November 1908.

Temp. Lt., 14th Manchester Regiment, October 1914; Temp. Captain and Adjutant, November 1914; Temp. Major, December 1914; Temp. Major, 32nd Royal Fusiliers, March 1916, and served in France with 32nd Royal Fusiliers from 4 May 1916. Promoted Act. Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1917 and Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel later the same month, he was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar in 1917, receiving both awards from the King at Buckingham Palace on 9 February 1918. He transferred as Temp. Lieutenant to the 10th Royal West Surrey Regiment on 19 March 1918.

Sold with copied research.



A fine Great War D.S.O. and Second Award Bar group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Eves, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was thrice Mentioned in Despatches, and was killed in action on 24 January 1944, when the hospital ship *St. David* was bombed and sunk by German aircraft off Anzio

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with Second Award Bar, this engraved on reverse, 'A/Lt. Col. T. S. Eves, R.A.M.C.', complete with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Capt. T. S. Eves. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. T. S. Eaves.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *good very fine and better* (9) £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Colonel Riddick Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 26 July 1918.

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of an advanced dressing station which was heavily shelled by the enemy and he personally and thoroughly carried out a complete change of organization. Later he was superintending the loading of ambulance cars near a railway bridge which was a special target for the enemy's guns and although twice thrown over and bruised by bursting shells he stuck to his post till all the wounded had been evacuated. His fine performance under continuous shell fire till the enemy were almost upon him was a splendid example to all.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 13 July 1916; 24 December 1917; and 30 December 1918.

Thomas Swan Eves was born in Donnybrook, Dublin on 31 March 1884. He qualified at Dublin University and Rotunda Hospital with a M.B., B. Ch., B.A.O. and L.M., after which he entered the R.A.M.C. as a Lieutenant in February 1908. Promoted to Captain in August 1911, he first saw active service in the Great War as Medical Officer to the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers during the Gallipoli campaign, 1915-16, and afterwards was attached to the Egypt Expeditionary Force, January-April 1916. He then served in France and Flanders until the end of the war, serving as Acting Major and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, August 1916-February 1919 after assuming command of No. 36 Field Ambulance soon after his arrival. Three times mentioned in despatches, Eves was further rewarded with the D.S.O. and Bar. After the Armistice, he served in Germany as C.O. of No. 139 Field Ambulance, June-October 1919. Promoted to Major in February 1920 and Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1933, he served in Egypt, 1921-26 and 1927-31, and India, 1931-36 - in the latter as C.O. of the B.M.H. Calcutta, 1934-36. He was then appointed C.O. of the Military Hospital at Holywood, Northern Ireland, 1936-39. During the Second World War he was C.O. of No. 6 Hospital Ship, 1939-44. The hospital ship *St. David* was previously a Great Western Railway Packet Ship. Lieutenant-Colonel Eves was killed in action on 24 January 1944, when the ship was bombed and sunk by German aircraft 25 miles off the Anzio beach head; one of 57 to be killed in the attack.

Sold with copied research and photographs.



A rare Second World War D.S.O. and Bar, inter-war O.B.E. group of ten awarded to Captain G. F. Stevens-Guille, Royal Navy, who won his first D.S.O. for services as Senior Officer of an Escort Group in 1939, and a Bar for his command of the destroyer *Codrington* at Dunkirk, thereby becoming the Navy's first "Double D.S.O." of the War - among those he embarked in the course of operation "Dynamo" was a certain Major-General B. L. Montgomery

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse of the lower suspension bar officially dated '1939' and the reverse of the Bar '1940', complete with integral top riband bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1930; 1914-15 Star (Mid. G. F. Stevens-Guille, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Lt. G. F. Stevens-Guille, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine or better* (10) £5,000-£7,000



Stevens-Guille being presented to H.M. the King on his appointment as Aide de Camp

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

Approximately 110 Second Award Bars to the D.S.O. were given to the Royal Navy during the Second World War.

O.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1931.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1940: 'Commander George Frederick Stevens-Guille, O.B.E., R.N., H.M.S. Bittern.'

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 7 June 1940: 'Captain George Frederick Stevens-Guille, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. 'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches of Dunkirk.'

The recommendation states:

'H.M.S. CODRINGTON - Captain George Frederick Stevens-Guille, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

During the period 28th May - 3rd June CODRINGTON made 7 trips to Dunkirk, 5 being to the beaches, and brought home a total of about 6175 troops.

Although several times attacked by aircraft and on several occasions under gun fire from shore batteries, CODRINGTON was not hit and suffered no damage.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 January 1945: 'For distinguished service in the planning and execution of amphibious operations in the Mediterranean.'

George Frederick Stevens-Guille, who was born in December 1898, the son of a clergyman from Guernsey, entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in September 1911 and was appointed a Midshipman in the battleship *Glory* in October 1914. Removing to the *Royal Oak* in April 1916, in which battleship he was present at Jutland, and advanced to Sub Lieutenant in March 1917, he joined the torpedo boat destroyer *Ferret* in June of the latter year, in which capacity he served until the end of the War. Shortly thereafter he attended a course at Cambridge University, but was admitted to the R.N. Hospital Plymouth with gunshot wounds to his right arm in January 1919 - luckily not of too serious nature for he was back at sea in the *Marksman* by August of the same year.

Advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in February 1927 and to Commander in December 1931, shortly after being awarded his O.B.E., he was serving as Senior Officer of the 1st Anti-Submarine Flotilla at Portland on the renewal of hostilities, in command of the sloop H.M.S. *Bittern*.

Quickly ordered to Rosyth, home of the 15th Destroyer Flotilla, he was actively engaged in a spate of coastal convoys between September and November 1939, gallant and demanding work that won him his first D.S.O. Thus convoys F.S. 5 and F.N. 6 in September, when *Bittern* stopped to pick-up survivors from the mined *City of Paris* and delivered a depth-charge attack on the 17th; convoy F.S. 20 in mid-October, when *Bittern* engaged enemy aircraft and delivered further depth-charge attacks; convoys F.S. 24 and F.N. 25 in late October, with further action being taken by *Bittern* against enemy bombers; convoys F.S. 29 and F.N. 30, and F.N. 32 and F.N. 33, in early November, the latter witnessing at least one engagement with a prowling Dornier; convoys F.S. 37 and F.N. 38 in mid-November, and convoys F.S. 40 and F.N. 41 at the end of that month, the latter witnessing the mining of the S.S. *Hookwood* on the 23rd, and *Bittern* once more stopping to pick up survivors.

Stevens-Guille was advanced to Captain in December 1939 and received his D.S.O. at an investiture held on 5 March 1940 - one of the very first such decorations of the entire War, just a dozen or so other R.N. recipients having been gazetted beforehand in December 1939. A brief period of command ensued in the destroyer *Duncan*, but in mid-May 1940 he removed to the flotilla leader *Codrington*, in which ship he would quickly win a Bar to his D.S.O., for good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches of Dunkirk. The relevant operations commenced on the 28th May, when he oversaw the rescue of 32 survivors from the torpedoed *Aboukir* in the North Sea, following which *Codrington* proceeded to Dunkirk's East Mole. Thereafter, over the coming week, she carried out a punishing agenda of return trips to Dover, eventually bringing back over 6,000 troops, among them Major-General B. L. Montgomery:

'Saturday 1 June: Secured alongside eastern pier, Dunkirk, at 0525 hours. Embarked about 500 troops, including Major-General B. L. Montgomery, temporarily commanding a corps. The latter informed me that embarkation at Braye had been very difficult due to the pier being unsuitable. While in Dunkirk harbour low cloud persisted and several low bombing attacks took place ... one Heinkel was brought down apparently by the fire of *Codrington* and another destroyer' (Stevens-Guille's official operation "Dynamo" report refers).

He was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O., thereby becoming the Navy's first "Double D.S.O." of the War.

Codrington having then been bombed and sunk off Dover in the following month, came ashore to take up an appointment in *Victory*, with effect from August 1940, about the time he attended his second Buckingham Palace investiture.

Returning to sea with command of the cruiser *Cardiff* in February 1942, he removed to the *Durban* that September and thence to the Algiers base *Hannibal* in December 1943. Then in the following year he joined the staff of *Byrsa*, the R.N. base at Bougie, North Africa, which establishment removed to Naples at the end of 1943 - an appointment that would have witnessed him planning amphibious operations in the Mediterranean, not least for the Sicily and South of France landings, for which he won his "mention".

From June 1946, Stevens-Guille commanded the training establishment *Raleigh*, and he was placed on the Retired List in January 1949, having latterly been appointed an A.D.C. to H.M. the King - original letter of notification [included with Lot], dated in August 1948, refers.

Sold with a small quantity of other original documentation, including the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate, in the name of 'Captain George Frederick Stevens-Guille, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N., H.M.S. Byrsa' and dated 23 January 1945, together with his 1939-45 War campaign award forwarding slip, a quantity of his calling cards; and one or two items of uniform, including a fine pair of Captain, R.N.'s full-dress epaulettes, by Gieves, and mounted set of four miniature medals, comprising O.B.E. and Great War trio.



A fine Second War '1942 Dieppe Raid' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Major D. C. Orme, South Saskatchewan Regiment, Canadian Infantry Corps, who was decorated for outstanding leadership and gallantry when his Company succeeded in capturing the strategically important headlands and gun positions on the cliffs to the west of Pourville

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse undated, with integral top ribband bar; 1939-45 Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, reverse inscribed 'Major D. C. Orme', undated, with replacement brooch bar, mounted for display, *the campaign medals privately gilded and plated as commonly found with Canadian groups at this time, good very fine (6)* *£2,000-£2,400*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 March 1946:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services at Dieppe in August, 1942.'

The official citation states: 'Major David Claude Orme, in command of "C" Company, South Saskatchewan Regiment, alone, of all the commanders in whatever rank among the Canadian forces at Dieppe, August 19th 1942, led his company forward and captured and held the position which he was ordered then to occupy, the high ground on the right of Green Beach at Pourville. In this he enjoyed a distinction for which he cannot be too highly praised. Having destroyed the enemy posts in this area, he held his position and beat off the enemy counter attacks until ordered to withdraw to the beach for re-embarkation. He accomplished the withdrawal successfully against strong opposition, and the majority of his company were eventually re-embarked. After reaching the beach, he in company with a small party, re-mounted the height in order to interfere with the strong enemy fire which was causing heavy casualties among the troops entering the landing craft. During this offensive patrol, he, with his comrades, engaged in actual hand to hand fighting with the advancing enemy. Having inflicted casualties upon the enemy which vastly outnumbered it, the patrol withdrew to the beach once more, but there being insufficient craft for the re-embarkation of all, Major Orme remained behind and was taken prisoner. Throughout the operation he successfully carried out all his allotted tasks and exhibited great determination and fearlessness in the face of enemy fire.'

David Claude Orme was born in Tottenham, Middlesex, on 25 December 1900, the third son of cashier Joseph James Orme. A qualified teacher by profession, Orme enlisted in the Canadian Army on 4 September 1930 and was appointed Lieutenant in The Weyburn Regiment. Advanced Captain 21 August 1934, later Signals Officer, he was promoted Major in the South Saskatchewan Regiment in September 1939. Appointed Officer Commanding "C" Company, he was taken Prisoner of War at Dieppe on 19 August 1942, and was incarcerated for 3 years at Oflag VIIIB (Eichstatt) from 1 September 1942 to 15 April 1945. Awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1945, Orme returned home to Canada and later taught high school pupils at Chilliwack. The insignia to his D.S.O. award was presented to him by the Governor-General at H.M.C.S. Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C., on 4 June 1948.

Sold with the recipient's dress miniature awards, these court mounted but lacking the white enamel cross to the D.S.O. and the oval disc to the Efficiency Decoration; with a modern D.S.O. replacement copy, this with enamel damage, and an unrelated Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Canada.

Note: Orme's D.S.O. is undated, in common with a number of other DSOs issued to Dominion and Colonial recipients where the award was not Gazetted until after the cessation of hostilities.



A Second War M.B.E., Order of St. John group of nine awarded to Squadron Leader J. Holt, Royal Air Force, late Lancashire Fusiliers, who landed at 'W' Beach, Gallipoli, on 25 April 1915, where his Regiment won 'Six V.C.'s before Breakfast'

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel; 1914-15 Star (1222 Cpl. J. Holt. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1222 Cpl. J. Holt. Lan. Fus.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (104814 S.M.1. J. Holt. R.A.F.) mounted court style for wear, *good very fine* (9) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.

Order of St. John, Officer *London Gazette* 8 July 1947.

John Holt served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915. Rowed to shore aboard the small cutters of *Euryalus* and *Implacable*, the men of the 1st Battalion were greeted at 6 a.m. by a ceaseless hail of rifle, machine gun and pom pom fire; many died in the boats and of those who struggled ashore through barbed-wire entanglements and deep, soft sand, few were unscathed. Through rallying cries and extreme courage the high ground behind the beach was carried, but at a terrible cost. By nightfall only 11 officers and 399 other ranks remained fit for duty. General Sir Ian Hamilton later wrote in his despatch:

'So strong, in fact, were the defences of 'W' Beach that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier - or any soldier - than the storming of these trenches from the open boats on the morning of 25 April... The Fusiliers literally hurled themselves ashore and, fired at from right, left and centre, commenced hacking their way through the wire. A long line of men was at once mown down as by a scythe, but the remainder was not to be denied.'

Subsequently transferring to the Royal Air Force, Holt was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 June 1925, whilst holding the rank of Sergeant Major 1st Class. He was Commissioned Medical Quartermaster and Flying Officer on 8 September 1930, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 August 1938, and Squadron Leader on 1 July 1943. He retired on 26 December 1946.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce Boer War and Great War Royal Red Cross group of three awarded to Nursing Sister Maud Goodhue, Matron of the City of London Red Cross Hospital at Finsbury Square, late Princess Christian's Army Nursing Reserve and Police Ambulance Service

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel, mounted on bow ribbon with original investiture brooch; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. Goodhue); Coronation 1911, Police Ambulance Service (Maud Goodhue.)
extremely fine (3) *£1,000-£1,400*

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918: '... in recognition of their valuable services in connection with the War' 'Miss Maud Charles Goodhue, Matron and Admins., Finsbury Sq. Hospl., London.' Presented by the King at Buckingham Palace on 3 July 1918.

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 23 February 1917: '... in recognition of their valuable services in connection with the War' 'Miss M. C. Goodhue, Secretary, County of Lond. Branch, British Red Cross Society, and Matron i/c City of Lond. Red Cross Hospl., Finsbury Sq, N.'

During the Boer War Miss Maud Goodhue served with Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve and was variously based at Cape Town and Pretoria.



The Great War 'Tigris Flotilla' D.S.C. group of six awarded to Engineer Commander Thomas Kerr, the Royal Indian Marine's first ever D.S.C. recipient, for his gallantry in the armed paddle-steamer *Comet*, near Kut, in September 1915, on which occasion his senior officer was awarded a posthumous V.C. - one witness said that Turkish bullets pattered on the *Comet* 'like raindrops on a window pane'

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Asst: Engr: T. Kerr, R.I.M.S. 'Hardinge'); 1914-15 Star (Engr. T. Kerr, R.I.M.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Engr. Lt. T. Kerr, R.I.M.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (6)

£6,000-£8,000



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 21 January 1916:

'In recognition of their services during the advance on Kut-el-Amara on the 27 and 28 September 1915:- Engineer Kerr not only kept the Lascar engine-room complement of the *Comet* in excellent order during the action, but assisted in carrying down the wounded under fire.' These four awards of the D.S.C. follow immediately after the announcement of the Posthumous Victoria Cross to Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Cookson, D. S.O., R.N.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 July 1916 (Mesopotamia); 31 January 1919 (East Africa); and 5 June 1919 (East Africa). His service record also states 'Despatches November 1915.'

Thomas Kerr was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire on 12 April 1883 and, having served as a 4th Engineer in the P. & O. Steamship Company 1903-07, was appointed to the Royal Indian Marine as an Assistant Engineer in the latter year. Joining the R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* in the same rank in April 1909, he was present in the Somaliland operations and was advanced to Engineer in April 1911. The outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 found him on general duties in Aden, but that November he joined the armed paddle-steamer *Comet*, an appointment that would lead to his active employment in the Tigris Flotilla in the following year.

Following the fall of Turkish-held El Amara in June 1915, battle commenced for the capture of Kut, 120 miles up river, and as part of his overall plan, General Townshend asked the Tigris Flotilla to attempt to force a passage upstream and take a bridge the enemy had built just short of that place. But as part of their defence line, the Turks had constructed a formidable boom across the river at a place called Es Sinn, about eight or nine miles from Kut - two iron barges had been grounded, one on each bank, and then linked by a heavy iron cable to a native dhow, sunk in midstream. Added to which, this whole reach of the river was commanded by enemy artillery, while the barrier itself was held by well-armed troops in trenches on the banks.

And it was here, before dusk on 28 September, amidst a terrible barrage of point-blank fire, that Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Cookson, D.S.O., tried to force a passage for the *Comet*, initially by directing gunfire on to the native dhow, but afterwards by ramming at full speed. Neither attempt worked, leading to him coming alongside and jumping on to the boom, armed with an axe, a desperate undertaking that led to him being riddled with bullets - he died back aboard the *Comet* shortly afterwards, having said, "I am done. It is a failure. Return at full speed." Nor was he the sole casualty, at least another dozen having been hit, including four soldiers of the Royal West Kents and two Goanese seaman. It was for his gallantry in bringing these wounded down to the comparative safety of the lower deck that Kerr was awarded his D.S.C.

He ended the War with an appointment at Alexandria Docks, gained advancement to Engineer Lieutenant-Commander in June 1919, was appointed Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair in January 1922, was advanced to Engineer Commander in November 1930, and was placed on the Retired List on 1 January 1934.



An extremely rare Second War landing craft operations D.S.C., submariner's D.S.M. group of nine awarded to Boatswain P. J. Allsebrook, Royal Navy, who also won a "mention" for his gallant work in the Dieppe Raid

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943' and privately engraved 'Bosun P. J. Allsebrook, North Africa'; Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (J. 58032 P. J. Allsebrook. C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.58032 P. J. Allsebrook. Ord. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.58032 P. J. Allsebrook. P.O. H.M.S. Rainbow.) the pre-war medals mounted as originally worn on rather frayed ribbons, *polished good fine*, the remainder mounted court-style for display, *good very fine or better (9)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Glendinging's, June 1989; Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010; since reunited with Great War pair and L.S. & G.C. medal.

Only 11 D.S.C. and D.S.M. combinations were awarded in the 1939-45 War.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 4 May 1943. The original recommendation states:

'While in charge of L.C.S. No. 3, he rendered invaluable service in the salvage of stranded landing craft. His untiring devotion to duty and good seamanship were responsible for 26 craft being salvaged and the majority replaced in service, thereby notably contributing to the success of the operation.'

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 November 1940. The original recommendation states:

'For high example set to the crew as Coxswain, contributing to the general efficiency of the submarine.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 October 1942. The original recommendation states:

'For courage and skill in supporting the landing on "White" beach in command of *Glengyle's* Landing Craft Support.'

Percy John Allsebrook was born in Derby on 13 November 1900, and was a fruiterers labourer when he joined the Royal Navy at Portsmouth on 26 August 1916, as a Boy 2nd Class in *Powerful*, advancing to Boy 1st Class on 25 February 1917. He joined *Valiant* on 25 September 1917, remaining in this vessel for the remainder of the war and advancing to Ordinary Seaman in May 1918 and to Able Seaman in November 1918. In October 1924 he joined the submarine service at *Dolphin* and served thereafter in a variety of boats including *H-32*, *H-34*, *L-69* and *H-44*. Having qualified as a submarine coxswain in June 1930, he received his L.S. & G.C. medal whilst serving in the submarine *Rainbow* as a Petty Officer in March 1932. Removing to *Cachalot* as Chief Petty Officer in May 1938, he was still serving in this submarine under Lieutenant-Commander John Luce, R.N., about the time of the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, and was quickly employed on mine-laying duties off the west coast of France. But the award of his D.S.M. was in respect of his services as Coxswain on the occasion *Cachalot* achieved a "Sub-on-Sub" victory in the Bay of Biscay, off Nantes, on 20 August 1940, her torpedo strike resulting in the confirmed destruction of the *U-51*. Luce's subsequent report stated:

'On passage to Bordeaux. At 0111 sighted a small object about 25 degrees on starboard bow, about four miles away. Brought all tubes to the ready. Object identified as a submarine. At 0117 fired six torpedoes and dived. One minute 10 seconds later an explosion was heard. Nine minutes later after firing four, possibly five explosions heard. Type 129 picked up H.E. on bearing of explosion. There were no propellor noises but a steady "mush" noise extending over an area of about 30 degrees. This noise was heard for about six minutes and gradually died away. Reloaded Nos. 3 and 4 tubes.'

Surfaced and proceeded to estimated position of the enemy submarine, when torpedo hit. On arrival in this position found an area about half a mile across thickly covered with oil which smelt strongly of diesel fuel. Limits of this area were clearly defined and there were no indications that the submarine was still afloat and leaving an oil track. Judging from the quantity of the oil, severe damage must have been inflicted and I do not consider it possible that the submarine, should she have been able to keep afloat, would have been able to repair the damage in so short a time as to leave an oil track. I concluded that the submarine had sunk. Searched the area for an hour and then proceeded.'

Luce was awarded the D.S.O., his No. 1 the D.S.C. and his Coxswain and three others the D.S.M., in addition to five men being mentioned in despatches. And Allsebrook was likely still acting as *Cachalot's* Coxswain a few weeks later, when on 23 September 1940, she made a successful mine-laying trip that resulted in the sinking of the German auxiliary minesweeper *M. 1604* and, on the following day, made an inconclusive attack on another U-Boat.

On 25 October 1940, being appointed Temporary Acting Boatswain, Allsebrook transferred to H.M.S. *Glengyle*, under Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Lowe, R.N.R., in which capacity he won a "mention" for his gallantry in the Dieppe raid in August 1942. The *Glengyle* had been converted to a Landing Ship, Infantry (Large) in 1940 and was capable of embarking around 700 troops, in addition to carrying 24 L.C.As and three L.C.Ms, and it was in this role that she lent valuable support in "Operation Jubilee", a role epitomised by Allsebrook in his gallant command of her support landing craft off "White" beach - as it transpired no place to be on the 19 August 1942, for unbeknown to Allied intelligence, a large number of camouflaged enemy gun positions overlooked the very same spot. Moreover, due to one of our landing craft flotillas having earlier run into a German convoy, all element of surprise was lost and the enemy fully alerted to the pending assault. This, too, where Commander Geoffrey Lambert, the R.N.'s Principal Beach Master, opted to establish his H.Q., one of *Glengyle's* L.C.As being charged with delivering his Assistant Beachmaster. In Lambert's own words:

'The enemy's fire increased considerably as we stepped on to the beach. My party landed on "White" beach near the centre of the town's front. We had not had time to scatter nor take what cover there was under the steeper banks of shingle, before a shell or mortar bomb fell amongst us, killing or severely wounding all except four, who were liberally spattered with flying stones. Several more shells landed in quick succession; the effect of this fire then and throughout the operation was multiplied considerably by the beach being composed of large shingle ...'

And in the words of the recommendation for Lambert's subsequent award of the D.S.C., specific mention of the heavy loss inflicted on the landing craft sent to rescue him and his comrades, including the *Glengyle's* support landing craft under Allsebrook's charge:

'This beach was under heavy and continually increasing observed fire throughout the operation. The troops who landed on this beach were pinned down, having been repulsed with heavy casualties, which placed the Naval Beach Party in a position of the utmost hazard. It then became the main duty of the Naval Beach Party to evacuate the troops, which, regardless of his own safety, Commander Lambert did everything possible to organise. That this very gallant effort was largely frustrated was owing to the fact that few L.C.As succeeded in reaching Red-White Beach and of those that did, the majority were afterwards sunk by enemy fire.'

The majority indeed sunk by enemy fire, on arrival or in the withdrawal. *The Dieppe Raid* by R. Neillands takes up the story:

'The scenes on Red and White Beaches during this time were quite terrible, each a larger replica of those taking place at Pourville. Of the four L.C.As that made up the first wave into White Beach, all were immediately rushed by troops, one was promptly overturned and then hit by artillery fire, all on board being killed. The other three craft managed to limp out to the destroyers, each carrying some seventy men, about twice the safe number. Another eight L.C.As, supposed to land on White Beach, actually arrived on Red, where six were quickly hit by shellfire and destroyed. These were the last craft even to attempt a landing on Red Beach. The two surviving craft got away - one carrying no fewer than eighty men - but were so badly damaged that they sank shortly after delivering their passengers to the destroyers.'

Still similarly employed in the *Glengyle*, Allsebrook next participated in "Operation Torch", the Allied landings in North Africa in November 1942, and, as cited above, was awarded the D.S.C. for his gallantry in command of L.C.S. 3 in salvaging numerous landing craft.

Allsebrook, who presumably served in a similar capacity come the Normandy landings, received his D.S.C. and D.S.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture held on 28 September 1943.

Sold with copied record of service and comprehensive copied operational reports.

x14

A Great War 'Salonika' M.C. attributed to Major J. E. Wood, Royal Field Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Major J. E. Wood R.F.A.', in case of issue, *good very fine* £500-£700

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

'For distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Salonika.'

John Edward Wood was born in Wokingham, Berkshire, on 7 November 1876 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Aldershot on 7 May 1891. He served with them in India from 16 September 1895 to 16 April 1900, and passed a Rough Riders course at Lucknow in May 1897. He was promoted Corporal on 5 May 1900; Sergeant on 13 October 1900; and Battery Sergeant Major on 7 May 1910, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery on 11 March 1915, he saw further service with the Artillery in Salonika, holding the rank of temporary Captain from 16 November 1915, whilst commanding 146 Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column; and acting Major from 1 January 1917 to 30 December 1918, whilst commanding D Section, 12th Corps Ammunition Column. For his services during the Great War was awarded the Military Cross. He was placed on Retired Pay on 12 July 1919, and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant K. Gatey, Devonshire Regiment, later Sheriff and Mayor of Exeter

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engrave '8th. Sept. 1916. – 4.11.16. Kenneth Gatey. Devon Regt.'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. K. Gatey.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's City of Exeter Past Mayor's neck badge, gold (18ct., hallmarks for Birmingham 1933, total weight 33.92) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Presented to Kenneth Gatey Esquire M.C. B.A. Mayor of Exeter 1932-33 by Aldermen, Councillors & Officials of the City. 9th. November 1933.', with neck riband; and a Presentation Key, 115mm, silver-gilt, hallmarks for Birmingham 1932, engraved 'Southern Railway Exeter Central New Station Opened by The Mayor of Exeter Kenneth Gatey Esq., M.C. 1st. July 1933.', *good very fine* (5) £2,400-£2,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry during a raid. When hung up by the enemy's wire he deliberately cut it, aided by a Corporal and a Lance-Corporal, and, entering the enemy's trenches, accounted for several enemy and took a prisoner.'

Annotated Gazette states: Moated Grange Sector, 5 September 1916.

Kenneth Gatey was born in 1886 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 24 November 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, being awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry on the Somme on 5 September 1916. He subsequently served as Sheriff of Exeter in 1925 and Mayor of Exeter 1932-33, and died in 1938.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Gardner, 38th Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry, later Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment, who was also Mentioned in Despatches

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. P. H. Gardner.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Major P. H. Gardner M.C. Lan. & Ren. Scot. Regt.', with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (6) £800-£1,000

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the course of five days the enemy made three attempts to raid his company's front, but on no occasion did any of the enemy succeed in entering the front line. This was largely due to his skilful dispositions and organisation and to the splendid example of courage and devotion to duty which was an inspiration to his men.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'St. Emile Section.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 June 1917.

Percy Harold Gardner was born in Arnprior, Ontario, on 28 June 1895 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 26 March 1915. He served with the 38th Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment) during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1916, and was wounded by gun shot to the right arm at Vimy Ridge on 22 February 1917; he was later seriously ill with pneumonia, and was demobilised on 10 June 1919. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the Military Cross. He was awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration per *Canadian Government Gazette* 24 May 1930, and having been advanced Lieutenant-Colonel served as Commanding Officer of the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment, from 1942 to 1943.



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)*

£800-£1,000



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 Wulverghem, 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.



A fine Second War D.F.C. group of six awarded to Pilot Officer J. H. Cole, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a long-served Navigator with 52 sorties to his credit, who commenced his operational career in Blenheims of 53 Squadron in Coastal Command.

He subsequently served in Whitleys of 296 Squadron and in Albermarles and Halifaxes of 644 Squadron, in which he undertook S.O.E. supply drops to France, Holland and Scandinavia, and glider towing and paratroop drops on D-Day, at Arnhem and at the crossing of the Rhine, his passengers on the latter occasion including the B.B.C. correspondent Richard Dimbleby

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', and additionally privately engraved 'F/O. J. H. Cole. No. 190906. No. 644 Squadron R.A.F. Tarrant Rushton', in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, Air Crew Europe; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine (6)* £1,400-£1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 15 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Pilot Officer Cole has been engaged on flying duties continuously since 17 July 1939. His first tour of operations was in No. 53 Squadron, flying Blenheims of Coastal Command on daylight and night bombing. His first tour consisted of 26 trips. After a spell of instructional duties he was posted to a squadron engaged on airborne work and has been flying as a Navigator and later an Air Bomber in Whitleys, Albermarles and Halifaxes since 1 December 1942. He has engaged in the airborne invasions of Sicily, Normandy, Arnhem and the Rhine crossing and on all occasions the paratroops and gliders have been delivered on time and to the correct place. He has carried out 12 special supply missions over France, Holland and Norway with marked success. These are exacting tasks and they call for a very high standard of navigation.

Pilot Officer Cole has now a total of 52 sorties and 214 operational hours to his credit. He has at all times carried out his duties efficiently, quietly and cheerfully, showing the utmost keenness for operational flying and courage in the face of the enemy. I strongly recommend him for a Distinguished Flying Cross.'

James Henry Cole, whose father James served as a gunner in the Great War, enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in May 1939 and passed his Air Observer's Navigation Course at R.A.F. Yatesbury in late 1940. Posted to 53 Squadron of Coastal Command, a Blenheim unit based at St. Eval, in March 1941, he undertook his first operational flying in the same month and remained likewise employed until mid-July. Thus a spate of 26 sorties against French targets, including Brest, La Rochelle and St. Nazaire, in addition to several anti-shipping sweeps.

Then in July 1941, he was posted for screening duties at No. 42 Operational Training Unit, where he remained employed until transferring to 296 Squadron, a Whitley unit based at Netheravon, in June 1942. In the following month he was posted to Brize Norton to commence training for glider towing operations, but he rejoined to 296 in December 1942.

To begin with the squadron was assigned to Nickel raids, Cole taking part in just such sorties to Paris, Poitiers, Limoges, Nantes and elsewhere over the coming weeks and months. But in July 1943, after re-equipping with Albermarles, the squadron was ordered to the Middle East, where Cole joined up with Flying Officer Hugh Scott's crew. It was the commencement of a notable chapter of glider operations, for Cole and his crew were assigned to recce. mainland Italy for suitable landing zones. Hence three such sorties flown in September 1943.

Having then returned to the U.K. via Gibraltar, pilot and crew commenced training for S.O.E. supply drops, the first such sortie being flown to France on 4 February 1944. And come the eve of D-Day - in Operation 'Tonga' on 5 June 1944 - Cole and his crew dropped men of the 5th Parachute Brigade on a DZ near the vital Caen bridges, together with assorted kitbags and a dog. According to the Squadron Operations Record Book (O.R.B.), it was an eventful trip:

'The first aircraft of the second phase took off at 23:39. Aircraft was flown by Flight Lieutenant H. Scott. Considerable light flak was encountered and a few aircraft suffered minor damage. Flight Lieutenant Scott had adventures in the back of his machine. Three men dropped on the first run and the doors then collapsed. On the second run the stick was not ready to jump and a third run was made. At the end of this the wireless operator reported from the fuselage that there was still one man and a dog left. A fourth run was made. On the approach to the Drop Zone the wireless operator tried to encourage the dog to jump but it took refuge by the gunner's turret. The dog and the man jumped on the final run. The area was now 'awake' and more opposition was encountered than on the first phase. Bright flashes revealed the aircraft in close proximity all over the Drop Zone but there were no collisions.'

Pilot and crew were back over France on 7 June 1944, Cole's flying log book noting, 'Para Drop. S.A.S. Troops. Brest Area.' As it transpired, they made a brace of identical trips in July, in addition four S.O.E. supply drops in the period leading up to the end of August. Next up was Operation 'Market Garden', in which Cole and his crew made three trips to Arnhem.

On 17 September 1944, they effected a successful Horsa glider release on to 'Z' landing ground at 13:20. Next day, however, their aircraft's starboard engine cut out while their combination was forming up, causing them to part company with their Horsa. Both made emergency landings on a fighter strip near Ashford, Kent. Taking off with the same troops in tow the next day, Scott was unable to keep the rendezvous owing to bad weather, whereupon the load in the glider shifted, leading to hair-raising adventures in – and between – a thick stream of Dakotas. At the glider pilot's request, the combination returned to base.

Having then flown a 'Nest Egg' operation to Guernsey on 21 September 1944, in which their Albermarle was holed by flak, Cole and his crew reported to R.A.F. Tilstock to undertake a heavy conversion course for Halifax aircraft. Duly qualified, they embarked upon further S.O.E. operations, sometimes operating out of R.A.F. Tempsford. First up was a trip to the 'Draughts 10' circuit in Holland on 11 December 1944, and, following their transferral to No. 644 Squadron, a brace of like sorties to Norway in February. Another trip to Norway on 2 March 1945 ended with an emergency landing at Langford.

On 24 March 1945, Cole and his crew flew a Hamilcar tow as part of Operation 'Varsity', the Rhine crossing, and, as noted in his log book, the trip was 'reported and broadcast by R. Dimpleby'. Finally, in April, Cole rounded off his operational career with two further S.O.E. supply trips to Norway and another to Denmark. He was awarded the D.F.C.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising the recipient's R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Books (Form 1767), covering the periods 17 July 1939 to 31 October 1944, and 1 November 1944 to 19 June 1945; a congratulatory signal from H.Q. No. 38 Group on the award of his D.F.C., date stamped at R.A.F. Tarrant Rushton on 25 April 1945; a signed authority to wear the above described 1939-45 campaign medals; a Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'J. H. Cole, July 1934'; and a cassette recording of Richard Dimpleby's Rhine crossing broadcast.

Sold also with the recipient's father's medals:

*Pair: **Gunner J. A. Cole, Royal Garrison Artillery***

British War and Victory Medals (119716 Gnr. J. A. Cole. R.A.) good very fine



An unusual Second War 1944 D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader W. Clark, Royal Canadian Air Force, late Band Master, South Saskatchewan Regiment, who was decorated for Air Sea Rescue operations in the Hudsons of 279 Squadron Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, G.V.I.R. (S/L. W. Clark) mounted for display, *generally good very fine (6)* £2,000-£2,400



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 22 August 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Flight Lieutenant Clark has taken part in numerous operational sorties many of which have been of a difficult and dangerous nature and have called for a high degree of airmanship. He has also participated in a number of air-sea rescues. In February 1944, while on patrol and during a snow storm, this officer sighted a dinghy. He laid a line of flame floats and guided the high speed launch to the dinghy and, despite adverse weather which was rapidly deteriorating, he stayed with the launch until the occupants of the dinghy had been rescued. More recently this year, Flight Lieutenant Clark participated in a successful rescue whereby the complete crew of a Fortress were saved.'

William Clark, who was born at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, served in the South Saskatchewan Regiment in 1927-41, latterly as a Band Master. In February of the latter year, however, he transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and commenced pilot training that August, and on being awarded his 'Wings' he was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in December 1941. Clark remained in Canada until July 1942, latterly on attachment to a R.A.F. Ferry Command unit, and he flew a Ventura across the Atlantic to Prestwick at the end of that month.

Following a conversion course to Hudsons at R.A.F. Thornaby, Clark joined 279 Squadron, an Air-Sea Rescue (A.S.R.) unit at Bircham Newton, and he flew his first sortie in mid-March 1943. Between then and June 1944, he completed a protracted tour of 60 sorties, totalling several hundred flying hours, his log book revealing a number of successes, not least the rescue of 10 men from a downed Fortress on 22 February 1944, and another 10 from a similar aircraft on 20 May 1944, both incidents being cited in his subsequent D.F.C. recommendation; more poignantly, his log book also reveals the failures, such as 'Burning Fortress found - No survivors'.

In September 1944, Clark joined 122 (Composite) Squadron's A.S.R. Flight, a posting that witnessed him carrying out test drops of rescue equipment, and in November of the same year, the unit moved to Canada, where it served as the Air-Sea Rescue Flight at Patricia Bay until the war's end. He, however, remained in the R.C.A.F. until 1957, gaining advancement to Squadron Leader and the Canadian Decoration

Sold with the recipient's original Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books (2), covering the periods 8 August 1941 to 28 February 1947 and 10 March 1947 to 22 May 1957, and including original air-to-sea operational photographs of the two Fortress crews he rescued in February and May 1944.

x20 An unattributed Second War D.F.C. group of six awarded to a Canadian airman

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945; 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, mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £800-£1,000

21



A fine Second War 'North Africa campaign' and 'Sicily operations' D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Captain C. V. Sterley, South African Air Force, an 'excellent Box Leader' who was decorated for a flak-ridden tour of 74 sorties in Bostons of No. 24 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron, in one of which he was wounded in his right arm and side

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all campaign medals officially impressed '103341 C. V. Sterley'; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *cleaned, very fine (7)* £1,400-£1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 29 October 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'Captain Sterley has proved himself an operational pilot of outstanding ability. He has completed 74 raids against the enemy. On many occasions he has led sub-flights and, under conditions of heavy flak at places like Alamein, Mareth and Maluzzo, he has always kept his flight in good formation. At all times he has shown great courage and devotion to duty. The award of the D.F.C. is strongly recommended.'

Claude Vincent Sterley, who was born in Pretoria on 17 September 1916 (to a South African father, and an Australian mother), commenced his operational tour as a pilot in Bostons of No. 24 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron in October 1942.

In that month, he flew a dozen or so sorties against enemy Panzer formations and landing grounds in the El Alamein sector, his Boston being holed by flak in two of them. And in November he flew eight further sorties against similar targets in the El Daba and Sollum sectors, enemy fighters attacking his formation on three of them.

Grounded in the month of December, Sterley returned to an operational footing in January 1943, when he flew eight sorties, including a strike on Castel Benito: 'Extremely heavy and accurate A.A. fire – many searchlights – 25 holes – wounded in right arm and right side'; an official list of his sorties, refers. Notwithstanding his wounds, Sterley was back in action in a sortie to Tarhuna a few days later and rounded off the month with two trips to Ben Gardane.

Then in March 1943, he completed 10 sorties, several of them as 'Box Leader', including multiple trips to the Mareth Line, where his Boston was holed by flak and his formation attacked by Me. 109s. And his aircraft was once again holed by flak in early April, in a sortie against Sfax, one of nine trips made that month.

Thereafter, in the period May-August 1943, 24 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron turned its attention to targets in Sicily, Sterley flying around 30 such sorties as either Box Leader or Deputy Leader. Thus attacks on assorted towns and villages, including Milazzo, where his aircraft was yet again hold by flak.

At the time of being recommended for his D.F.C., he had completed a total 54 sorties by day and 19 by night.

Post-war, Sterley became an airline pilot, and he died in Durban in June 1984.

x22 An unattributed Second War A.F.C. group of six awarded to a Canadian airman

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1943; 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, mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £700-£900



A Second War A.F.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. J. Krige, South African Air Force

Coronation 1953, contemporarily impressed 'J. G. Krige'; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1946; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, these all officially impressed '102672 J. G. J. Krige.', mounted court-style for display in this order, *good very fine (8)* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Spink, July 2021 (when sold without the AFC)

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

The original Recommendation states: 'This Officer is one of the most experienced General Reconnaissance Pilots in the South African Air Force. He has flown a grand total of 2,065 hours in 27 different types of aircraft. Serving in 32 and 33 Flights and, subsequently, in 25 Squadron, he flew 224 operational sorties, with a total of 792 operational hours over the sea from various coastal basis in the Union. With 17 Squadron, in which he was senior Flight Commander, he flew 39 operational sorties with a total of 189 operational hours in the Mediterranean theatre of war. His total operational hours are, therefore, 978.

In addition to his experience and ability as a pilot, Lieutenant-Colonel Krige has specialise in navigation and his special knowledge in this subject played a large part in the successful capture of the Vichy Convoy off the Union Coast in 1941. On the completion of his operational tour in the Mediterranean in June 1944, Lieutenant-Colonel Krige was posted to Operation Headquarters, Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Forces, on staff duties, where he remained until May 1945. During this period his flying was restricted but, since his posting to 10 Wing last month as Officer Commanding Flying, he has checked out 40 Pilots, flying 40 hours in 27 days without a dual control setting the aircraft. On one occasion he checked out Pilots from 18:00 hours to 05:00 hours. Though he is 35 years of age, Lieutenant-Colonel Krige has never flinched from any flying task, and his courage, stamina, and devotion to duty has inspired all the younger air crew in the various units in which he has served.'

Jacobus Gerhardus Joubert Krige was born on 2 December 1909 and was posted for the opening of Waterloof Air Station on 1 August 1938, when they flew Hawker Hartbees. He served with distinction during the Second World War, and was awarded the Air Force Cross. He died in Pretoria in 1991.



An inter-War Order of St. John group of five awarded to County Commissioner Mr. W. T. Atkinson, St. John Ambulance Brigade, who served during the Great War in charge of First Aid posts in Hull dealing with casualties resulting from the Zeppelin Raids

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, 1926-36 issue, silver, with heraldic beasts in angles; Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Supt. Sec. W. T. Atkinson.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with five Additional Award Bars, two of which are inscribed '5 Years Service' (Corps Secy. W. T. Atkinson. Hull Corps. 1912.) *good very fine (5)* £240-£280

William Thomas Atkinson was born in Witham, Yorkshire, on 13 December 1871 and 'joined the Brigade in the Hull Central Division in March 1897, and after being Sergeant and First Officer became Superintendent of that Division in 1907. Two years later he was promoted to Corps Secretary of the Hull Corps and to District Officer of the No. 6 District in 1914, when he carried out the duties of District Secretary including Northumberland, Durham, and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. On the division of the District on a "County" basis he assisted Dr. Hammersley Johnston in the East Riding and in 1932 was appointed County Commissioner, a position he held until he retired in 1938 owing to ill health.

Mr. Atkinson took part in public duty in London on the occasion of the Royal Progress of Their Majesties in 1902 and the Coronation of King George V in 1911. He was on parade at the Royal Review in Windsor Great Park in 1912 and at the Centenary Review in Hyde Park in 1931 and on both occasions led a contingent. During the Great War he was, with Dr. Hammersley Johnston, in charge of the First Aid Posts in Hull dealing with air raid casualties.

Mr. Atkinson was admitted as a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John in May 1914 and was promoted to Officer (Brother) in May 1930. He died at his home in Hull on 17 January 1958, aged 86.' (the recipient's obituary refers).

Sold with copied research.

x25 An unattributed Order of St. John pair awarded to a Canadian recipient

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's) small shoulder badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, silver, unnamed, with St. John Ambulance War Service Badge '7728'; Canada War Service shield badge, and three shoulder pips, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £60-£80



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. group of five awarded to Acting Corporal A. E. Chew, Royal Field Artillery, later Military Foot Police, who was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry at St. Eloi on 27 March 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (37493 Gnr: A. E. Chew. 308/T.M. Bty: R.F.A.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (37493 Cpl. A. E. Chew. A. 190/Bde. R.F.A.); 1914 Star, with clasp (37493 Gnr: A. E. Chew. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (37493 A. Cpl. A. E. Chew. R.A.) mounted court-style for display, *contact marks, the Star somewhat worn, generally nearly very fine (5)*

£1,400-£1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 May 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry when in charge of an isolated trench mortar gun. When his wires were cut he continued firing with good effect and observing for himself under very heavy fire.'

Annotated Gazette states 'St. Eloi, 27 March 1916'.

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

Albert Edward Chew was born in Ulverston, Lancashire, on 13 March 1883 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He served initially with the 40th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 August 1914, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal whilst serving with 308th Trench Mortar Battery. Subsequently awarded the Military Medal, he later transferred to the Military Foot Police.

Chew subsequently pawned his medals for 7 shillings, as confirmed by a report in the *Sevenoaks Chronicle* in 1940:

'Chew, aged 58, was found drunk, singing, and shouting in the high Street, after drinking a toxic mix of beer and methylated spirit. Brought before the local magistrates, he declared himself "Guilty, Sir, and I am very, very sorry." It was stated that Chew had fallen on hard times and had already pawned his medals. He was about to provide the paperwork to demonstrate that he had kept up the payments in the hope of being able to recover the medals. The case was dismissed as a first offence on the understanding that Chew would leave the district. This was not his first appearance on such a charge. Before a previous court he had explained that "he was hit on the head during the War and had not been right since". His story clearly moved the magistrates who heard the case. One of their number, Sir Edward Meyerstein paid the costs to redeem his medals and returned them to him.'

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant J. H. King, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (439041 R.Q.M. Sjt. J. H. King. 52/Can: Inf.) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, good very fine* *£600-£800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 9 March 1919:

'For courage and devotion to duty during nearly three years' service in the field. As Company Quartermaster-Sergeant for over a year in France, and since that time as Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeant he has constantly set a fine example of courage under most trying conditions, and has shown great resource and unflagging energy in seeing that his battalion always had the necessary supplies and equipment, in particular during the open fighting of 1918, when he was constantly in the forward area, supervising and maintaining supply under fire.'

Joseph Harold King was born in Derby on 19 January 1889 and served for four years in the South Nottinghamshire Hussars before emigrating to Canada. He attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Kenora, Ontario, on 22 December 1914, and was advanced Company Quartermaster Sergeant on 14 May 1915. He arrived in England on 3 December 1915, and served with the 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 February 1916, being promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant on 2 June 1917. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was discharged on 25 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.



A fine and rare Second War Landing Craft Gun C.G.M. group of six awarded to Able Seaman T. H. R. Hills, Royal Navy, who took over as the coxswain of L.C.G.12 in Operation "FERDY" the fiercely opposed landings on the Italian Coast at Vibo Valentia; when an enemy shell burst just above the bridge leaving him the only person alive on the bridge, he took control and steered the craft through bursting shells and ammunition out of range of the enemy's guns and brought her to safety

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. T. H. R. Hills. C/JX. 373402) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, these last five privately engraved 'A.B. T. H. R. Hills C.G.M. C/JX. 373402', *nearly extremely fine (6)* £8,000-£12,000

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 25 January 1944: 'For gallantry, leadership and undaunted devotion to duty under heavy and continuous fire from the enemy during landings on the Italian mainland.'

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

'Able Seaman Thomas Henry Richard Hills, C/JX.372402

Able Seaman Hills was serving in a Landing Craft which was heavily damaged by a shell which burst just over the bridge. All the officers were killed or badly wounded and he was the only man left alive on the bridge. With complete coolness he took control and steered the craft through bursting shells and ammunition out of range of the enemy's guns and brought her to safety.'

The original recommendation for this award in Admiralty Honours and Awards file H&A 1257/43 is in the National Archives under reference ADM1/14593 - Operations "Baytown" and "Ferdyn" awards to personnel for services in support of the invasion of Sicily (sic). It reads:

'L.C.G.12 - Operation "BAYTOWN"

L.C.G.12 at "Ferdyn".

This rating was the only person left alive on the bridge of L.C.G.12 at "Ferdyn". He took charge and brought L.C.G.12 out of range of the enemy's guns.'

Fleet Honours Committee, Commodore Parker, 31st October, 1943, noted:

'Concur. Propose Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. An outstanding act of gallantry and devotion to duty.'

Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, Admiral A. B. Cunningham, 2nd November, 1943, also noted:

'Fully concur with the recommendation of the H & A Committee.'

Able Seaman Thomas Henry Richard Hills received his award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal at an Investiture on 19 November 1946.

Operations "Baytown" and "Ferdyn"

Vibo Valentia is high up the 'foot' of Italy, midway between Reggio Calabria and Cosenza. Two landing attacks were planned by the Allies in September 1943, first across the Straits of Messina in operation "Baytown", the first landing on the Italian mainland, and then further up the coast in operation "Ferdyn" at Vibo Valentia. These were planned to disrupt enemy activities and to hasten their retreat north.

Operation "Ferdyn" was originally scheduled to take place on 6 September 1943. The object was to land 231 Brigade at Gioja, some miles behind enemy lines. This would help speed up the advance of XIII Corps, interfere with the enemy's programme of withdrawal and road demolition, and, in the words of Flag Officer Sicily, 'put some Germans in the bag'. Operation "Ferdyn" was put into action on Tuesday 7 September, when the assembled force proceeded at 1830, to sail so as to arrive at Vibo Valentia Marina at 0530 on D-Day, 8 September.

Paul Lund and Harry Ludlum take up the story in their *War of the Landing Craft* in the aptly named chapter *The Guns of Vibo Valentia*:

'It had been thought that the landing at Vibo Valentia would be well behind the enemy's lines and would only meet with slight opposition. But [...] the van of the German withdrawal happened to be passing when the landing occurred and this accounted for the large number of guns and machine guns brought to bear...

And then it came, with a sound so full of bitter, impersonal hatred... the LCT's ran the gauntlet of shell-fire into the harbour. The air was full of the sharp crack of the guns and the almost instantaneous explosion of the shells, which gave no preliminary whistle, for these were high velocity German 88-millimetre guns.

We continued to stand, silent, clustered together in the tank space, watching the approach of several more landing craft, one of which carried a cargo of ammunition. As she now waddled towards the shore shells began to fall on either side of her.

"Christ" said a low voice, "she only needs to get the next lot in that ammo, and there'll be fuck-all left."

"There'll be fuck all left of any of us, mate, if that lot goes up," added another.

But as we awaited what seemed like the inevitable fate of that LCT, there suddenly broke out to seaward the sound of gunfire followed by bursts of Oerlikon and pom-pom fire, which immediately drew the attention of the German gunners and dramatically eased the situation for the LCTs... It transpired that an LCG and an LCF had closed the shore and begun to engage the enemy defences.

It was twelve minutes past six when LCG 12 opened fire with her two four-point-sevens at the battery of mobile German 88s, while LCF 4 sprayed the woods above the town where machine-gun nests were giving trouble. The effect of this intervention was instantaneous for the German gunners at once turned their attention on the LCG with her greater fire power and began to score hits. But LCG 12 stood her ground and continued to fire and so give the landing craft a chance to make good their escape from the harbour.

Later[...] looking through their binoculars where LCG 12 had ceased firing. "She's under way and she's badly damaged" Snagge said. The three of us watched in silence as the LCG slowly headed away from the shore. As we made our way down the Italian coast with the warmth of the sun on our backs, each of us knew how much we owed to LCG 12. Months later, bit by bit, we heard the full story of Operation Ferdy and the part that LCG 12 and the LSTs and support craft had played.

For 38 minutes LCG 12 had engaged the enemy shore batteries and during that time she was hit several times. Then, at 6:50 a.m. after most of the LSTs had left the beach, a shell exploded above the bridge killing all the craft's officers and many of the crew. It was at that moment, when conditions aboard the gun craft had reached a critical state, with no one in control, with both her guns out of action and still under heavy fire, that Ordinary Seaman T. H. Hills with great presence of mind and under considerable difficulty took the craft out to sea and to safety. His coolness saved the LCG and the lives of the rest of her company. And the distraction that LCG 12 had provided during those 38 minutes had allowed nearly all the 16 LCTs to escape – only one being hit.

But the operation was successful in fulfilling its main object for it greatly increased the speed of the enemy withdrawal and hardly a bridge was demolished on the long road to Sapri.'

Sold with copied research including Admiralty recommendation and extracts from various publications.



The rare and outstanding Great War airship coxswain's 'August 1914' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 H. G. Cook, Royal Naval Air Service, who was afterwards commissioned in the Royal Air Force, a pioneer in dirigible flight, who was decorated for gallant deeds in H.M. Airship No. 4 whilst escorting the B.E.F. across the Channel on 13 August 1914, on which occasion he climbed outboard to change a faulty propellor at 2,000 feet

Later, as Chief Trials Coxswain at Howden and Cardington, he undertook much valuable work, including early flights in the R. 31, one of them leading to yet another outboard emergency at high altitude

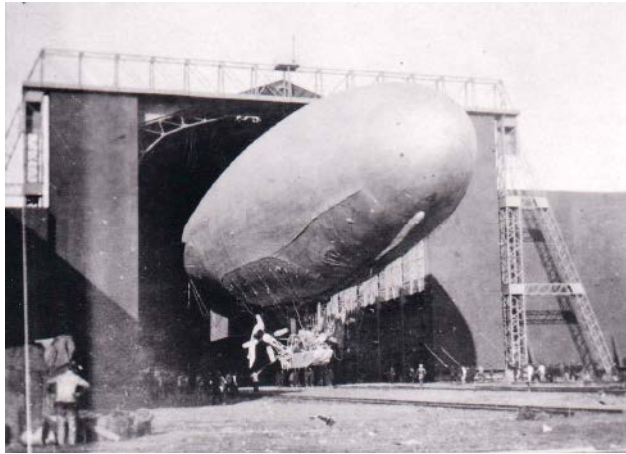
Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (230789. H. G. Cook, Ldg. Sean. R.N.A.S. 13. Aug 1914.); 1914-15 Star (230789. H. G. Cook. C.P.O.3, R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (W.O.2 H. G. Cook. R.N.A.S.) mounted as worn, extremely fine (4)

£8,000-£10,000



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917:

'For services on patrol duties and submarine searching in Home Waters'. Also awarded to his fellow crew member E.R.A. W. A. Shaw on the same occasion, these are probably the earliest dated awards of the D.S.M. ever made.



H.M. Airship No. 4 at Kingsnorth

Herbert George Cook was born in Woking, Surrey on 17 August 1888, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1904. Having attended an airship course at Farnborough and qualified as a coxswain, he was advanced to Petty Officer and posted to R.N.A.S. Kingsnorth on the Hoo Peninsula in Kent, where he joined the crew of H.M.'s airship No. 4.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, R.N.A.S. Farnborough was fully established but Kingsnorth was still being developed. Between them they could muster a total of seven airships, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and the four ex-army ships christened 'Beta', 'Gamma', 'Delta' and 'Eta', but of these only three were in flying condition.

On the very first night of the war, Nos. 3 and 4 carried out a reconnaissance flight over the southern portion of the North Sea, and No. 4 came under the fire from territorial detachments at the mouth of the Thames on returning to Kingsnorth. The soldiers in question thought she was a German airship bent on observation of the dockyard at Chatham.

Shortly afterwards, on 13 August 1914, No. 3 and No. 4 rendered most noteworthy service in escorting the original Expeditionary Force across the Channel. But, as neatly summarised in the pages of Wilson's *The Great War*, not all was well in No. 4:

'A conspicuous act of bravery was performed in a British airship patrolling the Straits of Dover while our Expeditionary Force was crossing. The Secretary of the Admiralty's report ran as follows:

On one occasion it became necessary to change a propellor-blade. The captain feared he would have to descend for this purpose, but two of the crew immediately volunteered to carry out this difficult task in the air, and climbing out onto the bracket carrying the propellor shafting, they completed the hazardous work two thousand feet above the sea.'

And that heroic repair work was undertaken by Cook and E.R.A. W. F. Shaw, both of whom would later receive the D.S.M. for their actions. By the time their work was complete, darkness had fallen, and No. 4 had drifted across the Channel to Belgium, where gun flashes were observed below. On their eventual return to Kingsworth, No. 4's skipper, Captain J. N. Fletcher, later confided to his crew that he had prepared to destroy the airship's papers, soaking them in petrol.

In October 1914, Cook was drafted to Vickers at Barrow-on-Furness, where he was appointed coxswain to H.M. Airship No. 6, then under construction. In the interim, he was tasked with rigging new airships. Meanwhile, No. 4 had undergone a major refit and he rejoined her for trials in November 1915. Thus ensued a protracted period on instructional duties at R.N.A.S. Howden in East Yorkshire. Here, under fellow airship pioneer Commander E. A. D. Masterman, R.N., he helped train later rigid airship coxswains. On one occasion, in December 1916, he 'ploughed a twelve-inch furrow' across Howden's field after being caught by a sudden down draught whilst landing.

In January 1917, Cook was appointed a Warrant Officer and transferred to the officer's section. And with British made rigid airships coming online, he was appointed Trials Coxswain of H.M. Airship No. 9, also known as 'Silver Queen'. And it was in a similar capacity that he oversaw the trial flights of several more British rigid airships, often in the face of challenging teething problems. He was mentioned in despatches.

On the formation of the Royal Air Force in April 1918, Cook was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and posted to Short's Airship Works at Cardington, where he was appointed Chief Coxswain of the R. 31.

On her second flight, on 31 October 1918, in an incident reminiscent of his earlier D.S.M.-winning exploits, he was again called upon to take drastic action. About two hours into the flight, and on making a turn, R. 31's upper tail fin collapsed onto the starboard fin and elevator. All her control surfaces locked solid, as she drifted with the wind at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Cook immediately collected a party of volunteers and climbed out onto the shattered framework, securing the collapsed structure to the hull. Having then disconnected the cables from the broken rudder and port elevator, it was possible to free up the controls of the bottom rudder and port elevator and restart her engines. On glancing down as he climbed back inboard, Cook had a good view of Reading.

However, the outcome of his next emergency situation was less happy. Whilst examining R. 31's rigging and gas bags at the top of her hull, he was overcome by escaping hydrogen and fell to the keel. He was seriously injured and hospitalised, but a subsequent medical report recommended his return to duty. And judging by the swathe of positive entries on his service record, it's easy to see why, for he had 'acquired exceptional rigid airship knowledge and experience.'

Duly re-mustered at the experimental air station at R.A.F. Pulham, 'for civilian airship trials, on detached duty', Cook joined a team of experts in working on the construction of masts for airship mooring purposes. Before long, Pulham boasted half a dozen such masts, but following the R. 38 airship disaster in August 1921, the R.A.F.'s interest in airships dwindled.

Nonetheless, ongoing work for a civilian airship programme continued, in which Cook played a significant role. Hence his work on the R. 33 in the early-to-mid 1920s. On the night of 16-17 April 1925, in a gale force storm, the arm on R. 33's mooring mast broke, and she drifted helplessly with her 'anchor watch' crew aboard. Cook and his fellow officers rushed to the mooring mast to assess the damage, and, at length, R. 33 was coaxed safely back to Pulham.

Meanwhile, Britain's giant R. 100 and R. 101 airships were taking shape, their proposed routes to Canada and India requiring the construction of several overseas mooring masts. One such was needed in Ismailia, and that brief was handed to Cook in the summer of 1927.

Back home, and having been promoted to Flight Lieutenant, he returned to his duties as 'Tower Officer' at Cardington, but he was not present at the time of the R. 101 disaster in October 1930, having been admitted to hospital with an ulcer. He was placed on the Retired List in 1932 and settled in North Yorkshire, where he died in January 1970.

Sold with a named Dorking Cycling Club bronze medal (H. G. Cook S.C.C.U. 50 miles 2-34-34 1914); an R.N.A.S. Boxing silver medal (R.N.A.S. Boxing Contest 29.11.17), and a naval button converted for use as a locket; together with copied research, including a lengthy biography from the *Cross & Cockade* magazine.

'The war continued relentlessly, and only two nights later, on 11-12 October [1944], Tim Bligh took four boats of his 57th Flotilla into an action off Vir Island, north of Zara, which by its results and by the significance of the challenge it presented to the heavily armed F-Lighters, has frequently been referred to as the finest Coastal Forces action of the war.

It has been described in detail in both 'Flag 4' and 'The Battle of the Torpedo Boats', and each had the advantage of the beautifully written report by Bligh. Indeed, that report was published in *The London Gazette* of 15 October 1948 as one of a selection of the great Coastal Forces actions of 1939-45.'

Dog Boats at War, by L. C. Reynolds, O.B.E., D.S.C., refers.



The rare and outstanding Second War Coastal Forces D.S.M. and Bar group of five awarded to Able Seaman R. S. Whiteley, Royal Navy, who also won a "mention" for his gallant work as gun layer of M.G.B. 622's 6-pounder gun in many spectacular high-speed, octane-fuelled engagements in the Mediterranean and Adriatic - much to the cost of the enemy: a case in point would be the 'great accuracy' of his gun in a monumental fire-fight on the night of 11-12 October 1944, often referred to as the finest Coastal Forces action of the war, when he quickly sank a number of enemy craft and showed 'himself to be unsurpassed in Mediterranean Coastal Forces - no amount of enemy fire has any effect on his coolness and accuracy'

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (A.B. R. S. Whiteley, C/JX. 308197) officially engraved naming, mounted in original investiture pin in its case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, these last four mounted for wearing, together with original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. R. S. Whiteley, 56 Overbury Crescent, New Addington, Nr. Croydon, Surrey', *extremely fine* (6) £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Spink, November 2009; Dix Noonan Webb February 2016.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1944:

'For great skill and daring while serving in Light Coastal Craft in a series of sharp and successful encounters with enemy forces in the Adriatic and Aegean.'

Bar to D.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1945:

'For outstanding courage and determination in skilful attacks on enemy shipping in the Adriatic while serving in Light Coastal Craft.'

The original recommendation - dated 16 October 1944 - states:

'On the night of 11-12 October 1944, H.M. M.G.B. 662 and H.M. M.T.Bs 634, 637 and 638, on patrol North of Zara, encountered one or more enemy 'F'-lighter convoys. Our unit carried out three well-ordered gunnery and torpedo attacks which lasted five hours. In face of heavy enemy fire these attacks were pressed home and as a result 6 enemy 'F'-lighters, 4 enemy Pi-L Boats and 1 E-Boat were destroyed, 1 'F'-lighter and 1 E-Boat were probably destroyed and 2 E-Boats were damaged by gunfire. This great success was achieved at the cost of only very few casualties, and minor damage to our own craft ... For leadership, courage and great skill. Able Seaman Whiteley was a six-pounder gun layer on His Majesty's M.G.B. 662 and Captain of the gun. In the face of heavy enemy fire he did some brilliant spotting that was an example to every boat in the unit; and by his great accuracy quickly sank a number of enemy craft.'

Remarks of Administrative Authority:

'Forwarded fully concurring. As a gun layer this rating has shown himself to be unsurpassed in Mediterranean Coastal Forces, and no amount of enemy fire has any effect on his coolness and accuracy.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 21 November 1944:

'For courage, skill and determination in a series of close actions with the enemy off the West coast of Italy and Dalmatia while serving in Light Coastal Craft.'

The original recommendation - dated 26 April 1944 - states:

'On the night 24-25 June 1944, H.M. M.G.Bs 662, 659 and H.M. M.T.B. 670 encountered the ex-Yugoslav Torpedo Boat T. 7. After a very intensive close range gun action the T.7 was driven ashore and destroyed and some prisoners were taken ... For skill coolness and initiative as six-pounder gunlayer on H.M. M.G.B. 662. He did a very good shoot and scored many useful hits.'

Remarks of Administration Authority:

'Forwarded fully concurring. This rating has been in M.G.B. 662 for 9 months and seen much action.'

Remarks of Operating Authority:

'Fully concur. He inflicted severe damage on the enemy.'

Raymond Stewart Whiteley, who was born in Epsom in July 1921, served in M.G.B. 662 in the 57th M.G.B. Flotilla from the summer of 1943 until at least October 1944.

His skipper for much of the same period was Acting Lieutenant-Commander T. J. "Tim" Bligh, R.N.V.R., who was to be awarded an O.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. and Bar for his gallantry in the Mediterranean and Adriatic - the former distinction for taking the surrender of German Naval Forces in the Adriatic in his capacity as Senior Officer, 57th M.G.B. Flotilla. According to Len Reynolds, one of Bligh's Flotilla C.Os, he 'was a natural leader, an extrovert with a huge personality backed by the intellect of a scholar at Balliol'.

Under Bligh, with her complement of three officers and 30 ratings, 662 was to become one of the most decorated Dog Boats of the war, her crew winning a D.S.O., two D.S.Cs with Bars, a D.S.M. and Bar and nine D.S.Ms, in addition to a good tally of "mentions". As a consequence, her story is the subject of considerable coverage in such histories as Dudley Pope's *Flag 4* and Len Reynolds's *Dog Boats at War*; so, too, in the latter's account of his own boat, *Motor Gun Boat 658*, one of 662's consorts.

When Whiteley joined 662 in the summer of 1943, she was part of the 20th M.G.B. Flotilla, and in that capacity he would have participated in operations off the Italian coast, operating out of bases at Bastia and Corsica.

Fire-fights aplenty - the 'pirates of Vis' - Mention in despatches and D.S.M.

In January 1944, Tim Bligh arrived as 662's new skipper, as a consequence of which she became part of the 57th M.G.B. Flotilla. It was the commencement of a remarkable chapter of operational service, a chapter that commenced amidst a flurry of gunfire on the night of the 29th -30th. *Dog Boats at War* takes up the story:

'At the end of the month, on 29-30 January, Lt. Commander Tim Bligh in M.G.B. 662, with M.T.B. 97 (Lt. M. Bowyer) set out on his first patrol in the Adriatic, and indeed one of his first as the new S.O. of the 57th Flotilla. They found a small tanker and a schooner at the eastern end of Brae and made a gun attack, as neither was a suitable target for 97's torpedoes. Both were sunk, after eight Italian prisoners had been taken. Interrogation by the Italian speaking British Liaison Officer in Vis revealed that there had been a German presence aboard each vessel, as guns' crews, but all had been killed in the engagement. The schooner was the 350-ton *Folgore*, just returning from use as a supply ship and on her way from Durazzo (in Albania), bound for Sibenik, north-west of Split. Bligh was out again in his 662 on 2-3 February, this time with M.T.B. 649 (Hughes). Their patrol was northward to the Zara Channel, and after questioning some fishermen, they sighted a three-masted schooner situated very satisfactorily up-moon. Despite some spirited return fire, she was rapidly set on fire at very short range. Survivors began to jump overboard, and twelve of them were picked up.'

In May 1944, 622 and the 57th Flotilla shifted to a new base in the Adriatic: Vis in the Dalmatian Islands, home to all manner of cut-throats collectively termed 'Land Forces Adriatic'.

As related by Captain S. W. Roskill, D.S.C., R.N., in *The War at Sea* (Vol. III, Part II), our special forces and Tito's partisans required the assistance of the Navy to go about their business:

'In June 1944, after Marshal Tito's escape from Italy, the island became his headquarters and a centre from which to resume the direction of Partisan activities; Tito's partisans combined with the British Forces also based on Vis, which consisted of men of 40th and 43rd Royal Marine Commando and 2nd S.A.S. Brigade under the command of Brigadier George Daly, and used the naval vessels present to transport materials and men to liberate the islands of Dalmatia ... raids were repeatedly made against enemy-held Dalmatian islands and the adjacent mainland. The assault forces, consisting of British Commandos and Yugoslav Partisans, were escorted and covered by destroyers and coastal craft from Vis; and their forays undoubtedly increased the insecurity of the enemy's communications along the coastal roads and his hold on the offshore islands. In addition the steady pressure of our surface ships and aircraft against the enemy's seaborne supply traffic continued all the time, on both sides of the Italian mainland.'

In fact the M.G.Bs and M.T.Bs based at Vis undertook no less than five major operations with the Commandos and partisans, namely the seaborne landings on Korcula, Solta, Hvar, Mljet and Brac.

M.G.B. 622 undoubtedly played her part in these operations and, as it happened, she had a partisan officer embarked in her next notable surface action, a successful run-in with an ex-Yugoslav torpedo boat on the night of 24-25 June 1944. As recounted elsewhere, the terrified partisan officer clung to Bligh begging him to call off his attack. The latter remained unmoved and called for Whiteley and his fellow gunners to prepare for action. *Dog Boats at War* describes overall events thus:

'Lt. Commander Tim Bligh with his 57th Flotilla returned to the Adriatic from Bastia and arrived at Vis in mid-June; his first eventful patrol was on 24-25 June. His unit was M.G.Bs 662 and 659 (Barlow), with M.T.B. 670 (Hewitt). They went north to the coast of Murter Island, and were rewarded when they sighted a warship which was identified as the *T7*, a well-armed two-funnelled ex-Yugoslav torpedo boat of about 250 tons, one of the few really significant threats to British boats in the islands. Bligh ordered 670 to attack with torpedoes, but both missed astern and Bligh had to decide whether, with his unit now in an adverse position and probably detected, to make a gun attack. He dismissed the entreaties of his Partisan Liaison Officer to let her go, and set off in pursuit. He worked his way into an inshore position, still abaft the beam, prepared to close the range as far as possible until *T7* opened fire. When she did, at 150 yards, the three Dogs, now gaining bearing every second, were able to bring all their forward and port side guns to bear, and their attack, accurately delivered, had *T7* on fire with guns silenced within half a minute. Suddenly the *T7*, still steaming at about 12 knots, swung to starboard across 662's bows. Whether it was an attempt to ram or the result of damage to the steering was irrelevant: she just missed 662 (Bligh estimated by 5 feet!) and steamed straight into the Murter shore. After a while, a thorough search was made of her, five prisoners taken (others escaped), her weapons examined, and she was left firmly aground, filling up and on fire above decks. An Army demolition party later ensured there was no chance of salvage.'

Whiteley, who 'did a very good shoot and scored many useful hits', was mentioned in despatches. In fact 14 of the *T. 7*'s crew were killed and five taken P.O.W.

His subsequent award of the D.S.M. almost certainly stemmed from a spectacular duel with an F-Lighter off Vir, north of Zara, on the night of 7-8 August 1944, when 622 was seriously damaged by return fire. *Dog Boats at War* takes up the story:

'On 7-8 August, Tim Bligh in his own boat M.G.B. 662 led M.T.Bs 667 (Jerram) and 670 (Hewitt) northward to their patrol area off Vir Island, north of Zara. It was a fine calm night, with visibility at about 1 1/2 miles. Soon after 2200, a convoy of three ships was sighted approaching from the south. As they got nearer, Bligh identified them as a small escort and two F-Lighters. Remembering how little success the Dog Boats had previously had when using torpedoes against F-Lighters, he decided to attack first with guns. He opened fire at 2216 at 350 yards range, but even as his first salvo hit the leading F-Lighter, she opened fire very accurately and scored immediate hits, putting one of 662's engines out of action and damaging another, starting a fire and causing ten casualties straight away. But 662's gunners did not waver. With those of 667, in close station, they poured a concentrated and accurate return fire on the F-Lighter, which presently burst into flames with guns silenced. Events followed each other with almost lightning rapidity.

At 2218, the second F-Lighter seemed to be trying to escape, and Bligh ordered 670 to attack her with torpedoes. Hewitt found that he had a real problem, as the target turned right round to the southward and started to steal away without firing any guns. He hastily manoeuvred, turning short round, adjusted his torpedo sight and at 2226 sank the target with one torpedo, becoming (according to Bligh later), the first Mediterranean Dog Boat to sink a moving F-Lighter with a Mark IV torpedo. 662 was in real trouble. Phosphorous fires were spreading in pockets all over the boat, and the engine room fire had been so severe that the methyl-bromide extinguishers had to be used, requiring evacuation of the engine room. The motor mechanics went below again rather earlier than they should have done, and started one engine to allow 662 to hobble away to avoid the shore batteries which had opened up. The two M.T.Bs used their three remaining torpedoes trying to sink the first burning F-Lighter but failed to hit. However, by midnight, gunfire finished the task and she sank.'

In September, 622 participated in a remarkable round-trip to the Corfu Channel, a profitable sojourn for, on the 3rd, she and her consorts encountered a convoy of small schooners and lighters. In the ensuing action much ammunition was expended and seven enemy craft were sunk. In all when they got back to base, the M.G.Bs of the 57th had been under way for a total of 47 hours and covered 535 miles.

The battle of Zara - Bar to D.S.M.

Now to events of the night of 11-12 October 1944 and the aforementioned action that has been described as the most brilliant Coastal Forces action of the war. This was Whiteley's crowning moment, manning 622's 6-pounder, the great accuracy of his gun costing the enemy dearly and winning him the glowing accolade of being unsurpassed as a gun layer in Mediterranean Coastal Forces. It was, as Len Reynolds explains in his history, *Dog Boats at War*, an action fought against huge odds:

'The true significance of the action was that this was a battle between four Dog Boats and at least seven F-Lighters and four Pi-L Boats (smaller lighters with a high bow and stern which made them difficult to distinguish from F-Lighters except from a beam view). In many circumstances (frequently described earlier in these pages) these would have been daunting odds, as the German craft, some with 88-mm. and quadruple 20-mm. guns, could defend themselves well and prevent a short-range attack. But close inshore, in low visibility, with uncertainty of identification, 'absurdly close ranges' (Bligh's words) and 'excellent gunnery and admirable coolness on the part of the Dog Boats' COs', all these possible hazards were nullified, although early on in the action damage and casualties were suffered.

The operation had begun unusually, as this was a period in the Dalmatian campaign when the islands were being rapidly evacuated by the enemy, and SNOVIS was probing northward with a view to using anchorages close to the action, Vis now being rather too far south. Partisans and covert forces (the L.R.D.G. especially) were feeding back information. Tim Bligh's most senior C.O. (Walter Blount), who had already visited the island of Ist, well north of Zara, was sent on ahead of the unit to discover the latest intelligence. Bligh's orders were to be prepared to lie up at least for one night, to patrol the mainland route on the second, and return to Vis on the third, depending on what was found.

His unit was his own M.G.B. 662, followed by M.T.Bs 634 (Blount), 637 (Davidson) and 638 (Lummis). Blount and Davidson were immensely experienced, and Lummis, although less so, was to perform very well.

In fact, they patrolled with no enemy contact on 10-11 October, but armed with more information, were in position off Vir Island, some 20 miles north of Zara, by 2220 on the evening of the 11th. 634 had some engine trouble, with fumes affecting the engine room crew, but seems to have been ready enough when Bligh in 662 sighted enemy ships on the port bow at about 400 yards range. He eased his unit close inshore, and identified the targets as four F-Lighters, one of which was ominously heading straight for 662, and one that looked in silhouette to have the higher profile of a 'flak lighter'. As the unit moved forward to attack, this ship opened fire and with its first salvo killed one of 662's pom-pom loading numbers. All four Dog Boats opened fire. The smoke and the low visibility made accurate observation from the S.O's boat impossible, and in his report he uses the device of giving each C.O's accounts separately. Briefly, before she drew ahead, 662 saw two Pi-L boats blow up, two F-Lighters heavily damaged and an E-boat disabled.

Blount in 634 decided he was too close to attempt a torpedo attack as ordered; the pom-pom's ready use locker was hit and went up in flames, but the flak lighter at 50 yards range was hit time after time and burst into flames, with her bridge collapsed. He then saw another group of F-Lighters steering southward (the first indication that there may have been two convoys crossing), and engaged them, damaging two before they moved into 637's field of fire. Lastly, what Blount thought was an E-boat appeared, and he saw it explode and sink.

Davidson in 637 then had his turn. Faced with less enemy fire and at point-blank range his gunners were relentlessly hitting all three targets presented to them, one of which became a blazing wreck. He also saw two large objects to port which turned out to be upturned vessels.

Lummis in 638 further damaged two of 637's F-Lighters and a Pi-L boat and fired on another E-boat.

Bligh, of course, did not have the benefit of all this information at first, but by now all his boats were to the north of the action. He felt sure no enemy ships would be moving on northward, so decided to make a wide sweep westward, southward and then back into the shore about a mile south of Vir Light. By now it was 2346 and he moved quietly up the coast. He sighted the wrecks of two lighters, and was well up towards Vir Point when he saw targets to the port bow, close inshore. 637 illuminated with star-shell, and the unit engaged three craft: an F-Lighter was seen to sink and the others were hit. Heavy fire came suddenly from hidden sources further south, but ceased after the boats fired at the flashes.

It was just on midnight, and knowing the moon was due to rise at 0114, Bligh decided to wait in order to gain the advantage of more light to help his unit finish off any remaining vessels by torpedo. He had great confidence in his radar operator and believed it unlikely that he would allow any craft to creep southward and escape close inshore. So he moved westward again and took up a waiting position about 2 miles off Vir Light until 0151, when he illuminated with star-shell, but was chagrined to find no evidence of any targets. He had two more pauses, and finally moved into the coastline at 0251, and searched southward. Almost at once he found a very large F-Lighter bow-on to the beach - a perfect torpedo target. 634 duly obliged with hits by both torpedoes. Soon after, he found another group of two beached 'Fs' and some small craft. They were all subjected to heavy fire, and 637 sank the only one not blazing with one torpedo at 0337.

Bligh felt that no vessels remained to be dispatched, and decided to return to Vis. In discussion with his C.Os, he analysed the results of the action. He comments, very wisely, '... great difficulty was experienced in this task. The natural desire to claim what one believes to have been sunk has been curbed!' His conservative and considered estimates were:

Six F-Lighters sunk.

One F-Lighter probably sunk.

Four Pi-L boats sunk.

One E-boat sunk, one possibly sunk, and two damaged.'

Whiteley was awarded a Bar to his D.S.M. and quite likely remained in 662 until she was paid off in Malta in July 1945.

He died at Southend-on-Sea, Essex in December 1985.

Sold with copied research.



A rare and outstanding Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second and Third Award Bars awarded to Lance-Corporal J. H. Hills, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was gazetted for all three awards within eight months

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars (10758 Pte - L. Cpl - J. H. Hills. 1/R. Sc: Fus:) *lacquered, very fine*

£2,000-£2,400

Just 180 Military Medals with 2 Bars were awarded in the Great War.

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

M.M. Third Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

Joseph Henry Hills was born in Wandsworth, London in 1898 and enlisted in the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a boy recruit in October 1912, when he was appointed a musician; his Medal Index Card confirms his entitlement to the British War and Victory Medals.



A fine Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second and Third Award Bars group of four awarded to Private G. Fraser, Mechanical Transport, Army Service Corps, who was decorated with his trio of awards whilst attempting to supply the heavy artillery with shells

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars (M.2-050512 Pte. G. Fraser. M.T. A.S.C.); 1914-15 Star (M2-050512 Pte. G. Fraser. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-050512 Pte. G. Fraser. A.S.C.) minor official correction to prefix to number on MM, *good very fine* (4) £3,000-£4,000

180 Military Medals and 2 Bars awarded during the Great War.

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

M.M. Third Award Bar *London Gazette* 21 October 1918.

George Fraser was born at Templestones, Rafford, on 10 October 1887. A resident of Edinburgh and a chauffeur by trade, Fraser attested at Cupar on 21 February 1915, for one of the Mechanical Transport Companies of the Army Service Corps, his trade noted as motor driver. Application successful, he was posted to France on 9 March 1915, with the newly formed 272 Company, Mechanical Transport, Army Service Corps, attached to the ammunition column of the 12th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

According to the recipient's Army Form Z.21., Fraser served as a 'Heavy I. C. Driver'. This most likely refers to a role as a heavy internal combustion driver. The *London Gazette* entries for each of his awards further note that he was thrice decorated whilst serving with the 12th Siege Battery, with whom Fraser appears to have served for almost the entire war. It was not uncommon at that time for those with specialist skills to remain with their units for the long term; the responsibility associated with transporting vast quantities of explosive and poison gas shells across a landscape raked by enemy artillery fire being entrusted to a handful of experienced men with long-standing appreciation of their part of the front.

Sold with original Certificate of Demobilisation, a letter from the dealer who purchased the group directly from the recipient's daughter, dated 15 August 1972, and extensive copied research.

33



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Lance-Corporal A. C. Austen, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (97878 Sapr. A. C. Austen. 18/D.S. Coy. R.E.) *light contact marks, very fine*

£500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

Arthur C. Austen attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 18th Divisional Signal Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1915. Awarded both the Military Medal and a Second Award Bar, he was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 21 March 1919.

34



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Sapper R. Lawlor, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 7 November 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (457864 Sapr. R. Lawlor. 446/N'bn: F. Coy. R.E. -T.F.) *unit partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 4 February 1918.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Robert Lawlor was born in Willington Quay, Northumberland, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He served with the 446th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front post 1916, and was awarded both the Military Medal and a Second Award Bar. He died of wounds on the Western Front on 7 November 1917.

35



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Gunner W. Wright, Royal Marine Artillery, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in a howitzer battery, and killed in action on the Somme in September 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (RMA-12029 Gnr: W. Wright. How: Bde: R.M.A.) *very fine*

£260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 August 1916.

William Wright was born in Toxteth, Liverpool on 13 August 1889 and joined the Royal Marine Artillery in September 1909. By the outbreak of war in August 1914, he was serving in the cruiser H.M.S. *Warrior* and remained similarly employed until coming ashore in September 1915.

In the following year, he was posted to the R.M. Howitzer Brigade and he was serving in that capacity at the time of being awarded his M.M. Sadly, however, just over a month later - on 22 September 1916 - he was killed in action on the Somme. He is buried in the Dantzig Alley British Military Cemetery at Mametz.

36



A rare Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Sergeant W. Hodson, Royal Marines, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the R.M. Medical Unit

Military Medal, G.V.R. (DEAL-3843(S) Pte W. Hodson. R.M. Med: Unit.) *number officially corrected, nearly extremely fine*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.

William Hodson was born in Ashton-on-Lyne, Lancashire on 15 September 1880 and joined the Royal Marines in April 1915. Drafted to the Royal Marine Brigade in the Royal Naval Division, he first saw action in Gallipoli, prior to being embarked for France in May 1916. Subsequently awarded the M.M. for his gallant deeds in the Royal Marines Medical Unit, he was advanced to Lance-Sergeant and demobilised in May 1919.

37



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Warrant Officer Class II J. E. Wride, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (59112 Sgt. J. E. Wride. 93/Fd: Co: R.E.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

£160-£200

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

John E. Wride attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 93rd Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 July 1915. Awarded the Military Medal and advanced Warrant Officer Class II, he was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 17 December 1919.

38



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant G. W. Cole, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches

Military Medal, G.V.R. (12548 Cpl. G. W. Cole. 3/Corps Sig: Co: R.E.) *extremely fine*

£200-£240

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

George W. Cole attested for the Royal Engineers and served initially with 'F' Cable Section during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with III Corps Signal Company, he was promoted Sergeant, and was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 7 July 1919).

39



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal J. H. Simpson, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches, and was discharged due to gas poisoning

Military Medal, G.V.R. (98179 L. Cpl. J. H. Simpson. 207/F. Coy. R.E.) *light contact marks, very fine*

£200-£240

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

John Henry Simpson attested for the Royal Engineers on 15 May 1915 and served with the 207th Field Company, Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. Awarded the Military Medal, he was additionally Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 May 1917), and was discharged due to the effects of gas poisoning on 23 December 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B322842.

40



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sapper T. W. Gregory, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (83483 Sapr. T. W. Gregory. 30/D.S. Coy. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine*

£160-£200

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

Thomas W. Gregory attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 30th Divisional Signal Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915. Awarded the Military Medal, he was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 5 July 1919.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sapper A. Orwin, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (478067 Sapr. A. Orwin. 456/W. Rid: F. Coy. R.E. -T.F.) *light contact marks, very fine*

£160-£200

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

Alfred Orwin attested for the Royal Engineers (Territorial Force) and served with the 456th West Riding Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front post 1916, being awarded the Military Medal.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Pioneer H. G. Smith, Royal Engineers, who died on the Western Front on the eve of the Armistice, 10 November 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (48446 Pr. H. G. Smith. 6/D.S. Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (48446 Pnr: H. G. Smith. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (48446 Pnr. H. G. Smith. R.E.) *good very fine (4)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.

Henry George Smith was born in Longford, Warwickshire, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Coventry. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1915, and was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 6th Divisional Signal Company. Transferring to the 31st Divisional Signal Company, he died of disease on 10 November 1918, and is buried in Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal H. Foley, Border Regiment, a Gallipoli veteran who was thrice wounded in action

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10060 Cpl H. Foley, 1/Bord: R.); 1914-15 Star (10060 Pte. H. Foley. Bord. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10060 Cpl. H. Foley. Bord. R.) *very fine and better (4)* £260-£300

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

Henry Foley enlisted in the Border Regiment in June 1911 and was drafted to the 1st Battalion in India in the following year. Returning to the U.K. in October 1914, he and his comrades were embarked for Gallipoli, where they quickly saw action in the landings on 25 April 1915. Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall noted with satisfaction how the Borders carried out a gallant charge, when 'over the cliff edge they went with ringing cheers' and swept the Turks from their positions.

On 3 May 1915, Foley – a member of 10 Platoon, 'C' Company, under Lieutenant F. I. L. Perry – was assigned with his unit to a counter-attack near the Sniper's Hut feature, in which his unit sustained further serious casualties. *The Border Regiment in the Great War* takes up the story: 'Success seemed about to crown this effort when, within 5 yards of the objective, Captain Morton and Lieutenant Perry were killed, while Captain and Adjutant Ellis, who was bringing up supports from the rear, was wounded. A bare half-dozen non-commissioned officers and men now remained unwounded in a shallow trench within 10 yards of the Turkish rifle-muzzles, and these, after holding on here for over half an hour, managed to crawl back whence they had started, one man at a time.'

Foley appears to have emerged unscathed on this occasion, but his luck ran out a few days later, when, on the 8th, he was seriously wounded and evacuated home in the hospital ship *Transylvania*. Rejoining the 1st Battalion back in Gallipoli in November 1915, he remained actively employed in the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force until March 1916, when he was embarked for France and somehow survived the battalion's horrific losses on the Somme on the 1st of July.

He was subsequently advanced to Corporal and wounded on two further occasions, in November 1917, when he received 'bomb wounds' to his neck and left thigh and was evacuated to the U.K., and again on 22 October 1918, when he was hit by a bullet in the left wrist.

He was awarded the M.M., which distinction reflected gallant deeds in the period August to October 1918, including actions at Outtersteene Ridge, Ploegsteert and Hill 63.

Demobilised in January 1919, Foley rejoined the Colours in April 1921 and served in the 1st Battalion back in India, until finally discharged in June 1923.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal L. Collinson, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, who was killed in action during the German Spring Offensive on 24 March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (570265 Cpl. L. Collinson. 1/17 Lond: R.) *minor edge bruise, very fine*

£200-£240

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

Lionel Collinson was born in Mile End, the brother of Miss Dorothy A. Collinson of 26 Libra Road, Bow, London. He served in France from 9 March 1915 as Private in the 1/17th Battalion, London Regiment, and fought at the Battle of Loos and the Battle of the Somme, latterly in operations to capture High Wood on 15 September 1916; attacking as the right hand battalion of 141st Brigade, the 1/17th had a desperate fight for every inch of their advance through the maze of shell holes and broken tree stumps.

Advanced Corporal, Collinson was killed in action on the fourth day of the German Spring Offensive on 24 March 1918 as his unit attempted to fall back on successive lines of half-dug trenches. Despite the valiant attempts of rearguards to stem the waves of fast moving German troops, large numbers of men from the 17th Battalion were killed, wounded or taken prisoner, the battlefield a scene of mass confusion shrouded in mustard gas and smoke. He has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Arras Memorial, France.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private F. Lanes, 18th (County of London) Battalion (London Irish Rifles), London Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (593504 Pte. F. Lanes. 1/18 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6370 Pte. F. Lanes. 18-Lond. R.)
mounted court-style for display, *very fine and better (3)*

£240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1918.

Frederick Lanes served in France from 1 September 1916 and was soon involved in heavy fighting with the London Irish at High Wood on the Somme. On the verge of being captured on 14 July 1916 by 7th Division, what remained of the wood - a miserable aggregation of charred and splintered tree stumps, combined with lingering gas fumes and the pang of high explosives - was attacked by the London Irish on the morning of 15 September with huge loss of life, a true baptism of fire for Lanes and his comrades.

Transferred to Ypres in the spring of 1917, the 18th Battalion witnessed further action at Messines Ridge, including regular skirmishes at Spoil Bank and the trenches leading north to the Quarry. This was followed by defensive actions at Bourlon Wood and spirited attempts to hold back the German Spring Offensive on the old Somme battlefield. Awarded the Military Medal for Bravery in the Field, Lanes survived further engagements at Happy Valley from 22-25 August 1918, when the Battalion suffered 7 officers wounded and 204 other ranks killed or wounded.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private G. Dewhurst, 27th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, for his gallantry in bringing in the wounded under an intense German barrage during the Battle of Arras

Military Medal, G.V.R. (31516 Pte. G. Dewhurst. 27/F.A. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (31516 Pte. G. Dewhurst. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (31516 Pte. G. Dewhurst. R.A.M.C.); together with a British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-18, bronze; and an Army Temperance Association Six Month Medal, silvered, unnamed, all mounted for wear, *very fine and better* (6) *£300-£400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1999.

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 July 1917.

Gilbert Dewhurst attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with the 27th Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 May 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry during the Battle of Arras; a contemporary newspaper article, entitled 'Through Enemy Barrages – Military Medal for a Daring Burnley Soldier' gives the following account:

'The Military Medal has been awarded to Private Gilbert Dewhurst, of 227 Padiham Road, Burnley, for gallant conduct in the field. In a letter to his parents, the gallant soldier's brother writes:- "He (Gilbert) is in the 1st Field Ambulance of the 1st Division of Kitchener's. The reason why he was awarded the Military Medal was that, in our last offensive, he was in charge of three stretcher-bearers who were carrying wounded from 'No Man's Land' back through several German barrages to the regimental aid posts. Our Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, who has seen all the big engagements, saw Gilbert's squad on their arrival at the aid post, and asked if they had come through the heavy barrages. Gilbert said 'Yes', and the officer proceeded to take down their names, saying that the barrages were the worst he had seen. One of the squad told me that Gilbert was a cool and capable leader, and under a man less experienced he would have been killed".'

Sold with a group photograph of the recipient with his section, in which the recipient is identified, and mounted in a small display frame; and copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private E. Gleave, 2/1st West Lancashire Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, for his gallantry in bringing in the wounded through an intense bombardment near Loisine in April 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (337532. Pte. E. Gleave. 2/1. W. Lan: F.A. R.A.M.C.) with named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (2021 Pte. E. Gleave. R.A.M.C.) in *flattened* named card box of issue, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£260-£300*

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

The original Recommendation, dated 18 April 1918, states: 'For great bravery during the fighting near Loisine from 11th to 14th of April 1918. Regardless of danger he worked unceasingly and with the greatest coolness through an intense bombardment in bringing casualties to comparative safety. On several occasions he volunteered to take messages through very heavy shell fire, thereby securing early help, and hastening the evacuation of the wounded.'

Edward Gleave, a native of St. Helens, Lancashire, served with the 2/1st West Lancashire Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry near Loisine in April 1918; he was also awarded a Divisional Gallantry card for the same actions. After the war he became a teacher at Rydal School, Colwyn Bay, from 1919 to 1954, and wrote a number of published poems & verses.

Sold with the original XI Corps Military Medal award card and 55th (West Lancashire) and Division Gallant Conduct card; and copied research, including various photographic images of the recipient.



A Second War 1940 M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant A. Howard, 506th Field Company, Royal Engineers, for his gallantry in destroying a footbridge across the River Dyle, Belgium, whilst under fire, 14 May 1940

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2076004 Sjt. A. Howard. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *very fine* (5) £1,000-£1,400

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

The original recommendation states: 'On Tues. 14 May [1940] at Ottenberg. L/Sgt. Howard was detailed to remove a temporary footbridge which had been constructed across the R. Dyle to enable our infantry to carry out patrol duty. At about 2100 hrs the infantry on patrol retired, over the footbridge and were closely pursued by the enemy. L/Sgt. Howard working waist deep in water waited until the last of our infantry had crossed the bridge and then proceeded to demolish it under fire from the enemy who were at close range. Our own infantry were able to repel the enemy until L/Sgt. Howard had completed the task.'

A. Howard served during the Second World War with the 506th Field Company, Royal Engineers as part of the 2nd Infantry Division during the Battle for France in 1940, and during the advance to Imphal in the Burma campaign. On 10 May 1940 Germany invaded Belgium. In response Anglo-French armies moved into Belgium in accordance with the Allied Dyle Plan. The division reached the River Dyle without difficulties. Although the division achieved tactical success in its first action on 15 May, strategic developments forced the BEF to withdraw the next day. The division retreated 40 miles within 27 hours. Howard distinguished himself during this operation.



A Second War Burma campaign M.M. group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer Class I S. W. E. Jackson, Essex Regiment, attached Indian Army Ordnance Corps: 'during one attack he killed four Japanese and wounded a fifth who was later taken prisoner'

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (6003818 A-W.O. Cl.1. S. W. E. Jackson. Essex. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6003818 Pte. S. Jackson. Essex R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with two additional service clasps (6003818 Sjt. S. W. E. Jackson. Essex.) mounted as worn, *some light contact marks to I.G.S., otherwise good very fine (8)* £2,000-£2,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 February 1945. One of five awards of the M.M. (including one Bar) to the Essex Regiment for the Burma campaign.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 September 1945 (A/W.O.1 Indian Army Ordnance Corps).

The recommendation for the M.M. states:

'6003818 W/O.Q.M.S. (P/A/Sub-Conductor W.O. 1) Samuel Jackson, Indian Army Ordnance Corps. Attd. HQ 9 Ind Inf Bde.

From 15 Nov 43 - 15 May 44 Sub-Conductor Jackson has been B.O.W.O. 9 Ind Inf Bde in the ARAKAN and IMPHAL PLAIN. During the whole period the bde has been continuously in action under difficult conditions and Sub-Conductor Jackson has carried out his duties with exceptional zeal and efficiency.

During the time 9 Bde was in the 7 Ind Div Adm Box East of the NGAKYEDAUK PASS he was attached to 60 Indian A.T. Company with Brigade 'B' Echelon and throughout the period showed great gallantry and willingly undertook the duties of a fighting soldier. During one attack he killed four Japanese and wounded a fifth who was later taken prisoner. His excellent example was a great inspiration to all ranks and his enthusiasm was largely responsible for the excellent fighting spirit of the Bde 'B' Echelon.

His boundless energy and cheerful disposition has been of immense value in maintaining morale in the 'B' Echelon area.'

Sold with copied recommendation and extracts from the regimental history covering service in Burma.



A Second War Burma operations M.M. awarded to Sergeant T. G. Williams, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, for gallantry in the Pyingaing area in December 1943-January 1944 until he was wounded in the led while leading a bayonet charge during the capture of Budalin

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5251138 Sgt. T. G. Williams. North'n. R.) official correction to second initial, *very fine* £1,800-£2,200

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1944. One of 14 awards of the M.M. to the regiment for the campaign in Burma.

The recommendation states:

'Between 20th-23rd December 1944 Sgt Williams' company was detailed to carry out a sweep to PYINGAING in order to discover what the enemy were using the town for and to obtain identifications. Sgt Williams' section was protecting company HQ when he noticed three Japanese moving about one hundred and fifty yards ahead in a chaung. He immediately moved the Bren section to protect company HQ and with the remaining three men he rushed up the chaung in pursuit. After a pursuit of several hundred yards he personally shot a Japanese Sergeant Major and left one man behind to search him. On this Japanese was found the operation order for the next phase of the operations. This delay gave the remaining Japanese a lead which Sgt Williams and his remaining men were unable to reduce and they got away. But for Sgt Williams' immediate and personal action confirmation of the enemy's intention in the PYINGAING area at a critical period of the operations would not have been obtained. This was but an isolated example of this NCO's gallantry and devotion to duty. He was finally wounded and evacuated at BUDALIN on about the 8th January 1945 while leading his platoon in a bayonet charge with complete disregard for his own safety. Throughout the campaign his conduct and leadership were always an inspiration to his men.'

Thomas Glynn Williams of Tylers Town, Glamorgan, South Wales, originally enlisted into the Worcestershire Regiment but served with 1 Northamptons in Burma. The outbreak of war in 1939 found the 1st Bn. Northamptonshire Regiment on garrison duty in India, where they remained until July 1942 when posted to Ceylon as part of 20th Indian Division. In August 1943 they moved back to India and to the front in Burma in December. They were sent into the Kabaw valley where various patrols and operations were undertaken. With the Jap offensive on the Tiddim Road they were withdrawn to Moreh then sent into the Naga Hills before moving to the Silchar Track where there were several months of dogged fighting to keep the road open. The battalion was relieved in July and rested before participating in the advance across the Chindwin towards Mandalay from November 1944 onwards. It was during these operations that Sergeant Williams won the Military Medal.

The capture of Budalin was largely effected by No. 2 Company, 1 Northamptons. It is clear from War Diary extracts (sold with the lot) that Williams was platoon sergeant to Lieutenant Frank Stoddart and accompanied him on an exploratory patrol on 7 January 1945, and in the attempt to capture the village. On 8 January 1944, Sergeant Williams was hit in the leg and Lieutenant Stoddart in the neck who died of his wounds the same day.

Sold with copied extracts fro the regimental history, war diaries, and recommendation for the M.M.



A fine Second War 'Burma campaign' M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Naik M. Rahim, 1/1st Punjab Regiment, who, in one hand-to-hand combat, strangled his Japanese opponent

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (13496 L-Nk Mohd Rahim Punjab R); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, generally good very fine (5) £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003 (when sold as a single M.M.)

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Although a very junior N.C.O., Lance-Naik Mohd Rahim has led his section magnificently during the last four months. He has shown great initiative and a fierce determination to get to grips with the enemy and destroy him.

On one occasion, on 17 June [1944], while his section was leading section of a fighting patrol advancing along the Jessami-Marasone track, he successfully surprised a small enemy rear guard party on a hill just off the track. Lance-Naik Mohd Rahim led his section into the attack, firing with his T.M.S.G. and killed one enemy and wounded three others. He was personally attacked by a Jap and in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle strangled him, whereupon the remainder of the enemy party fled into the jungle.

This is only one example of the dash and determination to win with which Lance-Naik Mohd Rahim has led his section from the relief of Ipmlal, right on during the pursuit of the enemy along the Tiddim Road. He is an inspiration to the men he leads and a fine example to all around him.'

Mohamed Rahim was from Khalabat village in Rawalpindi district and was serving 161 Indian Infantry Brigade, a component of 5 Indian Division, at the time of the above cited deeds.

The 1/1 Punjabis formed part of 161st Indian Infantry Brigade, 5th Indian ("Ball of Fire") Division. So, too, the 4/7 Rajputs and 4/Royal West Kents, the whole trained to 'a high pitch of readiness for jungle warfare' (*Burma Victory* by D. Rooney refers). It was, of course, to the 4/Royal West Kents that the defence of Kohima largely fell in April 1944, but less well-known is the equally impressive support lent them by the 1/1 Punjabis, whose positions in the Brigade's "Jotsoma Box" overlooked the entire Kohima Ridge. Rooney describes how the Japanese 'put in constant attacks on the brigade box, but were repelled by well-directed automatic fire and by well-aimed 36 grenades. After five days of battle the whole area was littered with bloated corpses, and inside Kohima the defenders hoped every day that the battalions in Jotsoma would break through and raise the siege, but the troops in the Jotsoma Box were now themselves surrounded and fighting for their lives.'

That Lance-Naik Mohd Rahim was witness to this savage fighting is almost certain, as indeed must be his presence with the Punjabis when, finally, they fought their way through to the relief of the gallant garrison of Kohima on 18 April 1944. It was they who first made contact with the Royal West Kents and to whom the unenviable task of holding the position next fell, a tour of duty that witnessed further savage fighting in what became known as the Second Battle of Kohima.

By June, however, the month in which Lance-Naik Rahim's enacted his gallant deeds against a Japanese rear-guard, the Punjabis were on the move in the hill country to the north, east and south-east of Kohima, to accelerate the 161st Brigade's drive to Chakbhama and Tuphema, operations that brought an end to the Kohima battle on the 27th, when the latter place was captured.



A Second War 'Arakan 1944' M.M. awarded to Sepoy Mohd Niwaz, 2/2nd Punjab Regiment, for his gallantry in hand-to-hand combat in an attack on Ponra Village, Maungdaw, on the night of 15/16 September

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (26206 Sep Mohd Niwaz Punjab R) *good very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945.

The recommendation (for an I.D.S.M.) states:

'ARAKAN, PONRA Village - MAUNGDAW.

On the night of 15/16 Sep 1944 this sepoy was in a dug position with 2 others where some enemy penetrated the wire. All three at once left their post and charged the enemy with the bayonet, killing two. In wrestling with a Jap Sepoy Mohd Niwaz lost his rifle, but continued a hand-to-hand struggle with a spade. The Jap bit him in several places on his arm and on his ear. He was then knocked unconscious for a few minutes. On recovering he at once ran to his Company Commander and gave him valuable information, which enabled the Company Commander to plan a counter-attack with the bayonet, which evicted the enemy. His pluck and determination played a considerable part in breaking up the penetration at this point.'



A fine Second War 'Burma campaign' immediate M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Naik M. Din, 7th Rajput Regiment, who knocked out an enemy machine-gun post: on being seriously wounded by shellfire, he insisted 'on his wounded men being evacuated before he could allow himself to be carried out of the battle'

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (18322 L/Nk. Mohd. Din. 7 Rajput R.) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (5)* £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'On the night of 2-3 May 1944, in the attack on Bun feature, Arakan, Mohd Din, commanding the leading section of the platoon, came under heavy machine-gun fire when only 10 yards from the objective. One of his section was killed and 5 wounded. Mohd Din then moved round to a flank and approaching the post from the left rear, dropped two grenades into the loophole, silencing the gun and killing the garrison. The successful capture of Bun was largely due to the initiative and determination displayed by this young N.C.O. He was later seriously wounded by shell fire but remained cheerful throughout, insisting on his wounded men being evacuated before he could allow himself to be carried out of the battle.'

Mohamed Din was from Kalacheehi village in Gurdaspur district and was serving in 4 Indian Infantry Brigade, a component of 26 Indian Division, at the time of the above cited deeds.



A Second War 'Mandalay' Immediate M.M. group of four awarded to Naik Alam Khan, 8th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Rifles, originally recommended for an Immediate I.O.M. for his gallantry in the frontal assault on Fort Dufferin and the Palace of Mandalay on 10 March 1945

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (16206 Nk Alam Khan FFR); Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf (not confirmed); India Service Medal, these last three unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1945.

The recommendation (for an Immediate I.O.M.) states:

'At MANDALAY on 10 Mar 45 No. 16206 Naik Alam Khan was the sec cmd of the leading section detailed for the frontal assault on Fort Dufferin. His section, under continuous heavy enemy automatic fire from the fort wall succeeded in getting onto the bridge across the moat where the section was completely exposed, and was unable either to advance or withdraw. During this period the enemy continued to fire upon his section causing four casualties. The section was ordered to withdraw and a smoke screen was laid by the supporting tanks in order to assist in the withdrawal.

This screen proved insufficient but Naik Alam Khan organised the withdrawal of his section and personally removed the dead and wounded from the bridge with complete disregard for his own safety.

The outstanding bravery and devotion to duty shown by this N.C.O. undoubtedly saved the lives of the wounded men and resulted in the successful withdrawal of the remainder of his section.'

Sold with copied recommendation and other research



A Second War 'Sikh Ridge' Immediate M.M. awarded to Sepoy Barkat Singh, "A" Company, 8th Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, who, though wounded in the face early in the attack, continued to attack under heavy close enemy fire, led the shouting of the Sikh war cry, and carried his Light Machine Gun into action on a forward position

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (25007 Sepoy. Barkat Singh. 13th F.F. Rif.) *good very fine*

£1,400-£1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 May 1944 (the first Gazette of M.Ms. to the Indian Army).

The recommendation (for an Immediate I.D.S.M.) states:

'On 14th February 1944, near NGANGYAUNG, Sepoy Barkat Singh was with A Company 8/13 F.F. Rifles when the company attacked a strong enemy position under cover of artillery fire. Two days previously the enemy position, situated on a ridge had been reconnoitred, and every man in the company was aware of the fact that if the artillery failed to neutralise enemy hidden Medium Machine Guns, they would have to face heavy aimed fire at close range. On nearing the objective it was found that the enemy guns were still in action. Sepoy Barkat Singh became wounded in the face early in the attack, he continued to attack under heavy close enemy fire, led the shouting of the Sikh war cry, and carried his Light Machine Gun into action on a forward position. When told by Subedar Santa Singh to return to the Regimental Aid Post, he was unwilling to go, saying that he would get amongst the enemy or die.

On receipt of a definite order he returned to the RAP singing Punjabi songs to encourage other walking wounded. On arriving at the RAP he announced his intention of returning to the fight, but was given a direct order to return to the Advanced Dressing Station. This sepoy had previously been wounded in an attack near MAUNGDAW in 1943.'

Barkat Singh, a Jat Sikh from Churchak Village in Gujrat won a splendid immediate Military Medal (originally recommended for immediate I.D.S.M.) during a furious and costly attack by the battalion's Sikh Company up a knife-edge ridge to assault a Japanese position in the Arakan that in honour of this event was henceforth ordered to be known as "Sikh Ridge."

8th Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles in Burma

The battalion was raised in 1940 and joined 36th Brigade at Quetta in July 1941. Initially employed guarding railways etc. in India, it then proceeded to the Arakan for active service in April 1943. The line had stabilised around the Buthidaung-Maungdaw road and the battalion was in action here until retreating into Bawli Bazaar for the monsoon, throughout which long-distance "Tiger" patrols operated in the Maungdaw district. When the Japanese began their offensive in January 1944 they met the 5th and 7th Indian Divisions, themselves advancing. The 'Tiger Head Division' was called from reserve and the 8th F.F. Rifles advanced to contact the enemy on the Bawli-Maungdaw road. At dusk on 10th February the battalion arrived at Ngangyaung. Early next morning the Japanese attacked their position but were repulsed. Patrols were out and on 12th February one from the Sikh ("A") Company located and reconnoitred a strong enemy position on a high hill feature. The position was only approachable up a knife-edge ridge which was covered by machine guns.

Sikh Ridge

It was decided to attack this position on 14th February with artillery barrage to silence the machine guns. This was a decidedly "do-or-die" operation. The Sikhs apparently vowed to "reach the enemy position, if we have to make a path with the bodies of our dead" and the regimental historian wrote that the attack "was worthy of the highest traditions of the Frontier Force Rifles and the Indian Army."

The knife-edge ridge was such that men could only advance in single file, sometimes on their hands and knees as it was so steep.

The machine guns had not been silenced. The leading platoon was mown down and the next came on, shouting the Sikh war cry. The company commander was killed throwing grenades 10 yards from the objective and Subedar Santa Singh took over, consolidated the position there and held on.

Barkat Singh, clearly an outstandingly brave man, led the shouting of the Sikh war cry and was evidently with Subedar Santa Singh who personally ordered him to the rear.

Despite support from the Pathan (or "D") Company the position was considered untenable and was relinquished. Subsequent patrols, however, found that the Japs. had fled, leaving their dead behind. Sikh equipment on the battlefield was not touched and "Nothing more was seen of the enemy on the west side of the Mayu range from that day on." As well as a fantastically brave fight, these tangible results were achieved.

"A" Company attacked with one British Officer, three V.C.O.s and 115 other ranks. The company commander was killed, as were 16 other ranks; 63 were wounded and five missing, total casualties 85 out of 119, over 70%.

Subedar Santa Singh received the I.O.M. and "A" Company received one I.D.S.M. and four M.Ms for this day's work (out of just nine M.Ms awarded to the battalion in Burma).



An impressive Second War 'Italy campaign - Gothic Line' immediate M.M. group of ten awarded to Havildar M. Ashraf, 3/15th Punjab Regiment, later Pakistan Army

Pakistan Independence Medal 1947; General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; Pakistan Republic Day Medal 1956; Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (11722 Hav Mohd Ashraf 15 Punjab R) *edge bruise*, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted for display in this order, *generally very fine* (10) £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004

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

The original recommendation – for an I.D.S.M. – states: 'On 12 September 1944, Havildar Mohd Ashraf was commanding No. 3 Platoon which had been ordered to capture Mount Citerna. During the evening the platoon was held up by wire and enemy machine-guns and could not get forward till after dark. By midnight, in spite of several determined attempts, the platoon had been unable to make progress owing to barbed wire, enemy machine-guns, grenades, the steepness of the hill and the darkness of the night. Havildar Mohd Ashraf was then ordered to take his platoon further round the right, while No. 1 Platoon attacked at the same time from the left.

Havildar Mohd Ashraf immediately started off again and this time succeeded in capturing the enemy position shortly before dawn, after an exhausting and gruelling struggle in the pitch darkness against an enemy strongly entrenched behind barbed wire, on an exceptionally steep hill more than 500 feet high and thickly covered in scrub. During the attack 5 enemy were captured and 2 killed, while the rest bolted, leaving behind a number of machine-guns and other weapons.

During this operation Havildar Ashraf showed the greatest endurance, determination and tenacity; without his inspiring leadership in the face of very great difficulties, his platoon could never have reached the top of the hill, and his capture of such a commanding and well-prepared position by day would have been most costly and difficult.'

Mohamed Ashraf was serving in 21 Indian Infantry Brigade, a component of 8 Indian Division, at the time of the above cited deeds. Recommended by his C.O., Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. MacNamara, for an immediate award of the I.D.S.M., General Alexander, the C.-in-C., Allied Central Mediterranean Force, ultimately approved an M.M.

The 15th Punjabis participated in a number of important actions in Italy, including "Cassino II", but for sheer physical courage the storming of the enemy positions on Monte Citerna was among their most impressive, the 'Punjabi Mussalmans', in the opinion of one officer, having 'opened with a magnificent innings.'



A rare Second War 'Burma campaign' immediate M.M. group of six awarded to Rifleman S. B. Khandka, Mahindra Dal Regiment, the 'coolest man' in his section who faced off a Japanese bayonet charge and personally killed two of them

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (955 Rfmn S B Khandka M Dal Regt); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; **Nepal**, Bahaduri Paduk Bravery Medal, bronze; Assam-Burma Medal 1945, silver, mounted for wear, *lacking retaining pin, generally very fine (6)*

£800-£1,000

One of two Military Medals awarded to the Regiment for the Second World War.

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'At Saye on 24 February 1945, Rifleman Surje Bahadur Khandka's section was holding an important part of its company front. At 0430 and again at 0500 hours the position was subjected to heavy shell fire from enemy guns.

At 0530 hours, 60 Japs charged his post with the bayonet. Surje Bahadur Khandka was the coolest man in the section. When his pit was surrounded, he shot and killed one Jap in front of it and one Jap behind it.

His cool behaviour and good shooting was an inspiration to the whole section during this action and it was largely due to his steadiness and bravery under the attack that the enemy were driven back.

Only six Jap corpses were picked up in and around his company position, but there were undoubtedly more casualties inflicted on the Japs in the rear, as the Japs, with Burmans helping them, were seen carrying casualties through a village below the company position.

This man, in the face of a very determined enemy bayonet charge, showed the bravery and coolness of a seasoned soldier, though in actual fact it was his baptism of fire. In my opinion, the fighting qualities and outstanding courage shown by him in this action are worthy of an award.'

Surje Bahadur Khandka was from Samari village in the west of Nepal and was serving in the Nepalese contingent of the Mahindra Dal Regiment, a component of 268 Indian Infantry Brigade, at the time of the above cited deeds.



A fine and scarce Second War 'Italy campaign' immediate M.M. group of five awarded to Driver Bahadur, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, an ambulance muleteer attached 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, who exhibited his skill and grim determination to evacuate wounded - under fire on the tracks and snowy passes around the river Gesso, Piedmont

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (TC-62649 Dvr Bahadur RIASC); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, generally very fine or better (5) £700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 31 May 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'At the end of December 1944, four ambulance mules and two drivers were attached to the Regimental Air Post of the 1/5 Royal Gurkha Rifles, near Pozzo. Two of these had to go back for saddlery repairs, leaving Lance-Naik Bahadur to carry on alone.

For several nights he evacuated the one or two wounded on a single mule, making one trip each night. The track from the company position on the forward slope of the Riva del Gesso was not only precipitous but dangerously narrow for a large ambulance mule loaded with two stretchers. The snow increased the danger of a fatal slip which might cost the lives of the two wounded men on the stretchers. Besides this, the track and pass, being in full view of, and known to the enemy, were subject to accurate mortar and machine-gun fire.

On the night of 31 December, four casualties were to be evacuated. These could have been carried all together on the two mules, but Lance-Naik Bahadur considered that by doing so the danger of an accident was increased. He therefore volunteered to make two trips with a single mule though he fully realised that he was doubling the risk to himself. With infinite patience, courage and skill, regardless of danger and fatigue, snow and cold, he not only brought all the wounded to the Advanced Dressing Station but materially increased the confidence of all ranks in the ability of the muleteer and ambulance mule to evacuate wounded with the minimum of discomfort and danger.'

Bahadur was from Butiala village in Hazara and was serving in 17 Indian Infantry Brigade, a component of 8 Indian Division, at the time of the above cited deeds.



The rare Second War 1941 'Abyssinia campaign' immediate M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant R. G. Lamb, 52 (Gold Coast) Field Company, West African Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (100173 Sgt. R. B. Lamb. G. Coast Fld. Coy.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (5) £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: J. Seabrook Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002

M.M. *London Gazette* 30 December 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'During the fighting before the defences of Uadara in southern Abyssinia on the morning of 22 April [1941], Sergeant Lamb, accompanied by one B.N.C.O. and six African sappers, was instructed to proceed along an exposed road in front of the enemy position to search for mines. Although under sustained and heavy enemy machine-gun fire, he displayed high courage and complete disregard for danger. When the B.N.C.O. fell wounded, he first found cover for the Africans and then crawled forward and brought the B.N.C.O. back into cover. He then went forward again with his detachment to a deviation round a demolished bridge which was under heavy fire and assisted in the successful extrication of an armoured car which was in difficulty.'

Robert Barker Lamb served during the Second World War with 52 (Gold Coast) Field Company, West African Engineers as part of the 24th (Gold Coast) Infantry Brigade, 12th (African) Division.



A scarce Second War 'Burma campaign' immediate M.M. group of four awarded to Private Saidu Sokoto, Nigeria Regiment, who killed the occupants of a Japanese machine-gun post, displaying 'a disregard, almost amounting to contempt, for the enemy'

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (NA.95577 Pte. Saidu-Sokoto. Nig. R.) *suspension claw re-pinned, and loose*; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *otherwise very fine or better (4)* £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'On 25 January 1945, this soldier was a member of a patrol engaged on raiding a store dump at Mychaung, defended by about 50 Japanese with at least six Light Machine Guns. Private Sokoto put himself in the forefront of the attack and with great courage and resolution pressed forward to the centre of the dump in spite of heavy L.M.G. fire directed at him. Here he encountered two of the enemy who were trying to bring one of the L.M.Gs into action from a different position. He killed both these two and when the patrol eventually withdrew owing to the greatly superior strength of the enemy, he brought the L.M.G. back with him. Although thus encumbered, he continued to use his rifle effectively and thereby assisted in covering the withdrawal of the patrol.

His behaviour throughout this action was characterised by his cool courage and a disregard, almost amounting to contempt, for the enemy.'

Saidu Sokoto was serving in the 2nd Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, in 1 West African Infantry Brigade, at the time of the above cited deeds.



A Second War 'North-West Europe campaign' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal O. T. Camphaug, Canadian Provost Corps, who, among other feats, displayed great gallantry under fire on Nijmegen Bridge

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (L. 12647 L/Cpl. O. T. Camphaug. C. Pro. 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, mounted for wear, *generally very fine (6)* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Ron Penhall Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006

One of 10 M.M.s awarded to the Canadian Provost Corps in the 1939-45 War.

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1945:

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

The original recommendation states: 'At the time his unit was stationed in the vicinity of Nijmegen, Holland, personnel of this Company were on duty on the bridges, which were a target area for heavy shelling by German batteries. In the face of constant shellfire, this N.C.O. remained at his post over a long period of time and, on numerous occasions, calmly directed traffic, removed vehicles which were obstructing traffic and by his example of grim determination and coolness under fire, enabled convoys to proceed through the target area.'

On 1 March 1945, this N.C.O. was stationed at Cleve, Germany. On this date the central area of the town and especially the area of Company H. Q., came under heavy shellfire. A large number of vehicles were concentrated in a central square, near a water point. Several vehicles were hit by shrapnel, and one, after receiving a direct hit, burst into flames. Lance-Corporal Camphaug uncoupled the water trailer, entered the vehicle which was burning fiercely and moved it out of the square, abandoning it at the entrance to an alleyway where it did not endanger the remaining vehicles. Despite heavy shelling of the square, this N.C.O. removed the immediate threat to remaining vehicles and personnel in the vicinity. During the months this N.C.O. has served in the European theatre, his conduct in the face of enemy action has been an inspiration to his comrades. His complete disregard for personal safety, and his coolness under shellfire on several occasions, enabled convoys transporting vital supplies to the forward troops to proceed through the target area with a minimum loss of vehicles and time.'

Orville Theodor Camphaug was born at Battrum, Saskatchewan in December 1916 and enlisted in the Canadian Army in April 1940, initially being posted to the 1st Battalion, South Saskatchewan Regiment. Arriving in the U.K. in that December, he subsequently transferred to the Canadian Provost Corps and was embarked for North-West Europe in July 1944, initially with an appointment in the 12th Battalion, but from October of the same year in the 13th Battalion. As verified by the above recommendation, he subsequently witnessed extensive action, not least at Nijmegen - presumably not that long after the capture of the bridge during the Arnhem operations - and at Cleve in Germany in the following year. He was finally repatriated to Canada in December 1945, where he was discharged at Regina, Saskatchewan in February of the following year. In August 1950, however, and no doubt as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, he re-enlisted in the Canadian Army Special Force, but he never went overseas and was discharged on medical grounds at the end of the same year. Camphaug died in British Columbia in June 1992.



A fine Second War escaper's M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal A. O. Moss, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Botha, who was taken P.O.W. at Sidi Rezegh in November 1941. Having made his first bid for freedom 'by cutting the wire of his camp when the guards were drunk' - and another by jumping a train near Bologna - he carried out 'many acts of sabotage' with the partisans until liberated by the advancing Americans in June 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (77229V. Cpl. A. O. Moss. 2 Regt. Botha.) 'H' double-struck, edge bruising; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, campaign awards officially impressed '77229 A. O. Moss', mounted for display, nearly very fine (3) £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 July 1945.

The original recommendation (in a joint recommendation with Sapper J. B. Harrod, S.A.E.C.) states: 'On the day that he was originally captured at Tobruk, Harrod eluded his guards, but three days later was again apprehended. Moss was taken prisoner at Sidi Rezegh on 23 November 1941. Subsequently transferred to Italy, both were sent to working camps attached to Gravina, where Harrod and two other P./W. organised strikes and destroyed crops. In July 1943, Harrod and his two companions escaped after removing the tiles of the building in which they were housed. Eight days later they were arrested at Manfredonia whilst trying to escape by sea. At Bari they met Moss who had escaped by cutting the wire of his camp when the guards were drunk.

En route for Laterina, Harrod, Moss, and another P./W. jumped from the train as it was nearing Bologna station. Although Harrod alone succeeded in bluffing his way out of the station, he was caught by a carabinieri patrol the following night.

When the Italian Armistice was announced, Harrod and Moss abandoned the tunnel upon which they were engaged at Laterina Camp. After participating in the mass breakout on 9 September 1943, Harrod, in spite of advice to the contrary, joined Moss in leaving the camp when the Italian sentries deserted. Shortly afterwards they separated.

Posing as a British captain, Harrod formed a band of rebels to carry out acts of sabotage near Roccostrada in February 1944. He led an attack on Roccostrada Gaol to rescue two P./W. alleged to be held there, only to find that the rumour was false. When the Germans were retreating, Roccostrada was taken by the partisans but later had to be relinquished for a few days. After reporting to American troops on 23 June 1944, Harrod spent five days giving local information of military value. Most of Harrod's story of his guerilla activities has been confirmed by other escapers.

Moss in the meantime joined a band in the Manciano area. Forming in January 1944 his own section near Sorano, he was responsible for the opening of the local grain store and many acts of sabotage. Although the band was dispersed during February 1944, it was reformed three months later. Sorano was occupied and handed over to advancing American forces on 14 June 1944. Before reporting to the repatriation centre, Moss was employed for three weeks in assisting A.M.G.O.T.'

Arthur Osborne Moss was serving in 5 Infantry Brigade, 1 South African Division, at the time of the above cited deeds. Following his attachment to the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories (A.M.G.O.T.), he arrived back in the Union in August 1944, where he was discharged on medical grounds.



A fine 'Malaya Emergency' M.M. pair awarded to Rifleman G. Sunwar, 2/7th Gurkha Rifles, who was severely wounded in a firefight but nonetheless continued to engage the enemy until he collapsed and was eventually evacuated by helicopter

Military Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue (21136653 Rfn. Ganeshbahadur Sunwar 7 G); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21136653 Rfn. Ganeshbahadur Sunwar 7 G R) mounted for display, *very fine* (2) *£2,000-£2,400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 June 1954.

The original recommendation states: 'On 2 June 1953, while his platoon was operating in the Sungei Bilut area, Pahang, a camp containing three communist terrorists was located and surrounded. Ganeshbahadur Sunwar was in charge of a group taking part in the assault. He led his men with great dash and determination but during the charge was seriously wounded in the leg. Despite this he carried on pressing hard the attack until his wound caused him to collapse. During this time, he killed one of the terrorists himself and continued to exhort and encourage his men, displaying leadership and courage of a very high order. He was eventually evacuated by helicopter, being operated on immediately on arrival in hospital. In this action and on many others, Ganeshbahadur Sunwar's spirit, dash and personal courage were an outstanding example to the rest of his comrades. He has on numerous occasions spread over the past six months pushed himself to the forefront of any engagement and has shown a willingness to face the enemy which is worthy of the highest praise.'

Ganeshbahadur Sunwar joined the 7th Gurkhas in December 1948, completed several operational tours in Malaya in the period 1948-1960, and was finally discharged in January 1964.



An extremely rare Vietnam War M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant W. T. Ward, 5th Battalion, Royal Australian Infantry, who was decorated for 'the first known usage of a flame thrower under close combat conditions by Australian troops' in Vietnam

Military Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (217893 T/Sgt. W. T. Ward. R. Aust. Inf. Regt.); Vietnam 1964-73 (217893 W. T. Ward); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (217893 W. T. Ward) mounted for wear, *generally very fine (3)* £2,800-£3,400



One of approximately 86 M.M.'s awarded for Vietnam.

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 May 1970:

'In recognition of their gallant services in Vietnam.'

The original recommendation states: 'In May 1969, elements of 'A' Company were pinned down in heavy contact against a well-armed enemy battalion headquarters position entrenched in bunkers and caves. A rifle platoon commander and several soldiers had been wounded in front of the enemy position and despite repeated attempts, the officer could not be extracted.

Sergeant Ward was helicoptered into the contact area with a flame thrower and came under immediate enemy fire. After several unsuccessful attempts to get into a fire position behind the enemy, Sergeant Ward with a non-commissioned officer and a small element from 'A' Company reached a position within twenty yards of the enemy position. All this time, over a period of several hours, the enemy had been delivering heavy fire against all efforts to outflank his position. Because of the terrain, the flame thrower could not be employed from a prone position. Sergeant Ward without hesitation and at the risk of almost certain death, deliberately fully exposed himself to engage the enemy. His movements brought immediate and heavy enemy fire against himself. Any fragment penetrating the flame fuel containers meant death or wounding to Sergeant Ward and the non-commissioned officer with him. On his first attempt to use the flame thrower, the weapon misfired. Sergeant Ward, still in his exposed position, calmly remedied the fault and then delivered effective flame into the enemy strongpoint, enabling the rescue of the wounded officer.

This was the first known usage of the flame thrower under close combat conditions by Australian troops in this theatre.

This outstanding display of personal courage by Sergeant Ward has served as an inspiration to all members of his battalion throughout 1969. It reflects great credit on himself and The Royal Australian Regiment.'

William Tasman Ward was a native of New South Wales, and enlisted in the Australian Army in September 1967. He was posted to the 5th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, at the year's end. War arrived in South Vietnam in February 1969, as a Section Commander of the Assault Pioneer Platoon, Support Company.



A particularly fine Second War 'immediate' D.F.M. group of five awarded to Pilot Officer D. R. 'Don' McEvoy, Royal Canadian Air Force, an exceptional Air Gunner in 425 (Alouette) Squadron. Noted on his R.C.A.F. enlistment papers as having 'considerable target shooting' experience from college days, McEvoy honed his skills to good effect, one newspaper report crediting him with the destruction of four enemy aircraft. Sadly, in yet another close encounter with a night fighter in a sortie to France on 15 June 1944, he was one of two members of his crew who failed to exit their stricken Halifax. This being particularly poignant given that he had survived a parachute descent from his plummeting aircraft just a few months previous

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (CAN/R.165361. Sgt. D. R. McEvoy. R.C.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted for display, *good very fine* (5) *£1,600-£2,000*



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1944:

The original recommendation states: 'Whilst returning from an operation against Acheres, France, on the night of 7-8 June 1944, the Halifax bomber in which Sergeant McEvoy was Mid-Upper Gunner was attacked by an enemy fighter. With cool determination, and highly commendable skill, Sergeant McEvoy returned fire so effectively that the enemy aircraft was destroyed.

On the night of 12-13 June, whilst returning from a raid on Cambrai, France, Sergeant McEvoy again displayed outstanding courage and devotion to duty when his aircraft was once more attacked by an enemy fighter. By his skilful directions to the pilot on this occasion, he not only prevented damage to his aircraft and possible injuries to the crew, but subsequently succeeded in destroying the enemy aircraft, which was seen to hit the ground and explode.

I consider that this Non-Commissioned Officer's determination, skill and fine offensive spirit fully merit the award of an immediate Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Donald Ralph McEvoy was born in Midland, Ontario on 18 April 1923 and was educated at St. Dominic's School and Baker Business College, prior to taking up work with General Motors at Oshawa.

Having then enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in May 1942, he qualified as an Air Gunner and was embarked for the U.K. in September 1943. Posted to 425 (Alouette) Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of R.A.F. Tholthorpe, Yorkshire, in January 1943, he completed 19 operational sorties in the lead up to the recommendation for his immediate D.F.M.

Clearly, some of those sorties resulted in high drama, a case in point being a raid on Stuttgart on 15 March 1944, when his aircraft - Halifax LW 417 - was severely damaged by flak, so much so that his skipper ordered the crew to bale out once back over England. All of them survived their parachute descents but McEvoy injured one of his ankles; sadly, their aircraft crashed in Adelaide Street, Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, killing one civilian and injuring others.

His final sortie was flown on the night of 15-16 June 1944, when his aircraft - Halifax LW 715 - was shot down over Calais. Four of his crew were taken P.O.W. and two managed to evade capture, but McEvoy was killed. His appointment to a commission had been approved a fortnight earlier.

Aged 21, McEvoy was the son of Bernard and Inez McEvoy, of Lindsay, Ontario, Canada, and he is buried in Marquise Communal Cemetery in the Pas de Calais.



A fine Second War night fighter's D.F.M. group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer B. Kovařík, Czech Air Force and Royal Air Force, who, having completed an operational tour of 31 sorties in Wellingtons of 311 (Czech) Squadron, added a further 34 sorties to his credit as a radio observer in Beaufighters of 68 Squadron, in which role he shared in the destruction of three enemy aircraft, in addition to claiming a brace of 'probables'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (787326 F. Sgt. B. Kovarik.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, War Cross 1939, bronze, with 2 clasps; Medal for Gallantry; Military Medal for Merit; War Commemorative Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, *lacking retaining pin, generally very fine or better (8)* £2,600-£3,000



In consequence of wartime policy in respect of personnel from Occupied Europe, this D.F.M. was not gazetted, but official records confirm it was presented to Kovařík at R.A.F. Coltishall on 16 October 1942.

The original recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Kovařík has acted as operator for Warrant Officer Bobek on 34 operational trips and has been responsible for the destruction of 3 Do. 217s, 2 Do. 217 probably destroyed and damaging 1 Ju. 88. He has displayed great skill and courage in bringing his pilot in contact with the enemy. Flight Sergeant Kovařík also completed 31 trips as a rear gunner in a Wellington bomber with No. 311 Squadron.'

Bohuslav Kovařík commenced his operational career in the Royal Air Force as a rear gunner in Wellingtons of 311 (Czech) Squadron, in which he completed 31 sorties.

Subsequently retrained for night fighter duties, he joined Flight Sergeant Ladislav Bobek as his radio observer at No. 53 O.T.U. at Church Fenton, following which they were posted to 68 Squadron, a Beaufighter unit based at Coltishall, Norfolk, in April 1942. And it proved to be a highly successful partnership, the pair claiming a spate of 'kills' and 'probables' over the course of the coming months.

On the night of 28-29 May 1942, in Beaufighter X7583, they intercepted a lone Dornier Do. 217 off Yarmouth, sending it plunging into the North Sea after a 20-minute chase. Two further claims were made in July, another Do. 217 off Yarmouth on the night of 23rd, and a 'probable' on the night of the 27th.

Of a subsequent engagement fought on the night of 1 August 1942, their combat report states:

'W./O. Bobek and his Radio Observer Flight Sergeant Kovařík took off from Coltishall at 02.30 hours under sector control ... contact was made at 03.27 hours at a range of three miles and below, with Beau. Above at 9,000 feet. The E./A. was diving and weaving.

Pilot lost height under the direction of his R./O. and when at 5,000 feet altitude visual was obtained of a Dornier 217 flying level and dead ahead at about 250 yards.

W./O. Bobek closed to 100 yards and opened fire from dead behind with cannon and machine-guns. Many strikes were seen all over the main plane and the pilot was dazzled by his own fire.

The Dornier turned to port with the starboard engine smoking. The E./A. opened fire and a dog fight followed with our pilot firing whenever he could bring the E/A in his sights. Many strikes were seen all over the Dornier.

The return fire to the pilot looked like tracers, but the R./O. reports that blobs of fire were exploding behind the Beau. With an orange-yellowish flare breaking up into many burning fragments. Some seemed to explode in front of the Beau. All fire came from the top turret.

The dog fight took place down to 2,000 feet and up again to 4,000 feet. When climbing the Dornier presented an easier target as it could not manoeuvre so violently.

When it reached 4,800 feet return fire ceased and the E./A. dived gently towards the sea when it was lost in the mist at 2,000 feet ... At 03.50 hours 12 Group reported "Humber Radio message – German aircraft in sea in position C.4040."

W./O. Bobek and Flight Sergeant Kovařík claim this Dornier 217 as destroyed.'

Then in September they claimed a Do. 217 damaged north-east of Cromer on the night of the 15th and another damaged east of Happisburgh on the 19th.

Bobek was awarded the D.F.C. and Kovařík the D.F.M.

Finally, in a combat east of Lowestoft in March 1943, in which their Beaufighter was badly damaged by return fire, the intrepid pair took out a Ju. 88. Both emerged unscathed from their wheels-up forced landing back at Coltishall.

Kovařík married the daughter of Sir Norman Vernon, Diana Vernon, a W.A.A.F., and appears to have settled in the U.K. after the war.



A fine Second War D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer S. Stachura, Polish Air Force and Royal Air Force, who was decorated for his gallant deeds as a rear gunner in Wellingtons of 305 (Polish) Squadron.

No stranger to accurate flak - his aircraft was damaged on three separate occasions - he participated in the three 'Thousand Bomber' raids of May-June 1942, in addition to shooting down an enemy night fighter in one of the Hamburg 'Gomorra' raids in the following month

Poland, Republic. Order of Virtuti Militari, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered and enamel, *lacking green enamel, and missing one point of cross*; Cross of Valour 1920, bronze, unnumbered; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (784690 Sgt. S. Stachura.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, together with a later post-War example of the Polish Pilot's wings *generally very fine or better, unless otherwise stated (8)* *£1,800-£2,200*

In consequence of wartime policy in respect of personnel from Occupied Europe, this D.F.M. was not gazetted, but official records confirm the award was approved in October 1942.

The original recommendation states: 'This Polish N.C.O. has a good record as a rear gunner in 305 Polish Squadron. Although his aircraft has been several times holed by A.A. fire, he has always remained keen for his job and has certainly kept a good look out for enemy aircraft. Not deterred by heavy A.A. fire he has at all times concentrated on his job and stuck to his guns.

On the night of 26 July 1942, he was the rear gunner of a Wellington detailed to attack Hamburg. On his way towards the target his aircraft was several times attacked by an enemy fighter. Owing to the coolness displayed by Sergeant Stachura, who warned his captain of the direction of the attacks, the enemy was shaken off.

A short time afterwards, the aircraft was again attacked by a Me. 109. Sergeant Stachura was able, in spite of violent evasive action applied by his pilot, to engage the enemy. At the third attack he set the Me. on fire. It was seen to explode and the pilot was observed to bale out.'

Stanislaw Stachura, who was born in Nida, Kielce, Poland on 7 November 1916, commenced his operational career as an air gunner in Wellingtons of 305 (Polish) Squadron in April 1942, when he flew five sorties out of R.A.F. Helmswell. A brace of trips to Le Havre aside, those sorties included trips to Dortmund, Hamburg and Essen, nor were they incident free, his aircraft sustaining flak damage on the Dortmund and Essen runs.

Having then in May been detailed to attack Mannheim and Cologne - the latter on the occasion of the first 'Thousand Bomber' raid - Stachura and his crew carried out no less than nine sorties in June, including two to Bremen, two to Emden and three to Essen, one of the former and one of the latter being 'Thousand Bomber' raids.

Bremen was back on the operational agenda in July, as was Hamburg, the latter on the 26th, the first night of Operation 'Gomorra'. Here, then, a challenging trip in which Stachura gained his 'kill'. The O.R.B. states:

'Task abandoned - attacked by Me. 110. No damage. Also attacked by Me. 109 - E/A claimed destroyed - 4 short bursts by rear gunner (Sgt. Stachura). Another long burst by rear gunner at 250 yards. E/A caught fire and exploded in air. Enemy pilot baled out.'

Having then attacked targets in Dusseldorf and Kassel in August, Stachura and his crew flew five further sorties in September, including yet another to Essen - their sixth. And finally, on the night of 6-7 October 1942, they completed their operational tour with a strike on Osnabruck, their Wellington being hit by flak in the process.

Stachura gained British citizenship in April 1952 and married Margaret Anderson, a nurse, in the following year. He died in Montrose, Scotland in January 1994.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

68



Pair: Private John Salter, 59th Foot, who was wounded in the throat in September 1813 at St Sebastian

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (John Salter, 59th Foot); Waterloo 1815 (John Salter, 2nd Batt. 59th Reg. Foot.) fitted with contemporary silver claw, wide suspension and uninscribed silver clasp to match the first, *contact marks, otherwise very fine and better (2)* *£3,000-£4,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1937; Sotheby's, October 1982; John Darwent Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

John Salter was born at Norwich, Norfolk, circa 1791, and enlisted into the 59th Foot on 3 October 1812, aged 21 years. The musters for September 1813 show him as 'sick' at St Sebastian, probably when wounded in the throat, and he was continuously shown as sick for nearly six months following. He was present with the regiment at Waterloo in Captain Andrew Mancer's Company, when the 2nd 59th formed part of Colville's reserve division. He survived the wreck of the transport *Lord Melville* on 30 January 1816, and was discharged to Kilmainham Hospital at Kinsale on 27 March 1816, in consequence of 'want of voice from a wound in the throat', at the siege and assault of St Sebastian in September 1813. Here, the Light Companies of the 4th, 47th, and 59th Foot were the first to be sent into the breach of the curtain wall. These three light companies were virtually destroyed, but, joined by the remainder of the 59th, they held the walls for over three hours whilst the remainder of the brigade forced their way into the town.

Sold with copied discharge papers and muster details.



The important campaign pair awarded to Colonel N. C. McLeod, Bengal Engineers, one of the 'explosion party' at the blowing of the Cabul Gate at the fortress of Ghuznee in July 1839

Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, original suspension; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. Col. L. C. McLeod, Bengal Engrs.)
note first initial, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £8,000-£10,000



Provenance: Brian Ritchie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

Norman Chester McLeod (Macleod), a scion of the Macleods of Drynoch, was the son of Norman McLeod, B.C.S., the officiating Judge of the Provincial Court at Murshidabad, and was born in Calcutta on 15 June 1813. He was nominated for a Cadetship in the Bengal Engineers in 1830 by N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., on the recommendation of his widowed mother, Eleanora, then residing at Bath. Having attended the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant on 8 December 1831, and passed the following year at Chatham before proceeding to India in August 1833. In October of the latter year he was directed to Delhi to do duty with the Bengal Sappers and Miners and was appointed Acting Assistant Engineer to the Delhi Division in March 1834 till January 1836. Between May 1834 and January 1835, he oversaw the construction of a bridge over the Hindaun River, and in early 1837, he was appointed 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent of Canals West of the Jumna. It was probably during this period that he contracted the 'fearful jungle fever' which dogged him for the rest of his days, and which he kept at bay with a vegetable diet and by the use of 'hydropathic appliances'.

On Lord Auckland's disastrous decision to send an army into Afghanistan to support Shah Soojah, McLeod was attached to the Engineer cadre of the Bengal Column with the Army of the Indus on 21 October 1838, and was appointed to the command of a company of Sappers and Miners. The Bengal Column assembled at Ferozepore under Sir Willoughby Cotton and marched out on 10 December, much hampered by fifty to sixty thousand camp followers. A junction was made with the Bombay Column under Sir John Keane in the Indus delta, and the difficult crossing of the two channels of the river at Rohri effected solely due to the efforts of 'the relatively junior Engineer officers of the Bengal corps', Lieutenants McLeod and Robert Pigou (Ritchie Collection part 1, Lot 53) among them. With great difficulty the Army struggled on in temperatures of over 100° F on the 150-mile journey to Quetta, via the sixty-mile long Bolan Pass, and after a heavy loss in transport animals and baggage to the predatory Baluchi robber bands, the Bengal Column, suffering from the effects of intense heat, inadequate rations and dysentery, arrived at Candahar on 26 April 1839. Keane arrived eight days later with the Bengal Column, and on 27 June the Army staggered on towards Ghuznee, where, according to the Envoy to Afghanistan, Sir William MacNaghten, there would be no resistance.

On 21 July, they came within sight of the fortress of Ghuznee, which contrary to all reports had been fortified by Hyder Khan, and was held by a garrison of some four thousand men who immediately opened a heavy fire. The walls were over sixty feet high ruling out the possibility of an assault by escalade and mining operations were impracticable due to the wet ditch which surrounded the place. Furthermore, Keane had left all of his 18-pounder guns at Candahar due to the shortage of draught-animals, the rugged terrain and the false intelligence. He was now in a critical situation, he only had two days' rations in hand and no more than one day's supply of ammunition for his light artillery. Either side of him lay the two armies of Ghilzai tribesmen who had shadowed him since leaving Candahar, and beyond Ghuznee lay the main Afghan army under Dost Mohamed. In his dilemma, Keane consulted his Chief Engineer, Captain George Thomson, Bengal Engineers, who pronounced there were two alternatives. Either Keane could mask Ghuznee and advance to fight Dost Mohamed or carry the fortress by a surprise assault after the Engineers had blown in the Cabul Gate. Keane could not spare the troops to mask Ghuznee, and so placed the fate of the army in the hands of the junior Engineer officers.

The Engineers and Sappers volunteered to a man for the Explosion Party which was to blow down the gate. The honour, however, went to Captain A. C. Peat of the Bombay Engineers, Lieutenant Henry Marion Durand of the Bengal corps, and Lieutenant McLeod, together with three British non-commissioned officers, Subadar Davey Singh and fifteen men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and Jemadar Bhowaney Singh and five men of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. All the officers and men of the Explosion Party were volunteers, as the task ahead of them was considered to be a 'Forlorn Hope'. They also carried no arms, as these would have interfered with the task in hand. To Captain Thomson is due the credit for planning the demolition and the assault. The affair was one of simple daring.

At the first streak of dawn on 23 July 1839, the party moved off towards the gate. Durand in the lead with McLeod in close attendance, followed by six men of H.M.'s 13th Regiment; the Bengal Sappers, carrying powder bags or bags of earth with which to tamp the charge; Sergeants Robertson and Vivian with the hose; and finally Peat with the other Sergeant and the Bombay Sappers to assist with the bags of earth or to replace casualties as required. When about 150 yards from the gate, the party was challenged and fired upon. Blue lights flared on the battlements and a general fusillade began, but owing to the smart practice of the covering party there were no casualties.

Durand and McLeod pushed on across the bridge, through the *fausse-bray* and up the winding road to the Cabul Gate while Peat placed the covering party in a position to repel any attack by Afghan swordsmen. Subadar Davey Singh laid the first bag containing the end of the powder-hose. The other carriers with the rest of the three hundred pounds of powder and those carrying the earth followed, and, having deposited their bags, were directed by McLeod along the foot of the massive walls, where they were screened from the Afghan's fire. Meanwhile, Durand and Robertson were uncoiling the hose towards a sally-port to the right of the gateway. Durand's first attempt to ignite the port-fire failed, and so he tried blowing on the quick-match and port-fire held together. When it lit, Durand put it on the ground only to see it go out. All the while the Afghans redoubled their efforts to dislodge the Explosion Party with musketry and a cascade of stones, bricks and clods of earth from above. Frantic to fire the charge, Durand told Robertson to clear out as he was going to flash the train with his pistol and most probably perish in the explosion. Robertson refused to leave him and implored Durand to try the port-fire once more. He did, and fortunately this time it caught and burned steadily.

Durand and Robertson retreated and lay down to watch the flame of the ignited train run up to the gateway. Meanwhile, Peat curious as to the long delay had ventured forward from a sally-port in the *fausse-bray*, and as he neared the gate the charge exploded, throwing him violently to the ground. The roar of the explosion above the general din of battle told the attackers that the way was open but no bugles sounded nor troops advanced. Peat looked up and saw that the gate had been demolished, but beyond he saw a large pile of debris blocking an inner archway. Believing that the way was not clear, he stumbled back to report to Thomson who was with the infantry. What Peat had not realised, however, was that the route into the fortress turned sharp right after the main gateway, and that the inner archway had been blocked up by the Afghans because it was unsafe. Before reaching Thomson, Peat collapsed whereupon McLeod came up and dragged him under the cover of a tomb by the roadside. Durand ran back to the infantry covering party and started to harangue the subaltern, telling him to order his Bugler to sound the Charge. The witless subaltern refused to act without further orders from his Major, and so Durand made for the head of the four companies led by Colonel Dennie, but as he dashed back he tripped over a tomb and fell heavily.

Against the tremendous din, McLeod asked the dazed Peat what had happened and was told that the gate was blown alright but the way was still blocked. Standing close by, Brigadier 'Fighting Bob' Sale overheard this exchange and his Bugler, whether by orders or not, sounded the Retreat. As Durand lay almost helpless on the ground, he was mortified to hear the call being repeated by others. He struggled to his feet and limped back to the head of the assaulting column, determined to rectify the situation. On the way he met Lieutenant George Broadfoot, Bengal Engineers, who shouted "Has it failed?" "No, no" replied Durand, and Broadfoot ran back to inform Sale whose Buglers immediately peeled out the advance whilst Dennie's companies surged through the Cabul Gate to engage in hand-to-hand fighting. Once the assaulting troops had carried all before them, the Afghans threw themselves from the ramparts rather than face the British bayonets. Thus fell to the Army of the Indus the strongest fortress south of Cabul.

McLeod returned to India in the autumn of 1839 and received the thanks of the Government for his services in Afghanistan, and was mentioned in Sir John Keane's despatch announcing the storm and capture of Ghuznee (*London Gazette* 30 October 1839). Lord Keane of Ghuznee, as he became, attributed the success of the Explosion Party solely to Thomson, although Captain Peat was rewarded with a Brevet-Majority and a C.B. But, as Colonel Sandes states in his history *The Indian Sappers and Miners*, 'there was no suitable decoration in those days for Durand and McLeod.'

The first occasion on which the Order of Merit was awarded to the Indian Army was for gallantry at the capture of Ghuznee, when Subadar Davey Singh and Jemadar Bhowaney Singh, together with seventeen Sepoys, each received the 3rd Class of this newly instituted award. These were the men who carried the bags of powder and earth which were carefully arranged at the bottom of the Gate under the cool direction of Lieutenant McLeod.

In 1840 McLeod was appointed Executive Engineer in the Ramgarh Division's Department of Public Works and returned to canal work. The following year he served as Acting Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, and, in 1844, he went on a four year furlough. He returned to duty as the Executive Engineer of the Midnapore Division in March 1850, but changed station the next month to serve in the same capacity at Agra till 1857. In the tumultuous May of that year, McLeod, who had been promoted Brevet-Major in 1856, was appointed temporary Military Secretary to the normally capable and resolute Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces, John Russell Colvin, then on the verge of a nervous breakdown. As such McLeod was one of the officers who succeeded in bringing some order to the day to day existence of the 6,000 souls bottled up in the fort at Agra while a large a body of rebels and mutineers from the Gwalior Contingent lurked about the vicinity. When Colvin finally cracked, McLeod was obliged to make over the government to a provisional council. His fellow members of the council were Brigadier Polwhele, the senior military officer, and E. A. Reade of the Bengal Civil Service. For these services McLeod was thanked in Colonel H. Cotton's despatch on the operations at Agra (*Calcutta Gazette* 24 December 1857).

Following the arrival at Agra of the Delhi Field Force on 10 November, McLeod was sent down to take charge of the entrenched camp at Cawnpore and make various improvements. J. W. Sherer in his book *Havelock's March on Cawnpore* mentions him here as a man of 'a very modest disposition' and one who could not 'escape the charge of eccentricity'. At the shabby affair of the Second Battle of Cawnpore where the British were defeated by numerically superior forces of Tantia Tope later that month, McLeod served on the staff of Major-General C. A. Windham and was duly thanked in the latter's despatch of 30 November 1857, with others, for 'the great services they have voluntarily rendered' (*Calcutta Gazette* 24 December 1857). McLeod next and final appointment was as Superintending Engineer at Allahabad in August 1858. He became Lieutenant-Colonel on New Year's Day 1859, and retired on 1 July 1860, with the rank of Honorary Colonel.

Norman McLeod, one of the four 'heroes of the Cabul Gate', married Maria Isabella, the youngest daughter of J. Uniacke, Esq., of Chester and Bath, and died at Brighton on 23 January 1875.



Three: **Assistant Commissary General R. Cumming, Commissariat Department**

South Africa 1834-53 (Dy. Asst. Com. Genl. R. Cumming.); Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Asst. Comsy. General. R. Cumming.) contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£500-£700*

Robert Cumming was appointed Seputy Assistant Commissary General on 16 December 1845, and promoted to Assistant Commissary General on 1 January 1855. He served in the second and third Kaffir wars and was also present in the Crimea at Alma, Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. He retired on 1 April 1869.



Three: Private Thomas Birch, 5th Dragoon Guards, later 7th Hussars, a probable Heavy Brigade charger

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (T. Birch 1070 V.D.G.) contemporary engraved naming in cross-hatched serif capitals, an acknowledged regimental style; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Corpl. Thos Birch, 7th Husrs.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (T. Birch 1070 V.D.G.) regimentally impressed naming, fitted with scroll suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Thomas Birch enlisted into the 5th Dragoon Guards at Birmingham on 12 April 1850, aged 18, and after service in Ireland, embarked with his Regiment for service in the Crimea in April 1854. Musters show Birch to be present with his regiment during the period September to December 1854 and thus probably rode in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854. On 10 December 1854, he was one of 51 men sent to Scutari, where he remained until 4 May 1855. Returning home in June 1856, he spent time in Edinburgh as an officer's servant and on 5 August 1857 was one of 15 men from his regiment who volunteered for service with the 7th Hussars. Promoted to Corporal on 6 August 1857, he sailed for India on 27 August that year and served with his regiment during the Indian Mutiny. Birch was promoted Sergeant on 1 April 1858 but was reduced to Private four months later. He returned home in June 1862 and was discharged from the army on 27 October that year. Sold with full muster details.



Pair: T. Meehan, 1st Royal Dragoons, later Military Train

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (T. Meehan. 1st Rl. Dragns.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, *very fine (2)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Terence Meehan is confirmed by the muster rolls as being on active duty with his regiment for the whole of the quarter of 1 October to 31 December 1854, and it is most probable, therefore, that he took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854; most members of the Heavy Brigade entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, took part in the charge. Meehan transferred to the Military Train in December 1856.



A Charge of the Light Brigade pair awarded to Private G. Badger, 13th Light Dragoons, who was wounded in the Charge at Balaklava, 25 October 1854, and left a vivid description of the Charge

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (G. Badger. 13th Lt. Dragoons.) officially impressed naming, *suspension post re-fixed*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a small swivel ring suspension, *the first a little polished, therefore good fine, the second very fine* (2) £6,000-£8,000

George Badger was born at Shrewsbury and enlisted into the 13th Light Dragoons at Birmingham on 23 January 1854, aged 18, a servant by trade. He joined the regiment in Turkey, at Varna, on 13 August 1854, before proceeding to the Crimea. According to the Regimental History he was one of the four men wounded in the affair at the Bulganak River on 19 September 1854, the day prior to the battle of the Alma. He was sent to Scutari on the 20th and is shown as being in the General Hospital there until the 24th or 25th. At the time of his death a newspaper report mentioned that "In an early engagement he was wounded in the foot, and was in hospital for a short time." Badger returned to his regiment on 3 October, in time to take part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October.

Badger, along with some 57 other men of the regiment, transferred to the 17th Lancers on 10 September 1857, having volunteered for service in India and arrived in Bombay on 19 December 1857. He does not appear to have seen active service during the Indian Mutiny and does not appear on the medal roll, despite the fact that he appears in a photograph in a local newspaper around the time of his death when he is shown wearing a Mutiny medal without clasp. He was discharged 'time expired' at Colchester on 24 January 1866, intending to live in Birmingham.

He was a member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society in 1879, and signed the Loyal Address to the Queen in 1887. On 5 November 1895, Badger, together with just over 100 veterans of campaigns up to and including the Ashantee War of 1873-74, were invited to an Assembly and Banquet at Shrewsbury, and from the Market Square marched to the Music Hall. A newspaper report of the time stated that: 'Corporal Badger, another survivor of the famous Charge, ascended the platform after the meal and gave a graphic account of the "ride", and then recited the "Charge of the Six Hundred", for which he was roundly applauded.' He attended the annual Dinner in 1897, and was also present at the Fleet Street offices of Mr T. H. Roberts for the Jubilee celebrations held there in June 1897, and signed the testimonial given to Mr Roberts on that occasion (sold by Dix Noonan Webb, 18 September 2014, Lot 590).

George Badger, who lived at Wolverhampton, received help for the T. H. Roberts Fund. He died at Wolverhampton on 11 January 1904, lengthy obituaries appearing in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* and the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, from which latter, dated 15 January 1904, the following extract is taken:

'Mr Badger enlisted at Birmingham in January of 1854, when he joined the 13th Light Dragoons (now 13th Hussars). He was sent out in a short time to Varna in Turkey, afterwards proceeding to the Crimea. In an early engagement he was wounded in the foot, and was in hospital for a short time.

He left a vivid description of the "Charge" in which he says: "The Russians opened fire on our right, on our left, and then in front... Three men on my right (next to me) and two on my left fell; I found my horse was wounded, but with a little rein and close leg, I managed to keep him up. Getting nearer the guns, I was struck with a piece of shell, which tore away part of my clothes, and took a piece of my flesh away with it. Still we kept pushing on to the guns, and on reaching them I was attacked by a Russian gunner, who made a point at me, the steel entering my side before I could parry his thrust. Then, fortunately, one of the 4th Dragoons came up and cut the man down. The artillery men stuck to their guns until they were nearly all cut down. The Russians in the rear then rushed on us, and we had to make the best of our way back, the Russians still keeping up the heavy fire."

In the return ride Mr Badger's horse was again struck by a shell, and killed, and Badger fell: "One of the 8th Hussars happened to pass," he says. "I caught hold of the stirrup-iron of his saddle, but not being able to run fast enough, I was obliged to let go."

He lay on the ground for some time, but was eventually able to get out of the enemy fire and rejoin his comrades. Later on, Mr Badger was posted to the 17th Lancers, to which regiment he belonged at the time of his retirement.

The remains of the gallant old soldier were laid to rest in Wolverhampton Cemetery yesterday amongst many expressions of sympathy and respect.

The funeral cortege left the deceased's former residence in Mostyn Streey, Staveley Road, at 2.30 p.m. Various branches of the military services were well represented, and in the funeral party was also Alderman Kilvert, of Wednesbury, late of the 11th Hussars, and also "One of the Six Hundred."

The coffin was of polished oak with brass furniture. It was covered with the Union Jack, and bore the inscription on the breastplate: "George Badger. Died 11th January 1904. Aged 69 years."

The many handsome wreath included two sent by the 13th Hussars and the 17th Lancers.'



Six: Lieutenant Commander W. J. Kitto, Royal Navy, attached Naval Wing, Royal Flying Corps

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. J. Kittow. Ord: H.M.S. "Monarch."); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Gunnr. W. J. Kitts, RN, H.M.S. Magicienne.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (Gunnr. W. J. Kitto, R.N., H.M.S. Magicienne.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. W. J. Kitto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. J. Kitts, P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Defiance.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *note different spellings of surname, toned, occasional edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and a scarce group – especially to an officer (6)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, October 1995.

William James Kitto was born in Gorran, Cornwall, in June 1863. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1879, and advanced to Ordinary Seaman in July 1881. Kitto served with H.M.S. *Monarch* from March 1882 to April 1885. He advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in July 1889, and was commissioned Gunner (Torpedo) in March 1893. Kitto subsequently served with H.M.S. *Magicienne* during the Second Boer War and Jubaland operations. Kitto was one of the Royal Navy men who landed at Kismayu to supplement the garrison there, and was thanked for his services against the Ogaden Somalis. He advanced to Chief Gunner in April 1910, and to Lieutenant in June 1912. Kitto was appointed to *Actæon* to qualify for the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps 4 July 1912, and served in a Staff Capacity for the entirety of the Great War. He retired Lieutenant Commander in June 1920, and died in August 1940.

Sold with copied service papers.

Pair: Acting Boatswain J. Walters, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. Walters. Cap: F. Top. H.M.S. "Sultan."); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising to first, generally very fine (2)* £160-£200

James Walters was born in Truro, Cornwall, on 15 December 1854 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class on 8 December 1872. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 5 March 1881, he served in H.M.S. *Sultan* from 20 April 1882 to 7 September 1885, and was advanced Captain of the Foretop on 8 September 1885. He was appointed Acting Boatswain on 17 May 1887.

Sold with copied research.

Six: Petty Officer 1st Class H. Fleming, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. Flemming, A.B. H.M.S. "Ruby,"); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (H. Fleming, P.O. 1st Cl: H.M.S. Powerful); 1914-15 Star (106250 H. Fleming, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (106250 H. Fleming. P.O.1. R.N.; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *very fine or better (6)* £400-£500

Henry Fleming was born at Great Bolas, Shropshire, on 3 November 1862, and joined the Royal Navy on 13 August 1878. He became a Petty Officer 1st Class on 23 May 1893, and was Shore Pensioned on 31 October 1900. Recalled for service in the Great War, he served aboard M.F.A. *Crown of Castile* from 2 August 1914 to 12 February 1915, and aboard the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Orcoma* from 19 April 1915 to 2 September 1917. He was demobilised on 18 March 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

Pair: Able Seaman F. Harvey, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb (F. Harvey, A.B., H.M.S. *Euryalus*.) *officially re-engraved naming*, Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine, the clasp combination rare to the Royal Navy (2)* £500-£700

Approximately 85 'El-Teb' clasps issued to R.N. recipients, including 19 to the *Euryalus*. Only 55 Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel received the Suakin 1884 and El-Teb clasp combination

Frederick Harvey was born in Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, on 19 May 1858 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 22 May 1873. Promoted Able Seaman on 23 March 1878, he served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from 12 January 1882, and was present in the Egypt operations of 1882, the Suakin operations of 1884 and at the battle of El-Teb on 29 February 1884, where he served as part of the Naval Brigade in the victorious force commanded by Major-General Sir Gerald Graham. He was shore discharged by purchase on 23 August 1884.

Sold with copied research.

78 Three: Staff Sergeant Collar Maker P. Burns, Army Service Corps

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (2600 Pte. P. Burns, 12th Coy. S. & T.C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2600 S.S. Cr: Mr: P. Burns, A.S.C.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *the first with bent suspension bar and pitting from Star, good fine, the Q.S.A. good very fine (3)* £180-£220

Patrick Burns was born in the Parish of Shankhill, Belfast, and attested for the Army Service Corps at Belfast on 2 June 1879, aged 23, a shoemaker by trade. He was appointed Corporal Collar-Maker on 21 April 1887, and promoted to Staff Sergeant Collar-Maker on 31 October 1900. He served in Egypt, 16 August 1882 to 16 March 1883; with the Suakin Expeditionary Force, 17 February to 6 August, 1885; and in South Africa, 28 October 1899 to 11 June 1901. He was discharged on 5 June 1903.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

79**Three: Private George Harvey, 20th Hussars, later civilian servant to the Early of Rosslyn who served with Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry in the South African War 1900, and acted as war correspondent for the Daily Mail**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (2407. Pte. G. Harvey. 20th Husrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (G. Harvey. T.M.I.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, *the first with contact pitting from star, nearly very fine, the Q.S.A. good very fine and a very rare bronze issue (3)* £500-£700

George Harvey had a decidedly chequered military career. According to his first set of Attestation Papers he enlisted in the 8th Hussars on 18 April 1883 as 2405 Harry Briarly Bale, a 19 year 11 month old Farrier. He deserted on 18 July 1883, but re-joined his unit on 29 October 1883, on relegation from the 3/Royal Fusiliers, and was in confinement awaiting trial up to 5 December 1883. After his trial he was imprisoned from 6 December 1883 to 12 April 1884. Following his release on 13 April he served again, only to desert a second time on 18 July 1884.

On 28 July 1884, he attested in the 20th Hussars as 2407 George Harvey, age 19, claiming that he had no previous convictions or any previous military service. After some 14 months service at home he served in Egypt from 4 October 1885 to 2 November 1890.

During this period (on 25 July 1887) he signed a formal Confession, which was also signed by Lt.-Col. Frank Graves, C/O of the 20th Hussars:

"I Harry B. Bale, now being No 2407 Private George Harvey of the 20th Hussars, do hereby confess that I was No 2405 private in the 8th Hussars, that I absented myself from that corps in April 1884 & that I fraudulently enlisted in the Regular Forces on the 28th July 1884 at Great Yarmouth"

His relevant Military History Sheet records the following Campaigns: Egyptian F.F.F. 1885-6 Battle of Ginis, Gemaizah 1888. Medals: Egyptian Medal & clasp Gemaizah 1888; Khedive's Bronze Star 1884-6.

Starting on 3 November 1890, he did home service up to 27 July 1891, when he was transferred to the Army Reserve the next day and finally discharged on 27 July 1896.

At some stage during the next two years Harvey found employment as a dresser at the Court Theatre in London. A newspaper correspondent's review of a show at the Court Theatre on 28 January 1898, contained the following:

"Then was there not a real live earl with a seat in the House of Lords, the fifth Earl of Rosslyn, under the modest name of James Erskine, making his debut on the professional stage after having added £110,000 to the encumbrances on the family estates through his devotion to the racecourse and the gaming table"

The Earl of Rosslyn must have taken a liking to Harvey, who, at the start of the Boer War, travelled with him to South Africa where the Earl enlisted in Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry. In his book, *Twice Captured*, Rosslyn noted: "I had finished breakfast by 5am before my civilian servant Harvey, late of the 20th Hussars, and who had been my dresser at the Court Theatre, put in an appearance...."

He later lamented: "This time I had my tent pitched, but not by my servant, who, for some unaccountable reason, had disappeared. He was last seen on a Government pony with my kodak in his hand, but, worst of all, he had all my money, and the original of Lord Roberts' letter to Sir Redvers Buller asking his courtesy to allow me to witness the operations and write my diary."

Some pages later he could report: "By the way, my servant has turned up again. He seems to have lost himself, and was almost the first into Ladysmith."

Harvey's bronze Q.S.A. was issued to him on 5 October 1909 at 36 Cristowe Road, Fulham, London (WO 100/277, p88). It is also noted on WO 100/300, p3 but with the date stated as 5 November 1909.

True to form, Harvey added a second clasp to his Egypt medal, probably because many of the 20th Hussars did qualify for it.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.



Pair: Platelayer G. Bailey

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Platelayer. G. Bailey.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear from a decorative silver mounting bar, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £200-£240

78 Egypt and Sudan Medals with clasp Suakin 1885 were awarded to platelayers in the employ of Messrs. Lucas and Aird, amongst the 475-strong workforce employed in the construction of the proposed 280-mile railway line from Suakin to Berber; ultimately, after a series of mishaps, and mounting expense, the project was abandoned with just 20 miles of track laid, at the colossal cost of £865,000.



Three: Staff Sergeant Maurice Henry, 2nd Cape Corps, late B.S.A. Company Police and Artillery Troop Corps

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Rhodesia 1896 (Cpl. Henry. M. - B.S. A.C.P.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (S/Sjt M. Henry, 2nd C.C.); together with his original British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Sergt. Major M. Henry. A.T.) *generally good very fine or better (4)* £2,000-£3,000

'322. Corporal Henry, Maurice: Attested on 13/2/1890, he served in D Troop, was later promoted to sergeant, and was discharged from F Troop (Artillery) on 25/8/1891. He had a reputation for never washing - in those days some people thought that it brought on fever - yet when seen at the Jubilee celebrations of 1930 he was extremely spruce; a marvellous change.' (*Men who made Rhodesia* refers).

When the Mashonaland 1890 Medal was sanctioned by the Southern Rhodesia Government in April 1926, Condition No 3 for the award of the medal stated that 'Members of the Pioneer Corps and escort of British South Africa's Company Police who have already been awarded the medal granted for operations in Matabeleland 1893 or Rhodesia 1896 will surrender that medal and receive in lieu thereof the Mashonaland 1890 Medal with clasp 'Mashonaland 1890' and 'Matabeleland 1893' or 'Rhodesia 1896' respectively...' Although the Upfill-Brown List implies that he forfeited his 1896 medal, this clearly did not happen. How he managed to hang on to it will unfortunately never be known. In the Shona Rising of 1896 he had been involved in the actions at Beatrice Mine, Hunyani, Mazoe, and Chibanuta. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Cape Corps and was discharged as a Staff Sergeant at Kinmerley on 14 December 1918

Sold with full medal roll confirmation, later record of service, and copied group photograph (Henry identified) celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Occupation in 1930.

82 Five: Stoker Petty Officer J. Wills, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (J. Wills, Sto. H.M.S. *Philomel*.) *renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (160756 Sto. J. Wills. H.M.S. *Powerful*.) engraved naming in upright serif capitals; 1914-15 Star (160756 J. Wills, S.P.O., R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (160756 J. Wills. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (160756. Joseph Wills. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. *Constance*.) *very fine and better* (5) £300-£400

Joseph Wills was born in Stonehouse, Devon, on 23 February 1872 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 25 May 1891. He served in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 10 November 1891 to 30 November 1894, and was promoted Stoker on 24 July 1892. He saw further service in H.M.S. *Powerful* from 8 June 1897 to 8 June 1900, and was part of the Naval Brigade at the Defence of Ladysmith. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906, he was shore pensioned on 21 June 1913, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for War service, on 2 August 1914, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1918. He was shore demobilised on 12 March 1919.

83 Pair: Trooper G. D. L. Robertson, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Pte. G. D. L. Robertson. D.E.O.V.R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (294 Tpr: G. Robertson. D.E.O.V.R.) *contact marks, edge digs, otherwise very fine* (2) £280-£340

George Robertson attested into the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles and served in Basutoland during the campaign against the Basutos. He reenlisted into his regiment on 22nd January 1901 for service during the Boer War, and is additionally entitled to the 'South Africa 1901' clasps on his Queen's South Africa Medal.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and copied second attestation paper.

84 Pair: Troop Sergeant Major R. D. Steel, South African Constabulary, late Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. R. D. Steel. D.E.O.V.R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (436 T. Serjt: Maj: R. D. Steel. S.A.C.) together with a second Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland, to the same recipient with Cape style impressed naming, *this last very fine, otherwise good very fine and better* (3) £280-£340

85 Family Group:**Three: Stoker Petty Officer W. C. Jewell, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (W. C. Jewell; Sto. H.M.S. *Philomel*.); 1914-15 Star (166630, W. C. Jewell, S. P.O., R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (166630 W. C. Jewell. S.P.O. R.N.) *light contact marks, very fine*

Defence Medal, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. W. F. Jewell, 53, West Towers, Pinner, Middx.', *extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

86 Pair: Corporal W. Hambleton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, later Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4696 Pte. W. Hambleton 2d. Bn. Oxf. Lt. Infy.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4696 Cpl. W. Hambleton. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *latter part of surname double struck on last, minor edge bruising to first, generally good very fine and better* (2) £200-£240

William Hambleton was born in Burghfield, Berkshire, in 1875 and attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Caversham on 15 January 1894, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 13 February 1896 to 16 October 1907, and saw active service with the Mohmand Field Force and the Tirah Expeditionary Force on the Punjab Frontier in 1897-98. He was discharged at Aldershot on 19 January 1912, but re-enlisted in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 12 October 1914. He served throughout the Great War at home (not entitled to any Great War medals), and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1921.

Sold with two Temperance Medals, the first an Army Temperance Association, India, 6 Month Medal, silver; the second a Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association 1 Year Medal, silver, both unnamed; and copied research.

87 Five: Corporal J. M. T. McDonald, Seaforth Highlanders, afterwards East African Road Corps

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4468 Cpl. J. McDonald. 1/Sea. Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4468 Corl. J. M. T. McDonald, 2: Sea: Highrs:) unofficial connection between first and second clasps; British War and Victory Medals (154 Pte. J. M. T. Macdonald. E. Afr. Road C.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4468 Corpl. J. McDonald 1st Seaforth Highrs.) *nearly very fine* (5) £240-£280



Ten: Commander G. L. Saurin, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Mid. G. L. Saurin, R.N., H.M.S. *Diadem*) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Commr. G. L. Saurin, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Commr. G. L. Saurin, R.N.); Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St Stanislas, breast badge, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamels, French motto, with rosette on riband; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-18, with bronze palm, mounted court-style as worn; together with a Visit to the British Colonies, T.R.H. Duke & Duchess of Cornwall & York, H.M.S. *Ophir* 1901, small silver medalet, with integral loop and ring suspension, *lacquered, enamel damage to both Russian and Belgian Orders, otherwise nearly extremely fine, the QSA extremely rare to ship* (11) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.
Barrett J. Carr Royal Navy Queen's South Africa Collection.

One of only two Queen's South Africa medals named to H.M.S. *Diadem* (to Midshipman Saurin and Acting Chief Yeoman of Signals Farnley).
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 January 1916.

Gerald Saurin was born in Leamington, Warwickshire, on 13 October 1880, and entered the Royal Navy as a 13 year old Cadet aboard the Training Ship *Britannia* on 15 July 1884. He was promoted to Midshipman on 15 July 1886 prior to joining H.M.S. *Magnificent* in September 1896), seeing further service in H.M.S. *Powerful* from June 1897; H.M.S. *Boscawen* from March 1899; and H.M.S. *Diadem* from July 1899. He was promoted to Acting Sub Lieutenant on 15 January 1900 and was next appointed to H.M.S. *Sylvia* in January 1901, and H.M.S. *Ophir* from February 1901. He served in *Ophir* during the Royal Visit to the Colonies and qualified for the Queen's South Africa Medal without clasp. For some unknown reason the Medal was engraved with the name of his previous ship *Diadem* and, in common with all other medals to *Ophir* appears to have been issued by the War Office. He was specially promoted to Lieutenant on 6 November 1901 for services in *Ophir*.

Saurin subsequently served in this rank in a variety of ships prior to being appointed to the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* in October 1910. He was aboard the vessel at the Coronation Fleet Review in 1911 and received the Coronation Medal to add to the Jubilee Medal he received in 1897, and the Coronation Medal for 1902 given for service in *Ophir* during the Royal Cruise.

Saurin was promoted to Commander on leaving the Royal Yacht and retired at own request on 8 April 1913 having spent just under 20 years in uniform. He was recalled for War service joining H.M.S. *Dublin* for Transport Services on 1 August 1914 and transferred to the Naval Camp at Walmer on 19 August 1914. He next joined H.M.S. *Racer* 'for Osborne Naval College', and on 4 May 1915 was given Command of the Gunboat H.M.S. *Excellent* in which he took part in the bombardment of the Belgian Coast from August to November 1915. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches, and was appointed Flag Commander to Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan from 21 January 1917 until 1 March 1918. He was superseded from this post due to ill health and was discharged medically unfit for further service on 24 July 1918 being promoted to Captain on the Retired List in recognition of services rendered during the War but somewhat unusually he declined this promotion.

Saurin's service record states that in August 1909 he was granted private permission to wear the Russian Order of St Stanislas and that he was awarded the Order of Leopold (Officer) during the Great War (*London Gazette* 1 January 1917). He died on 8 April 1954, aged 73 years.

Sold with copied research.

89 Four: Private T. Rowland, Somerset Light Infantry, later Royal Air Force

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5168 Pte. T. Rowland, Somerset: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5168 Pte. T. Rowland, Somerset: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (112278. Pte. 2. T. Rowland. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* £200-£240

Sold with an empty Queen Victoria Boer War Christmas Tin 1900.

90 Pair: Private T. Scott, East Lancashire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5915 Pte. T. Scott. E. Lanc: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5915 Pte. T. Scott. E. Lanc: Regt.) *suspension re-affixed on QSA, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

x91 Four: Warrant Officer Class II W. J. Barker, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was wounded at Paardeberg on 10 February 1900, and died at home on 14 November 1918

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (2997 Corl. W. Barker, Oxford: Lt. Infy.); 1914-15 Star (9200 Sjt. W. Barker. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9200 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Barker. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (William Barker) *the plaque heavily polished, with solder marks to reverse, this fine; the medals good very fine and better (5)* £240-£280

William Barker attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, being wounded at Paardeberg on 10 February 1900. He saw further service with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 July 1915, and died at home on 14 November 1918, just three days after the armistice.

92 Three: Orderly C. H. Rodd, Redruth Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later South African Medical Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (565 Ordly: C. H. Rodd, St. John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (565 Pte. C. H. Rodd. Redruth Div.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2nd C/W.O. C. H. Rodd. S.A. M.C.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine (3)* £400-£500

93 Pair: Sepoy Khair Ali, 3rd Sikhs, later 53rd Sikhs, Indian Army

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (3069 Sepoy Khair Ali 3rd. Sikhs.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (3069 Sepoy Khair Ali 53d. Sikhs F.F.) *test mark to edge of latter, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

94 Family Group:

Pair: Corporal T. R. Lowes, Cape Mounted Rifles

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (2709 Pte. T. R. Lowes. Cape M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2709 Corpl. T. R. Lowes. Cape M.R.) *nearly very fine*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**476 Tpr: W. Lowes. Bethune's M.I.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine (3)* £400-£500

95 Three: Private H. G. Watson, 1st South African Infantry, late Bearer, Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Br: H. G. Watson. Natal Vol: Amb: C.) clasps mounted in order listed; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. H. G. Watson. 1st S.A.I.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

96 Five: Corporal J. M. Anderson, South African Forces

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (22502 Cpl. J. M. Anderson, C. in C. Bdy: Gd.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Cpl. J. M. Anderson, Natal Carbineers.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these last three all officially impressed '289871 J. M. Anderson) *very fine (5)* £180-£220



Pair: Private J. Dembitzer, O'Okiep Volunteers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (295 Pte. J. Dembitzer. O'Okiep Vols.); Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of Ookiep, bronze issue (J. Dembitzer.) together with two J. Dembitzer 1897 copper tokens, one for 6d. and another for 3d., *small edge bruise to the O'Okiep medal, otherwise good very fine and very rare (4)* £3,000-£4,000

Mr. Joseph Dembitzer lived in Port Nolloth, just across from O'Okiep, where he ran a number of general merchant stores and is well-known in the numismatic world for the commercial tokens he issued in 1897, a 2/-, a 1/-, a 6d., and a 3d. in value, all 'payable in goods.'

98 Five: Private J. S. Dawson, Connaught Rangers, late Seaforth Highlanders

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (10206 Pte. J. Dawson 1t. Bn. Sea Highrs.); 1914-15 Star (10988 Pte. J. S. Dawson, Conn. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (10988 Pte. J. S. Dawson. Conn. Rang.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted on original ribands as worn, *small patch of verdigris to obverse of VM, otherwise nearly very fine (5)* £200-£240

James Stuart Dawson, a clerk, was born in Aberdeen in 1888 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Aldershot on 15 March 1907. Posted to the 1st Battalion on 19 February 1908, he served with the Regiment on the North West Frontier of India and later passed a course of instruction in telegraphy at Rawal Pindi on 1 July 1909. Described in August 1914 as a 'steady, good operator' whilst stationed at Agra in the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh, Dawson transferred to the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers and served in Mesopotamia from 11 December 1914. Discharged to Army Reserve 19 July 1919 whilst attached to the Indian Telegraph Department at Baghdad, he likely returned home to Scotland.

99 Four: Corporal Timu, King's African Rifles

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (88 Pte. Timu. 'A' Coy. 1/K.A.R.); 1914-15 Star (88 Pte Timu 2/KAR); British War Medal 1914-20 (88 Cpl Timu 2/KAR); Victory Medal 1914-19 (88 Corpl Timu 2/KAR) *BWM named 'upside down', very fine (4)* £300-£400



Three: Driver A. G. McMillan, Motorised Transport Company, Royal Naval Division, later Army Service Corps - one of 140 drivers and mechanics of the London General Omnibus Company who volunteered to accompany the 100 'B' Type London Transport buses that the Admiralty had commandeered to take the men and equipment of the recently formed RND from the ports of Dunkirk and Ostend to Antwerp in September 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (75.S. Driver A. G. Mc.Millan. M.T. R.N. Div.); British War and Victory Medals (M-314500 Pte. A. G. McMillan. A.S.C.); with the recipient's original London General Omnibus Company 1914 bus driver badge by *Fattorini and Sons*, numbered '8' to reverse, this particularly scarce, *very fine (4)* £400-£500

Albert George McMillan was born in St. Marylebone, London, on 22 May 1890, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery for service in France as Transport Driver, attached R.N.D. Motorised Transport Company on 22 September 1914. Immediately embarked to Dover or Southampton, McMillan and his fellow Drivers stopped en route at Chatham or Eastney, where they were given a suit of uniform and a few articles of kit, before continuing on to Dunkirk.

Thus it was that the fleet of buses from the London General Omnibus Company began their wartime service and earned their unique place in the annals of war. The buses, which were decorated with garish advertisements just as they had left the London streets, and their drivers, wearing a mixture of civilian and military uniform, made a remarkable impression on the people of Flanders which was never forgotten. Similarly, their role in transporting troops was crucial in the early stages of the war, as was the part they played in the supplying of the Naval and Marine Brigades in Antwerp, along with the evacuation of the wounded.

After the R.N.D. had returned to England, the unit was lent to the Army and proceeded initially to St Omer. From there it rendered particularly valuable service during the first battle of Ypres and, from then on, it was continuously employed in every aspect of troop transportation. In August 1915, it was eventually decided that the Army would take over the unit and incorporate it into the Army Service Corps. The Non Commissioned Officers and men of the Motorised Transport Company were given the option of discharge or transfer to the Corps at the lower rate of pay; McMillan chose the latter, serving with the Army Service Corps from 1 September 1915.

Sold with two hallmarked silver National Safety First safe driving medals, both engraved to the recipient to reverse, with a large number of separate slide-on dated clasps; together with the recipient's original Old Contemptibles Association badge, numbered '1757', and a silver and enamel A.S.C. sweetheart brooch.

101 Three: Major N. J. C. Farmer, Royal Engineers (Special Reserve), who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War on the second day of the German Spring Offensive and was later Mentioned in Despatches for operations in South Russia

1914 Star, with clasp (2. Lieut. N. J. C. Farmer. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major N. J. C. Farmer) *very fine (3)* £140-£180

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 July 1920:

'For valuable and distinguished services rendered with the British Military Mission in South Russia.'

Neil John Constable Farmer was born in Petworth in 1890, the son of Corral Farmer of Loxwood, Billingshurst, Sussex. Educated at Radley School, he was appointed to the unattached list as Second Lieutenant on probation 21 June 1913 and served in France with the Royal Engineers from 5 August 1914. Advanced Captain in the Royal Engineers Special Reserve in 1917, he was captured by the Germans at Epehy on 22 March 1918 and was sent to the Prisoner of War hospital at Magdeburg to recover from wounds; repatriated on 13 December 1918, he likely returned to his father's house for respite.

Advanced Major in 1919, Farmer witnessed further overseas service as part of the British Military Mission to South Russia from 1 March 1920 to 21 October 1920. His name was subsequently brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War by Major General H. C. Holman for valuable service supporting General Denikin's White Army against the Bolsheviks.

After the war Farmer went to Nyasaland for 9 years as an engineer employed by the Building and Public Works Department. A bachelor, he returned to Sussex and spent much of the remainder of his life living with his three sisters in the family home. He served as member of the Parish Council, churchwarden at Loxwood and treasurer of the North Hall, and died at the Royal County Hospital in Guildford in December 1965.

Sold with copied research, including the recipient's entry in the Radley Register 1847-1933, which notes the further award of the Russian Order of St. Anne, Second Class. This remains unconfirmed.

Three: Sapper S. Ellison, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action at Nimy, near Mons, on 23 August 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (22421 Sapr: S. Ellison. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (22421 Spr. S. Ellison. R.E.); copy plaster Memorial Plaque (Stanley Ellison); Memorial Scroll (Sapper Stanley Ellison, Royal Engineers) this last mounted on card, *traces of adhesive to reverse of VM, good very fine (4)* *£300-£400*



Stanley Ellison was born at Enfield on 15 May 1893 but later moved with his parents to South Benfleet, Essex. He was likely the first local man to fall in action. Having joined the Royal Engineers in 1912, he was serving as a cyclist signaller in 56th Field Company at Nimy, near Mons, on 23 August 1914, when he was shot in the head and died instantly. The previous day he had written home to say he was well and an indication of his fate appears only to have reached his family at the end of the year, when a letter sent by his mother was returned with the envelope stamped 'Missing'. Dated 2 December 1914, it stated:

'Dear Stanley,

If this letter reaches you, which I trust it will, let me have a line if possible as we are all very anxious about you. Dad has written asking about you and, of course, I cannot send any news until I hear from you. Grandma and Amy are also anxious to have news of you.'

As it transpired, news of Ellison's exact fate only became known when one of his comrades, Sapper E. Hargreaves, who had been wounded and taken prisoner, put pen to paper in October 1915. He wrote:

'Dear Mrs. Ellison,

On 23 August 1914, your son went into action with me as a cyclist signaller at a place called Nimy, near Mons. At 10 a.m., he received a bullet through the head, death being instantaneous. I was myself severely wounded at the same time and place, but I am now well again. The sad news I give you with great reluctance and I trust that you may bear up under the shock.'

Ellison is buried in the Hautage Military Cemetery, Belgium, and 'Sapper Ellison Way' was named after him in Benfleet in the summer of 2016.

Sold with an 'In Memoriam' enamelled lapel badge and a poignant archive of original documentation, comprising the recipient's baptism certificate, dated 19 October 1894; a Bush Hill Park Boys' School Certificate of Merit, dated 24 September 1901; his membership card for the Band of Hope, dated August, 1902; a portrait photograph, mounted on card; Christmas cards for 1913 from his sister, Hilda, one to him and the other to their mother, and a sprig of lucky heather; his mother's letter dated 2 December 1914, as quoted above, with its envelope bearing field stamps and 'Missing'; a printed 'In Memoriam' card in the name of 'Sapper Stanley Ellison, Royal Engineers, aged 22 Years, who died for his country at Mons, August 23rd, 1914'; a forwarding letter from the R.E. Record Office for his Memorial Scroll and similar for his British War and Victory Medals, dated 29 March 1921 and 6 June 1921, with related but flattened card boxes of issue and registered envelopes; newspaper cuttings reporting his death and the unveiling of South Benfleet's war memorial; a handwritten verse on black-bordered paper, entitled 'A few lines from Mother'; a copy of the register of names for the 'South-West Hainault Group of Cemeteries, Belgium' and two Imperial War Graves Commission communications from the 1920s.

103

Three: Private A. R. Heren, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who contracted rheumatic fever in the retreat from Mons and died in hospital in Brighton on 6 September 1914

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9360 Pte. A. Heren. 1/D. of Corn. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9360 Pte. A. R. Heren. D. of Corn. L.I.) *good very fine* (3) £140-£180

Anton Robert Heren was born at St. George's-in-the East, London and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 2 February 1910 at Bodmin. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War from 21 August 1914 and, having fought at Mons, died at No. 2 Eastern General Hospital, Brighton on 6 September 1914. He was given a military burial at Brighton City (Bear Road) Cemetery, an event which was reported by the local press:

'Private Anton Robert Heren, 25, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died on 6 September 1914. He had arrived at Dyke Road early the previous week in a batch of 300 wounded and had been one of the few serious cases, having contracted rheumatic fever on the battlefield at Mons. His funeral was accorded all the solemn honours that a military funeral could bestow. A large crowd assembled in Old Shoreham Road to witness the departure, under armed escort, of the cortege for the cemetery. A body of soldiers acted as bearers of the coffin, over which the Union flag was draped. At the graveside, a firing party fired three volleys as a last farewell.'

Anton Heren's nephew, Louis Heren, onetime Deputy Editor of *The Times*, wrote *Growing Up Poor in London*, a classic account of family life in the slums. In it, he refers to Anton's brother, 'Uncle Lou', who had 'part of his face shot away when blinded during the last year of the war'. He continues:

'Plastic surgery could not have been advanced in those days, but his ravaged face had its own beauty. He must have been very good looking before that shell exploded. The nose, not much damaged, was high and straight. He had a good forehead and wavy hair. His glass eyes could be painful, and he often went without them and wore a bandage. But he always looked alert. His mobile face in spite of the bandage, and as he followed a conversation or listened to music, I often forgot that he could not see.'

Sold with a paperback copy of *Growing Up Poor in London* and a quantity of copied research.

104



Three: Lance-Sergeant A. Osborne, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action in the battle of the Marne on 3 October 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (4278 L. Sjt A. Osborne. 2/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (Cpl. A. Osborne. K.R. Rif. C.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Osborne) *traces of adhesive to reverse of plaque, good very fine* (4) £180-£220

Albert Osborne attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Gosport, Hampshire in March 1902 and served with the 2nd Battalion in India in the period 1903-10. Advanced to Lance-Sergeant in May 1912, he was embarked with his battalion for France on 13 August 1914, where he was killed in action on 3 October 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

Sold with copied portrait photograph; Sergeant's uniform stripes; and copied research.

105

Seven: Captain (Quartermaster) W. A. Eyears, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Rifle Brigade, who was wounded on the Western Front on 6 November 1914, and died in service on 26 October 1940

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (2875 Cpl. A. Eyears, 3/Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (2875 C. Sjt. A. Eyears, Rif. Brig.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (2875 C.Q.M. Sjt. A. Eyears, Rif. Brig.); War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (6905253 C.Q.M. Sjt. W. A. Eyears, Rif. Brig.) mounted court-style for display, *generally very fine and better* (7) £400-£500

William Albert Eyears was born at Lewes, Sussex on 12 September 1889 and attested for the Rifle Brigade in June 1908. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914, and was wounded by gun shot to his right leg at Bois Grenier on 6 November 1914 and was evacuated home. Recovering, he was appointed Company Quartermaster Sergeant in the 8th (Service) Battalion in March 1917, and saw further service with them on the Western Front.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Eyears transferred to the regimental depot at Winchester as Company Quartermaster Sergeant before taking up an appointment as Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 12th (County of London) Battalion (Rangers), King's Royal Rifle Corps. Discharged to a pension in early 1931, he was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the 9th Battalion (Rangers), K.R.R.C. in the same year and was advanced to Captain (Quartermaster) on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. He was due to depart for France with the Rangers but was taken ill and died at Northampton on 26 October 1940. Cremated, he is commemorated on the Memorial Panel at the Northampton and Counties Crematorium, Milton, Northamptonshire.

Sold with the recipient's cap badge; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.



Five: Major G. H. F. Abraham, Chatham Battalion, Royal Marine Brigade, later Naval Intelligence Department, seeing service with the legations in Bulgaria and Japan during the Second World War

1914 Star (Captain G. H. F. Abraham, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. G. F. H. [sic] Abraham. R.M.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £600-£800

Gerald Heguerty Furtado Abraham was born in Victoria Chambers, St. Georges, Hanover Square, London in September 1884. He was the son of John Furtado Abraham, a tea merchant based in Jamaica, and from a Sephardic family of Portuguese Jews. Abraham was educated at St. Paul's School, London and Royal Naval College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1903, and advanced to Lieutenant the following year. Abraham served as an Interpreter in French in Hong Kong, as an Assistant Intelligence Officer there from 1909.

Abraham advanced to Captain, and served with the Chatham Battalion, Royal Marine Brigade (under the command of Lieutenant Colonel M. N. Parsons) at Ostend from 27 August 1914. He returned to the UK after the fall of Antwerp, and was posted as an Intelligence Officer to St. John's, for service with the Governor of Newfoundland in September 1914. Abraham served as a General Staff Officer on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, North America and West Indies from 1916, and was appointed Brevet Major the following year. He received a letter of appreciation from J. R. Bennett, Minister of Militia, for services rendered as General Staff Officer, St. Johns, Newfoundland in 1919, and advanced to Major in the Royal Marines. Abraham was seconded to the Naval Intelligence Department, Admiralty, and posted to Shanghai in 1918.

Abraham served with the Naval Intelligence Department, 1919-1930, and was appointed a member of the Permanent Secretariat of League of Nations in 1924. He retired between the wars and resided at 54 Albion Gate, Paddington, London. Abraham was recalled for service during the Second World War with the Naval Intelligence Department, and had posts with the Legation in Japan, and at Sofia. He was approved for release in 1943, in the event that his services were required for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association. Abraham died at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in March 1964.

Sold with copied research, including small photographic image of recipient in uniform.

x 107 Pair: Private W. Rutherford, North Irish Horse

1914 Star (786 Pte. W. Rutherford. N. Ir. H.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (786 Pte. W. Rutherford. N. Ir. H.) *very fine* (2) £140-£180

W. Rutherford attested for the North Irish Horse and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1914. He transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers on 20 September 1917.

108 Five: Warrant Officer Class II D. Pollock, Royal Field Artillery, late Royal Horse Artillery

1914 Star (27790 Bmbr. D. Pollock. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (27790 W.O. Cl. 2. D. Pollock. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (27790 B.Q.M. Sjt. -A.B.S. Mjr.- D. Pollock. R.F.A.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze Palme, *good very fine* (5) £160-£200

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

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 17 August 1918.

David Pollock, a native of Glasgow, served in France from 10 November 1914 as Bombardier in the Royal Horse Artillery. Transferred to the Royal Field Artillery, he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre whilst serving as Battery Quartermaster Sergeant and was later the recipient of the M.S.M. in the Peace Gazette of 1919 for service with the 9th Battery, 41st Brigade.



Three: Captain G. F. Bowes-Lyon, Royal Highlanders, a first cousin of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who was wounded in action on the Western Front in 1916

1914 Star (Capt. & Adj. G. F. Bowes-Lyon. R.Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. F. Bowes-Lyon.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

Geoffrey Francis Bowes-Lyon was born in Luton on 30 September 1886, the second son of The Honourable Francis Bowes-Lyon and Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, and the grandson of the 13th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; he was the first cousin of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, later H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Educated at Eton College, he was appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) on 26 March 1904. Appointed to the Temporary rank of Captain and Adjutant in the 5th Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) 2 January 1914, he crossed the English Channel per S.S. *Architect* and disembarked at Le Havre with the 1/5th (Angus & Dundee) Battalion on 2 November 1914. Allocated to 24th Brigade, 8th Division, the Battalion was employed as line of communication troops, digging trenches under Royal Engineer supervision, mostly at night.

Billeted at Estaires in the Nord department, the weather began to turn in the lead-up to Christmas with the incessant rain and increasing cold making the working conditions for the officers and men hard going. A contemporary account from a Dundee Sergeant, adds:

'The trenches were deep in mud. We walked in it; we stood in it; we sat in it; we slept in it; we ate in it; we drank in it; nothing but mud, mud, mud!'

On Christmas Day 1914 the ground turned white with a hard frost and the trenches became eerily silent under an unofficial truce. Buoyed by the apparent calm, the Regimental Medical Officer suggested a tongue in cheek curling match with the Germans, but any such fraternisation between the Black Watch and the enemy was limited to a shaking of hands and exchange of souvenirs between Privates.

Remaining on the Western Front, Bowes-Lyon and the 1/5th Battalion witnessed the Battle of Neuve-Chapelle from 10-13 March 1915 and the Battle of Aubers Ridge in May 1915, which attempted to exploit the diversion of German troops to the Eastern Front. The latter proved a disaster for the First Army due to a lack of high explosive shells, later precipitating a political scandal known as the Shell Crisis of 1915. Converted to a Pioneer Battalion in October, Bowes-Lyon and his men were relocated to the Somme region in 1916 as part of the 51st Highland Division. It was here that he caught the attention of the *Montrose Standard* on 27 October 1916, after being reported as wounded in action during the Battle of the Somme.

Evacuated to England, the wound effectively ended his overseas service. Bowes-Lyon later worked as a colliery director, looking after the family-owned interests in Durham before the coal industry was nationalised by the Labour Government in 1947. Retired to Sennicott House, Chichester, he died on 30 August 1951.

110 *Pair: Second Lieutenant G. W. Hills, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment, late 16th (County of London) Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 14 June 1917*

1914 Star (2213 Pte. G. W. Hills. 1/16 Lond: R.) *first initial officially corrected*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2. Lieut. G. W. Hills.); Memorial Plaque (Geoffrey Wilfrid Hills) *good very fine and better (3)* £140-£180

Geoffrey Wilfrid Hills was born in Paddington, London, in 1895 and served in France as Private in the 16th Battalion, London Regiment from 1 November 1914. Appointed to a commission in the 3/10th Battalion, London Regiment on 4 December 1915, he was killed in action at Bullecourt during a raid on a German front line trench. The operation resulted in the capture of 2 prisoners of the 119th Infantry Division together with 1 German machine-gun, with a further 2 machine-guns put out of action by bombs. The Battalion War Diary adds: 'Casualties 2/Lt. G. W. Hills and 4 O.R. killed, Capt. W. Bowra and 2/Lt. G. Joy and 38 O.R. wounded, 7 O.R. missing.'

Aged 22 years, Hills is buried in the H.A.C. Cemetery, Ecooust-St. Mein, France.

Sold with copied research, including war diary entries.

x111 *Three: Private F. C. Walker, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914 Star (19499 Pte. F. C. Walker. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (19499 Pte. F. C. Walker. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Frederick Charles Walker served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 August 1914.

112 *Four: Surgeon R. S. French, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, who survived shipwreck and the attentions of a German submarine wolfpack during the Great War*

1914-15 Star (Surg. R. S. French. R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Surg. R. S. French. R.N.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Riversdale S. French); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Surg. R. S. French. R.N.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better (4)* £140-£180

Riversdale Sampson French was born in King's County, Ireland, on 28 December 1862, and qualified M.B., B.Ch. (Dublin) in 1889. Appointed to the Licentiate of Midwifery whilst serving at The Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, he was commissioned Temporary Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 6 August 1914 and was posted to the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Oceanic* on 11 August 1914. His service aboard her proved brief; grounded and later wrecked off the island of Foula in the Shetland Isles, French and the ship's crew - including First Officer Charles Lightoller of *Titanic* fame - were forced to take to the lifeboats to facilitate rescue by the Aberdeen trawler *Glonogil*.

Transferred to the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Virginian* in December 1914, French spent much of 1915 and 1916 employed on patrols of the waters between Scotland and Iceland. On 19 October 1916 he suffered a broken ankle whilst on duty which resulted in an admission to Plymouth Hospital and 8 weeks of sick leave. He later returned to service at sea as Surgeon aboard the converted liner *Justicia*. Converted as a troopship in 1914, she made repeated journeys across the North Atlantic from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and New York. On 19 July 1918, *Justicia* was spotted by the German submarine *UB-64* twenty miles off Skerryvore, Scotland; struck by a torpedo, she attempted to reach the sanctuary of Lough Swilly, but was hit by further torpedoes from *UB-124* killing a large number of the engine room crew. Evacuated from the sinking wreck, French resigned from further naval service.

Sold with extensive copied research.

113 *Three: Mechanic C. F. Barnes, Royal Navy, who was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland in H.M.S. Black Prince on 31 May 1916, when his ship was blown up with the loss of all hands*

1914-15 Star (288302 [sic]. C. F. Barnes. Mech., R.N.) *one digit of number over-struck*; British War and Victory Medals (288302 [sic] C. F. Barnes. Mech. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Frederick Barnes) *good very fine (4)* £300-£400

Charles Frederick Barnes was born in Redbourne, Wiltshire, on 8 March 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 14 April 1898, with number 288300. Advanced Mechanician on 1 July 1912, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Black Prince* from the outbreak of War, and was killed in action whilst serving in H.M.S. *Black Prince* at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916.

H.M.S. *Black Prince* met her fate when she lost touch with the British fleet and turned south in an attempt to rejoin. At about 12:15 a.m. she was still on the same course when she encountered the German High Seas Fleet steaming toward the Horn Reefs. The position of the *Black Prince* was hopeless from the start, for she was at once the centre of the German searchlights. She was swept from end to end for two or three minutes by salvos from heavy guns. She then caught fire and blew up with the whole of her ship's company; out of a total of 37 officers, 815 men and 5 civilians, there was not one survivor.

Barnes is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

114 *Three: Chief Petty Officer J. S. Roberts, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (173186. J. S. Roberts. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (173186 J. S. Roberts. C.P. O. R.N.) *very fine (3)* £60-£80

John Stephen Roberts was born in Dartford, Kent, on 31 December 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 27 May 1893. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 1 April 1903, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal on 13 January 1911, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, being advanced Chief Petty Officer on 1 June 1917. He was shore pensioned on 6 April 1920.

Sold with copied research.

Note: M.I.D. unconfirmed.



A scarce 'Murmansk Operations' naval M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer F. G. Titcombe, Royal Navy, who was further awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate by the Royal Humane Society in 1928, and later served in the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert*

1914-15 Star (J.23823 F. G. Titcombe. Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.23823 F. G. Titcombe. L.S. R.N.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.23823 F. G. Titcombe. C.P.O. H.M.S. St. Vincent); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (J.23823 F. G. Titcombe, P.O. "Glory" Murmansk.) mounted court-style for display upon modern ribands, *generally very fine (7)* £500-£700

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.

Frederick George Titcombe was born in Faringdon, Berkshire, on 4 January 1898. Formerly employed as a gardener's assistant, he joined the Royal Navy as Boy Second Class on 11 March 1913 and served as Boy First Class aboard the armoured cruiser *Cochrane* from 8 May 1914 to 27 May 1915. Accompanied by her sister ship *Achilles*, *Cochrane* spent this time reinforcing the defences of the Shetland Islands and guarding the North Sea gateway to the Atlantic.

Transferred to the sloop *Mallow* on 1 October 1915, Titcombe spent much of the remainder of the Great War on minesweeping duties in the Mediterranean; on 31 December 1915 he helped to evacuate the survivors of the passenger ship *Persia* which had been torpedoed off the island of Crete. Advanced Leading Seaman on 21 August 1917, he transferred to the pre-dreadnought battleship *Glory* on 6 October 1918, serving aboard the flagship of the British North Russia Squadron during the Allied Intervention. For his valuable contribution during this period, Titcombe was promoted Petty Officer on 1 January 1919 and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Returned home to Portsmouth aboard *Glory* in late 1919, Titcombe continued in the service of the Royal Navy. Posted to *Enchantress* and *Queen Elizabeth*, he joined the crew of the heavy cruiser *Effingham* on 18 October 1927; deployed to the Seychelles in 1928, Titcombe was recognised by the Royal Humane Society for an attempt to save life from drowning on 15 May 1928. Awarded the 1935 Jubilee Medal and 1937 Coronation Medal whilst stationed aboard the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert*, Titcombe was discharged to pension on 3 January 1938. He later rejoined the Royal Navy in the lead up to the Second World War as Chief Petty Officer at Portsmouth from 31 July 1939 to 11 September 1940, and died in Dorset in 1967.

116 Four: Petty Officer First Class E. J. Reddicliffe, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (144139 E. J. Reddicliffe, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (144139 E. J. Reddicliffe. P.O.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (144139 E. J. Reddicliffe, P.O.1. Cl. H.M.S. Mersey.) mounted as worn on incorrect ribands, *very fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Edward John Reddicliffe was born at Taw Green, near South Tawton, Devon, on 16 July 1872, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy Second Class on 7 January 1888. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 1 April 1900, he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth in November 1908. Reddicliffe subsequently served aboard the Humber-class monitor *Mersey* from 1 October 1916 to 31 December 1917, witnessing active service in the Mediterranean and on the River Danube. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 October 1917, he was discharged on 20 May 1918.

x117 Four: Shipwright First Class J. G. O'Grady, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (345605 J. G. O'Grady, Shpt. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (345605 J. G. O'Grady. Shpt. 2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (345605 J. G. O'Grady. Shipt. 2Cl. H.M.S. Fiscard.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

James George O'Grady was born in Portsmouth on 5 January 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Shipwright on 16 July 1902. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Dido* from 5 December 1914 to 30 September 1918, and was noted for his good service in effecting repairs to H. M.S. *Valkyrie* after that ship had been damaged on the night of 22-23 December 1917. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1919, was promoted Shipwright First Class on 3 September 1920, and was shore pensioned on 4 January 1927.

- ×118 **Three: Leading Seaman S. H. Harrison, Royal Navy**
 1914-15 Star (231152. S. H. Harrison. A. ., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (231152 S. H. Harrison. L.S. R.N.) *good very fine*
Pair: G. Rendall, Mercantile Marine
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (George Rendall) *good very fine*
Pair: Private W. McLeod, South African Infantry
 British War and Bilingual Victory Medal (Pte. W. Mc.Leod. 4th S.A.I.) *good very fine (7)* £80-£100

- 119 **Three: Leading Stoker W. P. Dunn, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Nottingham* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**
 1914-15 Star (K.20471, W. P. Dunn, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.20471 W. P. Dunn. L. Sto. R.N.) *good very fine*
Three: Able Seaman W. R. Carter, Royal Navy
 1914-15 Star (226846. W. R. Carter, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (226846 W. R. Carter. A.B. R.N.) in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*
 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Percy Mayo**) *good very fine (7)* £140-£180
- William Percy Dunn** was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, on 12 March 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 1 September 1913. He served during the Great War primarily in H.M.S. *Nottingham* from the outbreak of War to 27 August 1916, and was present at the Battles of Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank, and Jutland; and in H.M.S. *Glorious* from 14 October 1916 until the cessation of hostilities. He was shore discharged on 9 January 1920, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.
- William Reginald Carter** was born in Swansea on 3 August 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 8 July 1903. Promoted Able Seaman on 2 December 1907, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments.
- Percy Mayo** was born in Guildford, Surrey, on 24 October 1893 and served with the Mercantile Marine during the Great War

- 120 **Three: Able Seaman M. Copp, Royal Navy, who served aboard the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Lion* at the Battle of Jutland and was wounded in action in operations at Zeebrugge-Ostend in April 1918; his name was later entered into the ballot for the Victoria Cross**
 1914-15 Star (J.29691, M. Copp, Boy.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.29691 M. Copp. A.B. R.N.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (3)* £200-£240
- Mark Copp** was born in Exeter on 20 May 1898 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 13 February 1914. Advanced Boy 1st Class whilst serving aboard *Impregnable* 24 October 1914, he transferred to H.M.S. *Lion* on 30 October 1914 and was present at the Battle of Dogger Bank on 23 January 1915 when *Lion* was repeatedly struck by heavy calibre 12-inch and 5.9-inch shells from the German battlecruiser *Derfflinger*; the shock of two large shells striking her port side below the waterline was so great that Captain Chatfield thought she had been torpedoed. Listing 10 degrees to port, *Lion* had to be towed home to port at 7-10 knots by *Indomitable*, before a long schedule of repairs at Rosyth and Newcastle.
- Advanced Ordinary Seaman 20 May 1916, Copp remained aboard *Lion* at the Battle of Jutland. Serving as the flagship of Admiral Beatty's Battlecruiser Fleet, *Lion* was struck by a 12-inch shell on 'Q' turret which killed and wounded all those inside and started a fire which had the potential to destroy the ship; Royal Marine Major Francis Harvey, the mortally wounded turret commander, was later posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for having ordered the magazine flooded, thus preventing the detonation of the armament and cordite stock. Hit twice more during the 'Run to the North' *Lion* and the remainder of the battlecruiser fleet reached Rosyth on the morning of 2 June 1916, her crew having suffered 99 dead and 51 wounded during the battle.
- Copp remained aboard *Lion* on a number of North Sea patrols and was present as Able Seaman when she provided support for British light forces involved in the Second Battle of Heligoland Bight on 17 November 1917. Transferred to *Hindustan* 1 March 1918, he later took part in operations to block the Belgian ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend from 22-28 April 1918, which were being used by the Imperial German Navy as bases for the Flanders U-Boat flotillas; the recipient's Royal Navy Service Record states 'Invalided (shrapnel wound)' on 25 September 1918, and confirms his participation in the subsequent Clause 13 ballot for the Victoria Cross

- ×121 **Four: Able Seaman S. J. Douch, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve**
 1914-15 Star (J.6951, S. J. Douch, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.6951 S. J. Douch. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (J.6951 (Po. B.14617) S. J. Douch. A.B. R.F.R.) mounted for display, *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

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Four: Able Seaman O. E. Morey, Royal Navy, who was decorated for 'Zealous Service' whilst employed with the British Naval Mission to Serbia at the Defence of Belgrade, and was later wounded in action and rescued from the choppy waters of the Dover Strait after a fierce engagement which saw his ship torn into three pieces

1914-15 Star (227568, O. E. Morey, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (227568 O. E. Morey, A.B. R.N.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Medal for Zeal, silvered; together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'R.N. 26950', *nearly very fine and better (4)* £400-£500

Owen Ernest Morey, an errand boy, was born in Portsmouth on 13 August 1887, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 18 August 1903. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 13 August 1905 and Able Seaman on 24 January 1907, he transferred to the island of Malta on 11 May 1913 and served under Rear-Admiral Sir Ernest Troubridge as part of the British Naval Mission to Belgrade 1914-16. Detailed to the defence of the Danube and Sava Rivers against Austro-Hungarian monitors, the Mission comprised a small number of Royal Navy sailors and Royal Marines armed with 4.7 inch naval artillery who were later reinforced with a 45-foot picket boat fitted with torpedo dropping gear.

Initially successful in preventing Austro-Hungarian domination of the waterway, the entry of Bulgaria into the war and the combined Austrian-German-Bulgarian Offensive in October 1915 caused the disintegration of the Serbian position, despite valiant attempts by Morey and his comrades to defend Belgrade. Hugely outnumbered and with the River Danube gaining increasing strategic value for the enemy as an arterial supply route between central Europe and the Gallipoli Peninsula, Troubridge and his small force retreated with the Serbian Army towards the Adriatic coast, from where they were evacuated by the Italian Navy. Those left behind, including most of the defenders of Belgrade, under the command of Major Dragutin Gavrilovic, were killed, with the heroism of the Serbian Army being recognised by German Field Marshal August von Mackensen via the construction of a monument, suitably inscribed 'Serbian heroes rest here'.

Returned to Portsmouth on 7 February 1916, Morey spent three months on home service before being posted to the Acasta-class destroyer H.M.S. *Paragon* on 26 May 1916. Assigned to the Dover Patrol, *Paragon* was sunk on the night of 17 March 1917 when she was struck in the forward boiler room by a torpedo from *SMS S49* and then set upon by three German destroyers and torpedo boats at close range. A survivor later reported that the forward part of *Paragon* had 'completely gone' with enemy shells setting fire to her oil tanks and causing her depth charges to explode as the after-part of the ship slipped beneath the waves; the remaining central part of the hull was the last to sink, some 8 minutes after the start of the action.

Rescued by the destroyers *Llewellyn* and *Laforey*, Morey returned to Portsmouth where he likely received extensive medical attention. His Service Record adds: 'Gastric ulcer, traumatic neurasthenia, G.S.W. mouth & right eyebrow'. He returned to active service in the Mediterranean aboard the Acheron-class destroyer *Hydra* from 6 June 1917, but was invalided from the Royal Navy on 27 June 1918 and issued a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied service record.

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Three: Ordinary Seaman C. Benson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Nomad* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and was taken Prisoner of War after *Nomad* was sunk by the concentrated fire of the German High Seas Fleet

1914-15 Star (J.41771 C. Benson Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.41771 C. Benson. Ord. R.N.) *good very fine (3)* £400-£500

Charles Benson was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, on 9 December 1895 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 6 July 1915 on a hostilities only basis. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Nomad* from 13 April 1916, and was presented in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. *The Fighting at Jutland* takes up the story:

'H.M.S. *Nestor* and H.M.S. *Nomad* were sunk by the concentrated fire of the German High Seas Fleet. Their end was gallant. Damaged in their attack on the German battle cruisers, they were both lying stopped unable to steam in the track of the German High Seas Fleet as the latter came up in an apparently endless procession from the south, apparently about 20 capital ships with light cruisers and masses of destroyers. There was no possible reply for two destroyers to the broadsides of a dozen super-Dreadnoughts. An officer of *Nomad* wrote, "A whole German battle squadron was apparently using us as a target for practice firing, and the *Nomad* was rapidly being turned into something remarkably like a Gruyere cheese."

But before they were put down *Nestor* and *Nomad* fired their torpedoes. "We were about 2,000 yards, as far as I can remember, from the leading German battleship when we fired our last torpedo, and so we were at practically point-blank range from their 11-inch and 12-inch guns. The ship started sinking by the stern with a great rattle from the loose gear tumbling about in her, and then gradually disappeared, but all the men were got clear just before she sank, and after a short swim in the sea a life-saving apparatus in the form of a German torpedo boat, so small we could almost have taken it on with our fists, came up and picked us up out of the water. She was a single-funnel craft, with one pop-gun on the foc'sle, one torpedo tube mounted on the rails, and her decks piled high with coal. However, one doesn't look a gift horse in the mouth, and in her we were taken back to Germany, and, as you probably know, were were the "Kaiser's guests" for the next two and a half years".

Benson was one of those fortunate enough to be picked up by the above described enemy torpedo boat, and was taken into captivity, one of 177 Royal Naval personnel captured at the Battle of Jutland (the majority from *Nomad* and *Nestor*). He was held at Brandenburg Prisoner of War camp for the next 18 months, before being repatriated via Switzerland as part of he wounded prisoner exchange programme, his International Red Cross document stating that he received 'shrapnel through the thigh', no doubt received when *Nomad* was being shelled just prior to her sinking. He returned to England on 14 June 1918, and was invalided out of the service due to 'wounds in action' on 3 October 1918. He died in 1969.

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

124 Three: Acting Lieutenant Commander A. C. Bedoura, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. C. Bedoura. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. A. C. Bedoura. R.N.R.) *very fine (3)*

£80-£100

Albert Charles Bedoura was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1871, and was awarded his Certificate of Competency as First Mate of a Foreign-Going Ship on 25 January 1904. Qualified as Master 13 November 1909, he was named in the *Isle of Wight County Press* on 6 December 1913 when appointed to the command of the large steam-yacht *Salvator*, owned by M. Saints Senoch. Appointed to a Temporary Commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve 8 December 1914, he served as commander and second in command of the Yacht *Venetia II* from 1914-17. Requisitioned by the Admiralty in 1914, she was armed with a 12 pounder gun forward and a 6 pounder aft., and spent the Great War as a patrol vessel crewed by members of the Royal Naval Reserve.

125 Three: Skipper G. Anderson, Royal Naval Reserve, who was drowned when his drifter sank in the North Sea during a terrible storm on 5 March 1917

1914-15 Star (SA.690. G. Anderson, 2.Hd. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (S.A.690 G. Anderson. Skr. R.N.R.); Memorial Plaque (George Anderson); Memorial Scroll 'Mr. George Anderson Skipper R.N.R.', the last mounted on card, *minor scratches to VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine and better (5)*

£140-£180

George Anderson was born at Findochty, Banffshire, on 16 June 1868, and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 19 November 1914. He was awarded a hurt certificate on 23 December 1914 when a falling gangway plank broke his leg whilst on watch duty aboard the steam drifter *Glen Corran*. Transferred to the hired drifter *Campania II* in June 1915, Anderson was promoted Skipper 21 July 1916 and spent the remainder of the year operating as a net barrier tender at Tyneside.

On 5 March 1917, *Campania II* was caught in a violent snowstorm off the Northumbrian coast. She disappeared with the loss of 12 men, 8 of whom were later washed up at the fishing harbour of Anstruther, Fife. Aged 49 years, Anderson is buried in the family plot at Rathven (Hillhead) Cemetery, located a short distance from his home in north east Scotland.

Sold with a fine photograph of Anderson in R.N.R. uniform, alongside his wife and daughter.

126 Three: Corporal F. C. Parsons, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Pegasus in Zanzibar Harbour on 20 September 1914, and later served with the East African Expeditionary Force in operations against the German force under the command of Colonel Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck

1914-15 Star (Ply. 8456, Cpl. F. C. Parsons, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ply. 8456 Cpl. F. C. Parsons. R.M.L.I.) *better than very fine (3)*

£140-£180

Frederick Charles Parsons was born in Poplar on 14 October 1878 and enlisted in London for the Royal Marines Light Infantry on 9 September 1896. Initially sent to Walmer for training, he spent the early 1900's serving aboard a wide variety of ships including *Empress of India*, *Leviathan*, *Donegal*, *Monmouth* and *Amphitrite*. Transferred to the Pelorus-class protected cruiser *Pegasus* 12 December 1912, he was present on the Cape Station at the outbreak of war and spent the first few days protecting the trade routes. On 23 August 1914, *Pegasus* sailed to Bagamoyo in German East Africa with the intention of forcing a truce so that the port would take no part in the war; when the German authorities refused to agree to the truce, *Pegasus* shelled the Port's Customs House.

Returned to Zanzibar Harbour to carry out engine repairs on 18 September 1914, *Pegasus* was caught entirely unprepared by an early morning attack launched by the German light cruiser *Konigsberg*, with her engines shut down, outranged and outgunned, *Pegasus* was incapacitated within eight minutes. Cornered in the harbour, her Captain, Commander Ingles, struck the colours to avoid further bloodshed, her fate already sealed by gaping holes beneath the waterline. She sank later that afternoon, the engagement costing the lives of 31 sailors with a further 55 men wounded, the majority in consequence of shrapnel and extensive fires below deck. Rescued by the *Clan Macrae* and *Gascon*, the survivors - including Parsons - were brought ashore for medical attention and shelter; over the next few days they would assist in the burying of their fallen comrades in the naval cemetery at Grave island, Zanzibar.

Transferred to the books of *Hyacinth* (Zanzibar), Parsons went on to serve with the East African Expeditionary Force from 1 August 1916 to 7 October 1916. He returned home to Regimental Depot at Walmer on 4 October 1917 and spent the final six months of the Great War aboard the Q-Ship H.M.S. *Pangloss*, prior to discharge in 1919.

Sold with a fine identity disc fashioned from a silver German coin 'Corpl. F. C. Parsons PLY.8456. C. of E.'; with a postcard photograph of *Pegasus* and copied service record.

127

Three: Acting Corporal G. Hutson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who landed on the New Hebridean island of Mallicolo in 1905 for the purpose of avenging a series of murders by the natives, later known as the 'Anglo-French Punitive Expedition', and was wounded in action whilst serving with the Chatham Division on the Western Front in 1918

1914-15 Star (Ch.13917. Pte. G. Hutson, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch.13917 Act. Cpl. G. Hutson. R.M.L.I.) *staining to VM, otherwise very fine (3)* £140-£180

George Hutson was born in Bishopsgate, London, on 30 July 1885, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 20 May 1903. Sent to Regimental Depot at Deal for training, he was posted to the Pelorus-class protected cruiser *Pegasus* on 31 January 1905 and began the long journey towards the New Hebrides Group of islands in the South Pacific. Liaising with the French warship *Meurthe*, the sailors had orders to police the islands, protect the (predominantly) British and French settlers and their property, and avenge a series of murders, all clear objectives of the Joint Naval Commission established in 1887.

Led by Commander Warren Hastings d'Oyly of *Pegasus* and Lieutenant Maindreville of the *Meurthe*, 60 Marines and 50 French sailors landed at Lopangello Beach and proceeded to make their way inland. The natives, greatly alarmed having already experienced French attention after the murder of a Frenchman the year previously, soon realised the nature of the expedition and began to prepare two large pigs as a peace offering at Bullcz. The gesture in part succeeded; Commander d'Oyly made the demand in the name of the Joint Commission for the handing over of the principle murderers of the crew of the ketch *Charollaiso* in August 1904, then took a step back as the local chieftains declined to hand over any number of their men. Rather than force the issue, he determined to continue the march on the village of Bulioz and its surrounds, deploying a small mitrailleuse field gun as food for thought.

Issue 227 of the *Auckland Star*, 22 September 1905, describes events:

'The natives stockaded the villages in preparation for an attack. The men of the expedition had to scale a cliff 900 feet high, following a track that was nearly impassable. The natives fired three volleys, and the bullets dropped amongst the sailors, but none were hit. As the force advanced the natives cleared into the bush, and shots from maxims caused them to retire into the interior. Their villages and plantations were destroyed. A noticeable feature of the affair was the cordial relations of the French and English sailors.'

Having burned and looted the villages of Mallicolo, the British and French succeeded in taking eight natives prisoner who they believed were responsible for the deaths of the four sailors aboard *Charollaiso*. Shackled aboard *Pegasus*, the islanders were later disembarked at Auckland awaiting trial.

Transferred to *Vindictive* 7 January 1907, and *Wildfire* 8 June 1907, Hutson went on to spend the first 2 years of the Great War serving aboard the pre-dreadnought battleship *Hannibal*. Initially stationed in the Humber, *Hannibal* was transferred to Scapa Flow where she served as a guard ship until relieved by *Royal Arthur* on 20 February 1915. Transferred to the armed merchant cruiser *Almanzora* from 1 February 1917 to 31 December 1917, Hutson returned to the Chatham Division and served on the Western Front from 27 March 1918; likely in response to the early success of the German Spring Offensive and the need for infantrymen to stem the tide. The recipient's Service Record adds: 'Wounded 28/9/18 G. S.W. R. Buttock.'

Admitted to the Southern General Hospital at Edgbaston, Birmingham, on 3 October 1918, Hutson was invalided from the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 28 January 1920. He later received a £30 war gratuity which was sent to his home address at Great Eastern Street, London.

Sold with copied service record and private research.

128

Three: Private R. S. Nash, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was Mentioned in Despatches having redirected an oncoming torpedo with some well-aimed gunfire from the upper deck of an oil tanker

1914-15 Star (PO.15258. Pte. R. S. Nash. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO.15258 Pte. R. S. Nash. R.M.L.I.) *good very fine (3)* £120-£160

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1918:

'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

Reuben Stuart Nash was born in Portsmouth on 1 February 1890 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Gosport on 23 March 1908. Sent to Regimental Depot at Deal for training, he served aboard the armoured cruiser *King Alfred* from 4 August 1914 to 15 October 1914, employed as part of the North Sea blockade. Posted to *Venerable* from 15 December 1914 to 27 December 1916, he witnessed the bombarding of the Belgian coastline and the mid-latter stages of the Dardanelles campaign.

Returned to Portsmouth Dockyard, Nash was transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in September 1917 and was stationed aboard the Anglo-American Oil Company tanker S.S. *Lackawanna*. Appointed to watch duty on the afternoon of 16 August 1918, Nash was the first to spot the tell-tale signs of an incoming torpedo fired by a submerged U-Boat. Realising his predicament, he immediately informed the Second Officer who altered course just enough to watch the torpedo passing astern by a few feet. A few moments later a second torpedo was spotted inbound; firing the ship's defensive armament, Nash succeeded in diverting it from its course causing it to pass astern. The submarine then rose to the surface and an intense firefight opened up at a distance of 11,600 yards; struck by shellfire from the gun crew of *Lackawanna*, a large explosion was seen on the bow of the U-Boat. She then slipped beneath the waves, going down 'rapidly by the head'. Nash was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches and demobilised in February 1919.

Sold with copied service record and an official report of the engagement, the recipient named on three occasions.

129 A scarce 'North Russian Expeditionary Force' Naval M.S.M. group of four awarded to Colour Sergeant C. Bryan, Royal Marine Artillery, who also participated in the ballot for the award of the Victoria Cross granted for operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of 22-23 April 1918

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 8229. Sgt. C. Bryan.); British War Medal 1914-20 (R.M.A. 8229 Cr. Sgt. C. Bryan.); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (R.M.A./8229. Cl. Sgt. C. Bryan, R.M.A. North Russian E.F. 1918.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8229 Charles Bryan, Sergeant, R.M.A.) *nearly very fine and better (4)* £300-£400

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 9 November 1919.

Charles Bryan, a coach body maker, was born in Bath around 1878 and enlisted in the Royal Marines Artillery at Bristol on 26 June 1899. Posted to *Anson*, *Exmouth* and *Prince of Wales*, he was advanced Sergeant 6 May 1914 and awarded the Naval L.S. & G.C. Medal on 20 December 1914. He initially served during the Great War aboard the armoured cruiser *Antrim*, spending the first two years of the campaign assigned to the Grand Fleet and patrolling the northern exits from the North Sea. Transferred to the dreadnought battleship *Centurion* from 23 September 1916 to 9 February 1918, Bryan's naval service record states that he was awarded a hurt certificate after striking his head against a beam. Unperturbed by this accident, Bryan recovered and took part in the Zeebrugge Raid which attempted to block the Belgian Port and prevent its use by the Imperial German Navy, in particular the Flanders U-Boat Flotillas; his name was subsequently entered into the ballot for the Victoria Cross under Rule 13 of the V.C. Warrant.

Promoted Colour Sergeant 8 June 1918, Bryan was awarded the M.S.M. for service in North Russia against the Bolsheviks in 1919 and was discharged from the Royal Marines Artillery on 23 July 1920 having completed time for pension. Appointed to the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, the recipient's Service Record states his future address as Chapel Row, Bath.

130 Three: Gunner E. W. Channon, Royal Marine Artillery, who served with the 6th Royal Marine Battalion in Murmansk in 1919

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 13840 Gr. E. W. Channon.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 13840 Gr. E. W. Channon.) *polishing and wear throughout, good fine*

Pair: Musician E. Tull, Royal Marines Band, who was present at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 aboard H.M.S. Marlborough
British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 1997 Mus. E. Tull.) *good fine (5)* £100-£140

Edward William Channon was born in Farnham on 2 March 1895 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at Southampton on 5 January 1914. He spent much of the Great War serving with the R.M.A. Howitzer Brigade, initially operating 15-inch howitzers on the Western Front from 21 July 1915 to 17 February 1916, including the Battle of Loos. Recalled for similar service during the Battle of the Somme, he later served aboard *Emperor of India* and *Superb* before being appointed to the 6th Royal Marine Battalion and embarked for Russia on 18 July 1919. Billeted at Murmansk, part of the R.M.A. company were employed as gun detachments for the armoured trains, with the remainder scattered up and down the railway line in support of operations against the Bolsheviks at Koikori, Ussuna, and other strategically important settlements.

Returned home on 6 November 1919, Channon was discharged 'unsuitable' for further military service on 19 August 1920, possibly linked to the infamous mutiny which resulted in the death penalty being conferred upon the leading protagonists.

Sold with copied service record.

Edgar Tull was born on 15 October 1897 and enlisted in the Royal Marines Band as Band Boy on 15 March 1912. Advanced Musician aboard H.M.S. *Marlborough* on 20 June 1914, he was present in her at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 when she was struck by a torpedo launched by the light cruiser SMS *Wiesbaden*; the detonation tore a 28-foot hole in her hull resulting in significant flooding. Returned to the Royal Marines School of Music on 15 November 1919, Tull was discharged in 1922.

131 Five: Gunner E. Lake, Royal Marine Artillery

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 6529, Gr. E. Lake.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 6529 Gr. E. Lake.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6529. Ernest Lake. Gunner. R.M.A.) *minor contact marks to Delhi Durbar and LSGC medals, otherwise very fine and better (5)* £200-£240

Ernest Lake was born in Norwich on 22 November 1879 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery on 21 January 1897. Posted to Regimental Depot at Walmer for training, he was advanced Gunner 2nd Class 2 November 1879 and Gunner 8 March 1898. Posted to *Jupiter*, *Illustrious* and *King George V*, he served aboard the Iron Duke-class battleship H.M.S. *Emperor of India* from 11 October 1914 to 12 December 1915, taking part in numerous sorties into the northern North Sea in order to enforce the blockade of Germany. Returned to land, he joined the East African Expeditionary Force from 24 December 1915 to 8 June 1916, before being transferred to the newly commissioned Revenge-class battleship H.M.S. *Resolution* for the remainder of the Great War.

Sold with copied service record and private research confirming entitlement to the Delhi Durbar Medal: 'Guard of Honour, Delhi' (Medina).

132 Three: Gunner G. Middleton, Royal Marine Artillery, who was killed in action at Zeebrugge on 23 April 1918, whilst serving in H.M.S. Vindictive

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 13064 G. Middleton, Gnr.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 13064 Gr. G. Middleton.) *extremely fine (3)* £180-£220

George Middleton was born on 13 August 1895 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at Bristol on 7 September 1912. Advanced Gunner 2nd Class on 28 June 1913, and Gunner on 8 September 1913, he was posted to the Lion-class battlecruiser H.M.S. *Princess Royal* on 17 September 1913 and was present aboard her at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. Struck by enemy shellfire nine times during the battle - six times by *Derfflinger* during the 'Run to the South', twice by *Markgraf* during the 'Run to the North', and once by *Posen* - the *Princess Royal* suffered 22 seaman killed and 81 injured.

Transferred for Service with the Royal Marine Battalion on 18 February 1918, Middleton was killed during the Zeebrugge Raid on 23 April 1918. He is buried at Bristol (Arnos Vale) Cemetery.

133 Four: Bandmaster 1st Class G. Winsor, Royal Marines, who was present in H.M.S. Centurion at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916

1914-15 Star (R.M.B. 1510, Mus. G. Winsor.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 1510 Bd. Cpl. G. Winsor.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (R.M.B. 15-- G. Winsor. Bdmr.2. H.M.S. Emperor of India.) *light pitting to BWM, naming feint and worn in places, good fine to nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

George Winsor, a musician, was born in Caterham on 28 August 1894 and enlisted in the Royal Marines as Band Boy at Eastney Barracks on 10 February 1909. Posted to the Royal Naval School of Music from 1909 to 1912, he served as Musician aboard the King George V-class dreadnought H.M.S. *Centurion* from 18 September 1913 to 26 March 1917. Present at the Battle of Jutland, *Centurion* fired four salvos of armour-piercing shells at the battlecruiser SMS *Lutzow*, but failed to hit her target. Returned to the School of Music for 6 months, Winsor ended his Great War campaign aboard the protected cruiser H.M.S. *Hyacinth* on the Cape Station.

Awarded this Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 November 1927, Winsor was advanced Bandmaster 1st Class on 21 April 1928 and was discharged from the band of the Royal Marines at Eastney on 27 August 1933.

Sold with original Certificate of Service and Certificate of Discharge, the latter stating Winsor's character as 'very good', adding: 'A capable bandmaster & instrumentalist'; with a fine photographic postcard album, containing 21 postcards and snapshots, including many of the recipient at various stages of his career, some annotated to reverse.

134 Three: Corporal W. J. Hay, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 March 1918

1914-15 Star (GS-6440 Pte. W. J. Hay. 2-Dns.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-6440 Cpl. W. J. Hay. 2-Dns.); Memorial Plaque (William John Hay) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

William John Hay attested for the 2nd Dragoons and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 October 1915. He was killed in action on 23 March 1918, the third day of the German Spring Offensive, and is buried in Grand-Seraucourt British Cemetery, France.

Sold with original Record Office letter of transmittal relating to the 1914-15 Star, dated 28 January 1921.

135 Pair: Corporal C. Johnson, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (4467 A. Bmbr: C. Johnson. R.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4467 Cpl. C. Johnson. R.A.) *good very fine*

Pair: Driver W. Atkinson, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (63505 Dvr: W. Atkinson. R.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (63505 Dvr. W. Atkinson. R.A.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Driver E. W. Miller, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (614507 Dvr. E. W. Miller. R.A.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Pair: Private T. Willis, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (202476 Pte. T. Willis. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (8)* £80-£100

William Atkinson served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 September 1915.

x136 Three: Corporal R. W. Wells, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (33924 A.Bmbr: R. W. Wells. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (33924 Cpl. R. W. Wells. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Gunner N. Patterson, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (6365 Gnr. N. Patterson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (6365 Gnr. N. Patterson. R.A.) *very fine*

Three: Private J. Norris, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (67083, Pte. J. Norris. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (67083 Pte. J. Norris. R.A.M.C.) *the Star cleaned, glue residue to the reverse of Star and BWM, nearly very fine (9)* £100-£140

Robert William Wells was born in Sheffield in 1895 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 2 September 1914. He served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 19 June 1915 to 11 October 1915, and later fought in France during the Battle of the Somme. Advanced Acting Corporal whilst serving with D/185 Brigade 19 July 1916, he was discharged in March 1920.

N. Patterson served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 May 1915.

James Norris was born in 1893 and lived at 5 Hayfield Road, Pendleton, Manchester. He attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 26 August 1915 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 November 1915.

x137 Three: Sapper F. Medland, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 May 1917

1914-15 Star (59130. Spr. F. Medland. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (59130 Spr. F. Medland. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (Fred Medland) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Fred Medland was born in Paignton, Devon, and served with the 77th Field Company, Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 July 1915. He was killed in action on 27 May 1917, and is buried in Orchard Dump Cemetery, Arras, France.

- 138** *Seven: Sergeant J. J. O'Gorman, Scots Guards*
1914-15 Star (10857 Pte. J. O'Gorman. S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (10857 Pte. J. J. O'Gorman. S. Gds.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2688252 Sgt. J. J. O'Gorman. S. Gds.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2688252 Sgt. J. J. O'Gorman. S. Gds.) *contact marks to the Great War trio, these good fine, the remainder good very fine and better (7)* £180-£220
- John Joseph O'Gorman**, a store-keeper, was born in Dublin on 14 November 1886 and served in France with the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards from 1 December 1914. He wasn't long at the front before being admitted to No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station on 17 December 1914 suffering from an 'old gunshot wound to the side'. Evacuated back across the English Channel, he transferred to the Military Foot Police as Lance Corporal and returned to the Western Front on 6 April 1916. Despite the nature of his new role, his service proved indifferent, most notably when twice tried by Field General Court Martial for drunkenness and using violence towards his superior officer at Le Havre. Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour, O'Gorman concluded his service in France on 18 November 1918 with the Labour Corps.
- Returned home to his wife Lucy at 11 Upper Dominick Street, Dublin, Ireland, it wasn't long before O'Gorman re-enlisted in the Scots Guards on 13 February 1919. He remained in the service of the Regiment during the Second World War, being promoted Acting Sergeant whilst at Regimental Depot on 12 December 1941. He attended a course of fire-fighting at Bordon Camp in 1942 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal with gratuity under Army Order No. 131 of 1943. Struck off Strength 18 June 1947, O'Gorman was awarded an annuity M.S.M. having largely kept his nose clean since the Great War - with the exception of losing a set of publicly funded dentures in 1935.
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- 139** *Three: Private W. Eldridge, Royal Fusiliers, who died of wounds in the battle of Arras on 11 April 1917*
1914-15 Star (G-11142 Pte. W. R. Eldridge. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-11142 Pte. W. Eldridge. R. Fus.) in their card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (3)* £70-£90
- William Eldridge** was born in Battersea, London on 12 July 1885 and enlisted in the 13th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers after the outbreak of war. Embarked for France at the end of July 1915, he would have seen considerable action on the Somme in July 1916, when the battalion mounted a successful attack between Ovillers and Contalmaison. Having then seen further action on the Ancre in late 1916, Eldridge died of wounds received in the battle of Arras on 11 April 1917, when his battalion suffered heavy casualties. He is buried in Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, France.
- Sold with a pair of cut-steel shoe buckles; and copied research.
-
- 140** *Three: Lieutenant E. Graver, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, late Norfolk Regiment*
1914-15 Star (3-10545 Pte E. Graver. Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-10545 Cpl. E. Graver. Norf. R.) *very fine (3)* £60-£80
- Edward Graver** originally disembarked in France on 11 January 1915 as Private in the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment. Serving as part of 15th Brigade, 5th Division, the Battalion endured intense trench warfare around St Eloi in the spring of 1915, characterised by mud, shelling and sniping. Transferred to the Somme battlefield, they saw action at High Wood and suffered heavy casualties at Falfemont Farm in September 1916; repeatedly bombarded by Allied artillery, the German strong point was little more than a pile of reinforced concrete rubble when it was captured by the Norfolk Regiment, leaving the men to spend the night out in the open, devoid of any type of shelter.
- Discharged to a commission in the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment 17 December 1917, Graver spent the remainder of the campaign on home service. He later claimed his medals in 1923 from an address in West Kensington, London.
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- 141** *Three: Private G. Kemp, Norfolk Regiment, later Royal Dublin Fusiliers*
1914-15 Star (10703 Pte. G. Kemp. Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10703 Pte. G. Kemp. Norf. R.) mounted as worn on incorrect ribands in the wrong order, *very fine (3)* £100-£140
- George Kemp** attested for the Norfolk Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 13 October 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 6th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 3 April 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 142** *Three: Private G. A. Proudfoot, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was just 17 years old when killed in action near Hooze on 19 December 1915*
1914-15 Star (11245 Pte G. A. Proudfoot. Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (11245 Pte. G. A. Proudfoot, Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (George Arthur Proudfoot) in original card envelope, *good very fine (4)* £180-£220
- George Arthur Proudfoot**, who was born in Bermondsey, London, enlisted in the Lincolnshire Regiment on 5 September 1914, when he stated that he was 19 years old. In fact, he was just 16. Posted to the 7th Battalion in France on 12 October 1915, he was killed in action near Hooze on 19 December 1915, when his unit came under heavy artillery fire and suffered casualties of 11 killed and 28 wounded. His C.O. later spoke of his admiration for all ranks 'in a somewhat trying period of duty during which any sleep or rest was quite impossible.' He is buried in Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium.
- Sold with a Lincolnshire Regiment cap badge; Walthamstow Education Committee School Attendance Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'A. Proudfoot, 1906'; and copied research.

143 *Three: Second Lieutenant F. J. Embrey, Devonshire Regiment, who, in common with Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon, was treated for shell shock at Craiglockhart War Hospital, Edinburgh*

1914-15 Star (15915 Pte. F. J. Embrey. Devon. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. F. J. Embrey); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B.80969', *good very fine (3)* £120-£160

Frederick James Embrey was born in CREDITON, Devon on 9 September 1889 and enlisted in the Devonshire Regiment in March 1915. Drafted to the 1st Battalion in France in mid-July 1915, in which he was advanced to Lance-Corporal, he was wounded south-west of Longueval on the Somme on 27 July 1916 and admitted to hospital in Rouen.

Having then rejoined his unit in November 1916, he was recommended for a commission in the new year and attended a course back in Aldershot, following which he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment in June 1917. But on returning to France in the following month, he was attached to the 9th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), in which capacity he clearly saw further action, for in late August he was evacuated to the U.K. suffering from 'severe neurasthenia and functional disorders.' Such had been the horrendous fire endured by him and his comrades in the Third Battle of Ypres. He was subsequently treated for shell shock at Craiglockhart War Hospital, Edinburgh, where the famous war poets Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon were likewise treated around this time.

Embrey remained in the U.K. for the remainder of the war and returned to his civilian employment after the Armistice. Notwithstanding his earlier experiences and shell shock, he gamely offered his services to the War Office in July 1939 but his offer was declined on account of health issues.

Sold with the recipient's original commission document for the rank of Second Lieutenant, dated 27 July 1917, together with a group photograph of five patients in the grounds of Craiglockhart War Hospital, Edinburgh, taken in September 1918 and including the recipient; a Devonshire Regiment cap badge; and copied research.

x144 *Three: Private H. Tossell, Devonshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (15367 Pte. H. Tossell. Devon. R.); British War and Victory Medals (15367 Pte. H. Tossell. Devon. R.); together with a *damaged* Devonshire Regiment cap badge, *nearly very fine*

Pair: Driver P. M. Render, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (80239 Dvr. P. M. Render. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (80239 Dvr. P. M. Render. R.E.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private H. Crawford, Royal Scots

British War and Victory Medals (2190 Pte. H. Crawford. R. Scots.) *nearly very fine (7)*

£80-£100

x145 *Four: Corporal L. Povey, Cheshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (14865 Cpl. L. Povey. Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14865 Cpl. L. Povey. Ches. R.); **Belgium, Kingdom,** King Albert Medal 1914-18, bronze, *very fine (4)* £60-£80

Leonard Povey attested for the Cheshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 September 1915. He was demobilised on 12 April 1919.

Belgian Medal unconfirmed.

146 *Five: Private W. G. Burrows, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who served as part of the International Garrison at Tientsin upon the outbreak of the Great War, and later embarked in an expedition against the German occupied territory of Kiaochow and its port of Tsingtao*

1914-15 Star (10781 Pte. W. G. Burrows. S.Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (10781 Pte. W. G. Burrows. S.Wales Bord.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn on incorrect ribands, *the suspender to the BWM loose and a little bent, contact marks and wear to Great War awards, good fine and better (5)* £120-£160

Walter George Burrows served in the Asiatic theatre of operations from 23 September 1914 with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers. Stationed in China, the South Wales Borderers, supported by half a Battalion of the 36th Sikhs, were initially detailed to the provision of local security and the protection of the British Legation at Peking. They later joined their Japanese allies in an expedition to Tsingtao, laying siege to the German naval base for two months. Considered a significant threat to Allied interests, the port was surrounded by 20,000 Japanese troops and 1,500 Welsh and Indian soldiers under the command of Major-General Nathaniel Barnardiston.

Despite being bombarded by over 140 Japanese artillery pieces, the German garrison held out via a network of trenches, batteries and fortifications, but were finally forced to surrender on 7 November 1914. With the port's capture, British forces were withdrawn having sustained 12 killed and 53 wounded. The Fall of Tsingtao provided the South Wales Borderers with a battle honour held by no other regiment of the British Army. The Battalion returned home to Wales in January 1915 and later served at Gallipoli. Burrows survived the Great War and transferred to Army Reserve on 25 May 1919.

147 *Three: Private H. T. E. Lippett, South Wales Borderers, who took part in the siege and capture of the German port of Tsingtao in 1914, the only major land battle in the Asian and Pacific Theatre during the Great War*

1914-15 Star (10407 Pte. H. T. E. Lippett. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (10407 Pte. H. T. E. Lippett. S. Wales Bord.) *very fine (3)* £120-£160

Harry Theobald Ernest Lippett was born in Cheltenham in 1892 and is recorded as serving in China with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers on 23 September 1914. Initially deployed to protect the Legations at Peking, the Battalion left Tientsin and united with Japanese land forces to lay siege to the German naval base at Tsingtao. Waged from 27 August 1914 to 7 November 1914, the siege lasted far longer than expected owing to German preparations, notably bunker construction and lines of trenches. Japanese casualties numbered 733 killed and 1,282 wounded; the British suffered 12 killed and 53 wounded, whilst the stubborn German defenders lost 199 men killed and 504 wounded.

Lippett later embarked with his Battalion for Avonmouth aboard the P & O vessel *Delta* on 18 November 1914. He survived the Great War and was discharged to Army Reserve on 26 April 1919.

148 *Three: Private J. Sinclair, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, later Irish Guards, who was wounded on the Western Front*
 1914-15 Star (20160 Pte. J. Sinclair. R. Innis. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (20160 Pte. J. Sinclair. R. Innis. Fus.), mounted as worn, *contact wear and polished, good fine* (3) £70-£90

James Sinclair, who was born in Ireland on 2 September 1898, was embarked for France as a Private in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in early October 1915. He was subsequently wounded in the knee whilst serving in the 9th (Service) Battalion (County Tyrone) and was entitled to wear a wound stripe, as per Army Order 204 of 6 July 1916. Sinclair's wound continued to give him trouble, official records revealing that he received further treatment in a hospital train at Achiet-Le-Grand in December 1917. Having then ended the war as a member of the Labour Corps, he re-enlisted in May 1924, when he joined the Irish Guards;

Sold with a small piece of decorative plaster work taken from the Town Hall at Ypres, and an A.I.F. collar badge recovered from Passchendaele; and copied research.

149 *Three: Private E. Potter, Hampshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (2028 Pte. E. Potter, Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2028 Pte. E. Potter. Hamps. R.) mounted court-style for wear, *slight attempt to obliterate surname on BWM and VM, but details all perfectly legible, traces of adhesive to reverse of all, very fine* (3) £40-£50

Edward Potter attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War in the Hedjaz theatre of War from 13 March 1915. He subsequently transferred to the East Kent Regiment.

Sold with five unrelated Oxfordshire Light Infantry silver-plated small officer's buttons c.1895.

×150 *Three: Private C. E. Eden, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 1914-15 Star (2889 Pte. C. E. Eden. Oxf. & Bucks. LI.); British War and Victory Medals (2889 Pte. C. E. Eden. Oxf. & Bucks. LI.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-£80

Charles Edward Eden attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 8 September 1914 and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915. He was discharged due to sickness on 7 August 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 40430.

Sold with the recipient's cap badge, shoulder title, and riband bar; three postcards; and three unrelated medals, comprising an unofficial Jubilee Medal 1897 in white metal; an unofficial Coronation Medal 1902 in bronze; and a Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) sporting prize medallion, bronze, the reverse engraved '1932 H. D. Wing Bos. F. Thomas.'

151 *Five: Lieutenant R. G. Morton, Highland Light Infantry, later Royal Army Pay Corps*
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. R. G. Morton. 1/5 Bn. H.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. G. Morton. 1/5 Bn. H.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn on incorrect ribands, *very fine*

Three: Second Lieutenant J. G. T. Hamper, Bedfordshire Regiment, late Army Pay Corps
 1914-15 Star (5411. Pte. J. G. T. Hamper. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut J. G. T. Hamper.) *good very fine* (8) £100-£140

Robert Gilchrist Morton, a banker, was born in Inverness on 12 June 1889 and initially served in France from 12 February 1915 to 10 January 1916 with the 1/8th (Lanarkshire) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, attached 8th Battalion, Royal Scots. Returned to the Western Front with the 5th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry on 8 November 1918, he later resumed employment with the Bank of Scotland in Glasgow.

Recalled to serve as part of the Officer's Emergency Reserve 22 February 1940, Morton spent two years at the Regimental Paymaster's Office in Edinburgh before embarking for South Africa on 30 August 1942. Transferred to India Command 1942-45, he suffered repeated bouts of sickness but returned to the R.A.P.C. offices at Glasgow in May 1945. He died at Carluke in 1973.

John George Thorpe Hamper was born in Winchester on 26 December 1892 and attested at London for the Army Pay Corps on 22 January 1915. Disembarked in France 30 April 1915, he served at Headquarters as Field Cashier and was subsequently appointed to a commission in the 5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment on 27 November 1917. He survived the Great War but died of accidental carbon monoxide poisoning at home in Wimbledon on 1 January 1969.

Sold with copied Army Service Records for both officers.

×152 *Three: Private H. E. Jepps, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and Machine Gun Corps*
 1914-15 Star (10154 Pte. H. E. Jepps. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (10054 Pte. H. E. Jepps. Camerons); together with a Cameron Highlanders cap badge, *good very fine*

Three: Corporal J. Reid, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Machine Gun Corps
 1914-15 Star (398 Pte. J. Reid, A. & S. Highrs.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (398 Cpl. J. Reid. A. & S.H.) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £100-£140

Henry Edwin Jepps attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 10 August 1919.

Sold with a *copy* of a letter written to the recipient on behalf of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, dated 10 May 1966, regarding her visit to New Zealand; the connection being that Jepps' family had farmed on the Bowes-Lyon family's estate prior to the recipient emigrating to New Zealand.

John Reid attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and transferred to the Reserve on 17 May 1919.

153 *Three: Private J. Scott, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 12 October 1916*

1914-15 Star (S-15835, Pte. J. Scott. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-15835 Pte. J. Scott. Camerons.); Memorial Plaque (John Scott) *good very fine and better (4)* £140-£180

John Scott was born in Castleton, Roxburghshire, in 1895, and attested for the Cameron Highlanders at Hawick on 26 November 1914. Posted to the 7th Battalion, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 July 1915 and witnessed heavy fighting on the Somme with "C" Company at Contalmaison, Martinpuich and Fricourt as part of the 15th (Scottish) Division. He died of wounds on 12 October 1916, and is buried in Bazentin-le-Petit Military Cemetery, France.

Sold with the recipient's original base-metal identity disc and bracelet 'J. Scott. Pres. 15835. 7. Cam. Hrs.'; a postcard photograph of the recipient in full military uniform; and a group shot of 'No. 9 Platoon, "C" Coy., 7th Battalion, Q.O. Cameron Highlds. Parkhouse. 30/6/15.'

154 *Three: Acting Sergeant G. A. Cobb, Royal Irish Rifles, later Royal Irish Regiment*

1914-15 Star (8231 Pte. G. Cobb. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (8231 A. Sgt. G. A. Cobb. R. Ir. Rif.) mounted court style for display, with named card box of issue, *good very fine and better*

Pair: Private F. C. Claridge, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment

1914-15 Star (2025. Pte. F. C. Claridge. 10-Lond. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2025 Pte. F. C. Claridge. 10-Lond. R.) *wear to VM, nearly very fine (5)* £80-£100

George Alfred Cobb served with the 6th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from September 1916. When initially landed at Anzac Cove on 5 August 1915, the Battalion consisted of 23 officers and 743 other ranks, but heavy Turkish resistance at Chailak Dere and The Farm, Aghyl Dere, had reduced strength by over 300 officers and men. Deployed as replacement troops, Cobb and his comrades were sent to Russell's Top, the highest point within the ANZAC perimeter with commanding views of the Turkish lines. They remained in this area until evacuation to Mudros on 29 September 1915.

Transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment as Acting Sergeant, Cobb survived the Great War and was discharged to Army Reserve 19 August 1919.

Frederick Charles Claridge served at Gallipoli from 10 August 1915 with the 1/10th Battalion, London Regiment. Less than a month later he was awarded 21 days Field Punishment No. 2 for 'breaking bounds to get water and drinking at wells' (at Sari Bair). Admitted to the H.S. *Somali* with dysentery, he was later discharged in 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

155 *Three: Corporal G. W. Wright, Royal Irish Regiment, who was wounded in action at Gallipoli on 16 August 1915*

1914-15 Star (1671 Cpl. G. Wright. R. Ir. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (1671 Cpl. G. W. Wright. R. Ir. Regt.) mounted as worn, *very fine (3)* £100-£140

George Walter Wright, a policeman, attested at Huntingdon for the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment on 15 September 1914. Disembarked at Gallipoli 7 August 1915, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he suffered a gunshot wound to the right arm on 16 August 1915. Evacuated to St. David's Hospital in Malta for treatment, he later embarked for Salonika per *Minnetonka* on 18 December 1916, and spent 8 months in military hospital suffering from malaria prior to discharge.

156 *Pair: Lance Corporal D. Leary, Connaught Rangers, who died of wounds received on the Western Front on 29 July 1916*

1914-15 Star (4661 Pte. D. Leary. Conn. Rang.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4661 Pte. D. Leary. Conn. Rang.) *wear to VM, good fine and better*

Pair: Private L. I. Brice, Rifle Brigade, later 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (211355 Pte. L. I. Brice. Rif. Brig.) *very fine (4)* £100-£140

Daniel Leary was born in Tuosest, Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland, and enlisted in Belfast for the Connaught Rangers. He served with the 6th Battalion in France from 17 December 1915, and died of wounds received in operations around Hulloch, to the north of Loos. Aged 34 years, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.

Leslie Isadore Brice was born in Battersea on 14 April 1895 and served in Egypt with the 19th Battalion, Rifle Brigade from 9 January 1918. Transferred to the London Regiment, he returned to England on 1 June 1919 and is recorded in 1921 as a 26 year-old omnibus conductor employed by the London General Omnibus Company at Grosvenor Road, Westminster. Interestingly, the census notes him as 'Professor', repeated in 1939 when he is listed as a Battersea bus conductor. He survived the London Blitz and died in Battersea in 1964.



Three: Second Lieutenant P. Gray, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), attached Seaforth Highlanders, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action in the Oppy sector on 18 June 1918

1914-15 Star (777. P. Gray. A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. P. Gray); Memorial Plaque (Peter Gray) in original card envelope, *the BWM officially re-impressed, good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Peter Gray was born in Renfrew, Scotland on 4 January 1890 and enlisted in the 1/6th (Renfrewshire) Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in April 1908. And he remained likewise employed until July 1912, latterly in the rank of Sergeant. Recalled on the outbreak of the Great War, he rejoined his old battalion and served in France from May to September 1915, when possibly wounded, and again in the period June 1916 to March 1917. He was advanced to Company Sergeant-Major on 1 July 1916 and saw action on the Somme, his battalion taking part in actions at High Wood, Longueval, Trônes Wood, Guillemont, Ginchy and Morval.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 10th (Scottish) Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment) in September 1917, Gray was attached to the 1/4th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, at the time of his death in action on 18 June 1918. On that date, the battalion was positioned in trenches in the Oppy sector, and Gray and five of his men were killed by enemy trench mortars. He is buried in Anzin-St. Aubin British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied photographs and research, the former including an image of his original grave.

158 Pair: Lieutenant E. O'Callaghan, Royal Munster Fusiliers

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. O'Callaghan. R. Muns. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. E. O'Callaghan.) *patches of verdigris to Star and staining to VM, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

Edward O'Callaghan was born in 1876 and served with the Royal Munster Fusiliers during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1915. Issued a Silver War Badge on 22 January 1919, his address at the time was listed as 5 Hillsboro' Place, Old Blackrock Road, Cork.

159 Three: Rifleman J. Dundrow, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Somme on 3 September 1916

1914-15 Star (S-7777 Pte. J. Dundrow. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-7777 Pte. J. Dundrow. Rif. Brig.); Memorial Plaque (John Drummond) in original card envelope, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

John Dundrow was born at the Poor Law Union Infirmary, Shadwell, Middlesex on 6 May 1895 and attended Copperfield Road School before finding work as a plater's apprentice. In January 1915, he enlisted in the 10th (Service) Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which was embarked for France in July 1915. Initially deployed to the Laventie sector, and thence to the Ypres salient, the battalion was subsequently heavily engaged on the Somme in the summer of 1916. And it was there, on the first day of the battle of Guillemont on 3 September 1916, that Dundrow was killed in action. Aged 21, he was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Dundrow of Lavender Place, St. George-in-the-East, London, but his effects were claimed by his sister, Annie Kimberley. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

160 Three: Private E. G. W. Geeves, Rifle Brigade, who was severely wounded east of Boesinghe on 6 July 1915

1914-15 Star (Z-498 Pte E. G. W. Geeves. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (Z-498 Pte. E. G. W. Geeves. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine (3)* £60-£80

Edward George William Geeves was born in Newington, London on 26 March 1894 and enlisted in the Rifle Brigade after the outbreak of war. Embarked for France in late January 1915, he served in the 1st Battalion and was severely wounded in the left humerus and elbow in a spirited attack against German trenches east of Boesinghe on 6 July 1915. Described at length in the regimental history, it was an attack noted for a bitter exchange with enemy bombing parties and heavy artillery. The battalion's casualties amounted to 36 killed, 180 wounded and 37 missing.

Geeves was conveyed to Boulogne in Nos. 9 and 17 Ambulance Trains, and thence to England by hospital ship. Such was the serious nature of his wounds that he was honourably discharged in July 1916 and awarded the Silver War Badge.

Sold with a copied research.

161 Three: Transport Corporal W. MacLaren, Expeditionary Force Canteens and Machine Gun Corps

1914-15 Star (57 Pte. W. MacLaren. Ex. Fce. Can.); British War and Victory Medals (132572 Pte. W. MacLaren. M.G.C.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

William MacLaren, a resident of Willowbank Crescent, Woodlands Road, Glasgow, disembarked in France with the Expeditionary Force Canteens on 17 February 1915. Advanced Transport Corporal in the Machine Gun Corps, he spent the remainder of the Great War managing the horse-drawn transport, specifically the limbered wagons and small arms ammunition carts that carried the heavy Vickers machine gun, tripod, ammunition and spare parts. He survived the campaign and was discharged to Army Reserve on 15 January 1920.

162 *Three: Acting Corporal V. H. Bellenie, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment, later Machine Gun Corps, who served at Gallipoli and was later found guilty of disobeying orders in Egypt*

1914-15 Star (2178 Pte. V. H. Bellenie, 10-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2178 Pte. V. H. Bellenie. 10-Lond. R.) *contact marks and staining to obverse of Star and VM, good fine (3)* £70-£90

Victor H. Bellenie was born in Bethnal Green in 1897 and attested for the 10th Battalion, London Regiment on 20 October 1914. He disembarked at Gallipoli on 15 August 1915 and was likely present at the evacuation of the Battalion to Egypt in December. Discharged from the London Regiment 25 April 1916, he joined the Machine Gun Corps at El Kubri (Egypt) on 2 July 1916, qualifying as a Machine Gunner 1st Class on 2 May 1916. Advanced Corporal, the recipient's Army Service Record adds: '21 days F.P. No. 2: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he made an improper reply to his superior officer... he refused to obey orders given to fetch two sheets of corrugated iron, & replied "Yes. I refuse!"

Sold with copied Army Service Record.

163 *Six: Sergeant J. Hooker, Royal Signals, late 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, who suffered a gunshot wound to the head during the Great War*

1914-15 Star (2471 Pte. J. Hooker. 17-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2471 Pte. J. Hooker. 17-Lond. R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with Second Award Clasp (2560748 Sjt. J. Hooker. R. Signals.) mounted as worn, the clasp to last separate, *nearly very fine and better (6)* £100-£140

James Hooker was born on 20 November 1896 and enlisted in the 17th Battalion, London Regiment on 2 September 1914. Posted to "D" Company, he served in France from 9 March 1915 and was discharged due to wounds. Returned home to 7 Wyatt's Lane, Walthamstow, he later rejoined the British Army at Stratford on 2 September 1924, his trade upon enlistment recorded as Driver. Sent to France with the Royal Signals, he was evacuated in the summer of 1940 and was later awarded a Second Award clasp to the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) on 19 June 1943.

Sold with 3 original Soldier's Service and Pay Books; disability award letter, dated 9 May 1923 confirming entitlement to a 15% payment; a bronze tug of war sports fob medallion, engraved to reverse 'Signl. J. Hooker No.1 Coy. 1927', in fitted case of issue; with the recipient's electroplate cigarette case and accompanying ephemera.

164 *Family Group:*

Three: Private H. C. Abbott, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 29 May 1915

1914-15 Star (2757. Pte. H. C. Abbott. 17-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2757 Pte. H. C. Abbott. 17-Lond. R.) *minor staining to VM, very fine*

Three: Driver J. F. Abbott, Royal Field Artillery, who died on 21 November 1918

1914-15 Star (86971. Dvr. J. F. Abbott, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (86971 Dvr. J. F. Abbott. R.A.) *the VM heavily cleaned and lacking finish, otherwise very fine (6)* £100-£140

Henry Charles Abbott, a resident of Clapton, was born in 1892 and enlisted in the 17th Battalion, London Regiment at Bow. Posted to France on 9 March 1915, he was killed in action whilst serving with "C" Company, 17th Battalion, London Regiment on 29 May 1915. He is buried at Woburn Abbey Cemetery, Cuinchy, France.

John Frederick Abbott, brother of the above, was born in Bermondsey in 1897 and served as Driver in France from 31 May 1915. Posted to "C" Battery, 121st Brigade, he died ten days after the Armistice, likely in consequence of influenza or illness derived from active service. Aged 21 years, he is buried at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France.

165 *Three: Private A. J. Caton, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, who suffered a gunshot wound to the shoulder during the Battle of the Somme*

1914-15 Star (3288 Pte. A. J. Caton. 17-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3288 Pte. A. J. Caton. 17-Lond. R.) *extremely fine*

Three: Acting Sergeant W. T. E. Kingsland, 21st (County of London) Battalion (First Surrey Rifles), late 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment

1914-15 Star (2859 Pte. W. T. E. Kingsland. 17-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2859 Cpl. W. T. Kingsland. 17-Lond. R.) *good very fine (6)* £100-£140

Alfred John Caton, a resident of Bow, originally attested for the Somerset Light Infantry on 20 November 1914. Posted to the 1/17th London Regiment as Rifleman, he served in France from 28 June 1915 and was wounded in action on 15 September 1916 during operations in High Wood. Evacuated home to England four days later for treatment, he was later transferred to the Labour Corps.

William Thomas E. Kingsland served as Rifleman in France from 6 December 1915 and was raised Acting Sergeant whilst with the 21st Battalion, London Regiment.

166 *Three: Rifleman E. C. Wise, 1/18th (County of London) Battalion (London Irish Rifles), London Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 11 May 1918*

1914-15 Star (2322. Pte. E. C. Wise, 18-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2322 Pte. E. C. Wise, 18-Lond. R.) in their card box of issue with related Record Office forwarding letter, dated 2 May 1922; Memorial Plaque (Edward Charles Wise) in original card envelope and O.H.M.S. forwarding envelope addressed to the recipient's father, *extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Edward Charles Wise was born in Marylebone, London on 7 May 1895 and enlisted in the 1/18th Battalion, London Regiment (London Irish Rifles) following the outbreak of war. Embarked for France in March 1915, he and his comrades quickly saw action at Festubert and Loos. Of subsequent events leading to his death in action on 11 May 1916, the enemy mounted a ferocious attack on the battalion's positions after detonating a mine which created a substantial crater. Sydney Major's regimental history takes up the story:

'An extremely hot fire was directed on to the Tallandier and Rubineau trenches and a barrage of fire of devastating intensity fell on Soutien and 130 Alley. A good deal of shelling was enfiladed from the direction of Lieven.

At 7.30 p.m., the Germans opened a bombing attack on the right post of New Cut Crater after drenching that post with shrapnel and trench mortar fire. Under cover of the bombing, the enemy endeavoured to push up snipers on the east side of New Cut Crater, while enemy bombers also engaged our grenadiers in Mildren Crater.

The attacks were countered with steady and well directed bombing and, for an hour, the bombing duel continued, while our artillery poured a torrent of shells onto the enemy line and our trench mortar battery pitched their projectiles into Irish Crater and then enemy defences in the immediate vicinity. The determined defence by the London Irish bombers completely frustrated the enemy's efforts and, after a frenzied hour and a half, the enemy's fire slackened.

Casualties sustained by the Battalion in the action amounted to 51. Captain Mahon and 2nd Lt. R. G. Topham were wounded (the former remaining in duty) and of the other ranks, 7 were killed and 42 wounded.'

Wise was among those killed, and is buried at Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, France.

Sold with three Regimental Buttons; and copied research.

x167 *Three: Private A. Methven, Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (M2-054611. Pte. A. Methven. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M20-054611 Pte. A. Methven. A.S.C.); together with the recipient's riband bar and two small photographs, *very fine*

Five: Driver A. R. Smith, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (209379 Dvr. A. R. Smith. R.E.); France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the last three with Army Council enclosure, in named card transmission box, addressed to 'Mr. A. R. Smith, 113, Tunstall Crescent, Aspley, Nottingham'; together with an Empire Day 1927 Medal in white metal, *edge bruising to the Great War pair, these very fine; the Second War awards extremely fine*

Pair: Private A. Cook, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in 1918

British War and Victory Medals (70599 Pte. A. Cook. Notts. & Derby. R.) in named card box of issue, with Record Office enclosure, and outer transmission envelope, *extremely fine (10)* £140-£180

Andrew Methven attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 March 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 June 1919.

Arthur Richard Smith attested for the Royal Engineers on 4 November 1916 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He was discharged due to sickness on 25 February 1919 and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B182561. He saw further service during the Second World War in North West Europe in the final months of the War.

Arthur Cook was born in 1896 and attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment on 8 October 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front post 1916, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War in 1918. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he was disembodied on demobilisation on 3 March 1919.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Pay Book; Certificate of Disembodiment; Certificate of Employment during the War; Marriage Certificate; a postcard written home by the recipient whilst a Prisoner of War, dated 25 October 1918; two postcard photographs of the recipient; and other ephemera.

168 *Four: Warrant Officer Class II F. G. Phipps, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Hospital Ships*

1914-15 Star (18018 Sjt. F. G. Phipps. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (18018 A.W.O. Cl. I F. G. Phipps. R.A.M.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7245264 W.O. Cl. II F. G. Phipps. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919:

'For valuable services rendered on Hospital Ships during the War.'

Frederick George Phipps was born in Bristol in 1882 and having attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps served during the Great War in Hospital Ships from 20 August 1914.

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*Family Group:***Three: Private A. J. Page, Royal Army Medical Corps**1914-15 Star (68309 Pte. A. J. Page, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (68309 Pte. A. J. Page, R.A.M.C.) *good very fine***Pair: Private T. R. Page, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action in the Third Battle of Ypres on 24 October 1918**British War and Victory Medals (42676 Pte. T. R. Page, Suff. R.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Reginald Page) in original card envelope, *extremely fine (6)* £100-£140

Alfred John Page was born in Ossett, Yorkshire on 18 April 1877 and was employed as an attendant at a London mental asylum prior to the Great War. Following his enlistment in the Royal Army Medical Corps, he was embarked for Egypt in October 1915. Having then qualified as a mental nurse after the war, he retired to Norfolk and died at Thetford in February 1956.

Thomas Reginald Page, son of the above, was born in Chigwell, Essex in 1899 and was killed in action in the Third Battle of Ypres on 24 October 1918, whilst serving in the 11th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. He is buried in Vendegies Crossroads British Cemetery, Bermerain, France.

Sold with a damaged commemorative scroll and a quantity of copied research.

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Three: Lieutenant M. W. Oakes, Sierra Leone Battalion, West Africa Frontier Force, attached Headquarters, Nigeria Regiment1914-15 Star (T. Lieut. M. W. Oakes.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. M. W. Oakes.) *good very fine (3)* £140-£180

Montague Waddington Oakes was born in Lowestoft on 30 May 1899, the eldest son of Brilby Porteus Oakes, a Clerk in Holy Orders. Educated at the University of Cambridge, he took employment as a civil servant and served as Temporary Second Lieutenant in West Africa from 23 August 1914. Confirmed upon the medal roll for the 1914-15 Star, the recipient's MIC adds: 'resumed civil duties'.

Returned home to England, Oakes married Miss Cynthia Lacey, the second daughter of Sir Pierce and Lady Lacey, in 1928. The couple later lived at Great Barton in Suffolk until his death on 23 August 1944.

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Seven: Major A. E. Chenery, Royal Army Pay Corps1914-15 Star (2382, Pte. A. E. Chenery. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2382 Pte. A. E. Chenery. A.P.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (7657368 Cpl. A. E. Chenery. R.A.P.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 (107461. Major A. E. Chenery. R. A.P.C.) impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7657368 W.O.CI.II. A. E. Chenery R.A.P.C.) *very fine***Three: Lieutenant H. W. Chaplin, Army Pay Department, late Army Pay Corps**1914-15 Star (2650. Pte. H. W. Chaplin. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. W. Chaplin.) *very fine (10)* £120-£160

Albert Edward Chenery was born in Essex on 21 January 1896 and attested for the Army Service Corps at Stratford on 11 August 1914. Transferred to the Army Pay Corps 8 September 1914, he disembarked in France on 2 December 1915 and joined the Command Pay Office Base at Rouen. He was appointed to an Emergency Commission on 16 November 1939 and was advanced Major on 15 June 1947; posted from Kingston upon Thames to Pay Services Headquarters, Hamburg District in the spring of 1949, he took his retirement from the R.P.O. Nottingham on 12 August 1953. He died in Kent on 5 May 1978.

Herbert Walter Chaplin was born in Waltham Abbey, Essex, on 8 July 1886, the son of Henry Chaplin, an engine driver in the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey. He joined the Army Pay Office at Canterbury 29 October 1914 and embarked for France on 14 September 1914 as Private in the Army Pay Corps. He was later appointed to a commission as Temporary Second Lieutenant and Acting Paymaster, Army Pay Department, on 21 September 1918, whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force. Discharged from service in the late spring of 1919, he is later recorded in 1939 as a Municipal Chief Clerk residing at 18 Brockley Park, Lewisham.

Sold with copied research relating to both recipients.

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Five: Captain E. W. Coe, Royal Army Pay Corps, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry and 28th (County of London) Battalion (Artists Rifles), London Regiment1914-15 Star (3361, Pte. E. W. Coe, 28-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. W. Coe.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *very fine***Three: Lieutenant J. R. T. Norris, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Corps of Military Accountants, Essex Regiment and Royal West Kent Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (24750 Pte. J. R. T. Norris. R.W. Kent R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7733098 W.O. Cl. II. J. R. T. Norris. R.A.P.C.) *very fine and better (8)* £140-£180

Ernest Wilfred Coe was born in Greenwich on 13 June 1893 and enlisted in the 28th Battalion, London Regiment on 13 October 1914. Posted to France 9 May 1915, he was appointed to a commission as Temporary Second Lieutenant, 7th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 5 December 1915. Invalided home to England 2 April 1916 due to sickness, he spent the next few months training new recruits on anti-gas and the Lewis gun, and returned to the Western Front with the 10th Battalion in May 1918, being present during the heavy hand to hand fighting around the Lys Canal on 22 August 1918. Appointed to an Emergency Commission as Lieutenant in the R.A.P.C. on 18 April 1940, Coe joined the R.P.O. at Brighton and was subsequently appointed Regimental Paymaster at Radcliffe in October 1941. He relinquished his commission on 15 March 1954 and died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield on 3 March 1965.

Sold with original Commission Certificate; a fine portrait photograph of the recipient wearing his officer's uniform; and copied Army Service Record which notes fluency in German and French, and elementary Swedish.

James Richard Thomas Norris was born in Limehouse on 9 October 1889 and served with the 4th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment from 21 October 1916. Stationed at Tunbridge Wells, he transferred to the 1st Battalion and disembarked in France 23 January 1917. He suffered a gunshot wound to the left leg on 5 March 1917 and was compulsorily transferred to the 15th (Garrison) Battalion, Essex Regiment on 29 April 1918. Posted to the Ordnance Department, attached Tower of London, 30 May 1919, Norris served at Tientsin as Accountant Staff Sergeant 9 October 1924 before reverting to Accountant Sergeant at his own request upon transfer to the R.A.P.C. Advanced Lieutenant (Paymaster) 23 September 1947, he died of heart complaints at Bournemouth in 1965.



Six: Second Lieutenant Violet O'Neill-Power, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, one of the original ladies who went on to lead the Belgian Convoy at Calais from 1916-19

1914-15 Star (V. O'Neill-Power. F.A.N.Y.C.); British War and Victory Medals (V. O'Neill-Power. F.A.N.Y.C.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Fifth Class badge, silver and enamel; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star on riband, mounted as worn, *the Star and VM lightly silvered, blue enamel loss to Order of Leopold II, otherwise very fine (6)* £600-£800

Belgian Order of Leopold II *London Gazette* 24 October 1919.

France Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 23 August 1918.

Violet O'Neill-Power was born at Snowhill, County Kilkenny, Ireland, around 1890, and spent her childhood at Power Hall where she excelled as a horse rider and member of the Snowhill foxhounds. She joined the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry as a Trooper around 1907, being one of the first entrants under the command of Captain Edward Baker. Appointed Second Lieutenant, she disembarked in France on 27 October 1914 and was soon tending to wounded soldiers and civilians fleeing the German advance at Lamarck Hospital in Calais. These early days were later detailed by author Irene Ward in her book *F.A.N.Y. Invicta* (1955):

'With the paint still wet on the ambulance, the first unit, organised by the Corps, left for Folkestone on 26 October, 1914, and slept that night in the waiting-room. It was a small party set out to blaze a trail, consisting of Franklin (in command), Ashley-Smith, Walton, Marshall, O'Neill-Power and Wicks, who was also a trained nurse. They were delayed some hours in Folkestone as a Belgian refugee boat had been mined, and the Red Cross yacht was not sailing. The F.A.N.Y.'s, however, employed their time in carrying wounded from the Pavilion Hotel - a temporary hospital - to ambulances... Finally, the unit crossed to Calais in a mail-boat and their War Service began in earnest.'

Eight thousand wounded French and Belgian's passed through Calais in the first five days with thousands more following as the First Battle of Ypres raged. By the summer of 1916, Miss O'Neill Power was in charge of the Belgian Convoy at Calais, operating from 'delightful hutments' next to the Gare du Nord; with twenty vehicles housed in well-built bays, a concrete wash and sunken petrol pit, the F.A.N.Y. proved invaluable in providing care to wounded servicemen during the Battle of the Somme and Battle of Passchendaele. When not providing vital medical services, they also helped boost morale, with Violet joining her friends as part of a performing stage troop called "The Fantasticks".

Recognised for her work by both the French and Belgian Governments, Miss O'Neill-Power was released from service in February 1919. The *Waterford Standard* of 8 March 1919, adds:

'We hear that Miss Violet O'Neill-Power, of Snowhill, has recently returned from France, where, since 1914, she has been attached to the Belgian Army. Miss O'Neill-Power did splendid work during the great and final push of the Allied Armies, and notably throughout the frequent bombardments. In recognition of her strenuous labours and fearless devotion to duty this young lady has been decorated with the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star (*sic*), and the Ordre de la Reine Elisabeth.'



A rare Great War Egypt and Sudan operations M.S.M. group of five awarded to 1st Class Air Mechanic T. Horton, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who was also Mentioned in Despatches for his gallant and distinguished services in 17 Squadron in the Darfur operations in 1916

1914-15 Star (3682 1. A.M. T. Horton. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (3682. 1. A.M. T. Horton. R. A.F.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (3682 1/Cl: A.M. T. Horton. No. 17 Sq; R.F.C.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 1 clasp, Darfur 1916, *clasp loose on riband* (3682 1/A.M. T. Horton, R.F.C.) *number officially corrected on last, traces of adhesive to reverse, very fine and better* (5) £800-£1,000



Just 23 'Darfur 1916' clasps were issued to personnel of the Royal Flying Corps.

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

Tom Horton enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in February 1915 and would appear to have joined 17 Squadron just prior to its embarkation for Egypt at the year's end. Mechanical skills aside, he was a qualified driver, his skills no doubt proving crucial in the squadron's subsequent movements, not least in the Darfur operations of 1916, when four B.E. 2c aircraft from 'C' Flight went into action with the Governor-General Sir Reginald Wingate's blessing, for 'the sudden appearance out of the blue of flying chariots would impress on Ali Dinar's followers the futility of resistance.'

Henry Keown-Boyd's article, *From Private to Pilot* (O.M.R.S., June 2010), takes up the story:

'With hindsight, the inclusion of the Flight seems to have been a curiously unnecessary addition to the burden of the war effort bearing in mind the considerable logistical and transportation problems involved, balanced against its uncertain effectiveness. Neither the aircraft or equipment and stores required could be flown in those days the 1,000 miles to destination, so four crated aeroplanes, their fuel in drums, two Leyland lorries, four Crossley tenders, a spare aero engine, two canvas hangars together with arms, ammunition and about 60 officers and men had to be transported by sea and land, the latter part of the journey across trackless desert into central Africa. Via a series of landing grounds and depots the Flight and its equipment was transported from Port Sudan via Khartoum and El Obied by rail, lorry and camel to its main base at Nahud and advance base at Jebel el Hula.

The first operational flight was made on 12 May 1916 by Lieutenant F. Bellamy and on the 17th a plane piloted by Captain Bannatyne was hit by a bullet. On the 23rd, 2nd Lieutenant (later Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John) Slessor was wounded in the thigh while attacking Ali Dinar's army retreating from its defeat at the battle of Beringia but displaying a certain defiance against Wingate's Flying Chariots! The Sultan Ali Dinar escaped from Beringia but was killed by a Camel Corps patrol a few months later.'

Ordered back to Egypt in June 1916, the detachment's personnel undertook yet another epic journey, comprising 350 miles by camel and lorry, 900 miles by rail to Port Sudan and then an 800-mile sea voyage. Here, then, another chapter in which Horton's skills were surely called upon. He may earlier have taken a 'back seat' in the unit's B.E.2cs, as did one of his mess mates, 1st Class Air Mechanic John Garside. Alas, Garside perished in the desert with his pilot, after their aircraft was forced down with fatal engine trouble.

Whatever his exact part in the campaign, Horton clearly distinguished himself. And he was mentioned 'for gallant and distinguished services in the Field' in General Sir F. R. Wingate's despatch, dated 8 August 1916, in addition to being awarded the M.S.M. in January 1917.

Horton's service record also reveals that he was invalided to Malta in the hospital ship *Gloucester Castle* in September 1916, when he was suffering from malaria. He was transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve in April 1919 and finally discharged in April 1920.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate, in the name of '3682 1st Class A.M. T. Horton', for gallant and distinguished services in the Field in the Sudan, together with a related R.A.F. Record Office forwarding letter, dated 21 October 1921, and further wartime documents, including a copy of Routine Orders for No. 17 Squadron, dated 24 November 1916, in which reference is made to the announcement of the recipient's 'mention', a printed copy of the King's Message to the Royal Air Force, 11 November 1918, his Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve, dated at Blandford on 19 April 1919; four wartime photographs, these last creased and worn; and Royal Flying Corps cap badge and cloth title.

- 175** *Three: Private J. Webb, 7th Australian Infantry, who was severely wounded in his battalion's legendary V.C.-winning actions at Lone Pine, Gallipoli in early August 1915, and was killed in action at Broodseinde Ridge, Belgium, on 4 October 1917*
 1914-15 Star (1839 Pte J. Webb. 7/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1839 Pte J. Webb. 7-Bn. A.I.F.); Memorial Plaque (James Webb), in original card envelope; Memorial Scroll (Pte. James Webb, 7/Bn. A.I.F.) in transmission tube, addressed to 'Mrs. King, Canning Town, London', *good very fine or better* (5) £200-£240



James Webb enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force in Melbourne, Australia, in January 1915, aged 21. Drafted to the 7th Australian Battalion, he joined 'C' Company in Gallipoli in May 1915 and witnessed much action. In fact, his service record reveals that he received grenade wounds to his head on 8-9 August 1915 and was admitted to hospital in Malta from the hospital ship *Itonus*.

Webb collected those wounds in the battalion's gallant stand at Lone Pine, a stand for which no fewer than four of its soldiers were awarded the V.C. The action in question took place in a recently captured trench, as held by Lieutenant Harold Tubb and ten men, the Turks mounting determined bombing attacks to retake it. Given the nature of his wounds – described as having been inflicted by a grenade – it seems feasible Webb was one of the ten men who fought alongside Tubb. Webb was re-embarked for England in the hospital ship *Oxfordshire*, where his treatment continued at a military hospital in Hampstead, London.

Having then transferred to the Anzac Police Corps in April 1916, Webb had several run-ins with his seniors in Egypt in late 1916, prior to rejoining the 7th Battalion in France in March 1917. He was subsequently awarded seven days Field Punishment No. 2 for using 'obscene language' to an N.C.O. and detached for service as a belt fitter in the 2nd Australian Machine Gun Company in September 1917.

But it seems he had returned to the ranks of the 7th Battalion by the time of his death in action on 4 October 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with three Australian Commonwealth Military Forces' badges; an identity disc fashioned from a French token; a decorative silver brooch, hallmarks for Birmingham 1897; three original portrait photographs; and a quantity of copied research, including the recipient's A.I.F. service record.

- x176** *Five: Private A. Jones, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
 1914-15 Star (23/178 Pte. A. Jones. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (23/178 Pte. A. Jones. N.Z.E.F.); War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal, *very fine*
- Three: Rifleman W. Richards, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
 1914-15 Star (23/578 Rflm W. Richards. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (23/578 Rflm. W. Richards. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private J. Reid, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (69288 Pte. J. Reid. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine*
- 1914-15 Star (6/2932 Pte. W. J. Beddis. N.Z.E.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (44393 Pte. P. W. Lineham. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine* (12) £160-£200

William James Beddis served with the 2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 30 September 1916. He is buried in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Peter William Lineham served with the 1st Battalion, Otago Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 3 December 1917. He is buried in Buttes New British Cemetery, Polygon Wood, Belgium

- 177** *Three: Sapper J. Randle, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
 1914-15 Star (4/573 Spr. J. Randle. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (4/573 Spr. J. Randle. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine* (3) £60-£80

John Randle, a resident of 17 Pirie Street, Wellington, embarked from Wellington per *Maunganui* with the New Zealand Field Engineers on 16 October 1914.

178 Three: Corporal H. S. O. Chadwick, 4th South African Horse, who was killed in action during the action of Latema Nek in British East Africa on 12 March 1916

1914-15 Star (Pte. H. S. O. Chadwick 17th. M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Cpl. H. S. O. Chadwick. 4th S.A.H.) *very fine (3)* £80-£100

Henry Slingsby Osler Chadwick, a law student, was born in Cape Province in 1895 and witnessed 6 months of initial service in German West Africa with the 17th Mounted Rifles prior to the disbandment of his unit. He subsequently attested for the South African Expeditionary Force at Johannesburg on 6 December 1915 and was posted to East Africa as Trooper in "A" Squadron, 1st Mounted Brigade, 4th South African Light Horse. Embarking the Cape on 6 February 1916, Chadwick was soon in the thick of the action in operations to wrestle control of the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro from German control; forced to withdraw along the Taveta-Moshi road into the Reata and Latemi Hills on 10 March 1916, the troops under Lettow-Vorbeck were in no mood to make the South African advance easy:

'The approach to the hills had been sown with booby traps and men crawling through the thick bush tumbled into lion-pits with sharpened stakes. Warning cans hung from the thorn bushes and rattled as they moved through them, and down came German bullets upon them from fixed lines of fire. Voices cried out to them, in English or in Afrikaans, directing them onto the German guns' (*The Duel for Kilimanjaro*, refers).

Suffering a significant loss of manpower with every hour that passed, Lieutenant General Smuts decided on a frontal attack by the 2nd Division aimed at capturing two hills which dominated the landscape, thus allowing the Mounted Brigade to push on westwards past Mamba Mission towards Moshi; it was during this action that Chadwick was killed.

Sold with the recipient's copied service record and will which bequeathed all his property to his brother Thomas Edward Devenish Chadwick, of Paarl, Cape Province.

179 Three: Second Lieutenant J. A. Walker, Royal Army Service Corps, late Rhodesian Regiment and East African Mounted Rifles

1914-15 Star (Sjt. J. A. Walker 1st. Rhodn. Rgt.); British War and Victory Medals (-- Lieut. J. A. Walker.); together with three Southern Rhodesia Rifle Association hallmarked 9ct. gold sporting fob medallions, individually engraved to the reverse 'J. A. Walker Score 103 Byd. Record 1911; J. A. Walker 1912 Score 101; Corpl. Walker S.R.V. (W.D.) 1912.', total gold weight 38.42g, *erasure of first part of rank to BVWM and VM, patches of staining to VM, nearly very fine (6)* £600-£800

John Anderson Walker initially served in German South West Africa from 20 October 1914 as Sergeant in the 1st Battalion, Rhodesian Regiment. Transferred to the East Africa as Trooper in the East African Mounted Rifles, September 1915, he was later appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps; the recipient's MIC states that his medals were sent in 1920 'c/o. B.T.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 593, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, Vic. S. Africa.'

180 Pair: Private G. S. Joss, Rhodesian 1st South African Infantry Brigade, late Rhodesia Regiment

1914-15 Star (1100 Pte. G. S. Joss, 2-Rhodesia Regt.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. G. S. Joss Rhodn 1st. S.A.I, Bgde.) *very fine*

Pair: Private D. Morgan, South Africa Squadron, Royal Flying Corps

British War and Bilingual Victory Medal (Pte. D. Morgan. S.A.S. R.F.C.) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star (Pte. G. C. McArthur 1st. F.Amb.-S.A.M.C.); mounted with the recipient's Great War Tribute Medal 1914-19 from the Pretoria Citizen's Service, bronze, unnamed, *very fine (6)* £120-£160

181 Three: Sergeant R. Blayden-Taylor, East African Medical Service

1914-15 Star (Sjt. R. Blayden-Taylor. E. Afr. M.S.) British War and Victory Medals (Sjt. R. Blayden-Taylor. E. Afr. M.S.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (3)* £160-£200

Ronald Rumbold Blayden-Taylor was born in Mussoorie, Bengal, India, on 18 January 1870. A journalist and contemporary of Rudyard Kipling, moving to East Africa, he settled in Kenya and was possibly the first European settler in Kikuyu, where he worked as a fuel contractor for the railway and a farmer. He attested as a Sergeant into the East African Medical Service for service during the Great War, serving in theatre from 26 October 1914 until his discharge in June 1915, he was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 418996. He died in Nairobi on 6 January 1951, and is buried in City Park Cemetery, Nairobi, Kenya.

Sold with copied research and copied photograph.

182 Pair: Chief Officer C. W. Oliver, Mercantile Marine, who was commended for courage for remaining aboard the S.S. Sheaf Field after she struck a mine at the mouth of the River Deben, Suffolk, on 28 October 1940

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Cornelius W. Oliver) *extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

Cornelius Webster Oliver was born in South Shields in 1868 and was 72 years of age when the dry cargo vessel *Shief Field* fell victim to a German mine. Remaining aboard, Oliver and his comrades tried everything in their powers to save the ship and cargo, to little avail. A confidential interview with Captain T. O. Wright, Ship's Master, adds a little more detail:

'When we left the Sheaf Field her stern was practically under water. I have since learned that her magazine blew up at 8 p.m. on Monday and that the vessel and cargo are a complete loss. I would like to commend the courage of my Chief Officer, C. C. W. (sic) Oliver, my Bo'sun J. Goodmanson, and Victor Matchett, A.B., for staying aboard the vessel when there was every possibility of it's blowing up, and in spite of the fact that I several times suggested that they should leave whilst there was still the opportunity of doing so.'

Sold with extensive copied research.

183 *Three: Seaman E. J. Blewitt, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Edward J. Blewitt); **Portugal, Republic**, Medal of Courage, Selflessness and Humanity in Saving Life from shipwreck, silver, unnamed as awarded, in original *flattened* card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£120-£160*

Edward John Blewitt was born in London in 1879 and served during the Great War with the Mercantile Marine.

x 184 *Pair: F. Carrington, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Frank Carrington) *lacquered, very fine*

Four: Pioneer F. Edwards, Royal Engineers, later National Fire Service

Victory Medal 1914-19 (WR-42309 Pnr. F. Edwards. R.E.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; National Fire Brigade Association Long Service Medal, bronze, with Ten Years clasp edge officially impressed '10999' and additionally privately engraved 'Fred Edwards.'; together with a National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, bronze, no clasp, the edge impressed '3025'; with N. F.S. and A.F.S. badges, and other insignia, *very fine*

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (3) (**Ernest A. Alexander; John A. Lawrenson; Thomas McRae**) *very fine and better* (10)

£100-£140

Fred Edwards served with Northamptonshire County Fire Service from 1925 to 1940, and is believed to have been killed whilst on duty during an air raid on London on 26 November 1943.

x 185 *Six: Master A. J. Steele, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Alfred J. Steele.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *minor traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant F. A. Downes, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. A. Downes. R.A.F.) in *remnants* of named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (8)

£120-£160

Alfred Johnson Steele was born in Sunderland in 1883 and served during the Great War as a Master in the Mercantile Marine.

Frederick Alan Downes was born in Retford, Nottinghamshire, on 11 November 1898 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 8 August 1917. He served during the Great War in airships, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918. He saw further service during the Second World War, and died in Midhurst, Sussex, in 1974.

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A Great War Russian Order of St. Anne group of three awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant T. S. Bradburn, Royal Navy, who died of illness contracted on active service on 8 March 1918

British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. T. S. Bradburn. R.N.); **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Anne, Third Class breast Badge, with Swords, gilt and enamel, *repairs to enamel on both sides, fair to fine, the BWM and VM very fine* (3) *£400-£500*

Russia, Empire, Order of St. Anne, Third Class with Swords, *London Gazette* 3 February 1916.

Thomas Stratford Bradburn was born in Wolverhampton in 1880 and was educated at Shrewsbury School and Hertford College, Oxford. He took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London, in 1909, and the D.P.H., Bristol in 1913, after which he served as House Physician and House Surgeon of Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and as House Physician of the Brompton Consumption Hospital. He joined the Royal Navy as Temporary Surgeon on 21 September 1914 and was posted to the repair ship *Cyclops* 9 October 1914. Transferred to the receiving ship *Imperieuse* at Scapa Flow a few weeks later, Bradburn was recognised 'for valuable services' by the Imperial Russian Government in 1915, his award being gazetted in February 1916. He later served with the Royal Naval Armoured Car Division under the command of Oliver Locker-Lampson, which operated in Russia until evacuation through the White Sea port of Archangel in January 1918. It was at around this time that Bradburn contracted a severe illness, likely influenza; returned home to his mother's house in Wasperton, Warwick, he died in March 1918 and is buried in the village churchyard.

187 *Pair: Able Seaman W. D. Clarke, Royal Navy, who was killed by a mine explosion in the Thames Estuary aboard H.M.P.M.S. Erin's Isle on 7 February 1919*

British War and Victory Medals (J.45514 W. D. Clarke. A.B. R.N.) *very fine (2)*

£80-£100

William David Clarke was born in Bethnal Green on 16 April 1899 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy Second Class on 22 October 1915. Sent to the Training Ship *Impregnable*, he was advanced Able Seaman aboard the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Collingwood* on 16 October 1917, and transferred to the books of H.M.S. *Actaeon* on 16 January 1919. It was at around this time that he was sent to His Majesty's Paddle Mine Sweeper *Erin's Isle*, tasked with clearing the Thames Estuary of British and German mines; recognised as highly dangerous work, often in atrocious conditions, he lost his life when a sea mine detonated off The Nore on 7 February 1919. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research confirming full entitlement.

188 *Pair: Able Seaman T. H. Quantock, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Canada at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and was drowned aboard the British submarine L24 on 10 January 1924*

British War and Victory Medals (J.42358 T. H. Quantock. A.B. R.N.) *staining to VM, nearly very fine (2)*

£70-£90

Thomas Henry Quantock, an errand boy, was born in Bristol on 12 December 1899 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 July 1915. Sent to the boy's training establishment *Impregnable* at Devonport, he transferred to the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Canada* as Boy First Class on 30 March 1916 and was present at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, likely one of the youngest participants.

Sent to *Dolphin* (the primary shore establishment and training base for the R.N. Submarine Service) on 13 January 1920, Quantock joined the submarine *L24* as Able Seaman on 1 April 1920 and was killed during Exercise GA when she was struck by the battleship *Resolution* in the English Channel, 11 miles to the south-west of Portland Bill. The submarine sank in a matter of seconds with the loss of all hands.

189 *Three: Leading Deckhand A. Douglas, Royal Naval Reserve*

British War and Victory Medals (32595.D. A. Douglas. L.D.H. R.N.R.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Obilich Medal for Bravery in Gold, silver-gilt, *good very fine (3)*

£140-£180

Serbia, Gold Medal for Military Valour *London Gazette* 21 June 1919.

Alexander Douglas was born at Cullipool, Isle of Luing, Argyll, on 20 January 1894. He enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve at Greenock on 15 November 1915 and qualified as a hydrophone operator on 1 September 1917. Posted to H.M.S. *Osiris II*, the depot ship at Mudros, he spent much of the Great War using underwater listening devices to detect and track enemy submarines in the Mediterranean Sea. Returned home from Malta to Portsmouth 3 July 1919, his Service Record confirms the award of the Serbian gold medal and states that his BWM and VM pair and war gratuity were later claimed by the executor of his will in the early 1920's, Douglas having died in the interim.

190 *Family Group:*

Pair: Private G. Wainwright, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served in Ireland during the Easter Rising and was Mentioned in Despatches in 1917

British War and Victory Medals, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (PO.18694 Pte. G. Wainwright. R.M.L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private W. Wainwright, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Somme on 5 November 1916

British War and Victory Medals (42344 Pte. W. Wainwright. North'd Fus.) *very fine and better (4)*

£140-£180

George Wainwright was born in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, on 18 December 1897 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 16 June 1915. Sent to Regimental Depot at Deal for training, he was posted to the Portsmouth Division 14 December 1915 and served in Ireland during the Easter Rising from 1 January 1916 to 7 June 1916. Transferred to the battlecruiser *Princess Royal* 8 June 1916 - likely to replace the 103 sailors killed or wounded at Jutland just days earlier - he spent 6 months on North Sea blockade operations before returning to the Portsmouth Division. Deployed to the "Q" ship *Q36* 19 March 1917, Wainwright was Mentioned in Despatches on 29 August 1917 'for services in action with enemy submarines'.

Willie Wainwright was born in Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, the son of Mrs. Frances Amelia Wainwright of 420, Bank House, Dewsbury. He initially served on the Western Front in 1916 with the 13th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, before being killed fighting alongside men of the 1/8th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, on 5 November 1916 He has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial, France.

191



Pair: **Flight Lieutenant H. E. Winter, Royal Naval Air Service, a fighter pilot with 11 Squadron who claimed 2 'Kills' in the skies above Belgium in 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (Flt. Lt. H. E. Winter. R.N.A.S.) *very fine (2)*

£200-£240

Henry Edgar Winter was born in London on 27 October 1898 and educated at Repton School. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service in 1914 and spent several months volunteering in French hospitals 'As I was too young to serve with [the] Army' (the recipient's Service Record, refers). Sent to Hendon in 1915, he qualified as a pilot on single-seat Sopwith Scout aircraft and was posted to No. 11 Squadron, IV Wing, R.N.A.S., in June 1917. The Daily Operational Reports give a good indication of his early experiences above the skies of Ostend and Dunkirk:

'27.7.17. F.S.L. Winter attacked a grey coloured machine, type unknown and managing to train his sights fired about 100 rounds, machine going down in a spin.'

The Combat Report for the day adds: 'The machine had a dirty looking appearance on its under side. Met and dived on H.A. between Nieuport and Ostend and trained my gun onto it... Fired a hundred rounds and saw it spin down. My gun then jammed badly owing to a cross feed, so put machine into a nose dive and spin and came out over the basin at Ostend at under 10,000 [feet].'

A few moments later, Winter witnessed a second hostile aircraft fly directly across the sights of his machine guns. Having freed the jam: 'I fired every round possible before he dived away from my vision'. Frequently recognised by his superiors as an excellent pilot and instructor, Winter was later transferred to ground duties on account of illness; he spent this time utilising his language skills for the benefit of the Squadron, in particular French, Spanish and Italian.

Sold with 2 portrait photographs of Winter in uniform, the first an original, the second a larger photocopy; with private research

192

Pair: **Private W. N. Griffin, Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, who was killed in action at the Charge at Huj on 8 November 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (2031 Pte. W. N. Griffin. Worc. Yeo.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Private A. Hilditch, Army Service Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (T4-172590 Pte. A. Hilditch. A.S.C.) *wear to VM, good fine*

Pair: **Private A. J. Lover, Tank Corps, late Royal Engineers**

British War and Victory Medals (306654 Pte. A. J. Lover. Tank Corps.) *good very fine (6)*

£120-£160

Walter Neal Griffin was born in Worcester and enlisted in the Worcestershire Yeomanry at Malvern. Posted to Egypt from 20 April 1915, he was killed by Ottoman forces at the Charge at Huj on 8 November 1917, one of the last British cavalry charges of the Great War. The engagement proved a success with eleven pieces of German, Austrian and Turkish artillery captured, alongside four machine guns. However, British casualties were extremely heavy; of the 170 mounted troops who took part, 26 were killed and 40 were wounded. Over 100 horses were also killed or had to be put down due to wounds.

Alfred James Lover, a resident of Croydon, was born around 1880 and enlisted in the Royal Engineers on 24 June 1916. Transferred to the Tank Corps he disembarked at Le Havre on 21 May 1918 and later proceeded on a maintenance course in July 1918

193

Three: **Corporal A. J. Hamm, Royal Garrison Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (30377 Cpl. A. J. Hamm. R.A.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, mounted for wear, *good very fine (3)*

£80-£100

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 15 April 1918.

Albert James Hamm attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 31 December 1908 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front post 1916, before transferring to 'Y' 5th Divisional Trench Mortar Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre. He was discharged due to sickness on 3 June 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 467884. He died at home on 26 January 1920, and is buried under a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone in Sandown Churchyard, Isle of Wight.

Sold with copied research.

x194

Three: **Gunner E. C. Jordan, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (1228 Gnr. E. C. Jordan. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1228 Gnr. E. C. Jordan. R.A.) *very fine (3)*

£120-£160

x195

Pair: Gunner H. T. Moore, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (95310 Gnr. H. T. Moore. R.A.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private F. V. Claus, Liverpool Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (74621 Pte. F. V. Claus. L'pool R.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Lieutenant E. Bryan, Army Ordnance Corps

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. Bryan) *nearly extremely fine (6)*

£80-£100

Sold with a postcard photograph of **Herbert Thomas Moore**; together with a Royal Artillery cap badge.

196

Three: Gunner R. E. Sell, Royal Artillery, late St. John Ambulance Brigade

British War and Victory Medals (169231 Gnr. R. E. Sell. R.A.); Coronation 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (E. Sell. Pte.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (3)*

£80-£100

197

Three: Corporal P. Henderson, Scots Guards

British War and Victory Medals (14952 Cpl. P. Henderson. S.Gds.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£80-£100

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 15 April 1918.

Peter Henderson, a police constable, attested for the Scots Guards at Greenock on 11 December 1915. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served on the Western Front from 26 September 1916 to 10 January 1918 and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre. Discharged in the spring of 1919, he returned home to 11 Alexandra Street, Partick, Glasgow.

Sold with copied Army Service Record.

198



Three: Acting Lance Corporal A. Barrass, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, later Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (14048 Pte. A. Barrass. R. War. R.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, no clasp (14048 Pte. A. Barrass. R. War. R.) officially impressed naming, mounted court-style for display, *very fine and better (3)*

£400-£500

Amos Barrass, an engine fireman, was born in Glossop, Derbyshire, in 1894, and enlisted at Banbury for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 24 August 1914. Appointed paid Lance Corporal in the 1st Garrison Battalion on 9 August 1915, he was posted to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in the spring of 1916 and qualified Skilled Signalman at Zagazig on 24 August 1916. Taken on strength of 3rd Echelon at Alexandria 12 December 1916, Barrass was transferred to the Royal Engineers and posted to the Railway Operating Division as Sapper from 9 April 1917.

Sent to the Sudan for 6 months, his Army Service Record states that he became dangerously ill due to pneumonia in November 1917 and was evacuated to the Citadel Hospital in Cairo. He recovered and returned home via Port Said in March 1919.

- 199** *Pair: Private C. G. Pitchford, Lancashire Fusiliers, who endured 30 days of Field Punishment No. 1 after being convicted of 'conduct prejudice to good order and military discipline', namely by negligently wounding himself in the left leg*
British War and Victory Medals (307408 Pte. C. G. Pitchford. Lan. Fus.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private J. Salisbury, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Hooge on 31 July 1915*
British War and Victory Medals (15549 Pte. J. Salisbury. D. of Corn. L.I.), in their card box of issue *good very fine (4) £100-£140*

Charles Gordon Pitchford enlisted in the Lancashire Fusiliers in August 1916 and was posted to the 1/8th Battalion in France in February 1917. He was subsequently convicted of 'conduct prejudice to good order and military discipline', namely by negligently wounding himself in the left leg on 1 April 1917. His self-inflicted gunshot wounds required treatment at 18 and 22 General Hospitals at Camiers, from whence he was invalided home in August 1917. Self-inflicted wounds became a serious matter in the Great War, although legislation to deal with it had long existed under Section 18 of the 1881 Army Act, namely severe punishment for a soldier who wilfully injured himself 'with the intent to render himself unfit for service'. Pitchford was one of nearly 4,000 men found guilty of the offence and in his case, rather than a prison sentence, he was awarded 30 days of Field Punishment No. 1. Presumably that sentence was carried out back in the U.K. Be that as it may, he later transferred to the Labour Corps and was discharged in November 1919.
Sold with copied service record.

Joseph Salisbury was posted missing, presumed killed in action, whilst serving in the 6th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Hooge on 31 July 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

- x 200** *Pair: Private A. Warburton, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 June 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (48338 Pte. A. Warburton. Lan. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Arthur Warburton) *generally good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Arthur Warburton was born in Kingsley, Cheshire, and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers at Chester. He served with the 15th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front post-1916, and was killed in action on 12 June 1918. He is buried in Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, France.

- 201** *Pair: Major W. G. MacAlister, Scottish Rifles, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 20 July 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (Major W. G. MacAlister.) *very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

William Grierson MacAlister was born in Glasgow in 1879, the son of Robert Drummond MacAlister. He graduated from the University of Glasgow with a degree in law in 1901 and later went on to command the Glasgow University Officers' Training Corps in 1911. Posted to France on 5 November 1914 (entitled to 1914 Star), he was advanced Major and was twice Mentioned in Despatches. A popular officer, the news of his death soon caught the attention of the *Daily Record* who published a tribute article on 31 July 1916:

'Cameronian Officer. Much regret was expressed in Glasgow when the news came in that Major W. G. MacAlister had fallen. As second in command of his regiment (The Cameronians) when Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy was wounded early in the brilliant and successful attack on the High Wood in the German third line, where the regiment won great distinction, Major MacAlister took command, and fell leading his men to victory. As a soldier he was held in high esteem. Keen, competent and resourceful, joining the old 1st Lanark in 1902, his promotion was rapid, and by 1905 he had attained commissioned rank. When the regiment was embodied in August, 1914, he had a captain's command, and he had been on continuous duty at the front since November of that year.'

- 202** *Three: Captain G. Poston, 1/5th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, who was later recruited by spymaster Maxwell Knight as an MI5 operative in 'B' Branch – which specialised in political subversion, most notably anti-Communist operations*
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. Poston.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. G. Poston. E. Surr. R.) *VM officially re-impressed, good very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

Guy Poston was born in Epsom on 7 July 1891, the younger son of George James Poston of Bishopsford, Mitcham, Surrey. He initially served as a Cadet in the Malvern College Contingent before being appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 12 March 1913. Raised Lieutenant 29 August 1914, he served overseas in India from 28 October 1914 and Mesopotamia from 20 December 1917, latterly engaging in operations along the Tigris and in Southern Kurdistan against Ottoman forces.

Disembodied 30 April 1919, Poston returned home to Surrey and married Christine Rutter at the Parish Church, Mitcham, on 3 November 1920. Taking employment as a civil engineer, he is recorded in 1939 living with his wife and 14 year-old son at 'Josselyns' in the small Berkshire village of Midgham. The house and its inhabitants later caught the attention of author Henry Hemming who spent 3 years combing declassified MI5 documents in the National Archives at Kew. In his book *M: Maxwell Knight, MI5's Greatest Spymaster* Hemming describes in detail the life of Maxwell Knight, publicly a BBC wildlife broadcaster - the David Attenborough of his day - but behind the blackout curtains a senior MI5 operative, running his own 'M' Section with a penchant for exotic pets on the side. Sometime recruited by Knight, Poston became one of his operatives during the Cold War, detailed to the monitoring of political subversion. Aside from tapping phones, Poston's role also involved fieldwork including breaking into the home of Rajani Palme Dutt, a leading member of the Communist Party in Britain.

As the 1960's progressed, so Knight's fortunes began to flounder. Beset by financial debts, largely on account of three failed marriages and the salary of a civil servant, he turned to his childhood friend Poston for room and board. Residing at Josselyns in his final years, Knight died in 1968. Poston died five years later on 27 February 1973, his work with the senior MI5 spymaster still largely shrouded in secrecy.

203 *Four: Warrant Officer Class II W. Ramsay, Royal Highlanders*

British War and Victory Medals (15381 Sjt. W. Ramsay. R. Highrs.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2744948 Sjt. W. Ramsay. Black Watch.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2744948 Sjt. W. Ramsay. Black Watch.) *very fine and better (4)* £140-£180

William Ramsay was born on 15 April 1888 and served as Sergeant in the 1st and 12th Battalions of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) during the Great War. He later rejoined the Regiment during the Second World War as Warrant Officer Class II and served at home until 22 May 1942, likely detailed to the training of new recruits; the recipient's Medal Card reports entitlement to the War Medal 1939-45, and his home address as 9 Princes Street, Perth, Perthshire.

204 *Three: Private W. Westoby, Royal West Kent Regiment and Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (124777 Pte. W. Westoby. M.G.C.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1855 Pte. W. Westoby. R.W. Kent. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

William Westoby was awarded the Territorial Force War Medal for service with the 5th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. He survived the Great War and was disembodied on 28 December 1919.

205 *Pair: Rifleman W. G. Collins, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Somme on 16 September 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (R-24250 Pte. W. G. Collins, K.R. Rif. C.); Memorial Plaque (William George Collins) *traces of adhesive to reverse of plaque, good very fine (3)* £80-£100

William George Collins died of wounds on the Somme on 16 September 1916, whilst serving in the 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. On that date, the battalion suffered heavy casualties in the Flers-Courcelette sector, when it advanced under heavy machine-gun fire near Grid Trench and Bulls Road.

According to the C.W.G.C. register, Collins had only been in service for three months. Aged 25, he was buried in the Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sold with a portrait of the recipient; a K.R.R.C. cap badge; and copied research.

206 *Three: Private J. E. S. Kershaw, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late North Staffordshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (31757 Pte. J. E. S. Kershaw. N. Staff. R.); **Italy, Kingdom**, War Merit Cross, V.E.III.R., bronze, *very fine (3)* £160-£200

Italian War Cross *London Gazette* 11 March 1919.

James Ellis Schofield Kershaw was born in Halifax, West Yorkshire, on 24 January 1898, and served during the Great War as Private in the 1st, 3rd and 9th Battalions of the North Staffordshire Regiment. Transferred to the 1/6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, he was awarded the Italian War Cross by His Majesty the King of Italy in 1919.

Sold with the original Certificate of Award for the Italian War Cross, named to '48576 Private James Ellis Schofield Kershaw, 1/6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Territorial Force) (Hoyland), 30 March 1922.', sometime folded and rolled, with small tear along crease.

x 207 *Pair: Private S. Wales, Royal Irish Rifles*

British War and Victory Medals (3385 Pte. S. Wales. R. Ir. Rif.) *very fine*

1914-15 Star (2) (5011 Pte. T. Fender. R. Ir. Rif.; 9597 Pte. J. Mc Guckion, R. Dub. Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10605 Pte. W. Robinson. R. Ir. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (10894 Pte. W. Meredith. R. Ir. Regt.; 21858 Pte. P. Kearns. R.D. Fus.) *nearly very fine and better (7)* £140-£180

x 208 *Pair: Private H. S. Charrett, Machine Gun Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (132337 Pte. H. S. Charrett. M.G.C.) *good very fine*

Pair: Captain W. D. Wattleworth, Army Service Corps, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

British War and Victory Medals, with *small* M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. D. Wattleworth) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* £120-£160

Harold Stephen Charrett was born in Esher, Surrey, and attested for the Machine Gun Corps at Kingston-on-Thames. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front post 1916, and was killed in action on 23 August 1918. He is buried in Douchy-les-Ayette British Cemetery, France.

W. D. Wattleworth served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 12 March 1918 and 21 February 1919).

- 209** *Pair: Private W. Felton, Machine Gun Corps, who died of wounds received in the battle of Arras on 3 May 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (13290 Pte. W. Felton, M.G.C.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Felton) in original card envelope, *somewhat polished, very fine (3)* £80-£100
- Walter Felton** was born in Gestingthorpe, Essex and originally enlisted in the county regiment. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and was serving in the 93rd Company at the time of his death from wounds in the battle of Arras on 3 May 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
- Sold with copied research; and the recipient's brother's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B.215842'. Felton's brother Arthur is confirmed as having been awarded the above numbered Silver War Badge, and originally enlisted in the Suffolk Regiment in December 1915 but was serving in the Cambridgeshire Regiment when wounded. He was honourably discharged in May 1919. Yet another brother, Harry, was killed in action whilst serving in the 11th Battalion, Essex Regiment on 4 February 1916.
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- 210** *Pair: Second Lieutenant H. Clarkson, Tank Corps, who was killed in action at Behagnies, near Arras, on 11 April 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. H. Clarkson.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- Harold Clarkson** was born in 1893 and lived at 26 Grosvenor Street, Bolton, Lancashire. He served on the Western Front as Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps (Heavy Branch), attached "D" Battalion, Tank Corps, and was killed in action during a dawn attack designed to break through the Hindenburg Line near Bullecourt; he suffered a direct hit to his tank from German artillery and was unable to be recovered from the wreckage. He has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Arras Memorial, France.
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- 211** *Pair: Acting Lance Corporal T. W. Fowler, Tank Corps, late Rifle Brigade, who was awarded a Certificate of Commendation for 'good work and soldierly conduct in action against the enemy near Preux on 7 November 1918'*
British War and Victory Medals (12861 Pte. T. W. Fowler. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
- Thomas William Fowler**, a resident of 19 Horatio Street, Hackney, attested for the Rifle Brigade in London on 7 June 1915. Posted to France from 3 February 1916, he initially served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Transferred to the 14th Tank Corps at Camiers 5 December 1917, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he was disciplined for being in possession of 3 bottles of white wine whilst on active duty. Wounded in Action on 16 November 1918, he was subsequently recognised for good work by the Officer Commanding and advanced Acting Lance Corporal on 12 January 1919.
- Sold with the upper half of the original Certificate of Commendation, with the handwritten citation clearly visible, *this fragile*.
-
- 212** *Three: Sergeant W. H. Charles, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (421451 Pte. W. H. Charles. 10-Lond. R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (6618918 Sgt. W. H. Charles. 10-Lond. R.) *very fine*
- Three: Private E. C. W. Davies, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
1914-15 Star (1873. Pte. E. C. W. Davies, 10-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1873 Pte. E. C. W. Davies. 10-Lond. R.) mounted as worn, *better than very fine (6)* £120-£160
- William Henry Charles** was born on 16 November 1889 and served in France with the 10th Battalion, London Regiment from 5 February 1917 to 24 April 1917.
- Ernest Charles William Davies** served at Gallipoli with the 10th Battalion, London Regiment from 2 December 1915 to 13 December 1915. Transferred to Egypt and Palestine, he returned home to England on 13 February 1919.
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- 213** *Three: Corporal W. A. Rouse, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (423259 Cpl. W. A. Rouse. 10-Lond. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (423259 Pte. W. A. Rouse. 2/10 Lond. R.) mounted court-style for display, *minor edge bruising throughout, lacquered, generally very fine (3)* £140-£180
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.
- William Albert Rouse** was born in Bethnal Green, London, on 2 November 1885. Recorded in 1911 as a general carter residing with his wife and two children at 13 Westdown Road, Leyton, he attested for the London Regiment and served in France from 5 February 1917 to 3 December 1918. Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for Devotion to Duty, he returned home to London and took employment with the Great Eastern Railway as a lifter; he is later recorded in 1939 as a chageman in the railway wagon shop at Leyton.
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- 214** *Pair: Acting Corporal A. E. Mawditt, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (47729 A.Cpl. A. E. Mawditt. 10-Lond. R.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private J. Mitchell, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (420937 Pte. J. Mitchell. 10-Lond. R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private F. J. W. Welfare, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment, later King's Royal Rifle Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (427302 Pte. F. J. W. Welfare. 10-Lond. R.) *very fine (6)* £80-£100
- James Mitchell**, a resident of Mile End, served in France from 5 February 1917 to 10 October 1918 with the 10th Battalion, London Regiment.
- Frank John William Welfare**, a boot repairer residing at 104 Chester Terrace, Brighton, attested for the London Regiment in 1917, aged 17 years. He served in France with the 10th and 2/25th Battalions, London Regiment, and was later discharged from the King's Royal Rifle Corps in October 1919.

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- 215** *Pair: Private W. Fields, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (3203 Pte. W. Fields. 10-Lond. R.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private L. E. Murrell, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (426124 Pte. L. E. Murrell. 10-Lond. R.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private H. G. Wing, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment, later Labour Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (6402 Pte. H. G. Wing. 10-Lond. R.) *very fine (6)* *£80-£100*
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- 216** *Pair: Private A. J. Harris, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment, who was killed in action in the Middle East on 19 April 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (3378. Pte. A. J. Harris. 10-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert John Harris) in original card envelope, *good very fine (3)* *£100-£140*
- Albert John Harris** served with the 1/10th (Hackney) Battalion, London Regiment, during the Great War in the Middle East, and was killed in action on 19 April 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.
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- 217** *Pair: Second Lieutenant G. Noakes, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, late Royal Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. G. Noakes.) in original named card boxes of transmittal, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Sergeant W. Oakes, Motor Machine Gun Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (79978 Sjt. W. Oakes. M.G.C.) *staining to VM, good fine and better (4)* *£100-£140*
- George Noakes** originally served in France as Driver in the Royal Field Artillery from 20 September 1916. Appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 17th Battalion, London Regiment on 31 July 1918, Noakes later claimed his medals in March 1924, his address at the time recorded as 'View Park, 5 Melrose Road, Weybridge, Surrey'.
- Walter Oakes** served during the Great War as Sergeant in the Machine Gun Corps (Motor Branch), and was discharged to Army Reserve on 17 April 1919.
- Sold with an attractive silver identity disc fashioned from an Egyptian coin, engraved to reverse '79978 Sgt. Oakes. Armoured Car Brigade, France, Egypt, Persia, Russia, Mesopotamia 1918', mosque and palm trees design to centre, with two lugs to facilitate wear.
-
- 218** *Pair: Corporal E. J. Hall, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (2051 Cpl. E. J. Hall. 17-Lond. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private A. C. Holdom, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War on 21 March 1918, the first day of the German Spring Offensive*
British War and Victory Medals (6609 Pte. A. C. Holdom. 17-Lond. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private H. Maple, 10th (County of London) Battalion (Hackney), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (33865 Pte. H. Maple. 10-Lond. R.) *good very fine (6)* *£100-£140*
- Alfred Charles Holdom** enlisted at Camberwell for the 17th Battalion, London Regiment on 5 August 1916. He served on the Western Front from 11 December 1916 and was captured on the First Day of the German Spring Offensive when the Battalion front line was overwhelmed by waves of fast moving and lightly equipped storm troopers.
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- 219** *Three: Lance-Corporal W. J. B. Ford, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, late Royal Berkshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (574453 Pte. W. J. B. Ford. 17-Lond.R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (574453 Pte. -L. Cpl.- W. J. B. Ford. 17/Lond. R.) *very fine (3)* *£80-£100*
- William James Bailey Ford** was born in Reading around 1880 and enlisted in the 4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment on 30 April 1912. Transferred to the 1/17th Battalion, London Regiment, he disembarked at Le Havre on 22 March 1917 and was later awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in August 1920.
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- 220** *Pair: Private P. J. Marriott, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (5673 Pte. P. J. Marriott. 17-Lond. R.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '269579', *staining to VM, otherwise very fine*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) **(403161. 1.A.M. F. G. Fenmore. R.A.F.; 4075 Pte. E. Main. 10-Lond. R.; 82113 Pte. G. Taylor. M.G. C.)** *very fine and better (5)* *£100-£140*
- Philip John Marriott** served in France from 11 December 1915 to 13 November 1917 with the 17th Battalion, London Regiment, and was awarded the Silver War Badge in consequence of wounds.
- Edward Main** was killed in action on 2 November 1917 whilst serving with "B" Company, 1/10th Battalion, London Regiment. The son of Charles and Margaret Main and husband of Mary E. Main of 19 Menotti Street, Bethnal Green, his name is commemorated upon the Jerusalem Memorial.

- 221** *Pair: Private J. A. Montague, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (4047 Pte. J. A. Montague. 17-Lond. R.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private A. Smith, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, later Royal Irish Rifles*
 British War and Victory Medals (4165 Pte. A. Smith. 17-Lond. R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private F. Wiggins, 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, later Royal Engineers, who was twice wounded in action*
 British War and Victory Medals (3195 Pte. F. Wiggins. 17-Lond. R.) *very fine (6)* *£100-£140*

Frederick Wiggins, a resident of Mile End, attested for the 17th Battalion, London Regiment on 9 September 1914. Posted to France from 9 March 1915, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he was wounded in action in October 1915 (suffering from shock), and again on 1 October 1916 when he received a gunshot wound to the left leg. Evacuated home for medical treatment, he transferred to the Royal Engineers in February 1917 and served in Russia, utilising his civilian skills as a tinsmith and sheet metal worker.

- 222** *Four: Warrant Officer Class I A. Whittaker, Army Service Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (S4-146900 W.O. Cl. 1. A. Whittaker. A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S4-146900 Cpl -A.Sjt:- A. Whittaker. A.S.C.) with *flattened* named card boxes of issue; **Romania, Kingdom**, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, 2nd Class, silver, with crossed swords, with *flattened* card box of issue, *good very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

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

Romania Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, 2nd Class with swords *London Gazette* 3 December 1920.

Arthur Whittaker was born in 1891 and attested for the Army Service Corps at Bury on 8 November 1915. Advanced Acting Corporal 15 June 1916, he served in France from 14 July 1916 and was appointed to Intelligence Corps G.H.Q. on 3 May 1917. Raised Acting Sergeant 19 July 1917, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal whilst attached General Headquarters in France, and returned to England for duty at the War Office in February 1919. Discharged six months later, his Army Service Record contains a reference request for employment in the Colonial Government Service; the accompanying reply, dated 16 April 1920, c/o. Woolwich Dockyard A.S.C. Records, adds:

'An excellent clerk & an efficient and capable Warrant Officer, with good control of men. He is thoroughly honest, sober & trustworthy & gave satisfaction.'

- 223** *Five: Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Evers, Corps of Military Accountants, late King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. N. Evers); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*
- Five: Captain V. J. Kempton, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Wiltshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (48354 Pte. V. J. Kempton. Wilts. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7657965 Sjt. V. J. Kempton. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *the earlier awards a little polished, nearly very fine and better (10)* *£120-£160*

Alfred Noel Evers was born in Leeds on 22 December 1890 and was appointed to a commission in the 12th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 7 October 1915. Disembarked in France with the 10th Battalion 12 July 1916, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he received a gunshot wound to the thigh at Flers during the Battle of the Somme on or around 20 September 1916. Evacuated to the Royal Herbert Hospital, he witnessed the remainder of the Great War on home service in northern England, including a posting as musketry officer at Ripon from March 1918.

Transferred to the Corps of Military Accountants, Evers was made Accountant Officer 5th Class at Dublin in August 1920; he subsequently forged a long a successful career at York, Catterick, Aldershot and East Africa in 1940. Raised Temporary Paymaster 2nd Class in the Middle East 22 June 1941, he balanced the books in Jerusalem and Baghdad, latterly with B.C.P.O. PAIFORCE. Further promoted Acting Lieutenant Colonel and Staff Paymaster 1st Class in Persia/Iraq, Evers ended his career working for the British Foreign Office in Brazil.

Sold with copied Army Service Record and private research, including a copy of the recipient's Brazilian Passport, dated 22 May 1957, bearing a photograph of Evers.

Victor John Kempton was born in Winchester on 23 February 1899 and enlisted in the Wiltshire Regiment in March 1917. The recipient's obituary published in the *Journal of the R.A.P.C.* in the autumn of 1977, adds:

'[He] served in Dublin, France and Belgium during the First World War. He joined the Corps in 1920 and reached the rank of WO1 (SSM) before he was granted a commission as Assistant Paymaster in 1941. During the Second World War he served in APO Manchester and was in India in 1946/47.'

Sold with copied research.

224

Six: Lieutenant W. J. Newton, Royal Army Pay Corps, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (43635 Pte. W. J. Newton. K.S.L.I.); Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (4026887 S.Sjt. W. J. Newton. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Six: Warrant Officer Class I J. Score, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment

1914-15 Star (20953 Pte. J. Score, York. & Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (20953 Sjt. J. Score. Y.& L. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7657364 W.O.Cl.II. J. Score. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style as worn, *the VM polished, nearly very fine and better* £140-£180

William James Newton was born in Shrewsbury on 12 June 1897 and attested for the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 14 August 1916. He served with the 6th Battalion in France from 5 October 1918 and joined No. 2 Records Office, attached Regimental Depot on 27 January 1919. Attached on Probation to the Army Pay Corps at Shrewsbury 4 May 1920, he was posted overseas to Constantinople and Tientsin and Shanghai from 1923-30, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal under A.O.195 of 1936.

Sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia as Warrant Officer i/c Pay Duties, R.A. Recruiting Party, 9 March 1940, Newton proceeded to St. John's attached to the Royal Canadian Artillery. Returned to London in November 1941, he was awarded a Certificate for Good Service in connection with the New Year's Honours List of 1944 and was appointed to a commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 6 February 1945. Released from military duty a short while later, he died of self inflicted wounds at Lewisham Hospital on 18 March 1955.

James Score was born on 5 September 1889 and enlisted in the Army Service Corps at Islington on 9 August 1914. Transferred to the York and Lancaster Regiment, he served with the 6th Battalion in Egypt from 20 September 1915 and was advanced Sergeant in December 1917. He later joined the Army Pay Corps at Cologne in the rank of Private 1 May 1920, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1933. Sent to Malta from 16 November 1935 to 25 May 1940, he returned to London as Warrant Officer 1st Class and died at the Military Hospital, Shrewsbury on 30 December 1945.

Sold with copied Army Service Records for both recipients.

225

Pair: Mr. E. Grihwe, Slavo British Legion

British War and Victory Medals (E. Grihwe. Slav. B.L.) *minor edge bruise to VM, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare to unit (2)* £100-£140

The Slavo British Legion medal roll contains 67 names, most of whom do not appear to have been issued any medals, with many others having their medals returned unclaimed. The medal roll confirms only 17 British War and Victory Medal pairs issued to the unit, five of them being to officers.

Edgar Grihwe was issued the BWM and VM by the Foreign Office for Great War service with the Slavo British Legion in 1924.

226

Three: Lieutenant R. G. Green, Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps, late Royal Berkshire Regiment and Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who witnessed active service in Italy as an Observer with 34 Squadron

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. G. Green. R.A.F.); mounted with the recipient's Italian Armata Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £160-£200

Royston Granville Green was born in Portsmouth on 27 December 1889 and worked as a schoolmaster with the Portsmouth Education Committee in the years leading up to the Great War. Appointed to a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 14 April 1915, attached Supply and Transport Corps, he later transferred to the 3rd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment and was appointed to the Royal Flying Corps as Observer in October 1917. Sent to Italy with 34 Squadron, he took part in a bombing raid on 5 January 1918, but his aircraft, R.E.8. A/4723 piloted by Second Lieutenant R. J. Hunter, was forced to land due to engine trouble.

Advanced Lieutenant and Flying Officer 13 March 1918, Green spent the spring and early summer of 1918 flying reconnaissance and bombing missions and taking instruction in intelligence duties. Transferred to the Home Establishment on 6 July 1918, he was sent to the Administrative Branch on 1 November 1918 and was later discharged from Military Hospital at Hemel Hempstead to dispersal in November 1919.

227

Three: Lieutenant G. M. 'Scotty' Knox, Scottish Rifles, who was seconded for service with the Royal Air Force as an Artillery Observer in 15 Squadron

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. M. Knox. R.A.F.); **Greece, Kingdom**, Medal for Military Merit, Fourth Class, bronze, mounted as worn, *surname officially corrected on BWM, generally good very fine (3)* £100-£140

George Muir Knox was born in Paisley on 10 February 1893 and lived at 158 Kenmore Street, Pollockshields, Glasgow. Appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on 17 November 1915, he served with the 8th Battalion in Egypt from July 1916 to January 1917. Transferred to the Royal Air Force as Observer on 16 April 1918, he served in France and Flanders with 15 Squadron from 7 June 1918. Detailed to patrols above Thiepval in R.E.8. aircraft, he had a 'close call' on 22 October 1918 when his machine was attacked by a flight of Fokker biplanes. The combat report, adds:

'Two of the biplanes separated from the formation and dived upon us [at a height of 5,000 feet]. The observer fired 80 rounds from his lewis gun into the attacking machine, who replied with a few bursts, obtaining a few hits on our machine. No direct hits were observed on hostile machine, but one of the attacking machines appeared to drop out of control, recovering itself about 50 feet from the ground, and disappeared east. The other machine withdrew and rejoined the formation.'

Assigned further artillery observation missions, Knox recorded over 230 hours in the air before demobilisation on 12 February 1919.

Sold with copied research including Squadron Record Book entries.

228 *Family Group:***A scarce 'South Russia' M.S.M. group of three awarded to Temporary Sergeant G. I. Andrews, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (14805. Cpl. G. I. Andrews. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (14805 Cpl. G. I. Andrews. R.A.F.) *nearly very fine and better*

Pair: Private F. J. Andrews, Army Service Corps, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (S4-161432 Pte. F. J. Andrews. A.S.C.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (5)* £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 April 1920.

George Inskip Andrews, a butcher, was born in Brixton on 18 January 1886 and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 12 November 1915. Advanced Corporal on 1 August 1916, he served in South Russia from 13 April 1919, latterly employed as Temporary Sergeant (Cook & Butcher Group 3) from 1 August 1919, attached 'M' Section, 47 Squadron from 20 April 1920. Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for valuable service in South Russia, his Royal Air Force Service Record states transfer to the reserve pool at Manston in April 1921 and discharge in consequence of time expired 11 November 1923. He later worked as a dairyman in Croydon, and died at Hounslow in 1972.

Frederick John Andrews, brother of the above, initially served with the 8th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, before transferring to the Army Service Corps.

229



Three: Air Mechanic First Class H. W. G. Feakins, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps

British War and Victory Medals (403251. 1.A.M. H. Feakins. R.A.F.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (403251 Pte. H. W. G. Feakins. R.F.C.) *very fine, the last rare to unit (3)* £400-£500

Approximately 600 Territorial Force War Medals were issued to members of the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force for service during the Great War. Of the above figure, fewer than 40 are believed to have been awarded to the Royal Flying Corps.

Harry William Goldsmith Feakins was born in Bekesbourne, Kent, on 7 August 1897, and joined the Royal Flying Corps on 4 August 1916, serving in France from 1 April 1917. Appointed Air Mechanic 1st Class on 1 March 1918, he transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Founder Member on 1 April 1918 and was sent to General Reserve on 15 February 1919.

230 **A Great War M.S.M. group of four awarded to Air Mechanic First Class W. H. Winchcombe, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (50103 1.A.M. W. H. Winchcombe. R.A.F.); Defence Medal; Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (50103 A.M.1. W. H. Winchcombe. R.A.F.) *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* £200-£240

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Wallace Henry Winchcombe was born in Sandy Lane, Wiltshire, on 9 October 1897, the eldest child of Police Sergeant Philip Charles Winchcombe of Wiltshire Constabulary. A former sorting clerk and telegraphist, he enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 11 December 1915 and was appointed Air Mechanic 2nd Class on 1 March 1917. Sent to France from 27 March 1917, he was Advanced Air Mechanic 1st Class on 1 August 1917 and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in the New Year's Honours list of 1919 for his work as a wireless operator during the Great War. Winchcombe was later deployed to Arquata in Italy, where he suffered recurring bouts of scabies; the recipient's Service Record notes his transfer from 54 Squadron, 7th Brigade, to R.A.F. Reserve on 4 May 1919.

x231 *Pair: Air Mechanic Second Class T. Done, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*

British War and Victory Medals (107087. 2.A.M. T. Done. R.A.F.); together with a Royal Flying Corps cap badge, *very fine*

Renamed Medals: British War and Victory Medals (**P. K. Wilson 82765 R.A.F.**) *both renamed, nearly very fine (4)* £60-£80

Thomas Done attested for the Royal Flying Corps on 10 November 1917 and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Founder Member on 1 April 1918. He was discharged to the Reserve on 27 May 1919.

Sold with five contemporary photographs and copied research.

- x 232** *Pair: Captain E. M. Cartmer, Canadian Ordnance Corps, who served in Siberia 1918-19*
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. M. Cartmer.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private J. G. Blythe, 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (427349 Pte. J. G. Blythe. 46-Can. Inf.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Staff Sergeant J. W. Dempster, Canadian Army Service Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (510646 S.Sjt. J. W. Dempster. C.A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* £100-£140
- Eldred Melmore Cartmer** enlisted in the Canadian Ordnance Corps on 14 September 1918 and arrived in Siberia with the 9th Detachment on 26 October 1918. Admitted to No. 11 Stationary Hospital in Vladivostok suffering from influenza 19 January 1919, he returned to Canada on compassionate grounds just a few days after medical discharge on 5 February 1919. The recipient's Army Service Record states his address at this time as Elizabeth Street, London, Ontario.
- James Graham Blythe** was born in Winnipeg and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Regina on 2 July 1915. Embarked for England with the 46th Canadian Infantry 21 October 1915, he served in France from 11 August 1916, witnessing the final months of the Battle of the Somme. Discharged 11 June 1919, he likely returned home to Regina and civilian employment as a teacher.
- John Wylie Dempster** was born in Toronto and enlisted in the Canadian Army Service Corps in his home city on 31 December 1915. He arrived in England per S.S. *Scandinavian* 13 March 1916 and proceeded to France as part of the 3rd Field Bakery 17 March 1916. Advanced Staff Sergeant, he survived the Great War and later returned home to 1311 Dundas Street (West), Toronto.

- x 233** *Pair: Private G. Lemnell, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles*
British War and Victory Medals (257247 Pte. G. Lemnell, 1-C.M.R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Lance-Corporal D. Bell, 31st Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (883065 L. Cpl. D. Bell. 31-Can. Inf.) mounted as worn, *very fine*
- Pair: Private P. Smadu, 102nd Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (908111 Pte. P. Smadu. 102-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine (6)* £100-£140
- Petria Smadu** was born in Romania and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Regina, Saskatchewan, on 18 May 1916, declaring two years prior service with the Romanian Army. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from November 1916, and was finally discharged on 31 October 1919.
- Sold with copied record of service.

- x 234** *Four: Company Sergeant Major W. E. Hartman, 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), Canadian Infantry, later Queen's Own Rifles of Canada*
British War and Victory Medals (171404 A.Sjt. W. E. Hartman. 3-Can. Inf.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Sgt. W. E. Hartman. Q.O.R. of C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, Canada (C.S.M. (W.O.CI.2) W. E. Hartman Q.O.R. of C.) *good very fine and better (4)* £140-£180
- William Ernest Hartman** was born in Ontario on 23 September 1882, and enlisted in the 83rd Overseas Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 16 August 1915. Posted to the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he received a bullet wound to the face in October 1916 during the Battle of the Somme; evacuated to No. 13 Stationary Hospital at Boulogne, he later received specialist care at the West Cliff Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital Folkestone. Returned home to Canada, Hartman was discharged from No. 2 District Depot on 27 February 1919. He was awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal in 1925 (*Canada Gazette* 25 April 1925), and was awarded his Efficiency Medal in 1936 (*Canada Gazette* 1 February 1936)

- x 235** *Four: Private L. T. Wilson, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (1010235 Pte. L. T. Warren. 5-Can. Inf.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, *very fine*
- Pair: Private A. E. Beaton, 87th Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards), Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (178328 Pte. A. E. Beaton. 87-Can. Inf.) *scratches to edge of BWMM, very fine*
- Pair: Sergeant G. W. Britnell, Canadian Pioneer Battalion*
British War and Victory Medals (166723 Sjt. G. W. Britnell Can. Pnr. Bn.) mounted from contemporary top wearing pins, *nearly extremely fine (8)* £100-£140
- Albert Ernest Beaton** was born in Staffordshire on 15 November 1884 and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Montreal on 11 April 1916. Posted to France from 10 August 1916 with the 87th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, his Army Service Record states a number of health problems associated with life in the trenches, culminating in medical discharge 13 February 1919.
- George William Britnell** was born in London on 5 February 1880 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 25 September 1915. Posted to France with the 2nd Pioneer Battalion 9 March 1916, his active service was cut short through poor health, notably a hernia, and he was discharged in July 1919 having spent his latter years as provisional transport Sergeant.
- Sold with extensive original ephemera and documentation including Canadian Legion 1936 Vimy Pilgrimage Medals (2); Comrades of the Great War pin badge '414680', in card box; Soldier's Own Diary and Section of Platoon Roll Book, with minor annotations/insights; 'To whom it may concern' introductory letter regarding the recipient from the Mayor's Office, Toronto; original photographs of the recipient (3), and his brother's grave; flattened named lid of medal box

x 236 *Pair: Private H. Gough, 14th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 2 September 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (842208 Pte. H. Gough. 14-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private J. B. Tegg, 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 April 1918

British War and Victory Medals (769186 Pte. J. B. Tegg. 18-Can. Inf.) *good very fine (4)*

£100-£140

Howard Gough served with the 14th Battalion (Quebec Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 2 September 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.

James Beech Tegg was born in Toronto, Ontario, on 17 May 1897 and served with the 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 3 April 1918 and is buried in Bellacourt Military Cemetery, France.

x 237 *Pair: Acting Sergeant J. W. Carey, 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry*

British War and Victory Medals (835565 A.Sjt. J. W. Carey. 15-Can.Inf.) *good very fine*

Pair: Lance Corporal T. MacAlister, 46th Battalion (South Saskatchewan), Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (781201 L.Cpl. T. MacAlister. 46-Can.Inf.) *good very fine and better*

Pair: Acting Sergeant R. H. Power, Canadian Army Medical Corps

British War and Victory Medals (534183 A.Sjt. R. H. Power. C.A.M.C.) *very fine (6)*

£100-£140

John Wesley Carey was born at Sharbot Lake, Ontario, on 9 October 1889, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Kingston on 4 February 1916. He served in France with the 15th Battalion, Canadian Infantry from 26 September 1917 to 16 January 1919, and was later discharged home to Canada.

Thomas MacAlister was born in Greenock, Scotland, on 13 December 1879, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Moose Jaw on 10 August 1915. Posted to France from 25 May 1917 with the 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, his Army Service Record states that he was admitted to the Military Hospital, Canterbury on 26 August 1917, suffering from a gunshot wound to the chin. He recovered and was later discharged at Toronto on 15 June 1919.

Robert Henry Power was born in Solihull, Warwickshire, on 11 May 1890, and enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps for service at No. 8 Canadian Overseas Stationary Hospital on 30 March 1916. Posted to France from 5 December 1917, his Army Service Record notes that he repeatedly suffered from influenza and diphtheria. Struck off Strength at Bexhill 20 May 1919, he likely returned to his mother's home in North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

x 238 *Four: Acting Regimental Sergeant Major P. R. Langford, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade*

British War and Victory Medals (112243 Cpl. P. R. Langford. C.M.G. Bde.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G.VI. R., 1st issue, Canada (A/R.S.M. P. R. Langford R.C.A. (N.P.) rank, initials and part surname of last officially re-impressed, *generally very fine (4)*

£80-£100

Percy Reginald Langford was born in Granton, Ontario, on 29 April 1893, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at London (Ontario) on 14 January 1915. Posted to France with the Canadian Machine Gun Brigade from 24 February 1916, the recipient's Army Service Record shows transfer to the Canadian Cavalry Brigade Machine Gun Squadron 1 June 1918. Evacuated to hospital suffering from stomach complaints and influenza, he was medically discharged unfit for further service in January 1919 and returned home to 23 Moore Avenue, Toronto

239 *Pair: Lance Corporal W. D. Smith, Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, who was captured by the Bolsheviks in 1919*

British War and Victory Medals (2774407 L.Cpl. W. D. Smith. C.S.E.F.) in *flattened* named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£160-£200

William David Smith was born in Ashford, Kent, on 15 January 1898, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Kingston, Ontario on 1 October 1918. Recorded as somewhat underweight at his medical in Ottawa he was nevertheless accepted into the Canadian Army and disembarked at Vladivostok on 27 February 1919. Taken on strength of No. 6 Signal Company, Canadian Expeditionary Force, he was later appointed Sapper and placed on command of the British Railway Mission from 16 May 1919. It was around this time that Smith was captured whilst on active service, the story being detailed in a contemporary newspaper article (held in the recipient's Army Service Record):

'Was Taken 45 Miles through Heavy Snow - Sapper W. D. Smith, of Kingston, writes from Russian Bolshevik Prison Camp

Sapper William D. Smith, husband of the late Gladys Pollitt Smith, who recently died at the home of her mother on Charles-street, writing from a Prison camp in Russia, states that after being taken prisoner by the Russian revolutionary party, he was taken through heavy snow for a distance of about forty-five miles. Conditions in Russia were dreadful, he said. The news that he was still alive was a great relief to the members of the family as they thought he had been killed or lost, as no word of him had been heard for months.'

Held as Prisoner of War for 15 months, Smith was later repatriated home to Canada.

x 240 *Pair: Private G. Irwin, Canadian Siberia Expeditionary Force*

British War and Victory Medals (3040740 Pte. G. Irwin. C.S.E.F.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£140-£180

George Irwin was born in Kingston, England, on 8 August 1885, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 13 September 1918. Originally passed as medically fit to serve following examination in New York, he served with the Canadian Siberia Expeditionary Force from 5 December 1918. Posted to Base Headquarters, his service was marred by sickness brought on by eating Japanese candy. Sent back home to the 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment, he was discharged in May 1919.

241 *Pair: Private W. R. Garnham, 38th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force*

British War and Victory Medals (6149 Pte. W. R. Garnham. 38-Bn. A.I.F.); together with a gold tribute medal (9ct., 4.87g), engraved to reverse 'Glenthompson Returned Soldier Great War 1914-18. To W. Garnham from District Residents.', *minor patch of staining to obverse of VM, otherwise very fine (3)*

£100-£140

242 *Pair: Major W. M. Griess, East African Railway Transport Department*British War and Victory Medals (Major W. M. Griess.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)*

£100-£140

William Mason Griess was born in Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, on 11 June 1873. Moving to Uganda where he worked as an Assistant Engineer with the East Africa Railways, he was commissioned as an Honorary Major into the East African Railway Transport Department for service during the Great War. He died in Brockham Green, Surrey, on his 80th birthday, on 11 June 1957.

Sold with copied research and a copied named group photograph, including the recipient.

243 *Pair: Lieutenant H. L. Eminson, 8th Battalion, South African Infantry, who was killed in action in East Africa on 19 July 1917*British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Lt. H. L. Eminson.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£80-£100

Herbert Luther Eminson was born in 1880, the second son of Dr. Eminson of Bootle, Liverpool. Educated at the Collegiate School, Ebworth, and Atherstone Grammar School, he went on to study mining engineering before serving in the latter stages of the Boer War with the Staffordshire Imperial Yeomanry (No medal entitlement). Remaining in South Africa, he was appointed surveyor of roads for the works department of the Government of Natal, with particular emphasis upon road surveying in Zululand.

On 13 December 1915, Eminson attested for the South African Expeditionary Force at Potchefstroom. Appointed to a commission 30 November 1916, he spent the winter of 1916-17 suffering from malaria contracted at Kondoa Irangi. Returned to full duty in June 1917, he was killed at Besai, Tanganyika, and was buried locally; his remains were later exhumed and re-interred at Kilwa Kivinji Cemetery, before being transferred to the Dar Es Salaam War Cemetery in the early 1970's.

Sold with copied research including an image of the recipient in military uniform with his wife and daughter.

244*Pair: Captain W. MacLeod, Royal Naval Reserve, who was recognised by the Shipping Federation for an act of gallantry at Barry Docks in South Wales*British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. W. MacLeod. R.N.R.); Shipping Federation Medal for Meritorious Service, 1st type, silver (Capt. W. McLeod. 20th. Feb. 1917.) *very fine (2)*

£300-£400

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, 1 October 1917 states:

'Captain William McLeod, the master of the steamship Silverdale, was at Cardiff, last week, presented with the medal and diploma of the Shipping Federation for his gallantry in rescuing a chief officer from drowning. Captain William McLeod, who belongs to Sunderland, was master of the turret steamship Silverdale. Chief Officer John Hall Robinson, 38, whose home was at 18, Houghton-street, West Hartlepool, accidentally fell from the bridge deck of the ship, whilst at Barry, by his foot slipping over some coal, and, striking his head against some iron on the harbour deck, he rolled over into the dock, a depth of between 30 and 40 feet. Hearing cries for help, Captain McLeod leaped over the ship's side into the dock, and after diving about for some time, succeeded in finding Robinson several feet below the surface, but, although the water was bitterly cold, and the weather very frosty, with the aid of a lifebuoy thrown to him from the ship, he held on to the officer, who was unconscious and motionless, for fully twenty minutes until a boat arrived to pick them up. Robinson was carried on board, but did not regain consciousness, and on the following day he was conveyed to the Town Accident Hospital, where he died. The fact that Robinson died did not detract from the heroic action.'

245 *Five: Captain L. A. S. Thomas, 2/9th Infantry, Indian Army*British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. L. A. S. Thomas.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt. L. A. S. Thomas. I.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. I. [sic] A. S. Thomas.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, these last two officially impressed '213727 L. A. S. Thomas', mounted court-style for display in this order, *very fine and better (5)*

£200-£240

Lancelot Arthur Smith Thomas was born at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, in 1892 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers on 21 October 1915. He served with the 2/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 September 1917, and saw active service at Ypres, on the Somme, and at Cambrai, subsequently transferring to the Machine Gun Corps and the Tank Corps (also entitled to the Victory Medal).

Posted to the Indian Army, Thomas saw further service post-War in Iraq in 1919, attached to the 2-9 Delhi Infantry as Company Commander. He next saw active service in Waziristan on the North West Frontier of India from 1919 to 1921 Commanding No. 8 Independent Mechanical Transport Company, and was promoted Captain on 23 July 1920, and Acting Major from 29 July 1921. He retired from the Indian Army on 23 January 1923 with the rank of Captain, and subsequently emigrated to Africa. He saw further service as a Captain with the 1st Battalion, Railways and Harbours Brigade, Union Defence Force during the Second World War.

Sold with copied research.

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- 246** *Pair: Driver G. A. Howes, East African Railways, later Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, Auxiliary Forces India*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (15828 Dvr. G. A. Howes, E. A. Rlys.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Pte. G. A. Howes, E. B. Ry. Bn., (A.F.I.)) *contact marks, very fine (2)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied *O.M.R.S. Journal* article, December 2009, by Peter Liversidge, identifying the recipient as an Anglo Indian railway employee who worked as a Conductor in the East African theatre, and copied Medal Index Card.
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- 247** *Six: Company Quartermaster Sergeant J. L. Gordon, Rifle Brigade, who was Mentioned in Despatches*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6913102 Cpl. J. Gordon. Rif. Brig.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 *copy* clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for display, *about extremely fine (6)* £140-£180
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 January 1944:
 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'
- John Leslie Gordon** served with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in pre-War Palestine, and then as Company Quartermaster Sergeant during the Second World War, being Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the Middle East. He was discharged on 26 January 1946.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 248** *Seven: Captain Dilbahadur Gurung, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), late 3rd Gurkha Rifles*
 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (7225 L-Nk. Dilbahadur Gurung, 2-3 G.R.) *number officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. Dilbahadur. Gurung. 2 G.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Lt (KGO) Dilbahadur Gurung. 2 G.R.); Indian Independence Medal 1947 (46273 Jem. Dilbahadur Gurung. G.R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (7)* £300-£400
- Dilbahadur Gurung** was born in Phedi, Kaski District, on 1 December 1914 and attested for the 3rd Gurkha Rifles on 27 October 1931. He served with the 2nd Battalion on the North West Frontier of India 1937-39, and saw further service with them during the Second World War. Proceeding to the Frontier Warfare School, Kabul in the Summer of 1944, he passed with Distinction and was commissioned Jemadar in the Sirmoor Rifles on 1 January 1945. Transferring to the British Army following Indian Independence, he retired with the rank of Captain on 18 July 1954, and died on 5 January 1961.
- Sold with copied service record.
-
- 249** *Seven: Acting Petty Officer W. T. Coombes, Royal Navy, who was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal for his gallantry during the evacuation of Heraklion, Crete, in May 1941*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.106202 W. T Coombes. A/L.S. H.M.S. Orion.) mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £160-£200
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 January 1942.
- The original Recommendation, for a Distinguished Service Medal, dated 19 June 1941, states: 'Evacuation of Heraklion. For courage, skill, and devotion to duty and exemplary conduct as Captain of a 4" gun on 28 and 29 May [1941] on which dates the ship was frequently and heavily attacked from the air.
- Remarks by Administrative Authority: I concur. During many periods the 4" control was out of action, and much depended on the ratings at the gun.
- Remarks by Commander-in-Chief: We consider a Mention in Despatches more appropriate.'
- William Tedbury Coombes** was born in Hornsey, London, on 13 May 1907 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 16 September 1922. He served in H.M.S. *Orion* from 17 July 1937 to 30 September 1941, and was promoted Acting Leading Seaman on 23 August 1939; Leading Seaman on 23 August 1940; and Acting Petty Officer on 28 February 1941. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1940, and for his services during the evacuation of Crete was Mentioned in Despatches (having originally been recommended for a Distinguished Service Medal). He was shore pensioned on 21 March 1947.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 250** *Family Group:*
Four: Sergeant W. N. Wright, Royal Artillery, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in North Africa
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (777299 Sgt. W. N. Wright. R. A.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**16282 Pte. H. Wright. K.S.L.I.**) *good very fine (5)* £80-£100
- W. N. Wright** served with the Royal Artillery during the Second World War, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, being held at Stalag 344.

251 *Seven: Corporal J. O. Watkins, Royal Engineers, later Chief Superintendent, British South Africa Police*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with '8' emblem on riband; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6968549 Cpl. J. O. Watkins. Lond. R.E.); Colonial Police Forces Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (James O. Watkins, Ch. Supt. B.S.A. Police.) the GVIR awards mounted as worn, the last loose; together with the related miniature awards, these all mounted as worn in the correct order, *verdigris to War Medal, generally good very fine (7)* £260-£300

C.P.M. for Meritorious Service *London Gazette* 29 December 1964: James Oliver Watkins, Chief Superintendent, British South Africa Police.

James Oliver Watkins served with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War, before emigrating to South Africa. He joined the British South Africa Police on 29 December 1946 and rose to the rank of Chief Superintendent. Awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, he was subsequently awarded the Police Long Service Medal (*Rhodesian Government Gazette* 15 January 1971), and the Rhodesia General Service Medal.

Sold with copied research.

252*Five: Sapper T. Brooks, 1 Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds at Arnhem on, or about 21 September 1944*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Army Council condolence slip named to '2189799 Spr. Thomas Brooks RE', in their O.H.M.S. card forwarding box addressed to 'Mrs. F. L. Brooks, 13 Walton Terrace, Carlingford, Drive Westcliff-on-Sea, Southend-on-Sea, Essex', *extremely fine (5)* £240-£280

Thomas Brooks was born in Bury, Lancashire on 14 March 1920 and was employed by Messrs. Hoskins of Rayleigh, Essex on enlisting in the Royal Engineers in May 1940. Posted to 236th Field Company, he undertook training at Inverary, Scotland, prior to his transfer to 1 Parachute Squadron, R.E. in May 1942. Having then passed his parachute course at R.A.F. Ringway, he was embarked with the squadron's 'C' Troop for North Africa in November 1942, where he participated in Operation 'Torch' and was hospitalised in April-May 1943.

Next deployed to Operation 'Husky', the invasion of Sicily in July 1943, Brooks and his comrades had a difficult flight from Tunisia and were hit by both allied and enemy flak. On arrival, their task was to remove demolition charges from the Primosole Bridge, before laying defensive mines of their own. Only one aircraft out of six managed to drop its men on the intended DZ. Despite the inaccuracy of the drop, however, the squadron succeeded in its task before the Germans briefly retook the bridge. As the enemy were unable to destroy it, however, the engineers had achieved their objective. The bridge was later captured intact by advancing troops of the Durham Light Infantry. Having then also been deployed to Italy as part of Operation 'Slapstick', a costly attack on Taranto, Brooks returned to the U.K. in December 1943.

Brooks and his comrades in 1 Parachute Squadron, R.E. were subsequently allocated to Operation 'Market Garden' and were emplaned for Arnhem on 17 September 1944. There, in a force about 60 strong, under the command of Captain Eric Mackay, they took up positions in the school house close to the bridge. They subsequently played a significant and gallant role in the defence of the bridge, where one sapper knocked out six or seven armoured vehicles with a Piat anti-tank gun. For his own part, Brooks was posted 'missing' on the 20th, a glimpse of his probable fate being found in a War Office letter sent to his wife, Florence, in August 1945. It states:

'I am directed to inform you, with deep regret, that reports have been received to the effect that your husband was last seen severely wounded during the fighting at Arnhem and is believed to have died in a dressing station to which he had been removed.'

No less poignant is the fact his widow gave birth to twin sons in February 1945. Brooks, who was 24, has no known grave and is commemorated on the Groesbeek Memorial, Holland.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising a Royal Engineers' Record Office communication reporting the recipient as 'missing' in action on 20 September 1944, 'believed prisoner of war, North-West Europe (wounded)', dated 9 October 1944; a War Office communication, dated 3 August 1945, in which his death is confirmed; his Buckingham Palace condolence slip and memorial scroll, the latter in the name of 'Sapper T. Brooks, Parachute Squadron R.E.', in its forwarding envelope addressed to his widow; a wartime portrait photograph of him in uniform, June 1942; a congratulatory telegram and coloured wedding photograph of him and his wife, May 1944; two wartime newspaper cuttings, and his copied attestation and service papers.

253 *Five: Private V. Oliver, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded in North West Europe in December 1944, and was Mentioned in Despatches*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3189685. Pte. V. Oliver. K.O.S.B.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946:

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

Valentine Oliver, a native of Hawick, enlisted in the King's Own Scottish Borderers (Territorial Force) and served with the 1/4th Battalion during the Second World War in North West Europe, and was wounded on 22 December 1944, as recorded in the Battalion History:

'One particular night will never be forgotten by the men of the Carrier Platoon who were disposed in defensive positions around a large white house, described by all the defenders as being an extremely eerie position indeed. A severe clash with an enemy patrol took place with heavy firing on both sides; Captain W. D. Alexander immediately called down DF 3" Mortar fire which threw the enemy into confusion and cost him many casualties. Unfortunately the enemy patrol was so close to the Carrier positions that casualties were also suffered by our own men, among whom Private Val Oliver, although badly hit in the shoulder, was quite outstanding for the manner in which he assisted in bringing in casualties.'

For his service during the Second World War, most likely for the above action, Oliver was Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 134 of 1946.

Sold with copied research.



A rare and emotive D-Day 'Pegasus Bridge' group of four awarded to Private E. A. W. Noble, 14 Platoon, 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who landed in Horsa Glider No. 3 in Major John Howard's *coup de main* assault force in the early hours of 6 June 1944

Described by one of his comrades as 'a self-assured cocky cockney' – who had 'a certain amount of charm and a slow smile that took the edge off any hint of brashness' – he was a much-respected platoon mortar man, who subsequently survived a devastating crash-landing in Operation *Varsity* in March 1945

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14403619 Pte E A W Noble, Oxf Bucks) mounted as worn, *the last a somewhat later issue with minor official correction to unit, good very fine* (4) £2,000-£3,000



Edward Arthur William 'Ted' Noble was born in Hackney, London, on 12 August 1924 and, on leaving Mount Pleasant Lane School, found employment as a heating and plumbing engineer. Enlisting in the Army at Brentford, Essex in October 1942, he appears to have joined the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, towards the end of 1943. As part of 6th Airlanding Brigade, 6th Airborne Division, the battalion was in training for the forthcoming Normandy landings, in which, under Major John Howard, a specially selected force was to mount a glider-borne assault on the bridges spanning the Caen Canal and River Orne.

Operation Tonga

Noble was part of that force, being embarked in Glider No. 3, piloted by Staff Sergeants Barkway and Boyle, with 22 men from 14 Platoon, 'B' Company, of the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant R. A. A. 'Sandy' Smith, together with five Royal Engineers and a Medical Officer, Major Vaughan. As part of Howard's *coup de main* force, their Horsa tucked in behind Gliders No. 1 and No. 2, in their case to capture and hold the bridge over the Caen Canal, afterwards known as 'Pegasus Bridge'. Three further gliders were allocated to the nearby bridge over the Orne.

Towed over the Channel by Halifaxes, the six gliders were 'let go' over Cabourg, shortly after midnight on 5-6 June 1944, their pilots taking over for the final approach to their respective DZs. Howard's Glider No. 1 was the first to land, followed by Glider No. 2, which 'dropped to the ground with a mighty crash', and thence by Glider No. 3, with Noble and his comrades embarked. Events surrounding the latter's landing are described in in Stephen Ambrose's *Pegasus Bridge – 6 June 1944*:

'Like No. 1, No. 3 bounced, streamed its chute, and came back down on its skids with a resounding crash. Doc Vaughan, riding just behind the pilots, was thrown straight through the cockpit; his last thought was what a bloody fool he had been to volunteer for these damn gliders. He ended up some feet in front of the glider, really knocked out – it was well over fifteen minutes before he came to.

Lieutenant 'Sandy' Smith was beside him. 'I went shooting straight past those two pilots, through the whole bloody lot, shot out like a bullet, and landed in front of the glider.' He was stunned, covered with mud, had lost his Sten gun, and didn't really know what the bloody hell what I was doing.' Pulling himself up to his knees, Smith looked up and into the face of one of his section leaders. 'Well,' the Corporal said quietly, 'what are we waiting for, sir?'. And this,' as Smith analyses the event forty years later, 'is where the training comes in.' He staggered to his feet, grabbed a Sten gun, and started moving towards the bridge. Half a dozen of his men were still trapped inside the crashed glider; one of them drowned in the pond, the only casualty of the landing. It was 0018.'

Howard's *coup de main* quickly swung into action, his men storming the enemy's positions. Stephen Ambrose's *Pegasus Bridge – 6 June 1944* continues:

'By 0021, the three platoons at the canal bridge had subdued the slit trenches – the enemy had either been killed or run off. Men previously detailed for the job began moving into the bunkers. This was not the most pleasant of tasks, according to Sandy Smith: 'We were not taking any prisoners or messing around, we just threw phosphorus grenades down and high-explosive grenades into the dugouts there, and anything that moved we shot.'

At length, Howard's men settled down in readiness for the inevitable counter-attack, and much to everyone's dismay, that attack arrived in the form of Mark IV tanks. Howard's stock of gammon bombs had somehow gone astray, and it fell to a Piat gunner to face off the coming onslaught. Remarkably, he did just that, crippling the leading tank and setting it ablaze, the resultant firework display being visible for miles around. The remaining tanks turned tail, convinced that Howard's force was equipped with six-pounder anti-tank guns.

Meanwhile, the wider airborne drop having taken place, reinforcements from the 5th Para Brigade were making their way to the two bridges, among them Richard Todd – the future actor – in the 7th Parachute Battalion. But it would not be until later, when Lord Lovat's commandos made their way up from the beaches, that Howard's task was accomplished. Famously, Lovat arrived on the scene with his piper, Bill Mullin, in full flow.

Noble and his comrades were destined to see further action in Normandy over the coming days and weeks.

Operation Varsity

By the time of the Rhine crossing, an operation he was lucky to survive, Noble was serving in No. 18 Platoon in 'B' Company. He takes up the story:

'The flight from home to nearing the DZ was uneventful, except for the usual wartime songs we all sang. But it was all to change very abruptly on being released from the towing plane. First came the order to open the doors. Myself and Paddy Anton were sitting in two seats at the rear and we had the job of opening the rear door. This we did and the sight that met our eyes was far from comforting. We could see the Paras jumping from their planes, some of which were ablaze. The sky was full of exploding shells and below us was blotted out by smoke. The guns then turned to give us their full attention. Fortunately, we were very low by this time. We were hit and all the controls were shot away and the glider pilot shouted back we were going to crash. At this time I could hear bullets zipping through the glider. Suddenly we crashed, smack into the edge of the wood. I found myself standing up and leaning forward about ten feet from a huge tree. I looked back and found that my safety belt had held and stopped me from flying into the tree. Paddy Anton was OK and still in his safety belt. Then we realised the rest of the glider was smashed to pieces and there were bodies everywhere, some minus limbs and others badly injured. Then a miracle occurred, out of the wreckage crawled five other men, apparently unhurt. They had been thrown clear.'

Noble is quoted by other sources as having undertaken sterling work in treating the wounded, but in his own modest words, 'I went round with the medic attending to the dying, and if anyone deserved a medal that day, it was our medic – his name by the way was Greenwood.'

Further adventures ensued, including some close encounters with the enemy. On turning one corner, Noble recalled seeing 'a bunch of Jerries standing in a group talking to each other, behind them a bloody great Tiger tank tucked in the wood ... That was it. The time had come to go.' A dash under fire ensued, Noble and two others reaching the positions of the Royal Ulster Rifles.

Post-war, and having seen further active service in Palestine, he was transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1947.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) The recipient's original Soldier's Service and Pay Book and Soldier's Release Book, Class 'A', the former with opening endorsement, 'Temporary issue – original lost in operations'
- ii) Two glazed and framed prints, the first depicting Brigadier Nigel Poett, Commander, 5th Parachute Brigade, meeting Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Pine-Coffin, Commanding 7th (L.F.) Parachute Battalion, in Normandy at 3 a.m. on D-Day, with Pegasus Bridge in the background (from the painting by John Sellars); the second a cameo from the above print, depicting Pegasus Bridge on the Early Morning of D-Day, and inscribed 'For Ted, 6.6.95'
- iii) A quantity of photographs, the majority of post-war reunion events but one or two of a wartime / Palestine nature
- iv) The O.H.M.S. card forwarding box for his Second War campaign medals, addressed to 'Mr. E. Noble, 14 Tresham Avenue, Lower Clapton, London, E9'
- v) A copy of the recipient's account of the Rhine crossing and a quantity of related books and pamphlets (15), some of them with multiple signatures of Normandy veterans, including Lord Lovat's piper, Bill Mullin, D.C.M.
- vi) An envelope containing 'micro relics from Glider No. 2' and a wartime 'souvenir' pair of German field grey uniform epaulettes
- vii) A silk 'Zones of France' evasion map
- viii) Two post-war red berets, one with Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire badge
- ix) Eight Normandy campaign commemorative medals and medallions, some of them in boxes / cases of issue; and copied research.

255 Six: Sergeant R. C. Stonbe, Rifle Brigade, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in North West Europe in April 1945

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (6204713 Sgt. R. Stone. R.B.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (6204713. Cpl. R. C. Stone. R.B.) *minor official correction to last, mounted as worn, good very fine and an unusual combination (6)* *£260-£300*

Roy Charles Stone was born in Wood Green, London on 20 July 1920 and enlisted in the 7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (Territorial Army) on 22 September 1938. Embodied on 2 September 1939, he transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 7 July 1941, and then to the Rifle Brigade on 8 August 1944. He served with the Rifle Brigade during the Second World War in North West Europe from August 1944, and was posted missing, believed to be a Prisoner of War on 6 April 1945. He rejoined his unit on 18 April 1945, and transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 21 May 1946.

Stone re-attested in the Regular Army at Portsmouth on 12 March 1947. He was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 101 of 1949, and was promoted Sergeant on 1 April 1953. He served in Malaya from 13 April to 6 October 1957, was promoted Colour Sergeant on 2 June 1957. He was finally discharged on 4 March 1963 and died in Portsmouth in October 1986.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

256 *Eight: Major P. F. Holley, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Capt. P. F. Holley. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (Major P. F. Holley. R.A.M.C.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 November 1945:

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

Percy Frederick Holley (also recorded as Peter Frederick Holley) was commissioned Second Lieutenant (War Substantive Lieutenant) in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Non-Medical Section) on 22 April 1944, and served with them during the Second World War in North West Europe, being Mentioned in Despatches. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 November 1947, and Captain on 13 June 1950, he saw further service in Korea, and was promoted Major on 22 April 1956. He relinquished his commission on 1 April 1963.

Sold with copied research.

257 *Five: Brigadier R. W. Shaw-Hamilton, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Artillery*

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt. Col. R. W. Shaw Hamilton. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £80-£100

Rupert Warham Shaw-Hamilton was born in Killylea, County Armagh, Northern Ireland, on 7 April 1908. Educated at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, he attended the R.M.A. Woolwich in September 1926 and was appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery 2 February 1928; immediately sent on a young officer's course of instruction at the School of Artillery, he was posted to 7/2 Medium Brigade 4 June 1928 and No. 1 Survey Company, Royal Artillery from 12 January 1931. Transferred from the 12th Field Brigade at Meerut to the R.A.P.C. as Lieutenant & Paymaster, C.P.O. Aldershot on 1 January 1936, he was posted to Tidworth as officer i/c Cost Accounts (Salisbury Plain and South Midland Area) 11 May 1939.

Embarked for France, he returned to Liverpool via Marseilles 1 July 1940 and served at home in Kidderminster, Cornwall, Manchester and Edinburgh. Transferred to India, Shaw-Hamilton embarked Rangoon for Malaya 23 August 1945 and was posted as Assistant Paymaster in Chief at Headquarters, ALFSEA. Returned to Singapore from Rangoon, Shaw Hamilton was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Staff Paymaster 1 January 1951; he retired as Honorary Brigadier 7 January 1963 and died at Guy's Hospital on 21 November 1977.

Sold with copied Army Service Record and private research.

258 *Six: Captain A. E. Taylor, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Scots Guards and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. A. E. Taylor. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2688495 W.O. Cl. II. A. E. Taylor. S. Gds.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G. V.I.R., 2nd issue (2688495 W.O. Cl. I. A. E. Taylor. S.G.) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (6) £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2010.

Albert Edward Taylor, a gardener, was born at Uppingham, Rutland, on 11 January 1902. He enlisted at Leicester for the Scots Guards on 7 May 1919 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion on 16 August 1919. Advanced Corporal 20 December 1920 and Sergeant 22 August 1922, he served in China as Company Sergeant Major from 11 April 1927 and was posted to the 1st Battalion as Drill Sergeant on 18 March 1933. Transferred to the 6th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the spring of 1939, he served in France from 10 January 1940 to 29 May 1940 and was appointed to an Emergency Commission in December 1940.

Transferred to home details 18 June 1942, Taylor spent the remainder of the Second World War as Adjutant to the 21st Battalion, Durham Home Guard. He subsequently accepted a posting to the R.A.P.C. Training Centre on 1 July 1949 and was awarded the M.S.M. under the terms of Army Order 98 of 1953 without annuity, whilst a serving Captain in the Royal Army Pay Corps.

Sold with copied research.

x 259



A Second War 'Battle of Britain' group of six attributed to Wing Commander R. W. Denison, A.F.C., 236 Squadron, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, Air Crew Europe; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf, the Stars all later issues with large ring suspension, in original paper packets, the clasps (including the Battle of Britain clasp) all original issues, *extremely fine* (6) £2,000-£2,400

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Richard Warren Denison was born in London on 27 April 1916 and joined the Royal Air Force on a short service commission in December 1935. Sent to No. 3 Flight Training School, Grantham, he joined No. 213 Squadron at Church Fenton on 8 March 1937 and served with No. 236 Squadron during the Battle of Britain; credited with the probable destruction of a Heinkel above the Isle of Wight on the night of 26/27 June 1940, he later claimed a damaged Junkers 88 on 17 July 1940 whilst piloting Blenheim L8684/D alongside Pilot Officer A. O. Price.

Converting to Hurricanes, Denison transferred to No. 79 Squadron and claimed a further possible Junkers 88 on 10 March 1941, but his luck was soon to run out when his aircraft was shot down on fire near Ackworth, Pontefract; forced to bale out from a blazing Blenheim, he was fortunate to escape relatively unscathed. Transferred from Yorkshire to the Western Desert, Denison took command of No. 80 Squadron from April to September 1942, and later led No. 46 Squadron at Idku in Egypt for much of 1944. Awarded the A.F.C. as Wing Commander, he returned to Canada and took employment as a Pilot for Canadian Pacific Airlines and later, Yellowknife Airways. He was killed on 6 February 1951 when his cargo aircraft failed to gain height and struck a tall building in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories; overloaded by some 1400lbs and encumbered by a layer of snow and ice to the wings, a subsequent court of enquiry found his death attributable to poor preparation and the aircraft's inability to generate lift given such variables.

Sold with 2 Under Secretary of State for Defence (Armed Forces) compliments slips, the former confirming entitlement above with the exception of the Battle of Britain clasp, the latter solely confirming award of Battle of Britain clasp (underlined in biro with a tick); with later issue ticker tape, the first part confirming entitlement with 'x' printed alongside medals and a hand drawn 'x' alongside Battle of Britain clasp; a further piece of ticker tape printed to '37596 Wg Cdr'.

x 260



Six: Squadron Leader C. D. Erasmus, D.F.C., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action over Holland on 9 March 1945

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all officially engraved 'S/Ldr. C. D. Erasmus 226 Sqdn.' as issued to deceased Rhodesian personnel, *good very fine* (6) £400-£500

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 September 1944:

'This officer is a skilful and resolute pilot. He has taken part in a large number of sorties, including numerous attacks on enemy shipping. He is an extremely able and gallant leader and his excellent work has contributed materially to the success of the squadron. Flying Officer Erasmus has destroyed two and assisted in the destruction of two more enemy aircraft.'

Charles Derek Erasmus was born in Salisbury, Rhodesia, and joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1941. He was commissioned from the ranks as a Pilot Officer in the General Duties Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 31 July 1943. Promoted Flying Officer on 31 January 1944, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1944, having been credited with two victories (a FW190 on 15 August 1943, and a Me109 on 2 September 1944). Advanced Squadron Leader, he was posted to 193 Squadron as Flight Commander in November 1944, and was killed in action on 9 March 1945, whilst on attachment to 266 Squadron, when his Typhoon RB381 was hit by debris of the target he had just destroyed on the ground, and crashed in Raalte, Holland. He is buried in Raalte General Cemetery, Holland.

x 261

Five: Captain J. H. Seguin, Canadian Army

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 original linen Canadian Army (Active) Certificate of Service, *very fine*

Five: Private F. L. Radke, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

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, in card boxes of issue with original Canadian Army Discharge Certificate, *extremely fine*

Four: Leading Aircraft Woman F. V. Wells, Royal Canadian Air Force Women's Division

1939-45 Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, *nearly extremely fine (14)* £120-£160

James Harold Seguin served as Sergeant in the Canadian Army from 1 September 1939 to 13 August 1942. Appointed to a Commissioned Rank 14 August 1942, he relinquished his commission upon re-enlistment in the ranks of the Canadian Army (Active Force) 13 September 1946.

Frank Lionel Radke enlisted in the Canadian Army at Ottawa on 8 February 1940 and served in North West Europe with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was later discharged at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, on 17 September 1945, upon return to civilian employment. Sold with corresponding buttons (3), brass cap badge and fabric shoulder title.

Freda Viola Wells was born in Biddulph, Ontario, on 14 December 1914, and served with the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War (W.308619). Sold with Department of National Defence (Air Force) slip confirming entitlement to wear the War Service Badge, dated 24 July 1946, and a second slip confirming entitlement to Defence Medal.

x 262

Five: Lance-Corporal W. Belverstone, Canadian Army

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; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (K.51591 L-Cpl. W. Belverstone) in case of issue with outer card box, the Second World War Medals contained in original card boxes of issue, *good very fine and better*

An unattributed Canadian Second War group of six

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, in original boxes of issue, *extremely fine*

An unattributed Canadian Second War group of six

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, mounted court-style as worn; together with a P.P.C.L.I. cloth badge, *good very fine (18)* £160-£200

x 263

Five: Lance-Corporal C. A. Scott, Canadian Army Service Corps

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, these mounted for wear; Canadian Memorial Cross, E.I.I.R. 'H-51837 L/Cpl. C. A. Scott.', with brooch bar, in embossed case of issue, *extremely fine (6)* £60-£80

Cecil Alexander Scott was born on 25 February 1905 and enlisted in the Canadian Army Service Corps at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 17 July 1940. He served with the C.A.S.C. during the Second World War overseas from 8 August 1942 to 4 September 1945. He was discharged 9 November 1945. He died in 1961 and is buried in Prospect Cemetery, Toronto, Canada.

Sold with copied service papers.



Seven: Squadron Leader W. A. Prest, Royal Canadian Air Force, a Spitfire pilot who experienced considerable success in the skies of North-West Europe, and was awarded the Dutch Flying Cross for Arnhem

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Flying Cross 1941, silver, the reverse stamped 'Sterling'; **United States of America**, Air Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Flt. Lt. William A. Prest R.C.A.F.', mounted on board for display purposes alongside contemporary 'wings' and badges, *heavy glue residue to reverse of first five, these lacquered, nearly very fine, the foreign awards good very fine (7)* £800-£1,000

Netherlands Flying Cross *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

The official citation states: 'Squadron Leader Prest led his squadron on many patrols in support of the First Airborne Division. On one occasion a force of at least one hundred enemy aircraft was encountered. Displaying powerful leadership and courage Squadron Leader Prest continued to lead his squadron to attack this overwhelming force. In the engagement Squadron Leader Prest destroyed one enemy aircraft. During the period the First Airborne Division was fighting at Arnhem, Squadron Leader Prest's squadron accounted for ten enemy aircraft destroyed and many others damaged and probably destroyed.'

U.S.A. Air Medal *London Gazette* 20 July 1943.

The U.S.A.A.F. Eighth Air Force General Order No. 104, dated 16 July 1943, states:

'For meritorious achievement, while participating in fourteen fighter combat missions directly connected with the protection of United States Army Air Force bombers on raids over enemy occupied territory. The courage and skilful airmanship displayed by Flight Lieutenant Prest on all these occasions reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of His Majesty's Government.'

William Arnold 'Arthur' Prest was born in Canada on 5 July 1918 and joined the Royal Canadian Air Force at Saskatoon on 18 July 1940. He received his primary training at No. 1 I.T.S., graduating 22 November 1940, before continuing advanced training at No. 2 E.F.T.S. and No. 1 S.F.T.S. Posted to England as Sergeant Pilot with No. 122 Squadron from December 1941 to May 1943, he flew cannon-equipped Spitfires under the leadership of squadron commander Frantisek Fajtl - the first Czech to lead an R.A.F. Squadron. Serving as part of the Hornchurch Wing, No. 122 Squadron flew offensive sweeps over northern France and participated in the Dieppe operations.

Sent back to Canada in the late spring of 1943, Prest was recognised by the United States Army Air Force for his essential work in providing escorts to the 8th Air Force. Returned to England 16 February 1944, Prest served until 26 July 1944 with No. 443 Squadron operating Spitfire aircraft from R.A.F. Digby in Lincolnshire; known as the Hornet Squadron, No. 443 was heavily engaged in protecting England's south coast and sites of strategic importance from low-level 'hit and run' enemy raiders. The Squadron subsequently switched from defensive to offensive duties following the D-Day landings, offering close support to the ground forces as they attempted to make their way off the beaches and penetrate deeper into Normandy. Transferred to 421 Squadron from July to November 1944, Prest was further recognised by the Dutch Military Authorities for his work in the skies above Arnhem during Operation *Market Garden*. He survived the Second World War having personally shot down two enemy aircraft and damaged four others.

x 265 **Five: Flying Officer V. H. Wilson, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action on 25 October 1944 whilst serving with No. 115 Squadron on a daylight bombing mission to Essen**

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; together with the recipient's Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.O. V. H. Wilson J37822) *this last lacking ring suspension*; and a Royal Canadian Air Force Operational Wings, silver-gilt, the reverse stamped 'Birks Stirling', with double screwback suspension, *very fine and better* (6) £120-£160

Victor Henry Wilson was born in Toronto in 1914 and was educated at Kitchener Avenue Public School and Danforth Technological School. Initially employed by the British American Oil Company, he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in August 1942 and graduated with his Air Bomber's 'wings' and commission from O.T.U. Malton in October 1943. Posted to England for operational service with 115 Squadron the following month, he died aboard Lancaster NF960 whilst attempting to bomb the German industrial city of Essen, home of the Krupp steelworks. He is buried alongside his crew at the Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Germany.

x 266



Five: Flight Sergeant E. F. B. Mandin, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action on 9 June 1942 whilst serving with No. 150 Squadron on a bombing mission to western Germany

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.S. Observer E. F. B. Mandin R-75471) the Cross with additional straight bar suspension and wearing pin attached, *traces of adhesive to reverse of Stars, very fine and better* (6) £260-£300

Emile Francois Bruno Mandin was born in 1916, the son of Gustave and Marie Louise Mandin of Duck Lake, and husband of Helene A. Mandin of Ontario, Canada. Educated at St. Matthieu College, Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, he graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a degree in law in 1938. He subsequently enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in the summer of 1940 and was posted to R.A.F. Snaith as Observer in No. 150 Squadron in 1942.

Detailed to the crew of Flying Officer Winston David Love, Royal Australian Air Force, Mandin was killed on a mission to bomb Essen aboard Wellington X3725. Taking off at 23.05hrs on 8 June 1942 from R.A.F. Snaith, he joined a bomber stream of some 170 aircraft, 19 of which were lost - mostly due to night fighters over the Netherlands. The resulting operation on the city was reported as poor, with scattered bombing. His aircraft was later claimed as shot down over the North Sea, to the north-west of Callantsoog, by night fighter 'ace' and Knight's Cross recipient Oblt. Leopold Fellerer, operating from Leeuwarden airfield. The bodies of Mandin and his crew were not recovered from the water, and all are commemorated upon the Runnymede Memorial.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient.

x 267 **An unattributed Royal Canadian Air Force group of four**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted court-style as worn, with Royal Canadian Air Force Operational Wings, silver-gilt, the reverse stamped 'Birks Stirling', with double screwback suspension, *very fine* (4) £240-£280

268 **Family Group:**

Six: Staff Sergeant C. W. Ashby, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, who was captured by the Germans in North Africa on 20 June 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '5352 C. W. Ashby'; South African Defence Force Good Service Medal, bronze (3901); South African Defence Force Good Service Medal, silver (1673) mounted as worn, *very fine and better*

Five: Corporal A. E. Ashby, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, who was also captured by the Germans in North Africa on 20 June 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '1492 A. E. Ashby'; South African Defence Force Good Service Medal, silver (532) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (11) £160-£200

Charles William Ashby was born in Hull, Yorkshire, on 21 April 1900, the son of James Ashby of Eshowe. He initially served with "A" Reserve of the Umvoti Mounted Rifles from 1923-27, before rejoining the Regiment as part of the 1st South African Brigade. Posted to North Africa 14 August 1941, he served nearly 3 years as a Prisoner of War and was released home to Nongoma in Zululand on 11 May 1945.

Arthur Ernest Ashby, the younger brother of the above, was born in Eshowe on 26 October 1905 and enlisted in the Umvoti Mounted Rifles at Pietmaritzburg on 3 May 1940. Posted to North Africa 14 August 1941 - the same date as his elder brother - he was also taken Prisoner of War on 20 June 1942. The recipient's Army Service Record, adds: 'For air evacuation, medical plane 14/5/45' (repatriation). Ashby was later discharged on 10 October 1945.

Sold with copied Army Service Records and two brass Umvoti Mounted Rifles cap badges.

269 Pair: Corporal S. N. Priscott, 15th/19th King's Royal Hussars, who died at home on 26 February 1943

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the named Army Council condolence slip, inscribed '7906645 Cpl. S. N. Priscott.'; and Memorial Scroll 'Corporal S. N. Priscott, 15th/19th King's Royal Hussars', all mounted in a glazed display frame, *Memorial Scroll slightly faded, good very fine (2)* £80-£100

Stanley Nelson Priscott served with the 15th/19th King's Royal Hussars, and died at home on 26 February 1943. He is buried in Gosport (Ann's Hill) Cemetery, Hampshire.

270 Four: Major P. N. Pearson, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Somerset Light Infantry

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Capt. P. N. Pearson. Som. L.I.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Major P. N. Pearson. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Peter Norman Pearson was born in Henley-on-Thames on 21 July 1925 and enlisted in the Somerset Light Infantry on 16 July 1943. Appointed to an Emergency Commission on 12 August 1944, he was advanced Captain on 21 July 1952, and transferred to the R.A.P.C. on probation in 1955, later being detailed to Headquarters Battalion, British Support Unit SHAPE, in Paris from July 1959. Transferred as Major to the R.P.O. FARELF in March 1963, he served at Headquarters, British Forces in Borneo, and later at C.P.O. Hong Kong. Retired from military service 22 April 1967, he died in Farnham, Surrey, on 12 May 2010.

Sold with copied research.

271 Three: Lieutenant F. C. Hickinbottom, Royal Army Pay Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. F. C. Hickinbottom. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Sergeant J. Fenwick, Royal Army Pay Corps

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22791776 Sgt. J. Fenwick. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Pair: Warrant Officer Class II J. A. McCluskey, Royal Army Pay Corps

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22516276 Sgt. J. A. McCluskey. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22516276 W.O.CI.2. J. A. McCluskey. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *better than very fine (7)* £160-£200

Francis Cyril Hickinbottom was born in Derby on 20 August 1914. Recorded in 1939 as a married clerk, ARP Warder and First Aid representative living at 5 Ashfield Avenue, Shardlow, he joined the R.A.P.C. at Derby on 13 March 1940 and passed the Trade Test for Clerk, Class 3. Advanced Class 1, 19 February 1943, he served from 29 December 1944 attached London District Assembly Centre. Discharged to an Emergency Commission 28 February 1946, he was sent to the Staff Paymaster's Office in Sumatra from 24 March 1946. He died in Leicester on 30 June 1984.

Sold with copied Army Service Record and private research.

John Fenwick was born at Gainsborough on 14 October 1926. He joined the Royal Army Pay Corps on 5 February 1953 and served at Headquarters, Cyprus District in 1955. Posted to East Africa in September 1957, he was posted to A.P.O. Railways in September 1962 and C.P.O. Eastern Command from July 1963. He died in Halifax on 10 May 1992.

J. A. McCluskey was born on 4 September 1925 and served with the R.P.O. Wolverley from March 1956. Posted to BAOR and Swaziland, he served a seven week tour of Cyprus in 1966 and was posted to the Staff Paymaster's Office, Highland, from August 1968. Transferred to Headquarters, Scotland, and the R.P.O. York, he was discharged on 23 August 1972.

272 Four: Warrant Officer Class II A. C. Stinson, Royal Army Pay Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (7675311 W.O.CI.2. A. C. Stinson. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (7675311 W.O.CI.2. A. C. Stinson. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *minor contact marks throughout, very fine (4)* £100-£140

Arnold Cooper Stinson was born at Church Green, Mardon, Kent, on 6 April 1915, and enlisted in London for the Royal Army Pay Corps on 2 September 1940. Taken on Strength in India 27 July 1942, he was advanced War Substantive Staff Sergeant 8 July 1946 and transferred to Lagos, Nigeria in 1947. Returned to Canterbury in 1955, he was transferred to the Ministry of Defence in London in October 1969 and awarded the Meritorious Service Medal the following year. Posted to No. 18 Company (R.A.M.C.) at Millbank in August 1971, he left the Pay Services on 1 September 1973 to take employment with a stockbroking firm in the City. Stinson died in Canterbury, Kent, on 16 January 2000.

Sold with copied Army Service Record, copies of marriage and death certificates, and private research.

x273 Six: Sergeant J. S. McGlashan, Canadian Army

Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SK 67562 J. S. McGlashan); International Commission for Supervision and Control Peace Medal, Canadian issue, bronze (Sgt. J. S. McGlashan); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (Sgt J. S. McGlashan) *good very fine and better (6)* £140-£180

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.

- ×274 **Three: L. A. J. Vermette, Canadian Forces**
 War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SH 800413 L. A. J. Vermette); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SH 800413 L. A. J. Vermette) *nearly very fine*
Pair: P. Tucker, Canadian Forces
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (P. Tucker 11889 'H'); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (P. Tucker 11889 'H') *very fine (5)* £100-£140
-
- 275 **Pair: Cook D. W. Oxley, Royal Navy**
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/SMX. 886472 D. W. Oxley Ck. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *the first showing signs of fire damage, with suspension bent, therefore fair*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2760077 A.C.1. G. Morris. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo, (E4241724 Cpl. G. F. Wallis R.A.F.) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140
-
- ×276 **Four: H. J. Behr, Canadian Forces, later Correctional Service of Canada**
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SL-819 H. J. Behr); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea, unnamed; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SI-819 H. J. Behr); Corrections, Exemplary Service Medal (H. J. Behr) mounted for display purposes with a Correctional Services cap badge, shoulder flash, pocket flash, and a pair of brass C.S.C. collar titles, *good very fine and better*
Four: R. W. Wournell, Canadian Forces
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SM 940 R. W. Wournell); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea, unnamed; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SM 940 R. W. Wournell); U.N. Emergency Force Medal, unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better*
Three: F. F. Steadman, Canadian Forces
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SM-9453 Steadman); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea, unnamed; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SM-9453 F. F. Steadman) mounted court-style for display, privately engraved naming, *good very fine (11)* £140-£180
-
- 277 **Pair: Lieutenant F. A. F. H. Maitland, Royal Army Pay Corps, whose promising career was cut short by an accident in England**
 U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Lt. F. A. F. H. Maitland R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Captain P. H. Redford, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Army Education Corps and Devon Regiment
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Capt. P. H. Redford. R.A.P.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (5621641 W.O.Cl.1. P. H. Redford. A.E.C.) the last in named box of issue, *extremely fine (4)* £120-£160
- Francis Anthony Frederick Hereward Maitland** was born in 1932 and served as Officer Cadet at the R.M.A. Sandhurst from 24 May 1951 to 24 August 1951. Appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 3 November 1951, he served in Japan from 1953-55, followed by postings to Singapore and Malaya as part of FARELF. He is recorded as having died on 30 October 1962 at the Radcliffe Infirmary (Oxford), when only 30 years of age, in consequence of a road traffic accident; the recipient's death certificate states 'brain stem compression. While driving a motor car, deceased was in collision with a lorry. Accidental.'
 Sold with copied Army Service Record confirming entitlement.
- Philip Harry Redford** was born in Eastney on 27 August 1920 and attested for the 4th Battalion, Devon Regiment on 2 June 1939. Embarked for India with the 1st Battalion 2 November 1939, he transferred to the A.E.C. as Acting Sergeant 26 May 1941 and served at Jubblepore with No. 1 T.T. Battalion. Transferred to the Army School of Education at Pachmarhi 5 January 1945, he was appointed to an Emergency Commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the A.E.C. 7 December 1945 and served at Southern Command and Western Command Headquarters. Taken on strength R.P.O. Malaya and FARELF 13 July 1957, Redford served during the Malayan Emergency attached Headquarters, 17th Gurkha Division. He died at Chichester on 12 August 1993.
 Sold with copied Army Service Record and private research.
-
- 278 **Pair: Rifleman J. D. Hall, Rifle Brigade and 3rd Battalion, Green Jackets**
 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22846997 Rfn. J. D. Hall. R.B.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22846997 Rfn. J. D. Hall. 3 Green Jackets) mounted court-style for display, *edge bruising to first, very fine and better (2)* £180-£220
- Sold with a Rifle Brigade Boxing Medal in white metal.
-
- ×279 **Three: Warrant Officer A. W. Carter, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps**
 International Commission for Supervision and Control Peace Medal, Canadian issue, bronze (Sgt. A. W. Carter); Special Service Medal, 1 clasp, NATO, unnamed; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R., with Second Award Clasp (S.Sgt. A. W. Carter) mounted for display with corresponding cap badges and shoulder titles, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £120-£160
- 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.
- Albert Wilfred Carter** was forwarded the I.C.C.S. Medal on 1 February 1972 for his service with the Commission in Indo-China. A short while later he was awarded the clasp to the Canadian Forces Decoration on 6 February 1973. Release from service 7 January 1974, he retired to Toronto where he died at the Scarborough Grace Hospital on 8 April 2001.
 Sold with copied research and the recipient's original Royal Canadian Legion Membership Card (1987), Branch No. 345.



Pair: **Lance-Corporal O. R. Merrick, Army Air Corps**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24579659 Air Tpr O R Merrick AAC); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24579659 LCpl O R Merrick AAC) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999.

Owen Robert Merrick served with 656 Squadron, Army Air Corps during the Falklands War.

Sold with copied research.

A Fine Collection of Queen's South Africa Medals to Scout Units

Beddy's Scouts

281 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. C. Fernandes, Beddy's Scouts.**) *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180

This corps was raised for service in the extreme north of the Transvaal, the same wild district in which the Bush Veldt Carbineers had worked until disbanded. Beddy's Scouts made sundry small captures of prisoners during the period January to April 1902. At Spelonkin on 23rd March 1902 their post was attacked, but held out; Captain Beddy and several men were wounded. On 16th April they had fighting at Haenertsburg, and suffered some losses. Captain W. Beddy was mentioned in Lord Kitchener's final despatch, under the heading, "Intelligence Department".

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

Border Scouts

282



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith (**Lieut. W. Hill, Border Scouts.**) *good very fine*

£300-£400

The Border Scouts were raised at Upington in May 1900 as a local defence force, and in September all the white troops in the district were withdrawn to Prieska. The men were all half-castes, chiefly descendants of Boer farmers and native women; many of them were well-to-do farmers having large herds, others were hunters in the Kalahari Desert. All could ride and shoot. Their knowledge of the country and excellent eyesight made them invaluable as scouts.

William Arthur Hill was born on 7 July 1877, in York. According to a granddaughter, he stowed away on a ship to Australia at the age of seven. He was handed over to the authorities on arrival and raised by foster parents in Brisbane, eventually going to South Africa in September 1894.

After enlisting in Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry on 8 January 1900, he was wounded at Spion Kop, losing the sight of his left eye, taken prisoner and held at Waterval PoW Camp, north of Pretoria, from where he was released on 6 June 1900.

Inexplicably the Q.S.A. Roll of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry has a marginal note "Killed in Action", although just above it is noted "Lieut. Border Scouts". Hill enlisted as Lieutenant in the Border Scouts on 19 October 1901, and resigned his commission on 26 March 1902. In March 1905 he was awarded the South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902 clasps, but these were never fitted to his medal.

283 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**185 Serjt. C. W. V. Moller, Border Scouts.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Awarded D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902 (Namaqualand Border Scouts).

Also entitled to Q.S.A., 1 clasp, Cape Colony.



Three: Scout B. W. January, Border Scouts, later Driver, Cape Auxiliary Horse Transport Company

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (Scout B. W. January. Border Scouts.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Dvr. B. W. January. C.A.H.T.C.) together with named Pretoria Citizens' Service Medal 1914-1919, *very fine and rare (4)*
 £300-£400

Benjamin William January enrolled in the Border Scouts on 11 April 1902, and was discharged on 30 June 1902. The Medal Roll of the Border Scouts carries the annotation: 'Added authy 68/SA./4046 Bronze Medal without clasp issd. 31-3-19.'
 Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

Canadian Scouts

285 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (648 Tpr: H. Bratten. Candn: Scts.) *good very fine*
 £140-£180

Harry Bratten was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and attested for the Canadian Scouts at Durban on 26 March 1902. A postman by trade, he was discharged at Pretoria on 30 June 1902, upon disbandment.
 Sold with copied Attestation and medal roll extracts.

Colonial Scouts

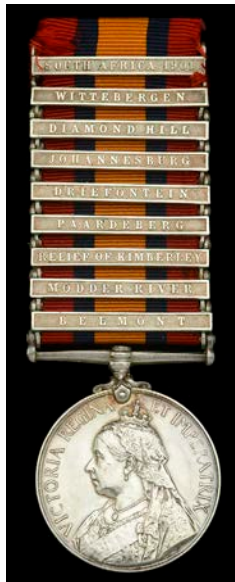
286 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (409 Tpr: E. M. Finlayson. Colonial Scouts.) *extremely fine*
 £140-£180

Edwin Mitchell Finlayson enrolled for the Colonial Scouts at Pietermaritzburg on 9 December 1899.
 Sold with copied Enrolment Form and medal roll extract.

In December 1899 another corps, known as the Colonial Scouts, was raised by the Natal Government; strength five squadrons, commanded by Colonel F. Addison, MLA. They were during part of 1900 chiefly employed in Zululand, and on the border of tat country and the Transvaal. The corps did not see much fighting, but their presence in this district was very valuable. The Scouts provided a bodyguard of about 30 men to General Warren. The corps was disbanded in April, but the majority of the volunteers joined other irregular bodies - for example, "G" squadron practically became "F" squadron of Bethune's Mounted Infantry under their old company commander Major Menne, who afterwards raised Menne's Scouts. Steinaecker's Horse was also at first recruited from men of the Colonial Scouts, in which Steinaecker himself had been a non-commissioned officer.

Damant's Horse

287



The rare maximum '8 battle clasps' Queen's South Africa medal awarded to Corporal H. J. Edy, Damant's Horse, late Rimington's Guides

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 9 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *top date clasp loose on riband* (Cpl. H. J. Edy. Damant's Horse) *nearly extremely fine, rare* *£1,800-£2,200*

Henry John Edy enlisted in Rimington's Guides on 4 November 1899, and was discharged, time expired, on 25 January 1901.

Raised at the outbreak of the war by Major M. F. Rimington, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Rimington's Guides was not a large unit, numbering about 150 at the outset, but distinguished themselves in many of the early actions of the war. Sir Archibald Hunter said of them, 'Major Rimington has gathered a body of men whose virtues are like his own. They can ride, see, fight, and shoot straight. They are in the forefront where there is danger. They have never disappointed me, let alone failed me.' When Rimington left the Guides to take another command, the unit was resuscitated under another of their leaders, Major Damant. Although the corps was still called officially Rimington's Guides, it eventually became Damant's Horse. Uniquely, members serving exclusively with Rimington's Guides/ Damant's Horse were entitled to 8 battle clasps, the greatest number of clasps (excluding the two date clasps) issued to the Queen's South Africa Medal.

Dennison's Scouts

288 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**29 Tpr: J. A. Keeley. Dennison's Scouts.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£240*

Sergeant J. Keeley is listed as having been severely wounded at Kraaipan on 10 May 1901 - unit given as 'Keeley's Vryburg F.A.'

Sold with copied medal roll extracts which notes [also on roll of] 'Mosita Squadron D.M.T. (since joined Keeley's Scouts)'.
 Sold with copied medal roll extracts which notes [also on roll of] 'Mosita Squadron D.M.T. (since joined Keeley's Scouts)'.

289



Eight: Quartermaster-Sergeant C. F. R. Robinson, Dennison's Scouts, later Kimberley Horse, 5th South African Mounted Rifles and South African Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (39983 Q.M. Sjt. C. F. R. Robinson, Dennison's Scts.) naming rubbed and possibly officially re-impressed; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (204 Q.M. Serjt. C. F. R. Robinson. Kimberley H.); 1914-15 Star (Cpl. C. Robinson 5th S.A.M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Cpl. C. Robinson. 5th S.A.M.R.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these two officially impressed '65307 C. F. R. Robinson'; South Africa Police Good Service Medal (No 8088 (M) 2/C Sergeant C. F. R. Robinson) mounted as worn, *the first with corrosion to obverse, good fine, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (8) £200-£240

Doyle's Australian Scouts

290



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3321 Pte. J. Hawley. Doyle's Aust. Scts.) extremely fine and rare £300-£400

This was a corps of specially selected men, raised by Captain R D Doyle, DSO, of the New South Wales forces. He had served in the 6th Imperial Bushmen and the 3rd Regiment of New South Wales Bushmen. The officers and men were not, however, restricted to those from New South Wales. The small corps did most excellent work in the latter stages of the war, and for its numbers gained a large proportion of Mentions, including Captain R. D. Doyle, D.S.O.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

Driscoll's Scouts

291

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (20848 Tpr. H. G. S. Hutchinson. Driscoll's Scts.) good very fine £140-£180

This corps was raised, on a modest basis as regards numbers, about the time Lord Roberts landed at Cape Town. Their leader, Captain Driscoll, was a British resident in Burma, who made his way to the front, and whether his motives were love to do something for the mother country, ambition, or mere love of adventure, he most certainly did work of the highest value throughout more than two years' hard campaigning.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

Elliot Border Scouts

292



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener (**Lieut. J. D. H. Bredin. Elliot Bdr. Scts.**) a later impressed issue with fixed suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

John Dawson Hutchinson Bredin qualified for the clasps Cape Colony and Wepener as 1274 Sergeant Major J. D. H. Bredin, Driscoll's Scouts. Commissioned Lieutenant in the Elliot Border Scouts he was re-issued with a medal and 2 clasps off the roll for that unit in June 1922. Elliot is in the Eastern cape, to the east of Xalanga. There are 76 names on the roll of Elliott Border Scouts, including 3 officers. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

French's Scouts

293



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**Serjt. W. R. Wallace. French's Scts.**) *good very fine* £260-£300

Wounded at Ermelo on 16 October 1900.

This corps was formed towards the close of 1899. Its greatest strength was about three squadrons, but it afterwards fell much in numbers. The corps was commanded by Captain Bettelheim, and was composed of men selected for knowledge of the country and its ways.

Goringe's Flying Column

294



The important K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sudan 1896 D.S.O. group of twelve awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir George F. Goringe, Royal Engineers, the celebrated leader of Goringe's Flying Column

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, fitted with gold pin for wearing; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, fitted with gold pin for wearing; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels, with integral top riband bar; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Bimb. G. V. Goringe, Staff.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (Lt. Col. G. F. Goringe. D.S.O. R.E.) officially engraved naming, 'C.M.G.' later impressed after unit; 1914-15 Star (Maj. Gen. G. F. Goringe. C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O.); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Gen. G. F. Goringe.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 10 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Abu Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedaref, Gedid, Sudan 1899, Jerok, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914 1918, with two bronze palmes; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck badge, silver, gilt and enamel; Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels; **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Star, Grand Officer's set of insignia with swords by *Kretly, Paris*, silver-gilt and enamels, *some chipping to enamels but generally very fine and better* (15) £6,000-£8,000



Provenance: Spink, December 1983, when sold with a British War Medal, since mislaid.

K.C.B., 1915.

K.C.M.G., 1918.

C.B., 1912.

C.M.G., 1900.

D.S.O., 1896.

George Frederick Goringe was born on 10 February 1868 at Southwick, Sussex, the second son of Hugh Goringe, Esq., J.P., of Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex. Educated at Lee's School, Brighton, and Wellington College, he entered R.M.A., Woolwich, in 1886, where he gained the riding prize, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers on 17 February 1888. His first posting was to 11th Field Company, Aldershot where he proved to be a first class horseman and capable amateur vet. Kitchener took Goringe as his first choice to help in the reconquest of the Sudan. In 1895 Goringe was posted to the Military Works Branch at Suakin. He constructed the causeway from Trinkitat to the mainland, which was later used as the bed for the railway to Tokar, a piped water supply for Suakin, and various civil and military buildings. Kitchener thought highly of him, as he acquired a reputation for obtaining the maximum output for minimum cost from Egyptian and Arab labour. Goringe was appointed D.A.A.G on Kitchener's headquarters staff in March 1896 in time for the Dongola campaign. He was the only officer employed on "Q" duties, and was responsible for superintending the movement of all stores and supplies by river, rail and camel transport. He organised all boat transport on the Nile, arranged the transport of water for a desert march, and liaised with the Navy over the building and servicing of gunboats. Kitchener authorised him to issue orders to all depot commanders on the lines of communication north of Wadi Halfa to control what stores were sent to the front.

With Girouard's absence in England in early 1897, Goringe supervised the laying of the first 25 miles of the desert railway from Wadi Halfa to Abu Hamed. On Girouard's return Goringe built a bridge, and sank a well on the Kerma railway and one on the desert railway. He handed this work over to Micklem and resumed his staff duties. Goringe acted as provost marshal to General Hunter during his advance on Abu Hamed and constructed a fort at Abu Hamed. He also designed and constructed the fort at the junction of the Atbara River and the Nile. He once again became a D.A.A.G during the advance on Omdurman, and accompanied Kitchener throughout the day of the battle. In October 1898 he accompanied General Rundle to relieve the British forces at Gedaref and clear the dervishes out of the Eastern Sudan. He was ordered to undertake the reconstruction of Khartoum by Kitchener. Goringe had a "Works Battalion" about 1,000 strong, under Egyptian officers and about 2,000 Jhadia (former followers of the Khalifa). They were employed in road-making, brick making, lime-burning and wood cutting. Such rapid progress was made that all the roads had been laid out and 7,000 trees ordered for the avenues by 6 February 1899. Construction of the Government offices had also begun. Goringe designed the new palace himself, obtaining books on Italian and other architecture. It was ready for occupation by Kitchener in the autumn of 1899.

Gorringe was promoted Captain in February 1899 and on the following day was gazetted brevet major in accordance with the promise made after the Atbara campaign. Gorringe was given the command of the Irregular Sudanese Battalion, composed of Jehadia from Khartoum, when operations resumed against the Khalifa in November 1899. Gorringe commanded the Battalion at the actions of Abu Adel and Umm Debeikerat. He was awarded two more clasps to the Egyptian medal and on 14 March 1900, he was promoted brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, having been advanced to this rank from that of Lieutenant R.E. in thirteen months.

When Kitchener went to South Africa in December 1899, he took Gorringe with him as his A.D.C. Shortly afterwards he was appointed D.A.A.G on the headquarters Staff. Early in 1900 Kitchener ordered him to organise and command the Colonial Defence Corps, a body of Cape loyalists formed for the purpose of preventing the invasion of Cape Colony by enemy commandos and of preventing uprisings of Boer sympathisers within the Colony. Gorringe used this force to chase down a Boer leader called Kritzinger, who had been stirring up disaffection in the northern Cape. Following the break up of the Colonial Defence Force in June 1901, Gorringe continued the pursuit using a new force he had raised. Having chased Kritzinger north of the Orange River, he then began to trail Smuts when he moved south-west through the Cape Province. Gorringe tracked Smuts from Dordrecht to the Prince Albert area. He had been offered the appointment of Mudir (Governor) of Sennar Province by Sir Reginald Wingate, who had succeeded Kitchener as Governor-General of Sudan. However, questions were asked in both the Cape Parliament and the House of Commons about his actions as commander of the isolated columns when he had found it necessary to take action against espionage and evasion of requisitions. The allegations were not upheld, but undoubtedly affected his career and relations with Kitchener.

Returning as Governor of Sennar Province in early 1902 he organised the civil administration of the province and at the start of 1904, commanded an expedition against a notorious slave trader Ibrahim Wad Mohamed. He captured and hung the slave trader himself. For these services he received a clasp "Jerok" to the Egyptian medal, the Egyptian order of the Osmanieh, 3rd Class, and the brevet of colonel.

A British officer was only allowed to serve for 10 years in the Egyptian Army at that time and Gorringe returned to England in September, 1904. Long service in the Sudan had affected his health and he needed rest. Although he was brevet Colonel, on his return home the War Office felt that he could not be employed in anything else than at his regimental rank of Captain and he was appointed Division Officer, Lands, Aldershot. He continued in this occupation till April 1906, when he became Staff Officer to the Chief Engineer, Aldershot. Gorringe was appointed Director of Movements and Quarterings at the War Office in June 1906, promoted to the substantive rank of colonel, and shortly after to the temporary rank of brigadier-general. He continued in this post until 1909 when he took command of 18th Infantry Brigade at Lichfield. He was promoted major-general in September 1911, and three months later was placed on the unemployed list.

In May 1912, he took command of the Bombay Brigade. He was awarded the C.B. in June, 1912. The Bombay Brigade had a small military garrison and mainly dealt with administrative duties, despatching troops and stores up country or overseas. In March 1915 Gorringe was sent to take command of 33rd Infantry Brigade to reinforce the Indian Force "D" under General Barrett, which was engaged in driving the Turks and their Arab allies out of Lower Mesopotamia.

12th Division was formed in April 1915 and Gorringe took command. In May he was ordered to reopen communications with Ahwaz on the Karun river and clearing Arabistan of the enemy. The operations he carried out greatly assisted the advance of General Townshend up the Tigris. The division also guarded the Anglo-Persian oilfields. He was then ordered to capture Nasiriya at the junction of the Euphrates and the Shatt-al-Hai. It was a very difficult opposed advance not helped by the intense heat. The force captured Nasiriya a month after it had started, taking 950 prisoners, 17 guns and much booty. This striking success elicited from H.M. the King the following message: "The splendid achievement of General Gorringe's column, in spite of many hardships and intense heat, fills me with admiration."

From September 1915 to January 1916, Gorringe took over the command of the Line of Communications Defence Troops with his headquarters at Amara, when he was then appointed Chief of Staff to General Aylmer, commanding the Tigris Corps, which was engaged in operations for the relief of Kut. He was wounded in February, while carrying out a personal reconnaissance, and since he was still unable to ride on account of his wound, during the major operation early in March, for the capture of the Dujaila Redoubt and the Ess Sinn position, he carried on the duties of Chief of Staff, being carried about in an ambulance tonga,

He succeeded to the command of the Tigris Corps and immediately set about planning another attempt to relieve Kut where the garrison food supplies were running dangerously low. 5 April 1916 saw the start of operations and some initial success was gained, but severe flooding of the Tigris hampered operations and on 22 April Gorringe had to admit that his troops had reached the limit of their offensive capabilities. This was the end of the operations to relieve Kut which surrendered on 29 April. The appreciation of H.M. the King was expressed in the following telegram to Gen. Gorringe: - "Although your brave troops have not had the satisfaction of relieving their beleaguered comrades in Kut, they have, under the able leadership of yourself and subordinate commanders, fought with great gallantry and determination under the most trying conditions. The achievement of relief was denied you by floods and bad weather and not by the enemy whom you have resolutely pressed back. I have watched your efforts with admiration and am satisfied that you have done all that was humanly possible and will continue to do so in future encounters with the enemy." Gorringe was relieved of his command of the Tigris Corps by the Army Commander following a serious difference of opinion in July. The Army Commander had wanted to undertake a limited offensive in June up the Tigris, but Gorringe did not believe that his troops were fit to carry out such an operation. He had wanted tentage for the troops and for a railway to be built up the Tigris. A light line had been begun from Sheikh Saad, the advanced landing point on the river, towards Ess Sinn, but was progressing slowly owing to delays in supply of materials; the projected line from Basra to Amara had not been begun. The Army Commander and Gorringe had irreconcilable differences and Gorringe, fed up with the impasse appealed directly to higher authority. He was thus sent home.

Gorringe was appointed to command the 47th (London) Division on the Western Front. He then took part in all the Division's major actions until the Armistice. He laid down command of the division on 6 April 1919, when it was demobilised. From July 1919 he took command of 10th Division in Egypt, during a period of political unrest, and continued there until 17 December 1921. He was promoted Lieutenant-General in August 1921. He was placed on the unemployed list after Egypt and retired on 18 December 1924.

He took over his father's farm at Kingston Buci, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, where he was engaged for many years in dairy farming with a large herd of Jerseys. He also hunted and played polo which had been his recreations throughout his life. In 1936 he moved to a farm in Norfolk, but moved back to Sussex in 1939 when part of his Norfolk farm was requisitioned for an airfield. He continued farming about 50 acres until his health failed and in July 1943 he had to go into a nursing home as gangrene had set in on his foot owing to a blocked artery. He never married and died in the nursing home in October 1945.

Hannay's Scouts

295



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (1 Sjt. Mjr. A. G. Dennison. Hannay's Scts) *extremely fine*

£300-£400

Alexander George Dennison, the eldest son of George and Annie, was a member of the Rhodesian Pioneer Column in 1890, serving as a lieutenant under Major Frank Johnson. This column was formed at the behest of Rhodes for the purpose of implementing the Rhodes-Rudd mining concession granted by Lobengula. Alex was among those who returned to South Africa after the operation was accomplished and the corps disbanded, many remaining in the territory. In 1896 he married Dora Pemberton Bradfield and settled in Vryburg where he ran a store. He served in the Anglo-Boer War as a lieutenant (*sic*) in Hannay's Scouts and was wounded in action on 18 September 1901, in the Vryburg district. He died of his injuries while in the ambulance-wagon in the field.

Hannay's Scouts were amalgamated into the Western Light Horse in April 1902.

Imperial Yeomanry Scouts

296

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6053 Tpr: S. J. Moon. I.Y. Scouts.) *good very fine*

£140-£180

Sidney John Moon also served as a Civilian Conductor, Army Service Corps, and in the Rand Rifles.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

Lovat's Scouts

297

Six: Sergeant A. Fraser, Lovat's Scouts, later Captain, South African Horse and Army Service Corps, who served in the latter unit with the North Russian Expeditionary Force in 1919

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (8729 Serjt: A. Fraser, Lovat's Scouts.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (37375 Serjt: A. Fraser. Lovat's Scouts. I.Y.); 1914-15 Star (S.S.M. A. Fraser 2nd S.A.H.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. Fraser.); South Africa Medal for War Service, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)*

£280-£340

Alexander Fraser was one of the 269 men from the Scottish Highlands who joined the unit raised by Lord Lovat, a serving officer of the Black Watch, after the British reverse at Magersfontein. These men were mainly stalkers and ghillies from estates surrounding the depot at Inverness. The original contingent were enlisted as a special service unit of the Black Watch, but were known by the Commanding Officer's name. The later contingents were formed as the 113th, 114th and 178th Companies of the Imperial Yeomanry.

Lovat's Scouts returned to Inverness in July/August 1901: Fraser received the Freedom of the Burgh on 14 August 1901, and was discharged there on 20 August 1901. He soon joined up again for South African service (178th Coy, I.Y.) and was finally discharged at Elandsfontein on 1 July 1902.

Fraser stayed on in South Africa, married and joined Tweefontein Collieries at Oogies, Transvaal. On 8 December 1915, he attested for WWI service in the 2nd South African Horse and was appointed as Squadron Sergeant Major. At the time he was the Mine Secretary and had also served in the Middelburg District Rifle Association.

He was one of the small number of South Africans who reached the East African Theatre of War before the end of 1915 and qualified for the 1914-15 Star. Obviously a competent soldier, he was appointed Temp. Lieutenant in April 1916. He transferred to the 1st S.A. Horse in November 1916 and, suffering the usual bouts of malaria, he was granted 3 months sick leave in January 1917. After service at Durban Base he was involved in Draft Conducting for the Union Defence Force (June-Aug 1918). During this period, on 17 July 1918, he embarked for England.

On 3 September 1918 he joined the Royal Army Service Corps and saw service in the North Russia Expeditionary Force from 21 January to 10 October, 1919. He was Mentioned in the Despatch of General Lord Rawlinson (*London Gazette* 3 February 1920) for "valuable and distinguished services rendered in connection with the Operations in North Russia during the period 1 March to 12 October 1919." When one reads the Despatch of General Rawlinson it is obvious that to get supplies to troops in North Russia was a formidable task and the R.A.S.C. no doubt played a significant role.

At the outbreak of WWII Alexander Fraser was already 60 years old and did voluntary war service work.

Sold with two original parchment Discharge Certificates for the Boer War and copied certificate creating him a Burgess and Freeman of the Royal Burgh of Inverness, together with copied record of service.

Menne's Scouts

- 298 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Far. Serjt: H. Breward. Menne's Scts.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Harry Breward enlisted at Pietermaritzburg on 12 January 1901 and served as Farrier Sergeant with Menne's Scouts until discharged on 14 January 1902.

This corps did excellent and often very daring work in the Transvaal, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Natal and Delagoa Railways during the second phase of the war. Night expeditions were numerous, and as the force employed was generally very slender, the true qualities of scouts had to be exhibited.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

Montmorency's Scouts

- 299 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**Scout A. Crout. Montmorency's Scouts**) *extremely fine* £160-£200

This corps, strength 100, was raised by Captain the Honourable R. H. De Montmorency, V.C., 21st Lancers, in December 1899. Their work during the next three months was constantly referred to in terms of praise by Major Pollock and other writers on the operations in central Cape Colony. In the last fortnight of December and in January they did particularly well. The corps lost their gallant leader in a skirmish near Stormberg on 23 February 1900. It is said that he fired eleven shots after being mortally wounded. On the same occasion Lieutenant Colonel Hoskier, a Middlesex artillery volunteer officer, was killed, and several men were killed and wounded. Captain M'Neill, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who had been aide-de-camp to General Gatacre, succeeded to the command of the scouts on Montmorency's death. When the Boers had been driven from the neighbourhood of the Orange, the corps took part in the operations for the relief of Wepener. They were in the advance to the Transvaal, and were among the first troops to gallop into Pretoria. After Pretoria was occupied, Montmorency's Scouts were split up. In July a detachment served in the column of Lieutenant General Ian Hamilton, which did much hard work marching and fighting, both east and west of Pretoria, during July, August, and September 1900.

Sold with medal roll extract and a copied photograph of Montmorency's Scouts on parade.

Murray's Scouts

- 300 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**Tpr: A. Bowman. Murray's Scouts**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

This irregular corps was raised in Natal, mostly in Pietermaritzburg district, during the last week in October, 1899, and took the field in the Anglo-Boer War early in November, about 80 strong, under the Hon. Thomas Keir Murray, ex-Colonial Secretary of Natal, who held the rank of Commandant. Within a week the strength had risen to 150. No military rank was held by members, they being purely civilians who had volunteered to assist in a military capacity the military forces in any possible way in face of the invasion of Natal by the enemy forces early in the war, their rapid advance down country and the investment of Ladysmith. The members provided themselves with everything—horse, arms, equipment, uniforms and other necessaries at their own cost, and they served without any pay or allowances, except rations and ammunition. Their particular efficiency lay in their value as scouts, guides, interpreters and intelligence work. Many of the members had an intimate knowledge of the districts operated in, were good Zulu and Afrikaans linguists and full of veld craft. This force was really a commando, with an organisation, or absence of any, similar to the system of Boer commandos, but with military discipline.

The first and urgent duties of the corps were that of patrolling the districts south of the Tugela River, and putting up at big a show of force as possible during the critical fortnight following the retirement of the British forces across the Tugela River, closely beset by the enemy in strength, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Cape Town and overseas, being hurried northwards to stem the tide of invasion. These duties Murray's Horse carried out with great determination and efficiency. Thereafter a portion of the force was released from their military duties, but Commandant T. K. Murray, and the bulk of the unit, now known as Murray's Scouts, remained on active service with the Natal Field Force until the relief of the beleaguered Ladysmith on 28th February, 1900, when they, too, were released from military service and returned home.

Sold with medal roll extract.

Namaqualand Border Scouts

301



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lt. G. H. Cawston, Namaqualand. Border. S.**) officially engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

Haworth G. Cawston served with the Namaqualand Border Scouts from 5 July 1901 until 13 December 1901. The medal roll notes that he was dismissed by Field General Court Martial but that the decision of F.G.C.M. was quashed by the Judge Advocate General. His medal was issued in December 1907.

This corps, about 360 strong, was almost wholly recruited from half-castes. In the words of a British officer who, although not belonging to them, saw much of their work, "they were an excellent force, which did a great deal of hard patrol work under Colonel White, and had several stiff brushes with the enemy. They were conspicuous for consistently refusing to surrender when surrounded, as patrols were at times. They would keep up a fight till dark, and although half of them were killed the survivors of the party would escape. They made wonderful marches without water in their desert country". The work of the regiment was very similar to that of the Border Scouts. The corps was employed in their own district in 1901 and 1902, and had the good fortune to be part of the garrison of Ookiep when that town was besieged in April 1902. The force which held the town made a most excellent defence, and were complimented by Lord Kitchener.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

National Scouts

302 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**2177 V. Cornet J. D. Du Toit. National Scouts**) *good very fine* £140-£180

The National Scouts were mainly recruited from Boers who had surrendered to the British or chosen to fight for the imperial forces. Of the 1,750 turncoat Boers who served on the British side in the National Scouts, only about 10% claimed their medals and amongst those that survive many are defaced (eg unit erased). As 'Handsappers' and 'Joiners' they were despised and ostracised by the 'Bitterinders' and their womenfolk. So much animosity abounded that a separate Afrikaan church, the 'Kruiskerk' was established shortly after the war to accommodate them.

303



Three: Lieutenant E. Chapman, National Scouts, who also served in the Kimberley Town Guard, Kimberley Light Horse, South African Constabulary and Field Intelligence Department

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Defence of Kimberley, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony (247 Serjt: E. Chapman. S.A.C.) clasps mounted in order as listed; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: E. Chapman. National Scouts); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', the reverse inscribed 'Sergt. Edwin Chapman B. Squadron Kimberley Light Horse', *good very fine and better (3)* £800-£1,000

Together with a renamed Cape of Good Hope General Service medal fitted with a copy clasp for 'Bechuanaland' (Trpr. E. Chapman. D.F. Horse) not on roll.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for the various units.

Naylan's Orange River Scouts

304 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (239 Tpr: J. P. Hurley. Naylan's O.R. Scouts.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Whilst medals such as this exist named to Naylan's or Neylan's Orange River Scouts, they are all listed on the roll of the Orange River Scouts. Hurley is listed on the roll with the single initial 'P' and is shown as also having served in the Transkei Mounted Rifles and entitled to additional clasp for 'South Africa 1902'.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

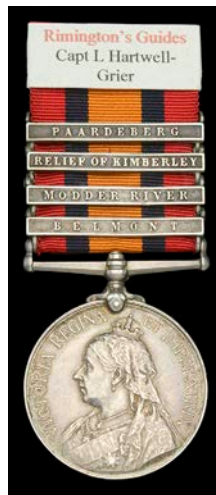
Orange River Scouts

305 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (187 Tpr. H. J. Reeves. O.R. Scouts.) *minor edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

The Orange River Scouts were commanded by Major Nolan-Neylan and were disbanded on 30 June 1902.

Rimington's Guides

306



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**Capt. L. Hartwell-Grier. Rimington's Guides**) *good very fine and rare* £400-£500

Whilst it is generally accepted that men who served in Rimington's Guides received medals named to Damant's Horse, the above medal with four clasps is verified and issued off a roll headed 'Rimington's Guides' (AG2/M/4845 refers). The roll contains one name only 'Capt. L. Hartwell Grier' and is signed by none other than 'M. F. Rimington, Colonel Comdg Column', dated Kroonstadt 17.9.01. The medal itself was issued on 30 August 1902. The medal roll for 'Damant's Horse (late Rimington's Guides)' also lists 'Capt. L. H. Grier' as entitled to the medal and 6 clasps with Driefontein and Transvaal in addition to those on the above medal. However, there are two marginal notes: one indicating that these last two clasps were returned on 15 January 1907, and the second that the other four clasps were issued off another roll, namely AG2/M/4845. Whilst this proves that this medal is correctly (and probably uniquely) named to Rimington's Guides, it also raises the possibility that a second medal could have been issued named to Damant's Horse, although there is no reference on the roll of such a medal having been issued.

Lyndon Hartwell Grier was born at Marylebone, London, in July 1865, son of William Magee Grier and Georgina Elizabeth Hartwell. Following his service in the South African War with Rimington's Guides (popularly known as 'Rimington's Tigers' from the piece of leopard skin worn around the slouch hat), Grier was employed as a railway engineer with the South African Railways. During the Great War he served in the South African Engineer Corps and was mentioned in despatches (*L.G.* 22 August 1918) for German South West Africa, 'For exceptional services performed in the destruction of the Railway on the night of 26th April 1915.' Grier was subsequently transferred to the Royal Engineers and served in France from 15 October 1917, with the Miscellaneous Trades Company, attached 1st S.A. Infantry Brigade. He relinquished his commission on 1 April 1920, and was granted the rank of Captain (entitled to 1914-15 Star trio). Lyndon Hartwell Grier died on 8 December 1927, at St Marks, Shafton Grange, Howick, South Africa.



The important Boer War and Great War K.C.B., C.V.O. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir M. F. Rimington, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the notorious Commandant of Rimington's Guides during the Boer War, he commanded the Escort at the 1911 Delhi Durbar, and commanded the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914-16

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's, set of insignia, comprising neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, fitted with gold pin for wearing; The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered 'C520'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Relief of Kimberley (Major & Lt: Col: M. F. Rimington C.B., Rimington's Guides, Inniskilling Dgns.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Brig: Genl. M. F. Rimington, C.B. Innis. Dgns.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Maj: Gen: M. F. Rimington. C.B. C.V.O.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Gen. M. F. Rimington.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, the last six on contemporary court-style mounting as worn; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, gold and enamels, *generally good very fine or better* (10) £6,000-£8,000

Lieutenant-General Sir M. F. Rimington – A fine Cavalry Leader.

Lieutenant-General Sir M. F. Rimington, whose death at the age of 70 is announced on another page, was a notable cavalry leader, the organizer of the famous corps of scouts, known as Rimington's Guides, in the South African War. All over the Empire the death of "Mike" Rimington will be received with real sorrow, for men of all kinds of units, regular and irregular, had served under him and know his remarkable personality and powers of leadership.

The son of Mr. Michael Rimington, of Tynefield, Penrith, Michael Frederic Rimington was born on May 23, 1858, and went to Highgate School and then to Keble College, Oxford. After taking his degree, he passed into the Army as a university candidate, and was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons in October, 1881, joining them in Natal where they were then quartered on the conclusion of the Boer War of that year in which the regiment had taken part.

For many years before this war the Government of the Transvaal had been endeavouring to gain possession of Bechuanaland, and now these attempts were renewed until in 1882, in direct breach of the Pretoria Convention, the Dutch established in Bechuanaland the republics of Stellaland and Goshen. It seemed likely that the whole of Bechuanaland might be permanently lost, while German territory on the west might readily be extended to join with that of the Boers. Indignant protests against the action of the Transvaal were raised both in South Africa and in England, and Major-General Sir Charles Warren was sent with an expeditionary force to remove the Boer filibusters who had entered the country, to bring about peace, and to hold Bechuanaland until further measures had been decided upon.

This force contained some 4,000 men, and included in it was the 6th Dragoons. Young Rimington accompanied the column, which, without firing a shot, broke up the newly created republics and formally took the whole country under British protection. Some years later, in 1888, Dinizulu, a Zulu chief, rebelled against the British Government, which in the year before had annexed Zululand, and there was a sharp campaign in June, July, and August in which the Inniskillings were employed, and which ended with the surrender of the chief in November. Rimington had been adjutant of his regiment from August 1886 to October 1888, and had been promoted captain in October, 1887.

The 6th Dragoons now came home from South Africa. Rimington was promoted major in the spring of 1897, and in September was appointed staff captain on the Remount Establishment, a post which he held until the end of June, 1899. By this time relations with the Dutch Republics had become strained, and Rimington went out to the Cape as a special service officer, the date of his appointment being July 1.

The South African War had scarcely begun when Major Rimington was commissioned to raise a corps competent to act as guides in any part of the sub-continent. Its official title was "Rimington's Guides," but it was better known as the campaign progressed as "Rimington's Tigers," in allusion to the strip of wild-cat skin with which the headdresses of the men were adorned. It became a very well-known, hard-fighting body of men, and developed into a corps of scouts supplying guides to the Army. For the successful command of such a corps personality counted far more than did a "p.s.c.," and Rimington proved himself an admirable leader of light irregular horse; his men were veterans of the many South African wars - Zulu, Basuto, Kaffir, Boer, or Matabele; they had been carefully, even individually, selected, and trained on novel and unofficial lines; and they would have followed their major anywhere. Here is what one of his men wrote of him:-

"He ought to have lived 500 years ago and dressed in chain-mail, and led out his lances to plunder and foray. Picturesque is the word that best describes him. He makes every one else look hopelessly commonplace. His men admire him immensely, like him a good deal. Generals in command sometimes find him, I fancy, a bit of a handful, that is, if their policy is at all a backward one. He is essentially a man who means business, who believes that the Army is here to fight, and it is especially in action that he makes his value felt. In all scouting operations in our frequent long patrols he shows the same mixture of prudence and daring: he has never got trapped or cut off; he has an extraordinarily good eye for country."

With a commando that devoutly believed in him, Rimington joined Methuen's column and fought at Enslin and Modder River, and either with his "Tigers," or with his own regiment, to the command of which he was gazetted in September, 1900, or in command of very mobile columns, he served all over the three Colonies in the operations round Colesberg, the relief of Kimberley, at Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, and in the Wittebergen, and for his services was five times mentioned in dispatches, was made C.B., and given a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy and ten clasps to the two war medals.

Colonel Rimington commanded his regiment for the full period, becoming a substantive colonel in January, 1903, and in the same month was appointed to command the 3rd Cavalry Brigade at home with the rank of Brigadier-General. Four years later he was appointed to command the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, and in March, 1911, being now a major-general, he was selected for the post of Inspector of Cavalry in India. He was holding this appointment when the Great War broke out, and he followed the infantry of the Indian Contingent to France as commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps, serving during that first terrible winter, and until the Indians were withdrawn from the European theatre of war and there was no longer any scope for a cavalry corps commander.

For his services in the War he was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

From April, 1916, to January, 1918, Major-General Rimington was commander of a Reserve Centre. He was appointed colonel of his old regiment (now the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards) in June, 1912, was given a distinguished service reward in August, 1919, and was promoted K.C.B. in 1921. He retired in July, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant-general.' (*The Times* Obituary, 20 December 1928 refers).

Sold with several original documents including Royal Military College Half Yearly Report of Gentleman Cadet Rimington (December 1880 - Exemplary); R.M.C. vellum Certificate of proficiency in Military Topography and Riding (August 1881); two Horse Guards, War Office letters relating to his Lieutenancy in the 6th Dragoons (October 1881); and a copy of the Special Order of the Day upon giving up the Command of the Indian Cavalry Corps (4th March 1916); together with four Boer War period photographs, a large print of Rimington on horseback titled 'Rimington of Rimington's Guides, S. Africa 1899 to 1902', and another print from the *I.L.N.* or similar.

Rundle's Scouts

308 Pair: Trooper G. S. Whitmore, Rundle's Scouts

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (25 Tpr: G. S. Whitmore. Rundle's Scouts); Africa Service Medal (141467 G. S. Whitmore) *good very fine* (2) £180-£220

Rundle's Scouts were authorised on 13 July 1900, and had a strength of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant Major, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Farrier (or Shoeing-Smith) and 30 troopers.

36 medals and 73 clasps were issued to the unit, most from February 1904 onwards. A few men received the 1901 clasp.

The scouts were disbanded on 6 May 1901.

George Studdard Whitmore served as a trooper in Rundle's Scouts (No. 25) from 25 July 1900, and was discharged on 12 February 1901.

Struben's Scouts

309



The unique Great War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain R. H. Struben, who raised and commanded Struben's Scouts during the Boer War, before becoming Intelligence Staff Officer to Douglas Haig; he later served with the Remount Depot during the Great War, and was Member of Parliament for Albany, Eastern Cape; only 5 Q.S.A.s were issued to Struben's Scouts, of whom Struben was the only Officer

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Lieut. R. H. Struben. Struben's Scouts.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. R. H. Struben.); Jubilee 1935, first three mounted as worn, together with the related miniature awards, *about extremely fine, the QSA unique to an officer in the unit (4)* £1,800-£2,200



13 names are recorded on the Queen's South Africa medal roll compiled by Lieutenant Struben but only 5 medals were issued named to Struben's Scouts, the remaining eight being issued off the rolls of other units such as Gorrings's Flying Column and Nesbitt's Horse.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919.

Robert Henry Struben was born on 29 March 1876, the son of William Charles Struben, C.M.G., a veteran of both the Zulu and First Boer Wars, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. Returning to South Africa as a gentleman farmer, he served during the Boer War, first as Officer Commanding Struben's Scouts, a unit of mainly local farmers that he raised himself in February 1900. The unit was disbanded at Pretoria in July 1900, and, having initially remained in service on General R. Pole-Carew's Staff, Struben was subsequently posted as Intelligence Staff Officer to Colonel D. Haig in January 1901. For his services in South Africa during the Boer War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*L>G>* 16 April 1901).

Struben served during the Great War as a 1st Assistant Superintendent, Remount Service, Cavalry of the Line, first at the Romsey Remount Depot from 15 November 1916 until 13 June 1919, and then at the Remount Depot, Army of the Rhine, at Antwerp from 14 June to 16 July 1919, and at Cologne General Headquarters from 17 July to 30 October 1919, where he held the rank of Acting Major. For his services during the Great War he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 25 March 1919). He relinquished his commission on 13 February 1920, retaining the rank of Captain, and returned to South Africa, where he served as Member of Parliament for Albany, Eastern Cape. He died on 28 February 1936.



Lieutenant Struben (extrememe left) with some of his scouts

Sold together with the bestowal document for the O.B.E., named to 'Temporary Captain Robert Henry Struben' and dated 3 June 1919; Bestowal document for the Jubilee Medal 1935, named to 'R. H. Struben Esq., M.P., O.B.E.'; the recipient's Record of Service Booklet; original letter from the recipient requesting a Medal Roll for Struben's Scouts, and the resulting original Q.S.A. Roll for Struben's Scouts; the recipient's letters of naturalization for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 28 June 1898; a portrait photograph of the recipient; and a group photograph of some of the 'Struben's Scouts'.

Transkeian Scouts

310 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. J. M. Blakeway. Transkeian Scts.**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Four medals, all without clasp, were issued to the Transkeian Scouts, namely Major J. A. Davey, Captain E. H. McAllister, and Lieutenants J. M. Blakeway and W. McAllister. No 'natives or coloured men' were allowed medals.

Sold with copied medal roll extract signed by Major Davey.

Tucker's Scouts

311 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**6 Tpr. J. H. Eakin. Tuckers Scouts.**) *extremely fine* £240-£280

Only 7 medals issued to Tucker's Scouts, all with these two clasps.

James Howard Eakin is confirmed as a Trooper (No. 6) in Tucker's Scouts.

Sold with medal roll extract.

Victoria West Mounted Scouts

312 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**7 Tpr. S. J. Botha. Vic. W. Mtd. Scouts**) *edge bruising and general wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-£200

23 medals, all without clasp, issued to the Victoria West Mounted Scouts for scouting services in Victoria West District during the months of January to July 1901.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

Single Campaign Medals

313



The Naval General Service medal awarded to Lieutenant James Montagu, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his able command of the main-deck guns of the *Alceste* in the action off Pelagosa in November 1811

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 Nov Boat Service 1809, Pelagosa 29 Novr. 1811 (J. Montagu, Lieut. R.N.) fitted with silver ribbon brooch, *clasp carriage a little distorted, otherwise good very fine* £8,000-£10,000

Provenance: Medals to the Montagu family, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

James Montagu was born on 10 April 1791, younger son of Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., and brother of Captain John William Montagu, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1803 as First Class Volunteer on board the *Princess Royal* 98, bearing the flag at Portsmouth of his father, Admiral George Montagu, under whom, from 1804 to 1806, he served in the Royal William. He then joined the *Medusa* 32, in which frigate he participated, as Midshipman, in all the operations, including the capture of Maldonado and the island of Gorriti, that took place in the Rio de la Plata between October 1806 and her return to England, in September 1807, with Lieutenant-General Whitelocke. After having further, in company with the *Thalia* 36, gone in fruitless pursuit of two French frigates to the latitude of Greenland, and endured three months of great privation on the coast of Labrador, he removed in 1808 to the *Africaine* 38, and sailed for the Mediterranean, where he joined the *Tigre* 74, Captain Benjamin Hallowell.

On the night of 31 October/1 November, 1809, he served in the boats of a squadron under Lieutenant John Tailour at the capture and destruction, after a desperate struggle and a loss to the British of 15 killed and 55 wounded, of the French store-ship *Lamproie* of 16 guns and 116 men, bombards *Victoire* and *Grondeur*, and armed xebec *Normande*, with a convoy of seven merchant vessels, defended by numerous strong batteries in the Bay of Rosas. He had, a few days previously, assisted in causing the self-destruction of the French ships-of-the-line *Robuste* and *Lion*.

Montagu was confirmed a Lieutenant on 17 August 1810, in the *Ville de Paris* 110, Captain Richard Thomas, and the following month to the *Alceste* 38, Captain Murray Maxwell. In that ship he aided, in company with the *Belle Poule* 38, in destroying, 5 May 1811, a French national brig lying in the harbour of Parenza and defended by a galling cross fire from two batteries. He also took part, 29 November 1811, and obtained mention for the admirable manner in which he directed the main-deck guns, in an action of two hours and a half, fought with consummate gallantry, between the *Alceste* and *Active* 38 on one side, and the French 40-gun frigates *Pomone* and *Pauline* on the other, which terminated in the capture of the *Pomone* and escape of the *Pauline*, after a loss to the *Alceste* of 7 men killed and 13 wounded.

After a period of two years passed as Lieutenant of the *Sceptre* and *Albion* 74's, flag-ships of Rear Admiral George Cockburn on the North American station, Montagu received a second promotal commission, 7 June 1814, and on the 23rd of the same month appointed to the command of the *Thistle* 12, which sloop he brought home and was paid off in September 1815. His last appointment was in April 1823, to the *Rifleman* 18, fitting for the Halifax station, where he remained until posted Captain on 17 July 1824. He accepted Retirement on 1 October 1846.



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (**J. Gillies, 92nd. Foot**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Spink, July 1994.

John Gillies was born in Inverness and attested for the 100th (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment of Foot on 13 March 1794, only one month after the inception of the Regiment, and being one of their initial recruits. In October 1798, whilst serving in Ireland, the Regiment was renumbered the 92nd (Highland) Regiment of Foot. He was present with the regiment when they landed on the Dutch coast on 27 August 1799, serving as part of Sir John Moore's 4th Brigade, and witnessed (but was not involved in) the Battle of Callantsoog that day. He saw action at the Battle of Egmont-op-Zee on 2 October 1799 when the Regiment suffered 60 officers and men killed, and 193 wounded.

Gillies proceeded with the Regiment to Egypt in 1801, landing at Aboukir under heavy fire on 8 March 1801. He was wounded in action at Mandora during the advance to Alexandria on 13 March 1801, suffering a wound to the left hand and head, and is noted on the muster roll as 'wounded and sent on board ship'. He was not present at the Battle of Alexandria the following week. He transferred to the 9th Royal Veterans Battalion on 11 May 1805, and was discharged on 10 May 1814, after 20 years and 73 days' service.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce M.G.S. awarded to Private James Victory, Ancient Irish Fencibles, who afterwards enlisted into the 20th Foot and served at Maida and in the Peninsula, and was an early emigrant to South Australia

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (J. Victory, Ancient Irish Fencibles.) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine and scarce* *£2,400-£2,800*

Just two recipients are listed on the published medal roll of the Ancient Irish Fencibles. However, a further 16 recipients, including James Victory, are confirmed for the medal and clasp for Egypt on a supplementary roll (*WO 100/12*, p.114 refers). He afterwards enlisted into the 20th Foot and is confirmed on the medal roll of that regiment as having also been issued with a medal with 5 clasps, for Maida, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse.

James Victory was born in the Parish of Leckclay, near Granard, County West Meath, Ireland, and was enlisted into the Ancient Irish Fencibles on 20 December 1799, aged 21. Leaving Ireland, the Ancient Irish was first sent to Minorca in January 1800. Upon their arrival the men of the Regiment were found to be undisciplined, and the British government had only provided half of them with arms. After a few months training on Minorca the Regiment was sufficiently ready to free better-trained regiments on the island for duties elsewhere, and for a time were considered for an attack on Cadiz, but were diverted to Egypt as Cadiz had succumbed to plague. The Ancient Irish arrived in Egypt in July 1801, serving as reinforcements to General John Hely-Hutchinson, who commanded the British forces besieging the city of Alexandria. The Regiment formed part of Brigadier General Blake's VI Brigade (along with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 20th Regiment of Foot and the 24th Regiment of Foot) and served in the operations against the city of Alexandria, from 9 to 26 August 1801.

In November 1801, three hundred thirty men of the Ancient Irish Fencibles arrived at Malta, and by 1 January 1802 the rest of the regiment had followed, as had the 20th and 24th Regiments of Foot. Probably with the knowledge that the Fencibles were to be returned to England and disbanded (as happened in August 1802), James Victory enlisted into the 20th Foot on 22 February 1802, aged 23, and served with the 20th for a further 16 years 248 days. He saw service at the battle of Maida and in the Peninsula at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse. He was discharged at Dublin on 26 October 1818, 'being worn out' and admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, on 28 October 1818. He had married in about 1811, Ellen Boyle, and had five children by 1831. In mid 1840, however, the family emigrated and embarked aboard the *Mary Dugdale*, bound for Australia, part of the Colonel Robert Torrens South Australia colonisation plan. The *Mary Dugdale* arrived at Port Adelaide on 1 October 1840, where the Victory family resided at Bowden and leased farming land at Hay Valley. James Victory is known to have worked for a short time as a guard at the still incomplete Adelaide gaol. James Victory died on 25 September 1853, 'after a painful and lingering illness, in the 79th year of his age, at the residence of his son, Mr Peter Victory, Gumeracha, deeply lamented by his family.' He is buried with other family members in the Mount Barker Catholic Church Cemetery

Sold with copied discharge papers. For further family history please visit <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/201960668/james-victory>



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Vimiera (**John Brotherton, 6th Foot**) *edge bruise and a little polished, otherwise better than very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Sotheby, June 1987; Spink, November 1994.

One of only two single clasps for Vimiera issued to the 6th Foot.

John Brotherton was born at Wigan on 13 July 1779, and entered the Royal Navy as a Landsman on board the *Mars* 74, on 8 June 1798, presumably as a battle casualty replacement. The *Mars* had sailed from St Helens, Isle of Wight, on 12 April 1798, and on the 21st April engaged the French 74 *L'Hercule* in a fierce broadside to broadside action, losing 29 killed or missing and 60 wounded before *L'Hercule* surrendered, heaving herself lost 290 killed or wounded. *Mars* returned to Plymouth on 27 April (N.G.S. clasp 'Mars 21 April 1798' authorised in 1848 but only 26 issued to surviving claimants). Brotherton served four years in the Navy, the whole of it in the *Mars* until paid off on 17 April 1802. He enlisted into the 6th Battalion Army of Reserve on 6 July 1803 until joining the 6th Foot on 20 October 1804. By June 1808 he was serving with the 1st Battalion in Portugal, where he was present at Vimiera in reserve on the eastern ridge. Subsequent musters show him as 'missing', 10 January 1809, during the retreat to Corunna. He returned 'From Prisoner of War, 25 October 1814, Paid at Hilsea Depot until 24 October. He later served at Chippewa, Upper Canada, from December 1814 to June 1815, and from September 1815 to late 1818 he served with the Army of Occupation in France. He was then in the U.K. until embarked in June 1821 bound for South Africa, where he had arrived by December 1821. In March 1823, he was sent 'To Cape Town on his way to England being invalided.' He was discharged from the Army on 2 March 1824, 'being severely afflicted with an hepatic eruption of the face for several years', and was granted a pension from 3 March 1824. He died at Wigan on 26 March 1856.

Sold with copied Muster-Table for H.M.S. *Mars* showing his entry therein and copied discharge papers, together with comprehensive pay and muster details.

317



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Captain James Williams, 11th Foot, who was severely wounded at Salamanca and was one of only four wounded 'Bloody Eleventh' officers to receive the medal for that action, being also, uniquely, granted a Pension for his wounds

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Busaco, Salamanca (J. Williams, Lieut. 11th Foot) *good very fine* £5,000-£7,000

The 11th Foot were heavily engaged at Salamanca, 22 July 1812, receiving a high rate of casualties, and it was for this battle that they received the sobriquet 'The Bloody Eleventh'. Lieutenant Williams was one of only four officers wounded at Salamanca who survived to claim the M.G.S. for that action and the only one to also receive a Pension for those wounds.

James Williams was appointed Ensign in the 11th Foot on 9 April 1807, aged 19; Lieutenant, 10 August 1808; Captain, 14 September 1813; Half-pay, 25 February 1816, 'at my own request being incapable of doing Regimental Duty in consequence of ill health, from the severe injury I received from a wound at the Battle of Salamanca with the loss of the use of my left Arm & hand.' 'Having lost the use of my left arm I do not feel myself competent for active service' (1829 *Statement of Service for Retired Officers* refers). He was granted a Pension of £100 per annum for severe wounds at Salamanca, commencing 22 July 1813. Married twice, the first time at Barnstaple, 7 May 1814, he had one child, born in 1823. After the death of his wife, possibly in childbirth, he married a second time, also at Barnstaple, 1 January 1828, and was generally resident at Bickington, near Barnstaple, Devon. Captain Williams died in 1865.

318



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Private Thomas Holloway, 52nd Foot, who lost his left eye and was wounded in the hip at Badajoz

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz (Thos. Holloway, 52nd Foot.) *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £2,200-£2,600

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1992; Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

Thomas Holloway was a native of Cam, Gloucestershire, and was a wheelwright by trade prior to enlisting into the 52nd Foot circa 1800. He served 13 years and 2 months as a Private before being discharged to Chelsea Hospital as an out-pensioner on 9 December 1812, having 'lost left eye & wounded hip at Badajoz'. He was then aged 32 and granted a pension of 1 shilling per day.

Sold with copied Chelsea Hospital pension register entry..



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca (**Richd. Mayo, Corpl. 24th Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Richard Mayo enlisted into the 2nd Battalion 24th Foot on 20 January 1807. He accompanied the regiment to the Peninsula in 1809 but missed Talavera as he was sick in hospital at the time. He saw action at the battles of Busaco in September 1810 and Fuentes d'Onor in May 1811, and as a Corporal, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, and the battle of Salamanca the following July. The regimental muster roll for 4 October 1812 shows Mayo as being 'Killed at Burgos'. In fact, he had been taken prisoner, most probably wounded, and the muster roll for 1 May 1814 shows him as returned from 'Prisoner of War'. He is recorded as having served up to November 1814 when the battalion returned home and was disbanded.

At Burgos on the afternoon of the 4 October 1812, the 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, were marched into the trenches, where they were formed into two storming parties. 140 men were detailed for the assault on the main breach, led by Lieutenant Stephen Holmes, whilst the second party, comprising 58 men led by Lieutenant Fraser, were detailed to assault the breach expected to be made by the mine. The attack was to be delivered in daylight and many officers of other regiments managed to find their way to the hill to witness the assault, Wellington himself being present on San Miguel.

At 5 p.m. the signal for the explosion was given by Colonel Jones, the engineer in charge, afterwards the historian of Wellington's sieges. He was hit in the act of giving the signal, but the mine went off and simultaneously the 24th dashed forward. The party who made for the new breach made by the mine, led by Lieutenant John Fraser, were there so soon that many were hit by falling stones, and all were covered by dust and fragments. This did not stop them, and before the surprised enemy could offer much resistance they were up and over the breach. Many defenders had been killed and directly Captain Lepper and the supports joined Lieutenant Fraser's stormers, the breach was secured and the attackers started to consolidate. The main body had a harder task: they had farther to go and here the defenders had not been shaken by the explosion. But, headed by Lieutenant Holmes, the 24th dashed forward and though received with a hot fire swarmed up the breach, where a savage struggle followed.

The 24th maintained themselves in the captured position until nightfall, when they were relieved. On reaching their camp they found it thronged with officers who had come to offer their congratulations. Carried out in full view of a large concourse, the storm had caught the imagination of the army and won the battalion great renown. The storm had cost the 24th 12 men and two officers, Coote and Stack, killed, and 56 men wounded. Wellington himself wrote warmly of the 24th, whose conduct he described to Lord Bathurst as 'highly praiseworthy', while he wrote a special letter to the Duke of York to recommend to H.R.H.'s 'favour and protection' Captain Hedderwick and Lieutenants Holmes and Fraser, who had so greatly distinguished themselves.

Sold with relevant copied regimental muster rolls.

320



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse (**R. Window, 43rd Foot.**) *cleaned, otherwise extremely fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Seaby 1979.

Richard Window was recruited into the 43rd Foot at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, on 29 October 1800, and joined the regiment stationed in Guernsey where he remained until the end of 1803, then served in England until going to Portugal with the regiment late in 1809. He was present at Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. All three muster lists for the period 25 March to 24 June 1814 show him as being 'sick' at Elvas, Alter de Chao, and Estremos, so it is a strong probability that he had been wounded in the assault on Fort Picurina on 25 March or in the storming of Badajoz on 3 April 1812. The 43rd were heavily engaged in both of these operations. Window remained on the sick list at Abrantes and then at Santaum in all musters until the end of December of that year. He was subsequently present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees and Toulouse. He was discharged at Plymouth on 8 November 1814, and no further trace could be found until his death was recorded at the Union Workhouse, Cheltenham, on 30 May 1855, as a 'Chelsea Pensioner, 81 years'.

Sold with muster details and death certificate.

321



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes (**Alexr. Patterson, 24th Foot.**) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £2,000-£2,400

Alexander Patterson was a native of St Ninans, Stirlingshire, and was a nailer by trade before he joined the 24th Foot on 15 January 1812, a volunteer from the Stirling Militia. He appears on the musters of the 2nd Battalion in Portugal, Spain and France from January 1812 until June 1814 when he returned to England and was transferred to the 1st Battalion on the disbandment of the 2nd in December 1814. He then embarked at Ramsgate for India, where he was present during the Nepal campaign in 1815-16 (but did not claim medal for this). He embarked for Europe on 12 January 1819, time expired, and was discharged on 27 August 1819, invalid. At an Examination of Invalid Soldiers the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on 25 October 1853, it was noted 'wounded right knee at Burgos also in the head and sternum ruptured'. He was granted a Pension of 6d per diem, increased to 1/- on 10 September 1867 and to 1/6 on 5 May 1874.

Sold with copied Examination register and full muster details.

322



Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes
(Charles Dawson, 24th Foot.) *light scratches in obverse field, otherwise very fine* £1,800-£2,200

323



Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive
(T. Fowler, 3rd Foot Guards.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Hyde Gregg 1887; Whitaker 1890; J. B. Hayward, March 1976.

Thomas Fowler was born at Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and enlisted for the 3rd Foot Guards on 24 June 1799, aged 29, a blacksmith by trade and a volunteer from the North Lincoln Militia, in which unit he had served since 24 December 1795. He served a total of 22 years 152 days including 2 years allowance for Waterloo, and was discharged at London on 25 June 1816, in consequence of 'being wounded in the right arm at Fuentes de Onor - and worn out.' He served in Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood's Company of the 2nd Battalion at Waterloo which defended Hougoumont Farm and was granted a pension of 1/- per diem from 16 August 1816.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

324



Military General Service 1793-1814, 11 clasps, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Toulouse (**James Oddy, 43rd Foot**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £4,000-£5,000

Only one officer and 19 men of the 43rd received the clasp for Talavera where they served in the 1st Battalion Detachments. Six 11-clasp medals to the 43rd, this being a unique combination.

James Oddy, a native of North Yorkshire, entered the ranks of the 43rd Foot direct from the Militia in January 1808 and embarked for Portugal with the 2nd Battalion that September. He appears to have been wounded at Vimiera, after which he 'joined the 1st Battalion detachments'. According to his entry in the Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Registers, he also served in Canada. Oddy died at Birstall on 17 August 1850, aged 60 years, and was buried in St. Peter's Church; his wife, Mary, died in December of the same year.

Sold with medal roll verification and related muster details.

325



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Serjt Major T. Coughlan, 6th N.I.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Montagu Collection, Glendining's, November 1926; Captain J. Batty, M.M. Collection, Sotheby's, October 1971; A. Wolfe Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

Timothy Coughlan was born in the Parish of Ballyclogh, near Mallow, Co. Cork. He attested for unlimited service in the H.E.I.C. infantry, 19 January 1815, aged 18, and embarked for Bengal on the *William Pitt*, 27 March 1815, disembarking at Calcutta on 23 August. Coughlan was originally posted to the Bengal European Regiment with whom he served for the next five or six years, rising to the rank of Sergeant. In the muster roll of July 1824 he is shown as Quarter-Master Sergeant in the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, and in the list of July 1825, as Sergeant-Major in the same unit. Coughlan remained in the latter rank until invalided to Europe, 21 September 1837. He was admitted to pension on the Lord Clive Fund, 31 May 1838, and died in Ireland, 22 April 1856.

326



Waterloo 1815 (**Robert Bullough, 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and silver bar suspension, *light contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Robert Bullough was born in Bolton, Lancashire, and enlisted at Dalkeith on 1 April 1813, aged 22 years, a weaver by trade and a volunteer from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. He served at Waterloo in Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Noel Hill's Company, and was discharged on 1 April 1820, time expired (*1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond* by Barbara J. Chambers refers).

327



Waterloo 1815 (**Jonah Spencer, 33rd Regiment Foot.**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *extremely fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

328



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. James Cooper, 1st Batt. 52nd Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *good very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

James Cooper was born at Oldham, Lancashire, and attested for unlimited service in the 52nd Foot at Dungeness on 19 April 1805, a hatter by trade, aged 21. He died at Wigan, Lancashire, on 21 March 1819, whilst 'on furlow' (WO 25/407 refers).

x 329



Waterloo 1815 (**Lewis Gilles, 2nd Reg. Light Drag. K.G.L.**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1902; Nimrod Dix & Co., 1982.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

330 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**Sergt.-Mar. W. R. Churchouse. Tarni. M.S.**) engraved naming in a somewhat later style, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

William Rufus Churchouse served with the Auckland Militia. The medal roll states that his medal was subsequently re-issued.

331 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1866 (**3563 William Nuttall, 4th. Battn. Milit. Trn.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£300-£400*

William Nuttall served with the 4th Battalion, Military Train in the Field from 19 April to 1 June 1866.

332



Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Ensign M. F. Fitzgerald, 53rd. Bengal N.I.**) *extremely fine*

£300-£400

333

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J. T. Bainbridge. 2nd. Dragoons.**) officially impressed naming, *extremely fine*

£160-£200

334

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Wm. Lambert, Cashier, Land Transport Corps.**) engraved naming, *a couple of minor edge knocks, good very fine*

£120-£160

335

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Lance-Corpl. W. Benness. Rl. Saps. & Minrs.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine*

£260-£300

William Benness is listed on the medal rolls as 'Deceased', and is additionally entitled to the clasp 'Alma'. His medal was claimed by the Reverend J. Currie of West Lavington, Midhurst.

336

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Fredk. James Civil Artr. Field Train Dept.**) engraved naming, *edge nicks, good very fine, rare to unit*

£240-£280

337



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. Gillett. 4th. Dragoon Grds.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise and minor edge nicks and contact marks, very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1992.

William Gillett is confirmed by the muster rolls as being on active duty with his regiment for the whole of the quarter of 1 October to 31 December 1854, and it is most probable, therefore, that he took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854; most members of the Heavy Brigade entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, took part in the charge. He entered the Hospital at Scutari in January 1855, and died on 14 February 1855.

- 338 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**771 H. Elbourne H.M.'s. 80th. Regt.**) *very fine* £140-£180
Henry Elbourne was born in Barnwell, Cambridge, and served for five years with the 80th Regiment of Foot, prior to being discharged on 2 August 1866.
- 339 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**Mr. W. C. Negil Jones, Telegraph Dept.**) *good very fine, scarce* £300-£400
- 340 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Captn. J. L. Taylor Madras Railway Vol.**) *officially re-engraved naming, scratch marks to rank, very fine, rare to unit* £120-£160
- 341 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**716. Vol. A. MacDonald Rangoon Vol. Rifles.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £140-£180
- 342 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**653 Pte. B. Carter 2d. Bn. Ches. R.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £100-£140
Benjamin Carter served with the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment in Burma from 20 November 187 to 23 December 1888. He saw further serve at home during the Great War with the 5th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
- 343 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**Asst. Apothecary J. A. I. Connor I.M.D. Madras**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £120-£160
- 344 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**142 Duffr. Ghulam Hosein Khan 15th. Bl. Cavy.**) *suspension slightly loose, edge bruising, cleaned, good fine* £70-£90
- 345 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**Revd. H. W. Griffith Eccl. Estt.**) *good very fine* £300-£400
- 346 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**2290 Pte. W. Carr 1st. Bn. Ches. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
William Carr was born in Leek, Staffordshire, and served with the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment during the Chin-Lushai campaign at Fort White from 15 November 1889 to 30 April 1900.
- 347 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**Mr. H. G. Young Dy: Conservator of Forests**) *good very fine, rare* £180-£220
- 348 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**3940 Sepoy Alam Khan 1st. Punjab Infy.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**99147 Sepoy Juma Khan, S.W. Scouts.**) *very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
- 349 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891, bronze issue (**11 Muleteer Miran Bakhsh (2) No. 3 Mn. By. R.A.**) *with minor official corrections, good very fine* £100-£140
- 350 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hunza 1891 (**664 Sepoy Ghulam Hasan 33d. Bl. Infy.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £400-£500

351 A rare Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to a woman, Mrs. Maria Germon, wife of Captain Richard Charles Germon, who was in Lucknow throughout the Siege and wrote a highly detailed Journal which was later published in 1958 on the centenary of the affair:

'Mrs. Germon makes us live with her through the siege and see it as she saw it: an affair of dirt and overcrowding; of hideous boils, lice and the death of friends; of mending Charlies "unmentionables"; of small pleasures like a cup of tea, or singing in the evening; of petty squabbles as to who fetches water for whom, who cooks what food there is and who does the washing-up, all conducted to the accompaniment of shot whistling through the windows and walls.'

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Maria Germon) officially impressed naming, minor attempt to erase last two letters of surname, these still clear under a lens, *suspension reattached, fair to good fine* £500-£700

Maria Vincent Germon, née Garratt was born in Ely, Cambridgeshire, on 27 April 1822, the daughter of grocer John Garratt. She married Captain Richard Charles 'Charlie' Germon of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry at the Church of St. John, Calcutta, on 21 October 1851, and was present as a military wife throughout the Siege of Lucknow from 30 May to 27 November 1857. As friend of Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of Oudh who oversaw the defence of the Lucknow Residency, and husband to Captain Germon, her diary, commencing in May 1857, offers a rare first-hand account of her life and the lives of the soldiers, women and children around her, including:

19 May 1857: Preparations

'Charlie got up early and went to the Lines to see after the sepoy - On his return we went over and had chota hazree with the Aitkens and heard there that Mrs. Chambers, wife of the Adjutant of the 11th Native Infantry, had been murdered at Delhi by a butcher out of a bazaar, but that the wretch had been afterwards caught by some sweepers and roasted alive.'

Fearing for the safety of himself and his wife, Captain Germon procured a double-barrelled gun which he loaded with a charge of shots and kept by his bedside: 'It is much more useful than a bullet, for it would disable several, whereas a bullet might miss altogether'. Not to be left out, Maria Germon adds in her diary: 'My weapon is the affghan dagger - just suited to me, not being too large or heavy...'

23 May 1857: The eve of the Siege

'Ladies and children - such a scene - when we drove up to the Residency everything looked so warlike - guns pointing in all directions, barricades and European troops everywhere - such a scene of bustle and confusion... Away we went thankful to get good quarters. All the women and children of the 32nd barracks.... such a hubbub and commotion!'

30 May 1857: A close shave

'Talks about treachery of 71st Regiment, husband fortunate to be alive after the 20 sowars with whom he galloped through the City all turned against us!'

By June 1857, the Residency was full of talk relating to massacre at Cawnpore. As morale decreased among the defenders, their wives and servants, military discipline began to falter:

18 June 1857: Hallucinations and violence

'Charlie came about half past six, one of his Sikhs had 'ran amuck' as the saying is, taken an immense amount of "churrus" and become quite frenzied and then stabbed another Sikh - They called on him to put down his arms or he would be shot, so he threw down his musket with such force that he broke it in pieces - the other poor man died.'

Military justice was short and swift, not least as a means to attempt to set an example and encourage the men to refrain from drugs, alcohol or any other activity which could tip the balance of morale; the man was hanged on 23 June 1857, alongside another. A few days later, Germon heard news of her friend, Sir Henry Lawrence:

2 July 1857: the lingering death of Sir Henry

'We were all inexpressibly touched and grieved to hear that poor Sir Henry had been mortally wounded - A shell from the very eight-inch howitzer the enemy had taken from us at Chinhath had burst in his room at the Residency and given him a fearful wound in his thigh. He was brought over to our verandah and Mr. Harris administered the Sacrament to him. The firing was fearful - the enemy must have discovered from some spies that Sir Henry was at our house for the attack on the gate was fearful. We all gave ourselves up for lost for we did not know the cowards they were and we expected every moment they would be over our garden wall - There would be no escape for us!'

The following day the native servants fled the Residency, with the exception of Mrs. Germon's kitmatgur and one or two ayahs. With food running scarce, she was pleased to see her husband that evening who had returned with a jug of milk for the children. Taking on increasing logistical and care roles, she also had to consider what to do with the bodies of the dead; given the circumstances and pressures on her time, it was determined that each person who died in bed would be sewn up in their own bedding and buried, whilst those who died during the day would be placed in a mass grave.

10-20 July 1857: Intense fighting yards away, disease and death

'Using mustard to treat cases of cholera - lively mosquitoes. Towards morning [20 July] the first round shot began flying about thickly - Two eighteen pounders came into Mr. Harris's room where he was dressing. They came in high and covered him in a cloud of dust. Soon the attack became tremendous all round us - Round shot flying in all directions, musketry on the roof of our house incessant. Strange to say I never winced or closed my eyes. That attack lasted more than four hours, They say, at the least, we were surrounded by 4,000. Six of their guns were pointed at our house.'

As the months rolled on, Maria Germon's diary began to offer hope of relief, especially following 'demolition of Nana's forces and burning of his house.... Glorious news!' Evacuated from the ruins in late November 1857, it appears that she remained in India for a further 12 years; her husband, advanced Lieutenant Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, took his retirement in 1869. Returned to England, Maria Germon died at her home 'La Quinta' in Dawlish on 2 February 1898.

Sold with a fine hardback copy of *Journal of the Siege of Lucknow* by Maria Germon.

352 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Geo. Wright, 1st. Bn. 8th. Regt.**) *suspension post re-pinned, good very fine* £180-£220

353 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Corpl. Wm. Sutherland 79th. Highlanders**) *good very fine* £200-£240



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Lieutenant J. H. Worsley, 71st Native Infantry, who served with the Volunteer Cavalry at Chinhut and throughout the Siege of Lucknow

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Lieut. J. H. Worsley.) *nearly extremely fine* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Brian Ritchie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005.

James Henry Worsley, the son of Francis Worsley of Birchfield, was baptised on 7 July 1834, at Arreton on the Isle of Wight. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, at Mr Duncan's in Southampton, and under one Charles Howard in St John's Wood. He was nominated for a Cadetship in the Bengal Infantry by William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., on the recommendation of William Henry Whitbread, Esq. He embarked for Bengal in the *Devonshire* on 7 July 1854, and landed at Calcutta on 12 November. Posted Ensign on departure, he was appointed to do duty with the 11th Bengal N.I. in December, prior to joining the 71st N.I. at Lucknow.

The 71st mutinied on the evening of 30 May 1857, being the most conspicuous of all the mutinies at Lucknow having being told off to murder their officers and fire the buildings. Several, however, left their comrades and fell in alongside troops of H.M. 32nd Regiment, remaining loyal throughout the siege. The officers of the 71st together with officers of the Oudh and Bengal Cavalry and civilians that could ride were formed into a small body of Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Captain Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, totalling about 36 in number.

Worsley rode in the disastrous action at Chinhut on 30 June 1857, where the Volunteer Cavalry distinguished themselves by driving some 500 rebel horse from the Kokrail bridge, thus securing the line of retreat, and also by carrying in many of the wounded on their horses. This action was to save the Lucknow garrison from almost certain annihilation although losses were nonetheless 118 killed.

Worsley was one of the original defenders of the Residency and his statement of 'Services in the Field', state he commanded 'an out-post' for part of the time. He was mentioned in Inglis's despatch of 26 September 1857, and subsequently received the thanks of the Governor-General in General Orders on 8 December 1857. Following the Second Relief of Lucknow he took part in the victory over the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore on 6 December, in the action at Khodagunge, and in the re-occupation of Fatehgar. In April 1858 he was appointed Baggage Master to Brigadier Walpole's force, and, in March, he served under Hope Grant at the storming and capture of Lucknow, and in the affairs at Baree and Nugger.

In June he joined the Oudh Military Police and on 9 September became District Adjutant, prior to being appointed Divisional Adjutant on the 18th following. The next month, he commanded the 7th Police Infantry at the relief of Semdulah and in the action at Jhumoo under Brigadier Barker, and was subsequently mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 31 January 1859). Promoted District Commandant in January 1859, he continued to hunt down the last of the rebels in Oudh, taking part in operations under Brigadier Eveleigh, and being present at the action of Poorwah, the capture Sunree, the actions of Beerah and Dhoondeah Kherea, the capture of Oomerah and Trans-Gogra.

In January 1861, he was appointed to do duty with H.M.'s 20th Regiment and to officiate as Interpreter. In April 1862 he was made Assistant Superintendent, Bengal Police, and took part in quelling the disturbances in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. He was granted furlough on sick certificate for fifteen months, and embarked for England at Bombay aboard the *Nemesis* on 16 July 1864. He died of 'dropsy' en route to England and was buried in Steamer Point Burial Ground, Aden. An inscription on the tomb of his father in the Isle of Wight states 'died on his passage home from India July 30th 1864 aged 36.'

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

355 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Pay Mr. Serjt. John F. Pic--ring. 1st. Bn. Mil. Train**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise part obscuring surname, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-£200

John Frederick Pickering was born in Bradford in 1831 and attested for the 4th Light Dragoons at Birmingham on 16 July 1855. Transferred to the Military Train 1 November 1856, he was appointed Paymaster Sergeant 1 January 1857 and Troop Sergeant Major 1 January 1860. Posted to Auckland 22 February 1864, he served 3 years in New Zealand before returning home to Woolwich in October 1867. Pickering subsequently transferred to the Army Service Corps on 21 February 1870 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal with £5 gratuity on 18 March 1874. Appointed 1st Class Staff Sergeant in London 27 March 1878, his discharge papers state his intended residence from September 1880 as 8 Cambridge Terrace, Lupus Street, Pimlico.

Sold with copied Army Service Record and private research.

356 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**11342, Sapr. H. Skitch, R.E. 1873-4**) *edge bruising, very fine* £240-£280



The Zulu War medal to Sergeant W. Allen, Natal Native Contingent, who was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Sergt. W. Allen. Natal Native Contgt.) *some light graffiti before and after naming, and minor official correction to 'i' of Native, otherwise extremely fine with frosted finish* £6,000-£8,000

William Henry Hoskin Allen was baptised at the parish church of St. Teath, Cornwall, in May 1855, the son of Christopher, a quarryman from Pengelly, and his wife Catherine.

Allen was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879, aged 24 years, while serving as a Sergeant in the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent, Government credit lists recording a payment of £17.2s.6d to his next of kin. An inscription dedicated to his memory is inscribed on a family gravestone at St. Teath.



A rare Isandhlwana survivor's South Africa Medal to Trumpeter J. J. Horne, Newcastle Mounted Rifles, shot through the leg he was fortunate to escape the massacre at Fugitive's Drift and, some 50 years later, related his story to a newspaper reporter

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Trumpet. Horne, Newcastle Md. Rifls.), together with two sporting prize medals awarded to the recipient's son, Robert Horne, silver, and silver and enamel, named and dated 1901 and 1902, *the first with crudely refixed suspension and re-constituted from a brooch-mounted disc with consequent wear to fields and edge, and remnants of pin fitting to reverse of clasp, otherwise good fine, the sporting medals very fine or better (3)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2014

Around 75 European officers and men escaped the massacre at Isandhlwana, John Joseph Horne appearing on the list of survivors posted to Helpmekaar on 24 January 1879. Just 38 South Africa Medals were issued to the Newcastle Mounted Rifles, at least seven of whom were killed in action on 22 January 1879.

No better summary of Horne's military career may be quoted than the following feature which appeared in the *Natal Advertiser* on 24 January 1920, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Isandhlwana:

'A surprising number of Isandhlwana survivors has been revealed by the 50 years' peace celebrations. Mr. John J. Horne, an organiser of the Newcastle Mounted Volunteer Corps in 1875, and one of the survivors of Isandhlwana, is still hale and hearty and lives in Durban.

His account of the preparations for the battle at Isandhlwana shed new light on why no laager was formed. He and his corps were stationed at the far end of the camp and two members of his corps, Berning and Dinckleman, were on vedette duty about four miles out of camp Dinckleman rode in to Home with the report that the natives were approaching in mass formation.

Colonel Durnford, then in command, rode up, and Home passed on the report to him. The Colonel ordered the dispatching of the ox wagons and the formation of a laager, but shortly afterwards Colonel Pullin rode up with an auxiliary force and the laager was not formed. Why the order was countermanded is not known to Horne.

Horne escaped the massacre with a shot through the leg. Mr. Horne's career has had more excitement during a year than most people have in their lives. In 1870 he was given an appointment in the Government service at Ladysmith. He joined the Natal Frontier Guards in 1871. In 1873 they were ordered out on the Langalibalele rebellion. He was one of the first volunteers to join up when the trouble started. During the course of the campaign he went into Basutoland by way of the Double Mountains and the Bushman's Pass, under Captain Ellis, where they captured their man and brought him to the gaol at Matitzburg. In the latter end of 1875 Mr. Home was transferred to Newcastle, where he acted in many civic roles through the lack of other officials. Mr. Melmoth was magistrate of Newcastle at the time and when he received a request from a Major Dartnall to raise a mounted corps he asked Horne to do it. After official sanction had been obtained Horne raised a force of 37 men, whom he trained and drilled. In 1877 the Major inspected the corps and paid its organiser a compliment as to its efficiency. It was then brigaded with the Buffalo Border Guard between Newcastle and Dundee. A year later the corps was called up for the campaign the first leg of which ended in the disaster at Isandhlwana.'

Sold with copied research, including small photographic image of recipient.

359	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. H. D. Waldeck. C/3rd Cape Yeory.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£500-£700
360	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. M. Africa. Herschel Md. Vols.) <i>minor edge bruise, good very fine</i> 59 South Africa Medals, all with clasp 1879, awarded to Herschels Mounted Volunteers.	£300-£400
361	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. A. Vata. Herschel Nat: Contgt.) <i>small official correction to first two letter of unit and fitted with replacement suspension claw, nearly very fine</i>	£400-£500
362	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1628. Pte. H. Thompson. 10th. Rl. Hussars.) <i>minor edge bruising, very fine</i>	£100-£140
363	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1410. Pte. T. Allen. 15th. Hussrs.) <i>extremely fine</i>	£100-£140
364	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1552 Drumr. T. Mason. 1/5th. Fusrs.) <i>very fine</i>	£80-£100
365	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (32B/329. Pte. A. Ager. 1/12th. Regt.) <i>minor edge nicks, very fine</i>	£80-£100
366	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (6 Bde/440 Pte. W. Spencer. 1/25th. Foot.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> W. Spencer died at Sufed Sung on 5 July 1880.	£100-£140
367	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (47 Bde/358. Pte. G. Stedman. 70th. Foot) <i>edge bruise, very fine</i>	£70-£90
368	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1287. Pte. J. Wilson. 81st. Foot.) <i>planchet only, with traces of brooch mounting to obverse; India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (TB-177319 B. Maker Miskeen, R.I.A.S.C. (A. Tpt.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, edge bruising to first, nearly very fine (3)</i>	£100-£140
369	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (42/710. Pte. M. Allcock. 85th. Foot.) <i>very fine</i>	£70-£90
370	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (1704. Gunr. J. White. 11/9th. Bde. R.A.) <i>edge bruise, nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-£160
371	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (1075 Pte. J. Morris. 2/7th. Foot.) <i>minor edge bruising, nearly very fine</i>	£120-£160
372	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (1091. Pte. B. Lancaster. 66th. Foot.) <i>minor edge bruise, good very fine</i>	£120-£160
373	Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (Sowar Karmdad Khan 12th. Bengal Cavy.) <i>edge bruising and contact marks, good fine</i>	£200-£240
374	Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Nat. Det. Kafir. C. Pol.) <i>small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine</i> 49 Native Detectives are recorded of the roll for Bechuanaland, all serving with Cape Police District No. 1.	£140-£180
375	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Interpr. L. Wirth.) <i>good very fine, scarce</i>	£100-£140
376	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (C. Murray) <i>light pitting, very fine</i>	£60-£80
377	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (10604. Sergt. G. Hargood. A. ... R.E.) <i>heavy pitting that has partially obscured naming, good fine</i> G. Harwood served with 'A' Pontoon Troop, Royal Engineers in Egypt.	£100-£140
378	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Interpr. G. Nungovich.) <i>extremely fine</i>	£180-£220

- 379 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**18266, Driv. W. Herrington, 12th. Co. R.E.**) *very fine* £100-£140
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- 380 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**Prinl. Store Clerk. Mr. T. Blackwell.**) *edge bruise and light pitting, nearly very fine, rare to rank* £120-£160
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- 381 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**Carpenter. A. S. Horwood.**) *middle initial officially corrected, extremely fine* £200-£240
- 26 Egypt and Sudan Medals with clasp Suakin 1885 were awarded to carpenters in the employ of Messrs. Lucas and Aird, amongst the 475-strong workforce employed in the construction of the proposed 280-mile railway line from Suakin to Berber; ultimately, after a series of mishaps, and mounting expense, the project was abandoned with just 20 miles of track laid, at the colossal cost of £865,000.
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- 382 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**Laborer. G. Gibbar.**) *light pitting, very fine* £160-£200
- 244 Egypt and Sudan Medals with clasp Suakin 1885 were awarded to labourers in the employ of Messrs. Lucas and Aird, amongst the 475-strong workforce employed in the construction of the proposed 280-mile railway line from Suakin to Berber; ultimately, after a series of mishaps, and mounting expense, the project was abandoned with just 20 miles of track laid, at the colossal cost of £865,000.
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- 383 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (**10650, Co. Qr. Mr. Sergt. G. Studley, 26th. Co. R.E.**) *heavy pitting, nearly very fine* £140-£180
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- 384 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**Rev. S. P. H. Statham.**) *edge bruising, light pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400
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- 385 Khedive's Star (2), dated 1882, the reverse engraved 'F. R. Dadd.'; dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 386 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1896-98 (**3507 Pte. G. Clarke. 2nd. W. India Regt.**) *impressed naming, light contact marks, very fine, scarce* £300-£400
- Authorised in 1900 for several minor expeditions in the northern part of the Gold Coast. Only issued to approximately 200 men of the 2nd West India Regiment.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 387 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**3465 Pte. J. Reid. 2nd. W. India Regt.**) *impressed naming, light edge digs, otherwise very fine and better* £160-£200
- James Reid**, a Labourer from Clarendon, Jamaica, attested into the West India Regiment on 5 August 1897. He served in West Africa during the 1897-98 Lagos Hinterland campaign, and was discharged in Jamaica, as medically unfit, on 16 July 1906. He appears to have in Jamaica on 17 June 1945.
- Sold with copied service papers, copied medal roll extract and copied death certificate.
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- 388 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**Dist. Commissioner W. H. Adams.**) *good very fine, rare* £300-£400
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- 389 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**96144 Corl. C. Russell, R.G.A.**) *pawn-broker's mark to edge, otherwise extremely fine* £260-£300
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- 390 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**2/Lt. O. Every 1/W.I.R.**) *suspension slightly bent, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £260-£300
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- 391 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1892, 1893-94 (**3123. Pte. T. King. 1/W. I. Rgt.**) *good very fine* £220-£260
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.



The British South Africa Company's Medal to Trooper D. C. Dillon, Victoria Column, a member of Major Wilson's heroic patrol, killed in action at Shangani River on 4 December 1893

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (Trooper D. C. Dillon. Victoria Column.) two small edge bruises, otherwise good very fine and a rare casualty £5,000-£7,000

Denis Michael Cronly-Dillon was of Irish descent, born on 20 April 1868, at Burdwan, India, a son of John Cronly-Dillon, Postmaster-General of the Punjab. At the age of 9 he went to England, and was educated at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, where he took a first-class London University Matriculation. Later, at Stonyhurst, he passed his Intermediate Arts for the same University, but failed an examination for the Ceylon Civil Service. He therefore went to South Africa in October 1889, attested in the B.S.A. Company's Police on 1 March 1890, and served in E Troop.

In September, 1890, he was stationed at the helio signal station at Baobab Spruit, 7 or 8 miles on the Macloutsie side of Fort Tuli. Here he was inspected by his troop officer, Capt. A. G. Leonard, who appreciated his optimism (he hoped to make half a million) and described him as "Young Dillon, who, with his Irish blue eyes, bright face, and curly locks, looks more like an art Bohemian, was lively and cheerful as usual." Elsewhere Leonard refers to him as "my mathematical professor." He had a similar reputation at school, where he was a general favourite with masters and fellow students, "a clever scholar and good athlete." Frank Burnham, the American scout, reported in *Scouting on Two Continents*, that they "found the station in charge of a youth named Dillon, only eighteen years old, blue-eyed and full of boyish pranks."

Dillon was discharged from E Troop on 11 December 1891. He served as a trooper in the Victoria Rangers in the Matabele War of 1893, and was killed in action with Allan Wilson's Shangani Patrol on 4 December 1893, when Wilson's small patrol of a little over 30 officers and men was ambushed and massacred to the last man by an overwhelming force of Matabele warriors.

He was again mentioned by Burnham over an incident early that fateful last morning: "I saw Ingram pick up Fitzgerald, as the captain's horse was killed. As we fell back, I heard Wilson shout: 'Cut those saddle pockets off the horses.' At that, little Dillon, our wonderful helio scout, dashed back and cut off the pockets containing the precious ammunition."

Frederick Burnham, was the last man to leave the beleaguered patrol before their final stand at Shangani River. In his book, he describes his last meeting with Major Wilson and his officers, and the fate that befell his patrol:

'It had now stopped raining. Captains Judd, Kirton, Fitzgerald, Greenfield and Brown gathered with us round Wilson. The first three were experienced colonials, and Wilson asked each what he thought to be the best move. Kirton, with a bitter smile, said: "There is no best move." Fitzgerald said: "We are in a hell of a fix. There is only one thing to do, cut our way out." Judd said: "This is the end."

Picking up the threads of the grim story, we are told by Majors Forbes and Sir John Willoughby that, after crossing the river and following the king's spoor, Major Wilson and his men reached a series of scherms, or temporary encampments protected by felled bush or trees. These scherms were filled with Matabele, who, however, offered no resistance, probably because they did not know the strength of the whites, or believed them to be the advance guard of a larger body. So the Patrol rode on till they reached the royal scherm, within which the king's wagons were dimly visible in the gathering gloom. Here a halt was called, and Lobengula summoned to surrender. The reply was an ominous rattle of arms within the reed fence, while parties of Matabele, rifle in hand, came hurrying up from the rear. With so small a force nothing could be done, and the Patrol withdrew into the bush, Captain Napier and Troopers Robertson and Mayne being sent for reinforcements. These in due time appeared in the form of Captain Borrow with eighteen mounted men. A miserable night was passed under arms in the drenching rain, and when day at length dawned, Major Wilson decided to make one more dash for the king, with the tragic result, which will not soon be forgotten in South Africa. From the start the Patrol was outnumbered, and almost as soon as the attack began, Ingram, Burnham, and Gooding had to be sent to cross the river, if that were possible, to ask for further support. That support, however, never arrived, and Burnham's first breathless remark to Major Forbes, after reaching the main body, was "I think I may say we are the sole survivors of that party." The Shangani had risen in flood, added to which Major Forbes was himself attacked in force on the way down to the river. Either of these circumstances was enough to prevent the arrival of succour in time to save the doomed men to whom the last chance of escape was lost. To the end, however, there was no thought of surrender, no request for quarter. They resolved to show the Matabele that the white man could play a losing as well as a winning game. Taking cover behind the dead bodies of their horses, with an iron calmness they fought on for two long hours, pouring a destructive fire into their encircling foes, and coolly singling out the Indunas for their aim. One by one, however, they sank under the heavy fire from the bush, but many of the wounded continued, so the natives say, to re-load and pass their rifles to their uninjured comrades. Again and again the Matabele would issue from their cover to attempt a conclusive charge, but again and again were repulsed with a well-directed fire; upon which Wilson and his men would wake the echoes with an undismayed, defiant cheer. But at last the end came. Of the thirty-four valiant men whose hearts beat high with hope and courage as they rode behind their leader in the early dawn that morning, only one remained erect; the rest lay prone, dead or dying, upon that field of honour.

The name of the one man who stood at bay against an army of Matabele will never be known; his remains could not be identified. But the natives tell that, picking up several rifles and bandoliers, this hero amongst heroes made his way to an ant-heap some twenty yards from where the rest lay stretched upon the earth. From that point of vantage he checked, single-handed, several rushes of the Matabele with a cool and deadly fire.

Single Campaign Medals

At length, shot through the hips, he sank on his knees, but continued to load and fire until he succumbed to his wounds. Then, and not till then, the Matabele came out from the bush, but on reaching the hallowed circle where the Patrol lay side by side, were fired upon by several of the unconquerable wounded who were still alive. So great had been the terror and demoralisation inspired by the desperate bravery of the Patrol, that when the revolvers rang out the natives turned and fled precipitately into the bush; and it was not till several hours later - 'when the sun was right overhead' - as the Matabele tell the tale - that they again ventured to leave their cover. But by this time death had mercifully come to the wounded, and as the native warriors gazed upon the forms of their fallen foes there was silence.'

In his novel *The White Men Sang*, Alexander Fullerton assembled and rearranged the known facts about the Patrol. This dramatised version of the event had Dillon and Wilson as the last two men to die. Again, no one will know if this was really the case.

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- 393** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Sergt. J. J. Willmott. Robertsons. C.B.C.**) *edge bruising, cleaned, nearly very fine* £200-£240

181 British South Africa Company Medals awarded to Robertson's Cape Boy Corps.

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- 394** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**Postmaster Mr. A. D. Appleby Postal Deptt.**) *nearly extremely fine, rare* £300-£400

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- 395** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**94541 Gunr. A. Brett No. 1 Mtn. By. R.A.**) *suspension slightly loose, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100

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- 396** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Supdt. Mr. Arther [sic] Bancroft Thompson. Postl. Deptt.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £240-£280

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- 397** India General Service 1895-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Relief of Chitral 1895, *clasps remounted in this order, with unofficial retaining rod between clasps, and additional lugs added to top clasp* (**1017 Sepoy Jutuina 37th. Bl. Infy.**); 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**1064 Sepoy Sk. Ahmad Husain 12th. Bl. Infy.**) *suspension loose and clasp carriage damaged on last; edge bruising and contact marks throughout, generally good fine* (2) £80-£100

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- 398** Jummoo and Kashmir 1895, 1 clasp, Chitral 1895, unnamed as issued, clasp backstrap impressed 'Gurney, London', *suspension claw loose, very fine* £400-£500

399



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- East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**Major S. T. Avetoom, I.M.S.**) *nearly extremely fine* £800-£1,000

S. T. Avetoom, a Major in the Indian Medical Service, served during the operations in Uganda 1897-98 attached to the 27th (1st Baluch Battalion), Bombay Light Infantry.

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- 400** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**1130 Tpr. J. R. Spilsbury. Steinaecker's Horse.**) *suspension claw re-riveted, King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902* (**1115 Pte. J. R. Atkinson. Peninsula H.**) *the first polished, this better than good fine; the second good very fine* (2) £100-£140

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- 401** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. A. Evans. Tembuland M.R.C.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

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- 402** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. L. White. Imp: Mil: Rly.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90

- 403 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. E. Keenan, C.G.R.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
J. E. Keenan served with the Cape Government Railways.
- 404 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Condr. C. Eckersley, Natal Transport**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- 405 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), no clasp (**Miss T. Robinson.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, with traces of brooch mounting to obverse*; 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**1010 Trpr L. Stevenson. Cape Mounted Police.**) *the latter renamed, generally nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100
- 406 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Lieut. H. Jowers, S.A.M.I.F.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £120-£160
- 407 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3770 Pte. W. Kennedy. Cape M.R.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- 408 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Pte. B. Steinberg. Kimberley Town Gd.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
- 409 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**243 Pte. W. C. Haworth. Natal R. Rifles.**) *very fine* £100-£140

410



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**A. Lees. Mafeking Town Gd.**) *nearly extremely fine* £1,400-£1,800

- 411 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. E. W. Chapman, 3rd. Rl: Welsh Fus.**) *Battalion number officially corrected, good very fine* £180-£220

Ernest Walker Chapman was born in London on 30 April 1883 and was educated at St. Peters College, Adelaide, South Australia. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 17 April 1901, and was promoted Lieutenant on 28 June 1901. He served in the South African War as a Militia Officer, R.V.F., attached to 3rd Battalion the King's Liverpool Regiment. He subsequently obtained a regular commission as Second Lieutenant in 1st Battalion the South Wales Borderers, serving in India from July 1903, and died from Enteric Fever at Karachi Station Hospital on 18 December 1905, aged 22.

- 412 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**1107 C.Q.M. Sjt. B. C. Curtis. Rly: Pnr. Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

- 413 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**486 S. Sth. A. Hall. C.C. Forces.**) *minor edge nick, very fine* £70-£90

- 414 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (**26737. Cpl: R. A. Fittes. R.E.**) engraved naming, *extremely fine* £120-£160

R. A. Fittes served with the 8th (Railway) Company, Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Kimberley on 7 July 1900.

- 415** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2740. Sapr. J. H. Keefe. R.E.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £100-£140
- J. H. Keefe** served with the 37th Field Company, Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of enteric fever at Elandslaagte on 3 May 1900.
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- 416** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**3263 Pte. E. Fisher. K.R.R.C.**) together with a copy Ashanti Star 1896, *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 417** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**359 Tpr. F. M. O'Neill. Natal Comp: Regt.**) *very fine, scarce to unit* £120-£160
- The Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment was formed at the request of Lord Roberts from details belonging to various permanent Natal volunteer regiments who volunteered to serve in the field until the end of the war. The composite regiment included 1 squadron Imperial Light Horse, 1 squadron Carbineers, some regular Mounted Infantry, and some of the Police.
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- 418** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**290 LCpl: R. F. Brooks. W. Prov: M.R.**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**489 Tpr: W. D. Clader. Pietersburg L.H.**) *retaining rod tightened on first, good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 419** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**29765. Sapr. H. Taylor. R.E.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
- H. Taylor** served with 'A' Pontoon Troop, Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was admitted to Hospital on 5 May 1900. He was invalided on 12 June 1900, and subsequently transferred to 'D' Troop on 23 June 1900.
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- 420** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1339 Ordly: H. Christian, St. John Amb: Bde:**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-£100
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- 421** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**10482 Pte. J. Rolph, 57th Coy. 15th Impl: Yeo:**) *edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine* £60-£80
- 57th (Buckinghamshire) Company, 15th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry.
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- 422** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**5994. Sapr. C. J. P. Cardwell. R.E.**) engraved naming, *rank officially corrected, minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- C. J. P. Cardwell** served with the 1st Sussex Royal Engineer Volunteers in South Africa during the Boer War (also entitled to the clasp South Africa 1901).
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- 423** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**73100 Dr. T. [sic] Tagg, Q.B., R.H.A.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £500-£700
- James Tagg** was born in Oxton, Nottinghamshire, in October 1871, and attested for the Royal Artillery in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 4 May 1889. Posted to the 1st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery as a Driver, he transferred to "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on 17 July 1894. He transferred to the Reserve on 20 May 1896, before being recalled to active service on 27 November 1899, and served as a Driver with 'Q' Battery in South Africa during the Boer War from 19 December 1899, serving in 'D' Sub Division whilst being present at the action at Sanna's Post on 31 March 1900.
- Resulting from De Wet's ambush of General Broadwood's Brigade at Korn Spruit (Sanna's Post), "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, behaved with great gallantry and managed to save four of its guns from an apparently hopeless situation. The conduct of the battery was praised by Brigadier-General Broadwood in his report on the action. As a result of this report, Lord Roberts took the unusual step of ordering the battery to ballot for the Victoria Cross, to choose one officer, one non-commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver to receive the coveted award, there being no fairer way to choose four from so many who performed with such heroism that day. As a result, Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Charles Edward Haydon Parker, Gunner Isaac Lodge, and Driver Horace Henry Glasscock were each awarded the Victoria Cross. Driver James Tagg's name would have been in the ballot for the Victoria Cross to the 'Driver'.
- Tagg returned to England on 19 August 1900, and was subsequently discharged.
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- 424** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**27999. Sapr. A. Miller. R.E.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- A. Miller** served with the 38th Field Company, Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Bloemfontein on 10 May 1900.
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- 425** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**224 Serjt. G. B. Cooch Driscoll's Scts.**) *good very fine* £360-£440

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- 426** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (**23637 Sapr. G. Willbond. R.E.**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, light contact marks, good very fine* £80-£100
- G. Willbond** served with the 9th Field Company, Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War (also entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two date clasps).
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- 427** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (**27808. Sapr. L. Ballingall. R.E.**) engraved naming, *initial officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 428** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**31596 Pte. F. Carman. 37th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- Frederick Carmen** was born in London in 1880 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at the Pall Mall Depot, London, on 14 February 1901, whilst currently serving with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. He served with the 37th (Buckinghamshire) Company, 10th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 March to 31 October 1901, and was discharged at Gosport, Hampshire, on 1 November 1901, after 261 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extract.
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- 429** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**25992 Serjt. B. Bedford. 57th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £100-£140
- Bertie Bedford** was born in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at the Pall Mall Depot, London, on 7 February 1901. He served with the 57th (Buckinghamshire) Company, 15th/19th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 15 March 1901 to 25 June 1902, and was promoted Sergeant on 8 February 1902. He was discharged at his own request at Elandsfontein on 25 June 1902, after 1 year and 139 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.
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- 430** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**Lieut. R. G. L. Leeb. D.E.O. V.R.**) *contact marks, very fine* £140-£180
- Peter George Leonard Leeb** was born in Cape Town on 7 December 1872. Commissioned into the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles and served during the Boer War. Additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal, he saw further service with Rimmington's Guides.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
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- 431** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**33439 Gnr. M. T. Edwards, U Bty., R.H.A.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £300-£400
- Mayo Thomas Edwards** was born in Bristol in 1880 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Devonport on 30 January 1899, having previously served in the Devon Artillery Militia. Posted to 'U' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery on 15 November 1899, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 December 1899. He was captured and taken at Prisoner's of War 'with practically the whole personnel and five guns' at Sannah's Post on 31 March 1900, and died of disease in captivity at Pretoria in June 1900.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 432** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (**3233 Tpr: F. K. Smith. Imp: Lt. Horse**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 433** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**895. Tpr. A. A. Burgin. N.S.W. Lrs:**) engraved naming, *backstrap of top and bottom clasps fitted with brooch pin, with replacement retaining rod and unofficial top retaining rod, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £600-£800
- Alfred Arthur Burgin**, a native of Parramatta, served as a Trooper with the New South Wales Lancers in South Africa during the Boer War. A letter written home by the recipient to his parents, dated 14 March 1900, states: 'When we reached the Modder River, where the Boers had a big camp, we took them by surprise. They cleared off, leaving everything behind them, even their flour. They left their waggons with the bullocks all harnessed up. We were first across the river. We found the ford for the cavalry. We had not gone more than a mile before the enemy let us know we were not going to have all our own way. Their artillery fire was splendid. We had a go in with them and got the best of them, driving them along before us. We had no more trouble till just outside Kimberley. We started at 4 o'clock in the morning, without any tucker, not thinking we were going out to fight. When out about five miles and within 150 yards of a kopje they opened fire on us. We were fighting all day. The biggest day we have had yet. We were in it all the times. I fired until I could not hold my rifle, it was so hot. No water, food, or shelter. We returned just about dusk, capturing three prisoners on our way to camp. We would have settled them only for an officer stopping us.'
- Sold with copied research.

- 434 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (122. Tpr: P. Ballantyne. Natal Carbnrs.) edge bruising, scratches to obverse field, suspension claw possibly re-riveted, nearly very fine* £60-£80

- 435 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7747 Bomb: J. Gibson. R.H.A.**); Army L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (**4971 Sjt: Cr: Mkr: R. Frost. R.H.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks to first, this good fine; the second nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

J. Gibson served with 'U' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Sanna's post on 31 March 1900, being subsequently released.

R. Frost served in 'C' Sub Division with 'Q' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Sanna's post on 31 March 1900, being subsequently released.

- 436 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Artilleris E. Goldschagg**) *good very fine* £140-£180

Edward Goldschagg served in the Staats Artillerie from October 1899 to August 1900. Captured and taken Prisoner of War, he was held on St. Helena.

Sold with copied Medal Claim Form.

- 437 China 1900, no clasp (**3291 Sapr: E. O'Keeffe. R.E.**) *good very fine* £160-£200

Eugene O'Keeffe saw further service as a temporary Company Quartermaster Sergeant during the Great War (also entitled to a British War Medal and a Victory Medal).

438



- China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (**348 Pte. King Yung Ching. 1st. Chinese Regt.**) *minor edge nicks, rare to unit* £500-£700

Approximately 131 China Medals with clasp Relief of Pekin awarded to the 1st Chinese Regiment.

The 1st Chinese Regiment was raised in 1898 initially to protect the Royal Navy's newly-acquired Naval Base at Wei Hai Wei, but two years later was deployed against China itself during the Boxer Rebellion. The Regiment was finally disbanded in 1906.

Sold with copied research, including a large number of photographic images relating to the 1st Chinese Regiment.

- 439 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (**W. Wood. Civil List**) *nearly extremely fine, rare to unit* £180-£220

- 440 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (**H. Weightman.**) *extremely fine* £500-£700

- 441 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**23290418 Spr. B. Reason R.E.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90

442



Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1904 (**Resdt. Mr. H. B. Ryan N.N. Regt.**) *edge bruise, good very fine, scarce* £400-£500

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, November 1991.

Another medal with the same clasps was sold in these rooms in August 2020, as part of the Jack Webb Collection, named 'Asst. Resdt. Mr. H. B. Ryan, Political Dept.'

H. B. Ryan is confirmed on the medal roll for both clasps: 'N. Nigeria 1903' as Resident, and 'N. Nigeria 1904' as Assistant Resident. The latter roll is annotated, 'Mr H. B. Ryan was present in the camp below Semolika when the expedition arrived, & was attached as assistant political officer from that date. He subsequently traversed the Egbirra country as political officer.'

443 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (**2281 Ward Orderly Govindaroju 12 Co. 2nd. Q.O.S. & M.**) *stuck on a slightly thinner flan, good very fine* £80-£100

444 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Masina Tamang S. & T. Corps**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

445 Natal 1906, no clasp (**T. Brittain, Natal Civilian Employees**) *good very fine* £100-£140

135 no clasp medals awarded to Natal Civilian Employees.

446 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Pte. J. J. Barnard, Melmoth Reserves.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

447 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr. W. Stranack, Natal Mtd. Rifles.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £100-£140

448 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**34 K. D. Callaghan. Rlys.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

449 India General Service 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**4666 Sowar Fateh Mohd, 25/Cavy. F.F.**); 2 clasps (2), Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (**263 Nk Mirza Jhan, 2-152 Pjbis.**); North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**11985 Sep. Kundan Lal, 5-10 Baluch R.**) *edge bruising, generally nearly very fine* (3) £100-£140

× 450 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (2) (**9590 Pte. T. Lynes. R. War: R; T/24151 Dvr: P. Beckingham. A.S.C.**); 1914 Star (**70326 Dvr: P. Kelly. R.F.A.**) *very fine and better* (3) £120-£160

Thomas Lynes was born in Coventry around 1884 and served in France from 22 August 1914 with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Initially posted to the 1st Battalion, he later transferred to the 11th Battalion and died of wounds received on the Somme 19 July 1916. He is buried at Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt L-Abbe, France.

Percy Beckingham served in France from 9 August 1914 with the Army Service Corps, and was later advanced Acting Corporal; the recipient's *MIC* states 'ineligible for clasp to 1914 Star' and gives his home address as Flanchford Mill, Reigate, Surrey.

Philip Kelly was born in Ireland in 1893 and served in France from 19 August 1914 with 28th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. He later made claim to a military pension, his place of residence recorded as Dublin.

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- x 451 1914 Star, with clasp (**7010 Pte. W. R. Smith. 5/Sco: Rif.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- William R. Smith** attested for the Scottish Rifles and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914.
-
- 452 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (**Capt. W. C. Hobbs. Comsy. I. O. Dept.**) *minor verdigris to obverse, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- William Christian Hobbs** served in France from 26 October 1914 with the Indian Ordnance Department. Advanced Major in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, he applied for the 1914 Star via the India Office (Whitehall) on 21 January 1919.
-
- 453 1914 Star (**189958. J. W. Thompson, A.B., Armd. Trains.**) *extremely fine* £140-£180
- John Wallace Thompson** was born in Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, on 21 April 1880, and served with the Royal Navy during the Boer War and Operations in China in 1900. Appointed Able Seaman aboard the gun-vessel *Linnet* on 15 January 1901, he served aboard a wide variety of ships before joining the Royal Navy Armoured Trains on 29 August 1914. Transferred to H.M.S. *Calliope* 4 May 1915 and the Talisman-class destroyer H.M.S. *Turbulent* on 12 May 1916, he was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 1 June 1916. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.
-
- 454 1914 Star (**SS.106160. J. Tansley, Sto. 1Cl. Benbow Bttn. R.N.D.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Joseph Tansley** was born in Nottingham on 8 April 1888 and attested for the Royal Navy as Stoker 2nd Class on 21 November 1907. Transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth 17 November 1912, he joined the Benbow Battalion of the Royal Naval Division on 17 September 1914 and was later interned in Holland following the retreat from Antwerp. Demobilised 7 June 1921, he likely returned to his former civilian employment in the electrical trade.
-
- x 455 1914 Star (**465 Pte. A. Lawson. 16/Lrs.**); 1914-15 Star (2) (**20527 Pte. O. Rooney. R. Scots.; G-10239. Pte. H. C. Mc Leod. Middx. R.**) *traces of verdigris to second, generally very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
- Alexander Lawson** attested for the 16th Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 October 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star).
-
- x 456 1914 Star (2) (**9672 Pte. W. Hackett. 1/Conn: Rang.; 5327 Sjt. Dmr: O. J. Davis. R. Dub: Fus.**) *very fine and better (2)* £140-£180
- William Hackett** attested for the Connaught Rangers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 September 1914.
- O. J. Davis** attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914.
-
- 457 1914 Star (**170 1/A.M. J. Dangerfield. R.F.C.**) *good very fine* £180-£220
- John Dangerfield**, a clerk and draughtsman, was born in Pinner, Middlesex, in 1894 and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 10 July 1912. Posted to France on 13 August 1914 as Air Mechanic 1st Class with No. 2 Squadron, he was advanced Corporal on 1 February 1916 and Sergeant Pilot on 22 March 1917. He subsequently joined 16 Squadron which was based at La Gorgue Aerodrome in the Nord department of northern France, and flew a variety of offensive patrol and tactical reconnaissance missions over the Western Front, piloting a variety of aircraft including the Bleriot XI, the Martinsyde S.1 and the Royal Aircraft Factory B.E.2c.
- On 20 April 1917, Dangerfield and his Observer, Air Mechanic 2nd Class Harvey, took off on a late afternoon patrol of the skies above Willerval, a small commune in the Pas-de-Calais about 8 kilometres north of Arras. Reported as Missing in Action, they were later confirmed as Prisoners of War having been forced down behind German lines; sent to Dulmen Camp, Dangerfield was eventually repatriated from Germany on 19 December 1918.
-
- 458 1914 Star (**Lieut. J. H. Milligan. 58/Vaghans Rif.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- Provenance:* Jack Webb 1914 Star Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916
- James Henry Milligan** was born in 1886, the son of Dr. David Milligan of 11, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh. He served on the Western Front with 58th Vaughans Rifles (Frontier Force) and was killed in action at La Basse on 25 September 1915, the first day of the Battle of Loos. Posthumously Mentioned in Despatches, he has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Neuve-Chapelle Memorial.
-
- 459 1914 Star (3) (**1707 Dvr. Karam Ellahi. I.M.C.; No. 3198 Sepoy Muhammed Khan, 1/129/Baluchis; No. 20 Tindal Rajwali, Rawalpindi Arsenal.**) *generally nearly very fine and better (3)* £140-£180

460 1914-15 Star (KP.429. A. J. Mitchell, L.S., R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Arthur James Mitchell was born on 12 December 1891 and lived at 157 Beafort Street, Liverpool. Employed by the Mersey Docks & Harbour Board as a labourer, he enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 10 September 1914 and served at Gallipoli with the Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division. Posted to France 6 June 1916, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as Aerial Gunner on 4 January 1917 and was sent to No. 5 Brigade, Royal Flying Corps.

Joining 3 Squadron in the spring of 1917, Mitchell was soon detailed to practice flights and reconnaissance missions in Morane aircraft Piloted by Lieutenant Francis St. Vincent Morris. Known as the 'Pilot Poet', Morris was the archetypal Oxford-educated academic, a former Sherwood Foresters officer of fine pedigree but limited flight experience. This soon became clear on 5 April 1917 when Mitchell suffered slight cuts to the head after their aircraft experienced engine trouble at take-off and was irreparably wrecked after colliding with a hangar. Five days later Morris struck a tree destroying a second Morane aircraft near Albert; Mitchell escaped the wreckage with a fractured fibula and injury to his back. The broken leg proved a blessing in disguise when days later, Morris crashed again, this time in a snowstorm. Aged 21 years, Morris died of his injuries - less than 3 weeks after arriving in France.

Transferred to the Royal Air Force as Sergeant 1 April 1918, Mitchell survived the Great War and was awarded a 20% disability pension in 1919.

Sold with extensive copied research.

461 1914-15 Star (F.761 M. H. L. Metcalf, P.O.M., R.N.A.S.) *minor patch of verdigris to obverse, otherwise very fine* £120-£160

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

Maurice Holmes Leigh Metcalf was born in Montreal, Canada. Living in Walthamstow and an engineer by occupation, he entered the R.N.A.S. as a Petty Officer Mechanic on 27 October 1914, having previously served in King Edward's Horse for three years. After service in France, he embarked for Russia on 1 December 1915 and served in armoured cars. His record of service states:

'Nov. 1916 On detached service in Persia. Novr.-Decr. On detached service Dobrudsha. Topolul. Decr. On detached service in Roumania. Braila. 18 May 1917. On detached duty in Roumania. Galatza.... 22 May. On detached duty to Odessa, forward to Petrograd. ... 22nd June Left Tiraspol Base for service in Galicia. Kozova. 3rd August. Left Proskurov Base for Berdeechev Base. 9th Septr. Returned to Proskurov Base. ? Septr. Left Proskurov Base for Brovary Base. Septr. Left Brovary for Kursk Base. ? Oct. Left Kursk for England on leave. ? Octbr. Awarded Silver Breast Medal with St. Stanislaus ribbon for Hard Work. 12.11.17 Arrived in England. 11.8.18 Discharged to take up Commission'.

On 28 October 1918, Metcalf became a Temporary Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. He served on the monitor *M.25* as part of the Archangel River Expedition where he was employed on interpreting duties. He was demobilised on 1 January 1920.

Sold with copied research.

x 462 1914-15 Star (2) (25583 Dvr: G. Harding. R.F.A.; 13998 Pte. H. Hornby. North'd Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (F.36532 G. E. D. Lane. A.C.1. R.N.A.S.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (8124 Cpl. W. Owens. H.L.I.; 47377 Pte. A. Henderson. M.G.C.; 46573. 2.A.M. J. C. McCarthy. R.A.F.) *nearly very fine and better (6)* £100-£140

Harry Hornby was born in Ripon and enlisted in the Northumberland Fusiliers at Darlington. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 August 1915, and died of wounds on 1 January 1916. He is buried at Erquinghem-Lys Churchyard Extension, France.

George E. D. Lane enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service on 30 January 1918, his address upon joining stated as 'Kilmuir, Aldeburgh on Sea, Suffolk'. Appointed to service with kite balloons, he was transferred to the unemployed list on 6 March 1919; the BWM confirmed as full entitlement for Great War service

x 463 The 1914-15 Star awarded to Private A. H. Nye, 7th Battalion, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 530 casualties

1914-15 Star (G-1580 Pt.e A. H. Nye. The Queen's R.) *good very fine* £80-£100

Albert Hazell Nye was born in Brierley, India, and attested for the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment at Croydon. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, from 27 July 1915, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 530 casualties. He is buried in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery, Mametz, France.

464 1914-15 Star (3) (9924 Pte. C. N. Barnett R. Ir. Regt; S.Q.M.S. A. E. Gayer 2nd I.L.H.; 5197 Pte. J. McGhee. Conn: Rang;) *generally very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

James McGhee was born in Falkirk and was killed in action in Salonika on 7 December 1915 whilst serving with the 5th Battalion, Connaught Rangers.

x 465 1914-15 Star (20737 Pte. T. Mc.Loughland. 10/Can: Inf); British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (2522782 Pte. R. Heron. Can. Tank Bn.; 279313 Spr. M. Robuk. C.R.T.; 3212952 Pte. A. A. Brunelle. A.R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (91845 Bmbr. R. Tanner. C. G.A.; 511502 A. Cpl. J. Colburn. C.A.S.C.) *generally very fine and better (6)* £100-£140

Sold with a Buckingham Palace 'Returned Home' letter, in envelope; various postcards; and copied research.

- x 466 British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**K.4035 J. Wood. Sto.1. R.N.; Capt. H. E. Batty.; 1394 Cpl. A. C. Young. R.A.; 155189 Spr. J. Prentice. R.E.; B-1894 Pte. J. E. Boorer. Rif. Brig.; M2-100160 A. Sjt. E. G. Hawkins. A.S.C.**) *generally very fine and better* (6)
£140-£180
- Henry Edmund Batty** served as a Captain with the Army Ordnance Department.
- Alexander C. Young** served with the Royal Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front, and was additionally entitled to a Territorial Force War Medal.
- John Edward Boorer** was born in East Ham, Essex, and attested there for the Rifle Brigade. He served with them 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 May 1915, and was killed in action on 30 July 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
- E. G. Hawkins** served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 September 1915, and was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 13 July 1919.
-
- 467 *Family Group:*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**G. Bartlett. Service with the Royal Navy; 183006 H. Bartlett. P.O. R.N.**) *nearly extremely fine* (2)
£140-£180
- G. Bartlett**, a civilian, served as Master of the *Restive* at His Majesty's Dockyard Malta, and was awarded the B.W.M. for Great War Service.
- Harry Bartlett**, a stable boy, enlisted in the Royal Navy at Portsmouth on 26 February 1895 and was appointed Petty Officer aboard *Odin* 1 July 1915. Transferred to the destroyer *Partridge* 2 November 1917, he served on convoy escort duties between the Shetland Islands and Scandinavia and was killed in action on 12 December 1917 when *Partridge* was ambushed by four enemy raiders off Bjorne Fjord, Norway. He is commemorated upon the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.
- Sold with copied service record and private research.
-
- 468 British War Medal 1914-20 (**W. Redding. Service with the Royal Navy.**) *with flattened named card box of issue, extremely fine*
£80-£100
- W. Redding**, a civilian dockyard worker, was awarded the B.W.M. for his Great War service aboard the Tug *Perseverance* at Chatham.
- Sold with copied medal roll confirming the above and noting his rank as Able Seaman.
-
- x 469 British War Medal 1914-20 (**GS-10770 Pte. A. Stone. 9-Lrs.; 44858 Pte. R. Smithson. North'd Fus.; 29507 Sjt. M. R. Wagstaff. York. R.; 37006 Pte. C. Whaley. North'n. R.; 82523 Pte. N. W. Whiston. Durh. LI.**) *good very fine* (5)
£120-£160
- Robert Smithson** attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at Blackburn, Lancashire, and served with the 1/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front post 1916. He died at home on 22 January 1918, and is buried in Blackburn Cemetery, Lancashire. Sold with a small portrait photograph of the recipient.
- Sold with a silver shooting medal, the reverse engraved '63350 Sgt. M. R. Wagstaff 2nd. West Yorks Regt Fruges'.
-
- 470 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**58004 Pte. S. Knight. Devon. R.; 32481 Pte. M. L. Willis. Devon. R.; 28551 Pte. J. Jago. D.C.L. I.; M2-105897 Pte. W. Tridgell A.S.C.**) *third in named card box of issue; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (Capt. J. N. Waught; 270542 Spr. F. Stares. R.E.); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (2nd Cpl. F. Wills. M.T.C.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1370 Gnr. F. Stares. R.A.) officially renamed; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (1045126 Dvr. P. Lavery. R.A.) nearly very fine and better* (9)
£200-£240
- Patrick Lavery** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914.
-
- 471 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**422500 Cpl. E. H. R. Dove. 10-Lond. R.; 426062 Pte. T. A. E. Pearson. 10-Lond. R.; 422 Pte. G. Snell. 10-Lond. R.; 423042 Pte. W. F. Steel. 10-Lond. R.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (**424420 Pte. W. A. Champion. 10-Lond. R.; 420361 Pte. W. Searle. 10-Lond. R.; 421456 Pte. G. A. Wood. 10-Lond. R.**) *generally very fine and better* (7) £120-£160
- William Frank Steel** was born in Wandsworth and served with the 2/10th Battalion, London Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 February 1917. He was killed in action on 14 June 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
-
- 472 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**576891 Pte. W. Bates. 17-Lond. R.; 4353 Pte. J. F. Moore. 17-Lond. R.; 577091 Pte. P. R. Wickham. 17-Lond. R.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**3540 Pte. C. R. Hearn. 17-Lond. R.; 574643 Pte. L. Pearson. 17-Lond. R.**) *the last with patches of staining, otherwise nearly very fine and better* (5)
£100-£140
- Leslie Pearson** was wounded in action on 8 December 1917, suffering a gun shot wound to the left wrist whilst on active service in Jerusalem.
-
- 473 British War Medal 1914-20 (**B. M. Croucher F.A.N.Y.C.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine*
£80-£100
- Miss Esther Mary Croucher** enlisted in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps on 29 May 1918, and saw active service during the Great War as a Driver with No. 6 Unit from May to October 1918; this unit was an Ambulance Convoy consisting of 20 cars that worked with the French in Amiens, and by 1918 was stationed at Chateau-Thierry. Each Driver was issued with a fur coat by the French authorities.
- In civilian life Miss Croucher was an owner and breeder of Irish Wolfhounds, and was sometime Secretary of the Irish Wolfhound Club of England.
- Sold with copied research.

- 474 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Major P. R. Grace**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- Percy Russell Grace** was born in Ballybrophy, County Laois, Ireland, on 6 June 1879, the fourth son of wealthy Irish banker John William Grace. Educated at Princeton from 1897-98, he took employment as a draughtsman in Sunderland and later enrolled at Glasgow University to study architecture. In the autumn of 1902 he became a student at the Royal Technical High School of Berlin, later returning to England and joining the Aero Club of Great Britain.
- The death of his father saw Grace become a gentleman of independent means. Realising his experience with aircraft would be of benefit to the military, he enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps soon after the outbreak of the Great War, the attestation papers noting his private ownership of flying machines from 1909 to 1912. Appointed to a commission as Second Lieutenant in November 1914, he served in Egypt with the 20th (Reserve) Wing, Royal Flying Corps in 1915. It was here in North Africa that his health began to fail, resulting in his hospitalisation with a virulent form of tuberculosis. Returned to home duties, he was Mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* of 12 January 1918 whilst serving as Temporary Major (Special Reserve). He survived the campaign, but his health never fully recovered and he died on 27 February 1922 at Wrotham Heath House, near Sevenoaks
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- x 475 British War Medal 1914-20 (**338914 Gnr. J. Richardson. C.F.A.**); together with the recipient's Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (338914 Gnr. J. Richardson) in embossed case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £80-£100
- Joseph Richardson**, of Vancouver, British Columbia, served with the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery during the Great War, and died on 27 August 1918. He is buried in Southampton (Hollybrook) Cemetery, Hampshire.
- Sold with a number of unrelated pin badges; Red Cross War Work pamphlets; and other ephemera.
-
- x 476 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**2381890 Pte. C. Boisselle 52-Can. Inf.; 260078 Spr. J. H. Stutt. C.E.; 105955 Pte. G. B. Taylor. Can. Labr. Bn.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (**907268 Pte. C. B. Bell. 5-Can. Inf.; 12695 Pte. W. Cumming. 5-Can. Inf.; 872063 Pte. W. Pickering. Can.Pnr.Bn.; 931278 Pte. A. Podrasky 2-C.M.R.; 440153 Pte. A. B. Weberg. 5-Can. Inf.**) *replacement suspension, edge bruising and wear to BWM to Stutt, fair, the remainder nearly very fine and better* (8) £100-£140
- Adolf Podrasky** was born in Bohemia on 10 September 1894, and enlisted in the 225th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force at Michel, British Columbia, on 19 April 1916. Posted to the Western Front from 18 April 1917 with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he received eye treatment in June 1917 and was later sent to hospital on 11 October 1918 suffering from a gunshot wound to the left arm; the compound fracture resulted in evacuation to Epsom and the end of his campaign.
- Albert Beney Weberg** was born at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, United States of America, on 28 March 1885, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Humboldt on 29 December 1914. Posted to the Western Front from 24 August 1915 with the 53rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, his Army Service Record notes that he sometime transferred to the 5th Battalion and suffered repeated bouts of ill health, including defective vision, conjunctivitis, and problems with his tonsils. Evacuated to hospital at Westcliffe in August 1916, the Medical Officer was clear in his appraisal: 'This man was probably unfit when he enlisted... I would strongly advise his discharge'. Returned to Canada, Weberg was discharged 16 December 1916.
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- x 477 British War Medal 1914-20 (**3087. Pte. M. Hodgson. 18 Bn A.I.F.**); Memorial Plaque (**Edwin James Howell**) in original card envelope, *light file marks to surname on first (but not renamed), otherwise good very fine* (2) £70-£90
- Edwin James Howell** served with the 10th Battery, Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery, during the Great War, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 31 July 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
-
- 478 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**J. Rose. Australia. 597.; M-1847 Pte. Mwangi. Rhodesian. Regt.**) *the first brooch mounted;* Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**William James Hughes**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (**B. P. Allison. Ord. Smn. 983. R.N. C.V.R.; 0256 Pte. Rubaini. N.Rhod. Pol.; 1313 Sar. Zaman, 52 Camel Cps.**) *wear and staining to VM to Zaman, good fine, the remainder very fine and better* (6) £140-£180
- William James Hughes** was killed in action on 12 March 1917 whilst serving as Donkeyman aboard the cargo ship S.S. *Memnon* off Portland Bill. The husband of Ellen Hughes of 12 Park Street, Liverpool, his name is commemorated upon Tower Hill Memorial.
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- 479 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Supt. J. O. R. Isaacs. Uganda Police.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £60-£80
- John Owen R. Isaacs** was born in Northampton in 1878 and served during the Boer War as Trooper in the South African Constabulary. Transferred to the Ugandan Police Force as Superintendent, the recipient's *MIC* confirms sole entitlement to the British War Medal for Great War service and notes that he applied for his medal on 5 November 1925.
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- x 480 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**1958 Labr. Kushal Singh. 24 Lab. Coy.**) *suspension bar bent and suspension claw loose, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100
-
- 481 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Amy. E. Johnson**) *very fine and scarce to a female recipient* £100-£140
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, April 2006.

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- 482** Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Maj. R. E. Kilvert. R.M.A.**) *minor staining to obverse, otherwise very fine* £60-£80
- D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.
- Robert Edgar Kilvert** was born in Harlesden in 1881 and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery in the *London Gazette* of 11 February 1898. He served as Captain aboard the dreadnought battleship *Neptune* at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, and was Mentioned in the Despatches by the Commander in Chief, Grand Fleet, on 15 September 1916. The Supplement to the same Gazette, adds:
- 'Officers Recommended to be noted for Brevets or Early Promotion. Captain Robert Edgar Kilvert, R.M.A. Was in command of "X" turret during the action, and as commanding officer of the Marine detachment, is recommended as having specially contributed to the general efficiency of the ship.'
- Advanced Major, Kilvert was appointed to duty with the Heavy Siege Guns from 1 February 1917 to 14 December 1917. During this time he served in command of the R.M.A. Heavy Siege Train Headquarters at Adinkerke, Belgium, and was again Mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* of 11 December 1917. Awarded the Distinguished Service Order in the New Year's Honours List of 1918, Kilvert's name was brought to the notice of the Admiralty for 'valuable services in the prosecution of the War' on 12 September 1919. It was further brought before the Adjutant General, Royal Marines 'for good work as second in command of 10th R.M.A. Battalion during the coal strike, 1921.'
- Posted to the battleship *Barham* 23 June 1921, Kilvert's long and impressive career was brought to a premature end when he died of illness at the Military Hospital, Gibraltar, on 28 March 1923.
-
- x 483** Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**15932 Pte. P. A. Lankester. Suff. R.; 13449 Wkr. A. Griffiths. Q.M.A.A.C.**) *very fine (2)* £80-£100
- Percy Aaron Lankester** was born in Sutton, Suffolk, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Ipswich. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1915, and was killed in action on 7 July 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
- Agnes Griffiths** served with Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 December 1917.
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- x 484** **The Victory Medal awarded to Private W. H. Austwick, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 550 casualties**
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (20457 Pte. W. H. Austwick. K.O. Sco. Bord.) *good very fine* £80-£100
- William Henry Austwick** was born in Ackworth, Yorkshire, and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Dewsbury, Yorkshire. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War initially in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 3 October 1915, before proceeding to the Western Front, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered over 550 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 485** Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Lieut. F. R. Gollop. R.F.C.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Frank Renton Gollop** was born in Manchester on 21 June 1893 and educated at the Salford Royal Technical Institute. He originally served as Trooper in the 2/1st Welsh Horse Regiment at Dorchester before being recommended for a commission in the 5th Battalion, Manchester Regiment on 23 September 1915. Transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 30 October 1916, he qualified Flying Officer 9 July 1917 and crossed the English Channel to France on 18 August 1917.
- Posted to 40 Squadron, Gollop soon found himself in the company of Captain Edward Corringham 'Mick' Mannock, later recognised as one of the greatest fighter aces of the Great War and the recipient of multiple gallantry awards including the Victoria Cross. Piloting S.E.5 aircraft, Gollop spent much of the winter of 1917-18 engaged in escort flights and observation patrols. Upon returning from target practice in February 1918, his S.E.5a. 'pancaked' from 20 feet, causing extensive damage to the machine: 'Prop smashed. 4 longerons smashed. 2 bottom ailerons smashed. Rear fuselage badly strained, Undercarriage wrecked... Recommended to be struck off charge of No. 40 Squadron and R.F.C. in the field.'
- The demise of S.E.5a. *B/598* was the second serious accident to befall Gollop in just three days having previously run *B/584* into a deep hole upon landing. Transferred to the Army Experimental Station 12 April 1918, he was subsequently sent to No. 11 (Irish) Group for disposal on 4 January 1919.
- Sold with copied service record; entries from the Squadron Record Book and private research.
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- x 486** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**321581 Bmbr. J. Wills. R.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 487** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**Major S. Wright. 21-Lond. R.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- Samuel Wright** served in France from 24 June 1916 as Major in the 21st (County of London) Battalion (First Surrey Rifles), London Regiment. Advanced Temporary Lieutenant Colonel whilst attached to the Labour Corps, he was Mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* of 24 December 1917.
-
- 488** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**403161 Pte. F. Fenimore. R.F.C.**) *nearly extremely fine and rare to unit* £300-£400
- Approximately 600 Territorial Force War Medals were issued to members of the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force for service during the Great War. Of the above figure, fewer than 40 are believed to have been awarded to the Royal Flying Corps.
- Frederick George Fenimore**, a plumber's mate, was born in Brighton on 20 March 1896 and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 29 August 1914. Appointed Air Mechanic 2nd Class on 10 August 1916, he served in France from 18 December 1916 to 21 February 1919, latterly with 211 Squadron. Discharged on 30 April 1920, Fenimore later returned to service with the Royal Air Force as Aircraftman 2nd Class (Coppersmith) on 16 October 1937.



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (**C/JX. 375249 H. Easton. A.B. R.N.**) *toned, extremely fine* £800-£1,000

490 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (2) (**Lieut. H. H. Thompson; 7657115 W.O.C.I.II. C. A. Wilkinson. R.A.P.C.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

Herbert Henry Thompson was born in Mile End on 21 July 1885 and was appointed to a commission in the Royal Army Pay Corps as Temporary Lieutenant & Acting Paymaster 3 April 1919. He served at the R.P.O. Basra and C.P.O. Baghdad in 1920, and later embarked for Temporary duty at Poona. Returned to England in 1923, he was posted to the Overseas Base Payment's Office at Regents Park, followed by duties at Woolwich, Hamilton and Lichfield.

Sold with copied Army Service Record.

Clarence Allen Wilkinson was born in 1879 and served with the Royal Army Pay Corps during operations in Iraq from 1919-20. Recorded as an Army Pay Office Clerk, he died in Perth, Scotland, on 27 July 1938 in consequence of a heart attack.

Sold with copied death certificate.

491 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**J. Lloyd. Posts & Tels.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine, scarce* £100-£140

492 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (**5329415 Pte W. J. Green. R. Berks. R.**) *polished, good fine* £60-£80

493 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (3), Cyprus (2) (**22787776 Sgt. T. H. Perry. R.A.P.C.; 3959213 W.O. Cl. 1. L. E. Ribton. R.A.P.C.**); Near East (**22951538 Sgt. A. N. Pinchbeck. R.A.P.C.**) *edge nick to first, very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

Thomas Henry Perry was born at Sennybridge on 16 November 1932, the son of general labourer Gwyn Perry. He served from the summer of 1959 at GHQ MELF as Sergeant, Command Pay Office, and was discharged on 14 April 1967.

Leslie Edward Ribton was born in Cardiff on 19 October 1910, the son of commercial traveller George Frederick Ribton. He attested for the Welsh Regiment on 27 April 1934 and served with the 1st Battalion at Aldershot from 31 December 1936. Transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps as Clerk, 3 April 1937, he was taken on strength in Egypt 5 August 1940 and spent five days in hospital in Jerusalem from 10 March 1941. Posted to C.P.O. Baghdad 26 May 1942 and Base Clearing House PAIFORCE 28 January 1943, he later served in Cyprus from 2 February 1955. Discharged termination of engagement 26 April 1959, he died in Woking in 1973, his last employment listed as a school accountant.

Sold with copied Army Service Record.

Anthony Hamilton Pinchbeck was born at Ilford Maternity Home on 7 February 1935 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps around 1954. He served at the R.P.O. Canterbury from August 1958 and died at Fairview Court, Kingswood, on 20 November 2013, his last employment recorded as supply teacher (retired).

494 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**23239334 Spr. B. Vast. R.E.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

- 495 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**3310306 Pte. T. Kelly. A. & S.H.**) *officially re-impressed naming, edge bruise, very fine* £60-£80
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- x 496 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Bomber Command; together with two further loose Bomber Command clasps; and a King's Commendation for Brave Conduct plastic Wartime badge, *extremely fine* £60-£80
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- x 497 1939-45 Star (8), 1 with a *copy* Battle of Britain clasp; Air Crew Europe Star (2), *these both copies*; Africa Star (2), 1 with a *copy* 8th Army clasp, the other with a *copy* North Africa 1942-43 clasp; Pacific Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star (2), *these both copies*; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (3); Africa Service Medal (**11853 J. O'Connor**); India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal (**NX8546 W. S. McLean**); South Africa Medal for War Service; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., unnamed as issued; together with a Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, silver, *generally very fine and better*
Seven: Sapper M. Iqbal, Royal Pakistan Engineers
Pakistan, Republic, General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Kutch 1965; Sitare-e-Hard War Star 1965 (1312395 Spr Muhammad Iqbal Engineers); Sitara-e-Harb War Star 1971; Tamgha-e-Jang War Medal 1965; Tamgha-e-Jang War Medal 1971; Tamgha-e Sad Saala Jashan-e-Wiladat-e-Quaid-e-Azam Medal; Hijri Tamgha Medal 1979, mounted court-style for display purposes, *very fine and better (lot)* £100-£140
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- 498 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star (2); Africa Star (2); Burma Star (3); Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (2); Africa Service Medal (**238945 J. E. Sponneck**) *surname officially corrected*; India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal (**VX5234 L. Stanley**); together with an *unofficial* National Service Medal 1939-60, *generally very fine and better (22)* £70-£90
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- x 499 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *a somewhat later issue, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- x 500 Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver (5); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp (4), one additionally with *copy* Hong Kong clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver (5), *some with adhesive to reverse, generally good very fine and better (14)* £240-£280
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- 501 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**Capt. W. Oldfield. R.A.P.C.**) *light file marks across part of rank and initial (although not corrected), otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
William Oldfield was born in Bakewell, Derbyshire on 11 July 1929. He was appointed to a commission in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 17 October 1949 and was advanced Lieutenant and Paymaster 27 September 1950. Posted to Korea and Western Brigade, Kuching, September 1964, he served from 24 August 1966 as Staff Paymaster 2nd Grade at Headquarters, FARELF. Promoted Acting Lieutenant-Colonel at Headquarters, Engineer Support Group (Woolwich) in 1972, he ended his career as Senior Management Accountant, SHAPE (BAE) 1975, taking his retirement as Lieutenant-Colonel on 23 September 1978.
Sold with copied research confirming further entitlement to GSM, clasp Borneo.
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- 502 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (2), Radfan (**23939784 Cpl. M. Johnson. RAPC.**); South Arabia (**23961282 Cpl. G. Davis. RAPC.**) the first in named card box of issue with M.O.D. forwarding letter, *nearly extremely fine and better (2)* £80-£100
M. Johnson attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps on 14 January 1963. Attached to the 1st East Anglian Regiment, he served in Aden from February to April 1964 and as part of BAOR at Celle in November 1965.
G. W. Davis was part of Intake No. 3 at the Royal Army Pay Corps Apprentice College, May 1963. Attached to the 1st Battalion, Parachute Regiment as Company Pay Clerk, he served in Aden from May to November 1967, and was transferred to the Reserve on 15 December 1968.

- 503** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (3) **(24222763 SSgt S Gibson RAPC; 24082020 Pte D E Maynard RAPC; 24075685 Cpl. J. Young RAPC)** *nearly extremely fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- 504** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) **(24281133 Gnr. R. P. Mawer RAPC.; 23996418 Cpl. P. Whalley RAPC.)** *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
- Richard Paul Mawer** was born in the County Maternity Home at Cleethorpes on 19 September 1953. He enlisted in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 21 February 1972 and served in Northern Ireland attached to No. 2 R.T.R. from August 1977.
- Philip Whalley** joined the Royal Army Pay Corps as part of Apprentice College Intake No. 6 at Bednall House, 3 April 1964. He served with the 9th/12th Lancers from March 1967, followed by a posting to No. 5 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery at Gutersloh (BAOR) in October 1967. Posted from Bulford to Londonderry 4 April 1970, he returned to the CPO BAOR in July 1972 and was sent to the R.A.P.C. Computer Centre in November 1976. Taking civil employment as an Information Technology Director, he died at St. John's Hospice in the Wirral on 18 February 2014.
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- 505** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* **(23902889 Spr. B. Spruce. RE.)** *good very fine* £70-£90
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- 506** South Atlantic 1982, with *copy* rosette **(MEA2 A L Summerill D174287A HMS Fearless)** *surname partially officially corrected, good very fine* £300-£400
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- 507**
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- South Atlantic 1982, with rosette **(MEM(M)1 P S Roberts D182369X HMS Glamorgan)** *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800
- H.M.S. *Glamorgan*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1964, served throughout the Falklands War, when she fired 1,450 4.5-inch rounds, more than any other vessel in the conflict. She was slightly damaged by bombs on 1 May 1982, and was hit by a land-launched exocet missile on 12 June 1982, with the loss of 14 men killed. The fires from this attack were brought under control and she was back in service 36 hours later.
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- 508** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette **(ALStd M D Thomas D125459J NP 1222)** *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500
- Small detachments, or Naval Parties (NP), usually comprised of 6-8 members and were used to run and repair non Royal Navy ships which formed part of the Task Force. Their duties later included running and repairing captured Argentinian shipping which was then put into service.
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- 509** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette **(24533649 Spr G Taylor RE)** *small official correction, extremely fine* £300-£400
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- 510** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette **(Jnr Tech D A Collie (G8137177) RAF)** *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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- x511 Visit to Ireland 1900 (**C., J. J. Finlay. R.I.C.**) complete with integral tops shamrock brooch bar, *heavily polished and worn, fair to fine* £100-£140

John James Finlay was appointed to the Royal Irish Constabulary on 4 August 1881 and was pensioned on 1 August 1920.

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- x512 Visit to Ireland 1903 (**C. P. Brogan. R.I.C.**) *lacking integral top shamrock brooch bar*; Visit to Scotland 1903 (**P.C. P. Brogan.**) complete with integral top thistle brooch bar, *edge bruising and contact marks to first, this good fine; the second very fine (2)* £180-£220

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- x513 Visit to Ireland 1903 (**C. J. Lawler. R.I.C.**) *lacking integral top shamrock brooch bar, minor edge bruising, polished and worn, better than good fine* £80-£100

John Lawler was born in 1874 and was appointed to the Royal Irish Constabulary on 8 August 1895. He was promoted Sergeant on 1 January 1916, and was pensioned on 19 September 1920.

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- x514 Visit to Ireland 1903 (**C. S. E. B. Watters. R.I.C.**) *lacking integral top shamrock brooch bar, nearly very fine* £80-£100

Samuel E. B. Waters was born in 1868 and was appointed to the Royal Irish Constabulary on 28 August 1889. He was pensioned on 16 September 1914, and died in Belfast on 19 November 1922.

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- x515 Visit to Ireland 1903 (**P.C. T. Kelly. D.M.P.**) complete with integral top shamrock brooch bar, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160

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- 516 Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (**Pte. W. Gaulton.**) *good very fine*

Pair: A. W. Harrison, Special Constabulary and Order of St. John

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.I.R., 2nd issue (Anthony W. Harrison); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with two Additional Award Bars (A. W. Harrison 1967) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Service Medal of the Order of St John (**23826 A/Off. H. K. Hayward. No. 10 Dist: S.J.A.B. 1941.**) *good very fine (4)* £120-£160

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- x517 Visit to Ireland 1911 (**D. Mateer. R.I.C.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *good very fine* £100-£140

Daniel Mateer was born on 17 April 1886, the son of R.I.C. Head Constable William Mateer, and was appointed to the Royal Irish Constabulary on 1 October 1907. He was promoted Sergeant on 1 November 1920, and was discharged on the R.I.C.'s disbandment on 31 August 1922.

Long Service Medals

- 518 Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (**William James Lewer; Louis Charles Martin**) first in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**819764 W.O. Cl. 2 T. W. Keeble. R.A.**); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Sgt B J Penney (E8011600) RAF**) *good very fine and better (4)* £80-£100

- 519 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*

£200-£240

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.

- 520 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**340. Paymr. Sergt. M. Doran, 2-20th. Foot; 170. S:Q:M:Sgt. A. Lyman. A.P.C.**) *very fine and better (2)* £120-£160

Michael Doran was born in Lissmore, County Waterford, Ireland, around 1839, and enrolled as a Volunteer in the North Cork Rifles Regiment of Militia on 13 November 1855. Posted to the 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot 9 June 1858, he served overseas in India, China and Hong Kong, transferring to Japan in 1864. Appointed Paymaster Sergeant 1 March 1868, he witnessed further overseas service in Mauritius and was granted his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 1 January 1877. Appointed Staff Sergeant on the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, 14 August 1880, he was discharged at his own request in 1883 and died of senile decay in 1919.

Anthony Lyman was born in Tullamore, Ireland, around 1855. He enlisted in the Welch Regiment at Cardiff on 15 October 1879. Transferred to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks 3 October 1890, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal under Army Order No. 52 of 1898 whilst serving with the Army Pay Corps. Discharged at Canterbury in 1901, he died of myocarditis in Kensington on 1 March 1935.

Sold with private research for both recipients.

521



Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**3521 Q.M. Sjt. W. Aries. O. & B.L.I.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

William Aries attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry on 9 December 1890 at the age of 18, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment. He was promoted Corporal in 1892; Sergeant in 1894; Colour Sergeant in 1898; and was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on 10 November 1906. He was discharged on the termination of his second period of engagement on 8 December 1911, having qualified as an instructor of musketry and the use and mechanism of the rifle calibre machine gun in 1898. A keen shot, he won, amongst other shooting prizes, the Green-Wilkinson Trophy in 1899. The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was his sole medallic entitlement. He died in 1952.

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

- 522** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (3) (**7733215 W.O.C.III. H. J. Day. R.A.P.C.; 7657455 Sgt. T. F. Kempton. R.A. P.C.; 7658018 W.O.C.III. A. W. Lissenden. R.A.P.C.**) *generally good very fine (3)* £80-£100
- Harold Joseph Day** was born in Islington in 1885 and served with the 2/9th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment from 12 March 1917. Transferred to the 2/1st Hampshire Yeomanry 7 May 1917, he was posted to Ireland from May 1918 and transferred to the Corps of Military Accountants on 5 March 1920. Advanced W.O.2. and appointed Accountant Quartermaster Sergeant, he was later recalled for military service in 1939, but was detained at the Royal Victoria Hospital (Netley) and discharged 'physically unfit for any form of Army service' on 12 November 1939.
- Thomas Frederick Kempton** was born in Shepton Mallet, Somerset, on 22 December 1873. He attested for the Army Pay Corps as a 41 year-old schoolmaster on 22 December 1914 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal under Army Order . No. 63 of 1933. He later died in Exeter on 17 April 1938.
- Alec William Lissenden** was born at Herne, Kent, on 24 April 1899. He served with the 2/8th Essex Regiment from 4 December 1917 and later transferred to the Rifle Brigade on 30 November 1918. Transferred on probation to the Army Pay Corps in 1920, he served overseas in Cologne and the Saar, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1935.
- Sold with extensive copied research relating to all three recipients.
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- 523** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**206373. H. H. Parker. Act. Ldg. Smn. H.M.S. Excellent; 9291 F. G. Stevens, Gunner, R.M.A.**); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**87493 J. Stephens. Sean. 1Cl, R.N.R.**) *light contact marks, generally very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- 524** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2) (**3847 Sergt. J. H. Opie. 1/Durham. R.E.V.; Sapper F. Stock D.S. R.E.V. 1897.**) both engraved naming, *minor edge bruise to last, good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 525** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**434193 Sgt. C. Dutton. R.E.**); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**3651549 Sgt. J. A. Culley. R.A.**) *good very fine (3)* £120-£160
-
- 526** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (3) (**177 Sapr. A. R. Robinson. 1/Hants: R.E.V.; 5053 Sapr. S. Rodgers. 1/Lanc: R.E. V.; 2113 Sapr. S. Brown. E. London R.E.V.**) all impressed naming, *nearly very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- 527** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal (2), E.VII.R. (**40 L. Cpl. S. W. Bright. Devon: (Ftrs.) R.E.**); G.V.R. (**288 Sapr. W. E. Podger. Hants: (F) R.E.**) *good very fine (2)* £120-£160
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- 528** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (**590016 LCpl. C. H. Kingsley. 18/Lond: R.**) *polished, therefore fine* £70-£90
- Charles Henry Kingsley** served in France from 9 March 1915 to 6 February 1919 with the 18th (County of London) Battalion (London Irish Rifles). He was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order No. 372 of 1 December 1918, and the Second Award clasp in 1927. The recipient is further entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio for Great War Service and the M.S.M. which was awarded for service in France in the Peace Gazette of 3 June 1919.
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- 529** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**323 Cpl. A. Baxter. 17/Lond: R.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- Archibald Baxter** was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order No. 425 of 1915.
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- x530** Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**881741 Sgt. R. Moore. R.A.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (**Edward M. Young**); British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-18 (2), both with integral top brooch bar, one in card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (**James Henry Healey**); together with a Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'C35506'; and a Tank Corps cap badge, *generally very fine*
- Copy Medals (2): Victoria Cross; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension, *good very fine (8)* £80-£100
- James Henry Healey** attested for the 21st (First Surrey Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment on 2 November 1915, and served with the 2/21st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 June 1916. He proceeded to Salonica in December 1916, and thence to Egypt in June 1917, and died of wounds in Syria on 8 June 1918. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.
- Sold with copied service papers.
-
- 531** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (**5376049 Pte. W. G. Bradbury. 4-Oxf. & Bucks. LI.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- Walter George Bradbury** was born in Didcot, Berkshire, on 22 January 1903 and enlisted in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry as a Boy Soldier at Oxford on 7 March 1917, aged 14. He was discharged due to sickness on 28 November 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B345201, and subsequently re-enlisted in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 11 March 1921.
-
- x532** Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (4) (**Cpl B O Butala; Maj E. A. Craig; Spr V F Prevost**); with Second Award Clasp (**Cpl J. A. Koper**) the first three in original cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £120-£160

Life Saving Awards

- x 533 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Sergt. John Latimer, R.I.C. 19 June 1886.**) with integral top brooch bar, *good very fine* £200-£240

R.H.S. Case no. 23,1128.

John Latimer, a Sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary, was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal for his gallantry in saving life at Enniscorthy, County Wexford, on 19 June 1886. He was pensioned on 16 August 1891, after 25 years and 5 months' service. He died in York, Ontario, Canada, on 19 April 1912.

- 534 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**William A. G. Thomas 13th. Aug. 1921**) with integral bronze riband buckle, in *Elkington* case of issue; together with the recipient's shooting medal, 38mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1913, the obverse engraved 'War Fête Nagpur C.P. Dec. 1915', the reverse engraved 'Best Rifle Shot & Youngest Competitor Age 10 ½ years.', the edge engraved 'William A. G. Thomas', with small ring suspension, *edge bruise to latter, this nearly very fine; the RHS Medal nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160

R.H.S. Case no. 46,275: 'At 9:30 a.m. on 13 August 1921 at a Lake at Nagpur, India, three boys were wading in the lake and got into a blind well 10 to 15 feet deep 30 yards out. Cecil Claudius, aged 23, went in and saved one bay and on going after the other two was clutched. William Thomas, a student aged 16, then went in and with great difficult saved all three.'

- x 535 Ulster Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Gold Medal, 23mm, gold (9ct., 8.05g, hallmarks for Birmingham 1911), the reverse inscribed '**To H. H. Hannah, R.I.C., Belfast 1912, for Humanity to Animals**', *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

Henry Hamar Hannah was born in Belfast on 6 February 1873 and was appointed to the Royal Irish Constabulary on 25 January 1893. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Ulster Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1912, and was promoted Acting Sergeant on 1 October 1913. He served with the Royal Irish Rifles during the Great War from 4 February 1916, being re-admitted to the Royal Irish Constabulary on 6 February 1919. He was discharged on the R.I.C.'s disbandment on 31 August 1922. He died at Vancouver, Canada, on 22 January 1934.

Sold with copied research.

536



Allied Theatrical Interests and Neptune Association Medal, the obverse inscribed 'The Crew of S.S. President Roosevelt', the reverse inscribed '**Presented to R. Schulz in recognition of Gallantry and Humanity in connection with the rescue of the S.S. Antinoe Feb. 19 1926**', bronze, mounted from original red, white and blue riband with top wearing pin, *extremely fine and rare* £200-£240

The S.S. *Antinoe* was sunk in the North Atlantic by a terrible storm which succeeded in flooding her cargo of wheat and ripping her lifeboats from the upper decks. Recognising the danger to his crew Captain Tose ordered the S.O.S. signal to be sent, which was responded to by the passenger and cargo vessel *President Roosevelt* under the command of Captain George Fried; in appalling hurricane conditions of snow and giant waves, volunteers from *President Roosevelt* succeeded in saving the *Antinoe*'s crew, the rescue lifeboat being later cast adrift in a dreadful state. The brave rescuers were later captured by British Pathe in a short film titled 'Heroes All' (1926), with numerous awards later made to the crew for gallantry displayed.

Sold with a small newspaper cutting detailing the death of the recipient's brother, Uffz. i. e. Luftwaffeneinheit Kurt Schulz, a recipient of the Knight's Cross 2nd Class and Russian Front Medal, who was killed in action on 12 December 1942.



A Boy Scouts Association Gallantry Cross Third Class group of four awarded to Scout Master T. Grantaire-Robertson, 1st Central Methodist Scout Troop, later Captain, South African Air Force

Boy Scouts Association Gallantry Cross, 3rd Class, 2nd issue, gilt, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, in case of issue; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these both officially impressed '203330 T. Grantaire-Robertson', in original paper envelopes of issue; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; together with a Scottish Clan Crest Badge for the Robertson Clan; and two South Africa Royal Visit medallions, bronze, both unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Thomas Grantaire-Robertson was born on 20 August 1896 and was a schoolmaster by profession. A Scout Master of the 15 Central Methodist Scout Troop, he was awarded the Scout Association Gallantry Cross Third Class on 10 January 1922. He enlisted for service in the South African Air Force in January 1941, and was posted as Second Lieutenant at 71 Air School, Milner Park. He transferred to 6 Air School in July 1942, and was promoted to Captain on 1 October 1943. He was released from service in August 1946 and resumed employment with the Transvaal Education Department. He died on 12 February 1962.

Sold with copied research.

Note: Coronation Medal unconfirmed.

Miscellaneous

- 538 43rd Monmouth Light Infantry Medal, 55mm, silver, the obverse engraved with a crown with pendant bugle horn, with '43' in the centre, 'Monmouth Light Infantry' around, the reverse engraved 'Presented to James Webb Sergt., Brevet Major Tylden's Coy., 1st Batt. 43rd LI. A reward for his Soldierly Merit & Gallant Conduct while serving in the Peninsula with the Light Division 1814', with fixed ring suspension, *good very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Cheoros Collection of medals relating to the American War of 1812, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

Not recorded in Regimental and Volunteer Medals by Balmer.

Sir John Maxwell Tylden was commissioned a Lieutenant in November 1804, promoted to Captain in September 1809 and received the brevet of Major in December 1811. With the 43rd Regiment he served as Brigade Major in South America and was present at the capture of Montevideo, January/February 1806 and the unsuccessful attack on Buenos Aires in July 1807. Was with the 43rd in Sir John Moore's Peninsula campaign of 1808-9 and with the 1st Battalion when it returned to Portugal in 1809. Present in the attack on Java, August 1811, he then returned to the Peninsula and served at the battle of Nive, 13 December 1813. With the 52nd Light Infantry at the end of the Peninsula War, he was present at the battles of Orthes, 27 February 1814 and Toulouse, 10 April 1814. He was later awarded the M.G.S. Medal with 4 clasps. He then served in the latter stages of the war in America and served as Assistant Adjutant General at the battle of New Orleans, January 1815. He retired from the service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 August 1819 and died on 18 May 1866.

Sold with copied discharge papers for a James Webb, born in the Parish of Hampnell, Norfolk, who served with the 43rd in the Peninsula and France from July 1812 to June 1814, New Orleans, Army of Occupation from June 1815 to October 1818, Portugal from January 1827 to March 1828, and Gibraltar seven years. However, he never reached the rank of Sergeant, nor did another James Webb who also served in the regiment at the same time.

Note: Owing to the uncertainty that exists with the original provenance and manufacture of some early engraved Volunteer Medals, this lot is sold as viewed.

- x539 **The Memorial Plaque to Lieutenant R. Gregg, 6th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 1 October 1918; a friend of the poet Wilfred Owen, his death is mentioned in one of Owen's last letters home**

Memorial Plaque (Reginald Gregg) in original card envelope, *good very fine* £100-£140

Reginald Gregg was born in Salford, Lancashire, on 20 May 1880 and served with the 3rd Volunteer Service Company, Manchester Regiment, in South Africa during the Boer War. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment (Territorial Force) on 25 October 1916. Posted to the 1/5th Battalion, where one of his brother officers was the poet Wilfred Owen, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from late 1916, and was wounded in April 1917. Attached to the 6th Battalion, he was killed in action by a machine gun bullet on 1 October 1918, a fact reported by Owen in his letter of 19 October 1918: 'Lieutenant Gregg died of wounds [sic]. I had known him in Scarborough. He had been very fond of his wife, and proud of his little daughter.' (*Letters of Wilfred Owen*, Letter 668 refers).

Gregg is buried in Uplands Cemetery, Magny-la-Fosse, France.

Sold with copied research.

- 540 Memorial Plaque (2) (**R. T. Smith; Christopher Tucker**) *generally very fine (2)* £70-£90

- x541 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**460245 Pte. R. Beath**) brooch mounted to reverse, in original embossed case of issue, *good very fine* £70-£90

Robert Beath was born in Scotland on 16 August 1896 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 2 June 1915. Posted to the 44th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he witnessed initial service in England at Bramshott and Seaford; the recipient's Army Service Record notes a number of indiscretions at this time including a fondness for singing songs of a cheery nature but dubious content. Posted to France in April 1917, he suffered a shrapnel wound to the right knee and hand on 11 May 1917; bandaged up at No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, Beath returned to the Western Front and died of wounds on 4 September 1918. The son of Robert and Jemima C. Beath of 445, Newton Avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg, he is buried at Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension.

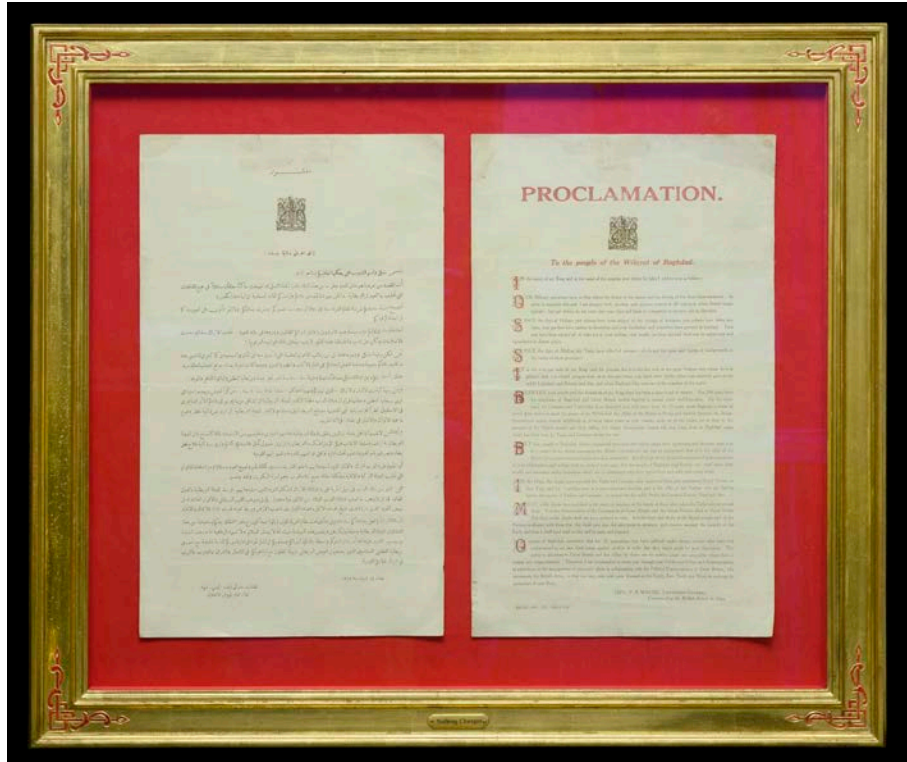
- 542 'Princess Margaret' Deliverance from Bolsheviks Medal 1919, by *Spink*, London, 38mm, white metal, the obverse featuring a fouled anchor enclosed by a life-belt, 'Princess Margaret' in raised letters above, the reverse inscribed in raised letters, 'Riga - London, 3rd Jany. 1919, 17th Jany. 1919, From the Grateful Passengers in Remembrance of their Deliverance from the Bolsheviks', unnamed, pierced with replacement period suspension, this loose, *nearly very fine* £50-£70

- 543 **Germany, Empire**, Baralong Mörder [The Baralong Murder], 1915, a cast iron medal by K. Goetz, hand holding dagger, cuff of sleeve decorated with the Union Jack, rev. three standing figures, 58mm (K 162; Frankenhuis 1430), *extremely fine*

Germany, Empire, A cast iron medal commemorating the Captain of SMS 'Möwe', Nikolaus Burggraf und Graf zu Dohna-Schlodien. Obverse: Bust of Count Dohna-Schlodien in uniform (three-quarter right). Legend: 'KORVETTENKAPITAEN GRAF ZU DOHNA SCHLODIEN'. Reverse: Back view of a nude man welcoming a steamer into the river Weser; a seagull overhead. Inscription: 'S. M. S. MOEWE', *numerous small patches of corrosion to both sides, otherwise very fine (2)* £100-£140

The Baralong Murder medal relates to the sinking of the submarine *U-27* by the British destroyer *Baralong*, disguised as a neutral American merchantman, on 19 August 1915.

- x 544** **Four: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant J. G. Walters, Legion of Frontiersmen, late Royal Canadian Army Service Corps**
 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, these both privately engraved 'M61585 Cpl. J. G. Walters R.C.A.S.C.'; Legion of Frontiersmen, Canadian Division, Meritorious Service Medal, silver, with beaver emblem upon riband (R.Q.M.S. J. G. Walters); Legion of Frontiersmen Efficient Service Medal, bronze (R.S.M. J. G. Walters) impressed naming, mounted as worn, *very fine*
Three: Frontiersman P. Danyliuk, Legion of Frontiersmen
 Legion of Frontiersmen L.D.D.F. Cross (9517 P. Danyliuk); Legion of Frontiersmen Canadian Division commemorative medal, with beaver emblem (P. Danyliuk); British Columbia Provincial Command Medal, bronze, with beaver emblem, unnamed, mounted as worn, *very fine*
Three: Frontiersman M. Routhier, Legion of Frontiersmen, Saskatchewan Command
 Legion of Frontiersmen Efficient Service Medal, bronze (Frtsm. M. Routhier); Legion of Frontiersmen Saskatchewan Command, For Service Medal, unnamed; 75th Anniversary Medal, unnamed, *nearly very fine (10)* *£140-£180*
-
- x 545** International Commission for Supervision and Control Peace Medal, Canadian issue, bronze (**Capt. J. P. Dufour**) *good very fine*
£120-£160
 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 546** A selection of miscellaneous Canadian medals, including; International Commission of Control and Supervision Vietnam Service 27 January 1973 Medal (5), all unnamed, 3 in cases of issue, *some of local manufacture*; I.C.C.S. Vietnam Peace Medal, bronze; Korea Medal for Voluntary Service (3); Korean War 40th Anniversary Commemorative Medal 1950-1990; Korea Canada Veteran's Association Commemorative Medal, gilt and enamel, uniface; Canada Confederation Centenary Medal, 1867-1967, silver, unnamed, with corresponding dress miniature and lapel pin; Multinational Force and Observers Medal (2), one on military riband, the other on civilian riband; Canada Somalia 1992-93 Medal, gilt; Ontario Fire Services For Long Service Medal, The Fire Marshals Act, unnamed; Military Collectors Club of Canada 15 Year Membership Medal, silvered and enamel, the reverse engraved '**W. John #31**'; together with Korea Veteran's Association, Canada, fabric badges and pins; and a French Republic Medal for Korea, bronze, *generally good very fine (lot)* *£120-£160*
-
- 547** Regimental Shooting Medals.
 Eight miscellaneous shooting medals, all bronze, including a Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs Bell Medal; an Army Rifle Association Territorial Force Medal; a National Rifle Association Medal; and three Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Medals, six named to '**L. Biggs**', and dated 1947 to 1949, the other two unnamed, *good very fine (8)* *£30-£40*
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- x 548** Miscellaneous Masonic Presentation Items.
 A Masonic Medal, bronze gilt, with top riband bar, comprising two V.R. pennies, hinged to top, which open to reveal engraving '**W. L. Barrington Montreal Chapter No. 7. G.R.Q. May 17. 1928**'; a Masonic Badge, gold (14ct., 9.74g) bearing the Holy Bible and masonic symbols, engraved '**P.P.G.M.**' and '**LO.BA.**' to obverse, and '**Presented to R. W. Sis. S. Donaldson. P.G.M. 1924 Alberta**' to reverse; a small unmarked gold (14ct?, total weight 3.58g) and enamel masonic badge, with top wearing pin, *generally very fine (3)* *£200-£240*
-
- x 549** Sweetheart Brooches.
 A good selection including an attractive example enamelled and gold, 15 ct. (2.3 g) brooch and pin bearing a navy blue enamelled pennant bearing a white Prince of Wales' plume of feathers; an attractive gold, 9 ct. (3.7g) Royal Navy example set, with 17 small seed pearls, upon a gold brooch and pin; a gold, 9 ct. (4.4g) Royal Artillery example, set upon a pin and hook; a silver and black enamelled sword set upon a brooch and pin, with one matching yellow metal clip-on earring, *generally very good condition (5)* *£100-£140*
-
- 550** Two Boer War Shell Heads from projectiles fired into Mafeking during the Siege.
 Mounted on a 20cm x 9.5cm wood block, with a white metal plaque on the front engraved 'Boer Shells Fired Into Mafeking', *slight surface rust on the shells, otherwise good condition* *£200-£240*



Proclamations to the People of the Wilayat of Baghdad 1917

Two copies of the Proclamation to the People of the Wilayat of Baghdad, issued by Lieutenant General Sir Stanley Maude on 11 March 1917, one copy in English, the other in Arabic, both measuring 450mm x 280mm, mounted side by side in an attractive gilt frame with red decorative inlay, with plaque below inscribed 'Nothing Changes', the frame measuring 780mm x 650mm, *good condition* £200-£300

The full text of the Proclamation reads:

'To the People of the Wilayat of Baghdad.

In the name of my King, and in the name of the peoples over whom he rules, I address you as follow:-

Our military operations have as their object the defeat of the enemy, and the driving of him from these territories. In order to complete this task, I am charged with absolute and supreme control of all regions in which British troops operate; but our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators. Since the days of Halaka your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers, your palaces have fallen into ruins, your gardens have sunk in desolation, and your forefathers and yourselves have groaned in bondage. Your sons have been carried off to wars not of your seeking, your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places. Since the days of Midhat, the Turks have talked of reforms, yet do not the ruins and wastes of today testify the vanity of those promises? It is the wish not only of my King and his peoples, but it is also the wish of the great nations with whom he is in alliance, that you should prosper even as in the past, when your lands were fertile, when your ancestors gave to the world literature, science, and art, and when Baghdad city was one of the wonders of the world.

Between your people and the dominions of my King there has been a close bond of interest. For 200 years have the merchants of Baghdad and Great Britain traded together in mutual profit and friendship. On the other hand, the Germans and the Turks, who have despoiled you and yours, have for 20 years made Baghdad a centre of power from which to assail the power of the British and the Allies of the British in Persia and Arabia. Therefore the British Government cannot remain indifferent as to what takes place in your country now or in the future, for in duty to the interests of the British people and their Allies, the British Government cannot risk that being done in Baghdad again which has been done by the Turks and Germans during the war.

But you people of Baghdad, whose commercial prosperity and whose safety from oppression and invasion must ever be a matter of the closest concern to the British Government, are not to understand that it is the wish of the British Government to impose upon you alien institutions. It is the hope of the British Government that the aspirations of your philosophers and writers shall be realised and that once again the people of Baghdad shall flourish, enjoying their wealth and substance under institutions which are in consonance with their sacred laws and their racial ideals. In Hedjaz the Arabs have expelled the Turks and Germans who oppressed them and proclaimed the Sherif Hussein as their King, and his Lordship rules in independence and freedom, and is the ally of the nations who are fighting against the power of Turkey and Germany; so indeed are the noble Arabs, the Lords of Koweyt, Nejd, and Asir.

Many noble Arabs have perished in the cause of Arab freedom, at the hands of those alien rulers, the Turks, who oppressed them. It is the determination of the Government of Great Britain and the great Powers allied to Great Britain that these noble Arabs shall not have suffered in vain. It is the hope and desire of the British people and the nations in alliance with them that the Arab race may rise once more to greatness and renown among the peoples of the earth, and that it shall bind itself together to this end in unity and concord.

O people of Baghdad remember that for 26 generations you have suffered under strange tyrants who have ever endeavoured to set on Arab house against another in order that they might profit by your dissensions. This policy is abhorrent to Great Britain and her Allies, for there can be neither peace nor prosperity where there is enmity and misgovernment. Therefore I am commanded to invite you, through your nobles and elders and representatives, to participate in the management of your civil affairs in collaboration with the political representatives of Great Britain who accompany the British Army, so that you may be united with your kinsmen in North, East, South, and West in realising the aspirations of your race.

Signed: F. S. Maude, Lieutenant-General, Commanding the British Forces in Iraq.'

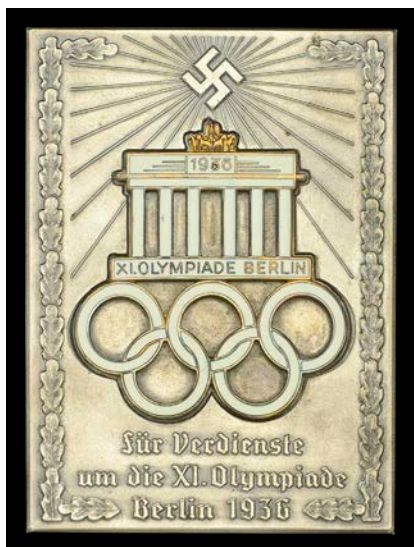
Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

- 552 Presentation copy of Southey's 'The Life of Nelson', 1884.
Complete with all illustrations, red leather binding, with gold blocked title on spine, and Repton School badge on cover. Label inside front cover inscribed 'Repton School Prize to J.H. Kelsey Christmas 1885', *good condition* £60-£80
-
- 553 Official History of the Great War, Military Operations, Gallipoli.
Compiled by Brigadier-General C. F. Aspinall-Oglander, published by William Heinemann, London, 1929 and 1932, 2 Volumes, Vol. I, Inception of the Campaign to May 1915, 380pp, including sketch maps and index; Vol. II, May 1915 to the Evacuation, 517pp, including sketch maps and index, each Volume accompanied by the corresponding book of Maps and Appendices, hard-bound in cloth covers, *the spines somewhat discoloured by the sun, some light foxing, generally good condition*
Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18, The Story of Anzac.
Compiled by C. E. W. Bean, published by Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney, 1921 and 1924, 2 Volumes, Vol. I, From the outbreak of War to the end of the first phase of the Gallipoli Campaign, 4 May 1915, 660pp, including 111 maps and 56 illustrations, with glossary and index; Vol. II, From 4 May 1915 to the Evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, 975pp, including 524 illustrations and maps, with index, hard-bound in cloth covers, *some annotations throughout, reasonable condition*
The New Zealanders at Gallipoli.
By Major Fred Waite, published by Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd, Auckland, 1919, 330pp, with numerous b/w photographs and accompanying fold-out map, hard-bound in cloth covers, *generally good condition*
29th Divisional Artillery War Record and Honours Book 1915-18.
Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Johnson, being a list of all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men who received honours for service in the 29th Divisional Artillery during the Great War; together with a list of all those who were Killed, Wounded, or Missing whilst serving in the 29th Divisional Artillery; a Record of Officers' Services in the 29th Divisional Artillery; and a Short History of the 29th Division Artillery 1915-1919, bound in paper covers, *Ex Libris Brian J. Turner label to inside cover, the covers and spine somewhat damaged, otherwise reasonable condition (8)* £80-£100
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- 554 A French Waterloo 45th Infantry Regiment Document Stamp.
Wood handle, brass circular stamp engraved with the crowned Imperial eagle and regimental details. Almost certainly picked up from the Field of Waterloo by a British soldier after the virtual destruction of this regiment, which formed part of d'Erlon's Corps, at the beginning of the Battle, *good condition and extremely rare* £400-£500
-
- 555 Copy medals (12): Waterloo 1815; Crimea 1854-56, no clasp; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking; India General Service 1908-35, no clasp, E.VII.R.; Arctic Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Pacific Star; Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal; Southern Rhodesia Service Medal; General Service Medal 2008, 1 clasp, Northern Africa; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, *the majority all very modern copies, with the balance relatively poor-quality cast copies (12)* £80-£100
-
- x 556 Copy Medal: Pour le Merite, gilt and enamel; together with a *cast copy* of the Sinking of the S.S. *Lusitania* Medal 1915, by K. Goetz, the obverse depicting the liner sinking, legend and date 5 May 1915 in exergue, the reverse depicting passengers buying tickets from a skeleton at the Cunard booth, in original card box of issue, with enclosure leaflet, *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 557 Damaged and Defective Medals (2): Africa General Service 1902-56, no clasp, E.II.R. (**13887 Pte. Njija Binali, EAASC.**) *planchet only, minor official correction*; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**19039351 Cpl. J. Bramley. K.O.Y.L.I.**) *suspension detached from planchet, and struck on a somewhat thinner flan; the first polished and worn, therefore fine; the second better*
Erased Medals (5): Baltic 1854-55, *naming erased*; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, *naming crudely erased*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31, *naming erased, and planchet detached from suspension*; 1914 Star, *naming crudely erased*; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R., *naming erased; generally nearly very fine (7)* £100-£140
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- 558 **A Continental mounted group of five miniature dress medals**
France, Fifth Republic, Legion of Honour, Officer's badge, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband; **Portugal, Republic**, Military Order of Christ, Officer's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Knight's badge, silver and enamel; **Benin, French Colonial**, Order of the Black Star, Chevalier's badge, silver and enamel; **Morocco, Kingdom**, Order of Ouissam Alaouit Cherifien, Chevalier's badge, silver, gilt, and enamel, mounted Continental-style as worn from a double braided gilt chain with affixing pins at both ends, *good very fine*
A mounted group of three miniature dress medals
Morocco, Kingdom, Order of Ouissam Alaouit Cherifien, Chevalier's badge, silver, gilt, and enamel; **Benin, French Colonial**, Order of the Black Star, Chevalier's badge, silver and enamel; **France, Third Republic**, Physical Education Merit Medal, silver, mounted as worn, *very fine (8)* £80-£100

A small Collection of Insignia from the 1936 Olympic Games

559

The following Lots are a collection of items gathered together by Mr. John Wells of the British 1936 Olympics Committee, of which he was an official member



The official award plaque presented to Mr. John Wells for his services to the 1936 Olympic Games, 100mm x 72mm, silvered backplate upon which is mounted a gilt and white enamel depicting the Brandenburg Gate with Olympic rings below, the Brandenburg Gate inscribed '1936 XI. Olympiade Berlin', the backplate inscribed 'Für Verdienste um die XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936', *excellent condition* £240-£280

560 A heavy glass moulded and etched desk ornament, the front depicting the Brandenburg Gate with the Olympic rings above, and 'Berlin' and '1936' either side in frosted glass, the base section inscribed 'XI Olympiade', *excellent condition* £140-£180

561 Two Berlin 1936 Badges, 73mm x 72mm, gilt and white enamel, both depicting the Brandenburg Gate with Olympic rings below, the Brandenburg Gate inscribed '1936 XI. Olympiade Berlin', the first with the Olympic rings in colour, the reverse with maker's mark 'PC'; the second with the Olympic rings in white, and stamped 'Wilh. Deumer, Ludenscheid', both with two small affixing loops, *good condition (2)* £100-£140

562 Olympics Committee Member's Badge, in white metal, depicting the Olympic rings over the Brandenburg Gate, on a red rosette, with pin back suspension; together with a card, 150mm x 100mm, with a large metallic badge at top showing a discus thrower above 'Olympische Spiele Berlin. 1936', with Olympic rings in colour, *very good condition* £60-£80

563 A scarce 1936 Olympic Games Riding Competition Badge. Gilded oval badge depicting a red jacketed rider on a large white horse, 'Reiter-Olympia-Spende' above, with the Olympic rings in coloured enamels below, the reverse with pin back and embossed 'Ges. Gesch.' and 'Deutsch. Olymp.-Kom.F. Reiterei.', *excellent condition, scarce* £80-£100

564 A pair of enamel lapel badges for the 1936 Olympic Games, both depicting the Brandenburg Gate with Olympic rings below, the Brandenburg Gate inscribed '1936 XI. Olympiade Berlin', the first with the Olympic rings in colour; the second with the Olympic rings in white, and stamped 'W. D. - Ges. Gesch.', both with affixing pins; together with the remnants of an Olympics rings enamel badge, *this last worn, the first two in good condition (3)* £60-£80

565 A 1936 Olympic Games Tennis medallion, 41mm, bronze, the obverse depicting the Olympic Bell with large eagle on front with '1936' below and 'Beziels-Turnier H. E. II', inscription around edge 'Im Jahre der Olympischen Spiele', the reverse depicting a male tennis player; together with a silver plated medal, 38mm, commemorating the original founding of the Olympics, depicting the profile of an ancient Greek athlete over '4711- Erinnerung Olympia 1936 Berlin', the reverse depicting the Olympic bell and '4711' over 'Köln Glockengasse', with small loop suspension; and a bronze medallion, 38mm, depicting the Bremen Roland knight statue, with Olympic rings below, '1936' across centre, and 'Bremen und Olympischen Spiele' around, uniface, the reverse stamped 'Stempel Muller Bremen', *good condition (3)* £100-£140

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- 566** A 1936 Olympia Ausweis, No. 4668, named to John Hermann Wells of Kilburn, London, signed by him, with photo, confirming him as a Nationale Olympische Komitee member, representing the British Olympic Association, *folded, good condition* £200-£240
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- 567** A ticket for the Olympic Swimming Contest, 12 August 1936, *stub slightly torn as used on entry*; together with an unused official book of 20 German 1936 Olympics postage stamps; and an unrelated ticket for a German Ice Hockey Match, *good condition (3)* £80-£100
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- 568** Official Handbook Guides for both the 1936 Summer Olympics and 1936 Winter Olympics, full colour cover, showing a plan of all the events, ticket prices, locations &c.; together with a booklet on Garmisch-Partenkirchen (the venue for the Winter Olympics); an Olympic Games 1936 Souvenir Menu for the ship 'Europa', German and English Version, for 25 August 1936; and an American Express Handbook and Olympics Guide for Munich and its surroundings, *generally good condition (5)* £140-£180
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- 569** 16 Olympic Games 1936 Postcards, produced for the 1936 Summer and Winter Games, 7 with Olympic stamps; together with 5 commercial photos, *generally good condition (16)* £140-£180

World Orders and Decorations

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- x570** **A Great War Austrian group of five**
Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, small silver medal; Bravery Medal, 'Fotitudini', Karl, bronze; Karl Troop Cross, white metal; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, the reverse with maker's mark 'W.D.'; **Austria**, Wound Medal, white metal, with riband for 1 wound, mounted continental-style as worn, *very fine*
Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, small bronze medal; Bravery Medal, 'Fotitudini', Karl, large silver medal, *very fine* (8) £140-£180
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- x571** **Austria, Empire**, Military Merit Cross, Third Class, silver and enamel, with War Decoration Wreath, with crossed swords device on riband; Merit Cross 1849, by *Wilhelm Kunz, Vienna*, with crown, silver and enamel, maker's name and silver marks to suspension ring, with gilt crossed swords device to riband; Military Merit Medal 'Signum Laudis' (4), Franz Joseph I, bronze, with crossed swords device on riband; Karl (3), silver; bronze (2), last with crossed swords device on riband, *generally good very fine* (6) £200-£240
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- x572** **Austria, Empire**, War Cross for Civil Merit, Second Class Cross, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark and silver marks to reverse; Iron Merit Cross, lacking crown; Karl Troop Cross, white metal; Wound Medal, white metal, on riband for 1 wound; **First Republic**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze; Tirol Defence Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, *generally very fine and better*
Hungary, Republic, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18 (2), silvered, *very fine (lot)* £120-£160
Sold with two Naval Badges, one in case of issue.
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- x573** **Austria, Empire**, Honour Decoration of the Red Cross (3), Second Class badge, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath; Silver Medal, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath; Bronze Medal, bronze and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, last in card box of issue, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140
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- x574** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Civil Division, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with bilingual motto; Order of the Crown (2), Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with silver palm on riband; Silver Palms of the Order, silvered; Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with French motto, with crossed swords device on riband; Military Decoration, post-1952 issue, Second Class Medal, gilt, on long service riband; Civil Decoration, A.I.R., First Class Cross, gilt and enamel, with 1914-1918 riband bar; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; Yser Cross 1914, bronze and enamel; Yser Medal 1914, bronze and enamel; Medal for Liege 1914, bronze; King Albert Medal 1914-18, bronze; Commemorative Medal for Aid 1914-18, bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-18, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze; Cross for Deportees 1914-18 (2), bronze; Combat Volunteers Medal 1914-18, bronze; Frontline Fire Service Cross (2), bronze; Colonial Commemorative Medal, bronze, with 1914-1918 riband bar, *generally very fine and better* (20) £240-£280
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- x575** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Order of National Merit, Military Division, Knight's breast badge, 50mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, in embossed case of issue; Military Order of Bravery (5), Fourth Class badge, dated 1879, silvered and enamel; Fourth Class pin badge, with swords, dated 1915-1917; Soldier's Cross for Bravery, dated 1915 (3), gilt; silver; bronze, one in case of issue, *very fine and better* (6) £120-£160
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- x576** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Order of Merit, Silver Medal of the Order, Ferdinand I; Medal for Merit, Ferdinand I (2), Gold Medal with Crown, gilt; Bronze Medal with Crown, bronze; Long Service Cross (2), Ferdinand I, Bronze Cross for 10 Years' service; Boris III, Silver Cross for Officers for 10 Years' service; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1915-18, bronze; Red Cross Medal, silvered, *good very fine and better* (7) £100-£140
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- x577** **Canada**, Police Exemplary Service Medal (2) (**A. Pare; G. Dubuc**) in cases of issue; Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal (**R. W. Hayne**) with corresponding dress miniature; Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal with Second Award Clasp (**J. E. Flatt**) *extremely fine* (4) £100-£140
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x 578



Cuba, Republic, Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze, official type, the edge stamped 'Bronze' and with Chobillon mark, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £400-£500

Approximately 6,000 - 7,000 Cuban Allied Victory Medals awarded.

- x 579 **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, War Cross 1918, bronze, with bronze linden leaves on riband; Revolutionary Cross 1914-18, bronze, with bronze linden leaf on riband; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Volunteer Cross 1918-19, bronze, *good very fine*
- Estonia, Republic**, Medal for the War of Independence 1918-20, bronze, *good very fine*
- Finland, Republic**, Medal for Bravery 1918, Second Class, bronze, *good very fine*
- Latvia, Republic**, Medal for the War of Independence 1918-20, silvered and enamel; Commemorative Medal for the 10th Anniversary of the War of Independence 1928, bronze, with crossed swords on riband, *good very fine (8)* £100-£140

580 **France, Second Empire**, Mexico Expedition Medal 1862-63, by *Barre*, silver, *lacking original embroidered riband, good very fine* £70-£90

- x 581 **France, Second Empire**, St. Helena Medal, bronze; **Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, Ministry of War for Epidemics, bronze, the reverse embossed '**Mme. M. Roux. 1916**'; Medal of Honour, Ministry of Work, bronze, the reverse engraved '**Mlle. Deltour Marie. Louise**'; Volunteer Combatants Cross, bronze; Verdun Medal, bronze, with Verdun clasp; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18 (2) bronze; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Levant Campaign Medal (2), bronze, one with Levant clasp; Orient Medal, bronze; Reconnaissance Medal, bronze; Prisoners of War Medal, bronze; Evaders Medal, bronze; French Red Cross Medal 1914-19, bronze; Union National des Combattant Veterans' Medal, bronze; together with an unofficial Serbian campaign Medal, silvered; and a Great War transport Medal, bronze, *generally very fine (18)* £100-£140

x 582 **A Great War French Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire pair attributed to Private B. C. Vernis, 363rd Infantry Regiment, who died on 19 April 1917**

France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with silver star emblem on riband; Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt, and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, both mounted for display on the recipient's French Memorial Scroll, inscribed 'Vernis, Bruno Charles, Soldat au 363e. Régiment d'Infanterie, Mort pour la France le 19 Avril 1917', this mounted on board, *nearly extremely fine*

An Italian Order of Vittorio Veneto attributed to C. Gabrielli

Italy, Republic, Order of Vittorio Veneto, Knight's Cross, bronze, mounted for display on the bestowal document, named to 'Gabrielli Camillo', numbered '765', and dated '15.12.1970'; together with the accompanying presentation gold medal to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great War 1918-68, gold (18ct, 5.20g), all housed in a glazed display frame, *extremely fine (4)* £260-£300

- x 583 **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel; Medaille Militaire, silver-gilt and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension; Croix de Guerre (4), bronze, reverse dated 1914-1915; 1914-1916; 1914-1917; 1914-1918, all with various devices on riband; Croix de Combattant (2), bronze; Wound Medal, combat issue, gilt and red enamel, *generally very fine (9)* £120-£160

- x 584 **Germany, Anhalt**, Friedrich Cross, War Cross (2), First Class, bronze, with pinback suspension; Second Class, bronze; **Baden**, Civil Merit Medal, Friedrich II, silver; War Merit Cross, gilt; **Bavaria**, Military Medical Service Volunteers' Cross, silvered-bronze and enamel; King Ludwig's Cross 1916 (2), bronze; zinc, *the first lacking ring suspension*; Red Cross Medal, bronze; **Brunswick**, War Merit Cross (2), First Class, bronze, with pinback suspension; Second Class, bronze, with crowned wreath and crossed swords device on riband, *generally very fine* (10) £160-£200
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- x 585 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross pair**
Germany, Bavaria, Military Merit Order, Fourth Class, with Swords, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with embossed case of issue; **Germany**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, with replacement ring suspension, mounted German-style as worn, *very fine* (2) £300-£400
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- x 586 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, suspension ring stamped 'KO' for *Königliches Münzamt Order, Berlin*; **Bavaria**, Military Merit Cross, Third Class breast badge, with crossed swords, bronze; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'R.V.26 Pforzheim', mounted German-style as worn, *crossed swords slightly bent on second, otherwise very fine* (3) £80-£100
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- x 587 **Germany, Hamburg**, Field Honour Badge, silvered, bronze, and enamel, with pinback suspension; together with the related miniature award; **Germany**, Honour Medal 1914-18 (2), bronze; Marine Corps Medal 1914-18, bronze; together with a German Schlesien Eagle Second Class Badge, iron, *suspension ring broken*; and German Somme 1914-18 and Verdun 1914-18 Crosses, *nearly very fine* (7) £80-£100
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- x 588 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross pair**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Hanseatic States**, Hanseatic Cross, silver and enamel, with key central medallion for Bremen, mounted German-style as worn, *very fine*
An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Hanseatic States**, Hanseatic Cross, silver and enamel, with tower central medallion for Hamburg; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'O.4', mounted German-style as worn, *very fine*
Germany, Hanseatic States, Hanseatic Cross, silver and enamel, with double eagle central medallion for Lübeck, *good very fine* (6) £200-£240
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- x 589 **Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt**, General Honour Decoration 'Für Tapferkeit', Ernst Ludwig (2), silver; silvered-bronze; **Prussia**, War Aid Merit Cross, white metal; Red Cross Medal (2), silver and enamel; zinc; Reserve Long Service Medal, Second Class, small bronze medal; **Saxe-Altenburg**, Bravery Medal 1914, white metal; **Saxe-Coburg Gotha**, Saxe-Ernestine House Order Merit Medal, Carl Eduard, Gold Medal, silver-gilt, *generally nearly very fine and better* (8) £160-£200
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- x 590 **Germany, Lippe Detmold**, War Merit Cross, bronze-gilt; **Lippe Schaumburg**, Loyal Service Cross 1914, bronze; **Mecklenburg Schwerin**, Military Merit Cross 1914 (2), First Class, bronze, with pinback suspension; Second Class, bronze; **Oldenburg**, Friedrich August Cross 1914, First Class Cross (2), zinc, both with pinback suspension, *one slightly corroded*; War Merit Medal, iron, *generally nearly very fine and better* (7) £180-£220
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- x 591 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Oldenburg**, Friedrich August Cross, Second Class breast badge, blackened iron; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'T. & T. L.', mounted German-style as worn, *good very fine* (3) £80-£100
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- x 592 **Germany, Prussia**, Hohenzollern House Order, copy Knight's breast badge, with crossed swords, 57mm including crown suspension x 39mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* £100-£140
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- x 593 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, First Class breast badge (2), silver with iron centre, the first stamped 'KO' for *Königliches Münzamt Order, Berlin*; the second unmarked and of slightly convex manufacture, *the second fitted with replacement hinge, generally very fine* (2) £140-£180

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- x 594 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18 (5), combatant's issue with swords (3), bronze, first in case of issue with miniature lapel stick; non-combatant's issue without swords (2), bronze, reverses marked 'GWL' and 'O.10', *generally very fine and better, the case rare* (6) £100-£140
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- x 595 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Reuss**, Honour Cross, Silver Merit Medal, silver, with crossed swords; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'HKM', mounted German-style as worn, *good very fine* (3) £80-£100
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- x 596 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three**
Germany, Saxony, Friedrich August Medal, bronze, with clasp 'Vogesen' and 'Mulhausen' on riband; **Germany**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, silver mark '800' to ring; Kyffhauser War Veterans Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, mounted German-style as worn, *good very fine*
Germany, Saxony, Friedrich August Medal, silver, with 'Weltkrieg 1914-16' clasp; War Merit Cross 1915, bronze, *good very fine* (5) £100-£140
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- x 597 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Schwarzburg-Sondershausen**, War Merit Medal 1914, silver; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'T. & T. L.', mounted German-style as worn, *good very fine* (3) £160-£200
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- x 598 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of three**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, suspension ring stamped 'E.W'; **Waldeck**, Order of Merit, Fourth Class badge, silver and enamel, with crossed swords; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'HKM', mounted German-style as worn, *good very fine* (3) £300-£400
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- x 599 **An unattributed German Great War Iron Cross group of four**
Germany, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Württemberg**, Military Merit Medal 1892-1918, silver; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'G10'; **Württemberg**, Long Service Medal, Third Class Medal, for 9 Years' Service, iron, mounted German-style as worn; together with a gilt bar for the Long Service Medal, *good very fine* (4) £80-£100
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- x 600 **Germany, Württemberg**, Wilhelms Cross (2), First Class, with crown and crossed swords, bronze, with pinback suspension; Second Class, bronze; Military Merit Medal, Wilhelm II, silver, *very fine* (3) £300-£400
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- x 601 **Greece, Kingdom**, Military Merit Medal 1916-17, bronze; War Cross 1916-17, silvered; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, *good very fine*
Montenegro, Kingdom, Bravery Medal, silver, *edge bruise, very fine*
Netherlands, Kingdom, Mobilisation Cross 1914-18, bronze, *good very fine*
Portugal, Republic, War Cross 1917, Fourth Class, bronze, with bronze cross emblem on riband; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, unsigned, *nearly very fine* (7) £100-£140
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- x 602 **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Fourth Class breast badge, gold and enamel, with rosette on riband; War Merit Cross, V.E.III. R., bronze; Italian-Austrian War Medal (2), bronze, one with 3 clasps, for 1915, 1916, and 1917; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Volunteers Medal, bronze; Liberation of Fiume Medal 1919, bronze; together with a 30th Anniversary Commemorative Medal 1918-48, bronze, *generally good very fine* (8) £120-£160
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- x 603 **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, the reverse engraved '**S. Martino del Carso 27.2.1918 Soldato Baiamonte Giovanni**'; Third Army Commemorative Cross, silver; Arditi Commemorative Cross, silvered and enamel, with two devices on riband; Oriente Balcanico Expeditionary Corps Commemorative Cross, silvered and enamel; 67th Battalion Commemorative Medal 1916, silver, *nearly very fine and better* (5) £120-£160
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- 604 **Jamaica, Kingdom**, Jamaica Defence Force Medal for General Service, 1 clasp, Grenada 1983-85 (1221 Ex. Mjr. H. G. Benson JDF - 2000.05.23) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140

605



An Imperial Japanese 'casualty' group of six awarded to Superior Private Masao Sugitani

Japan, Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, Fifth Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with lapel rosette, in rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fourth Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, in *damaged* rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; Order of the Golden Kite, Sixth Class breast badge, silver-gilt, with lapel rosette, in rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; War Medal 1931-34, with clasp, bronze, in case of issue; China Incident War Medal 1937-39, with clasp, bronze, in case of issue; **Manchukuo,** National Foundation Merit Medal, blackened bronze, in case of issue; together with the recipient's Imperial Japanese Army Killed in Action Next of Kin badge, silver, with tassel, in card box of issue; and a commemorative badge for the 700th Anniversary of the death of Dogen-Zenji, 1953, silver and silver-gilt, with pinback suspension, all housed in a lacquered wooden box (this originally intended to hold the award documents of the recipient), the lid inscribed to 'Superior Private Masao Sugitani', with securing tassel, *generally very fine and better (lot)* £600-£800

Sold with copied research.

x 606

Japan, Empire, War Medal 1914-15, with clasp, blackened bronze, in original wooden box of issue; War Medal 1914-20, with clasp, blackened bronze; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, in original wooden box of issue; Red Cross Membership Medal, white metal, with rosette on riband, in box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £80-£100

x 607



Ottoman Empire, Sanayi Medal, silver, with Sene 1332 crossed scimitars clasp to riband, *good very fine*

£80-£100

x 608

Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli Star 1915, silver and enamel, unmarked, with original retaining pin; Liberty Medal 1911, bronze, *generally very fine*; together with the *remnants* of an Ottoman Order of Osmanieh breast badge, silver and enamel, complete with Star and Crescent suspension, *this last with significant green enamel damage to obverse central medallion, and completely lacking reverse central medallion, therefore fair (3)* £100-£140

x 609

Poland, Republic, Order of Military Virtue, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered and enamel, *green enamel to wreath almost all rubbed*; Cross of Valour 1920, bronze, reverse officially numbered '10307'; War Commemorative Medal 1918-21, bronze; Army Medal, bronze; together with a 1st Cadre Company Jetton, silvered and enamel, with screw-back suspension and reverse plate, *very fine (5)* £80-£100



A scarce Rhodesian 'Bush War' Police Decoration for Gallantry awarded to Field Reservist M. C. A. de Robillard, who, on his first call-up, single-handedly took on five armed terrorists in an attack on a Bikita homestead; wounded, he successfully drove off the terrorists, wounding one in the shoulder

Rhodesia, Police Decoration for Gallantry (24465 F/R M. C. A. de Robillard) *extremely fine, scarce*

£800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2017.

P.D.G. awarded 25 March 1977:

'Field Reservist Marc Cyril Anthony de Robillard was on duty at a ranch in the operational area on 30 October 1976 when three terrorists armed with rifles and fixed bayonets entered the homestead. He was unarmed but immediately engaged the nearest terrorist. With his left hand he grabbed the terrorist's rifle by the bayonet and with his right hand he grabbed the butt and attempted to get possession. The terrorist fired the rifle shooting off the four fingers of the Field Reservist's left hand. But by retaining his grip with the right hand, Field Reservist de Robillard disarmed the terrorist. By using the terrorist weapon he engaged the other two terrorists who were firing inside the house, forcing all three to flee.

Undeterred by his injury, de Robillard then armed himself with his own rifle, cocked it with his foot, and again re-engaged the terrorists who were still firing. He wounded one, causing him to abandon his weapon. On checking outside the house, a fourth terrorist was seen outside the dining-room. Shots were exchanged before he fled. A fifth terrorist, located crouching on the verandah, was also driven off, firing as he ran. Field Reservist de Robillard, having successfully thwarted the terrorist attack, checked for the occupant of the house and found him safe, having taken refuge in one of the rooms.

The brave and gallant conduct of Field Reservist de Robillard, who was initially unarmed, in counter-attacking armed terrorists and successfully driving them off while wounded and unaided, displayed courage beyond the normal call of duty and undoubtedly prevented loss of life to the homestead occupants and destruction of ranch property.'

Marc Cyril Anthony de Robillard attested for the Police Reserve in August 1976, 'and was undergoing his first stint of "Bright Lights" duty at a farm in Bikita when the terrorists struck on 30 October 1976. The 47-year-old Fort Victoria garage owner, born and raised in Mauritius, lost four fingers of his left hand after seizing the barrel of a terrorist's rifle and disarming him. It was his first call up.' (*Salisbury Herald* refers).

Only 24 Police Decorations for Gallantry were awarded for the whole of the Bush War. This is de Robillard's only medal; he did not apply for his Rhodesian General Service Medal.

Sold together with two photographic images of the recipient.

611 *Pair: Major F. P. Harvey, Rhodesian Regiment*

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (Maj F. P. Harvey); **Zimbabwe**, Independence Medal 1980 (27837) the second mounted from original wearing pin, *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£60-£80

612 *Pair: Rifleman H. S. Booyesen, Rhodesian Army*

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (PR65869 Rfn H. S. Booyesen); Service Medal of the Order of St. John, no clasp, unnamed, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine*

Pair: Rifleman S. L. Dawson, Rhodesian Army

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (PR103101 Rfn S. L. Dawson); **Zimbabwe**, Independence Medal 1980 (64212) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£100-£140

613 **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (5298 Snr. Tech. G. S. Carmichael) *nearly extremely fine*

£120-£160

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2017.

George S. Carmichael attested for No. 8 L.A.R. (Airframes) on 1 February 1961. He is described in *Winds of Destruction: The Autobiography of a Rhodesian Combat Pilot*, by Petter Bowyer, as 'Hoffy's good-looking technician' who later acquired the nickname of 'Killer Carmichael' - likely on account of his claiming the first 'Kill' of the war when firing a crudely mounted machine gun from pilot Murray Hofmeyr's helicopter.

Sold with copied research, including a group photograph of Carmichael in military uniform.

- 614** Rhodesia, General Service Medal (PR99260 L Cpl Moriarty L. J.) *good very fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2017.
Leonard Moriarty died on 5 January 1979 alongside six colleagues of No. 1 Squadron, Rhodesian Engineers, when attempting to clear a minefield of Rhodesian-made Carrot anti-personnel mines, stretching from Virginia Falls to Deka; whilst forming a human chain to load boxes of mines upon a truck, the men were caught by an 'enormous explosion' which resulted in heavy casualties.
Sold with copied research.
-
- 615** Rhodesia, General Service Medal (726270 Tpr W. R. Milliken) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.
The following extract has been taken from *The Saints*, by Chris Cocks:
'At midnight on 22 January, Second Lieutenant G. Murdoch, Corporal R. J. Travers, Lieutenant A. Thrush and Troopers W. R. Milliken and M. Shipton were on a track near a large kraal complex in the Mutasa North T.T.L., near the Mozambican border. They had two officer cadets with them - R. Haylock and A. Telfer. The path was flanked on both sides by wire fences and mielie fields. The patrol had moved into the area on a mission to carry out the kidnapping of an insurgent contact man in the kraal. As they waited just off the path for first light they saw four insurgents walking in single file along the path, heading for the border. The patrol set up an immediate ambush and when the insurgents approached they opened fire, fatally wounding the second insurgent as he came into the killing ground. The first insurgent, as if triggered by a switch, took off toward the border. The last two, with similar reactionary speed, ran back the way they had come. The patrol now moved behind some decent cover at the rear of their original position. Here they were, unbelievably, challenged by what looked like a civilian from the nearby kraal. They replied to the effect that they were security forces. Apparently still believing what he was told the man persisted in maintaining the challenge. The patrol opened fire and killed him. On closer examination he turned out to be an insurgent. Two AKMs were recovered as well as a Tokarev pistol and an RPG-7 with three rockets. All weapons were handed in to S.B. Rusape.'
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- 616** Rhodesia, General Service Medal (8) (31699 V.D.T. W. Clarke; PR76198 Rfn Coetzee K. T.; PR89597 Rfn G. C. Logan; 27536E F/R N. R. Pearce; 54612 Pte E. C. Rahman; R77354T L Cpl T. Usher; 6456 Rfn D. O. Yates; 21300 Const. Lindani) *the last with suspension reaffixed and replacement retaining rod, this fine; the rest good very fine and better (8)* £100-£140
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- 617** Rhodesia, General Service Medal (8) (PR96330 Rfn D. W. Armitage; 109490 AC S. V. G. Newman; PR116232 Rfn T. C. Olivier; 115893 Pte B. J. Owell; PR46923 Rfn K. J. W. Robinson; PR71032 Rfn Stylianos C. M.; PR31143 Spr E. L. J. Venter; 3933 A/Cpl. T. D. Woolridge) *nearly very fine and better (8)* £100-£140
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- 618** Rhodesia, General Service Medal (8) (PR29021 L Cpl R. W. Arbiter; PR60483 Rfn R. G. Austen; 101412 Rfn M. L. Burton; PR114818 Rfn P. B. Howard; R19649T Pte G. M. Johns; 119118 Pte J. Khan; PR99333 Rfn Potgieter A. M.; 660734 Spr F. Zvipindu) *very fine and better (8)* £100-£140
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- 619** Rhodesia, General Service Medal (6) (384816 Rfn D. W. Baillie-Cooper; PR69952 Rfn J. C. Clements; PR103790 Rfn G. Hewitt; PR68612 Rfn M. R. Townsend; PR20095 Rfn J. A. Van Niekerk; 123987 Rfn S. Waring); District Service Medal (4) (120036Y D.S.A. B. Chinyama; 283001J D.S.A. E. Gwata; 653210K D.S.A. R. Ndlovu; P.D.A. V. Tafireyi); Bronze Cross of Rhodesia, unnamed; Medal for Territorial or Reserve Service, unnamed, *generally nearly very fine and better (12)* £100-£140
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- 620** Rhodesia, District Service Medal (644871W D.S.A. S. Ncube) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
Sanyami Ncube was killed on 20 August 1979 while serving as District Security Assistant, Internal Affairs Department.
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- x621** **A Great War Romanian group of four**
Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 1st type, Military Division, Knight's breast badge, silvered and enamel, *some white enamel restoration work to reverse central medallion*; Medical Merit Cross, First Class Cross, gilt and enamel, *obverse central portrait detached but present*; Commemorative Cross for the Great War, bronze, reverse dated 1916-1919; Allied Victory Medal, unofficial issue, bronze, mounted Continental-style as worn, *nearly very fine*
Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Star, 1st type, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, silvered and enamel; Commemorative Cross for the Great War, bronze, reverse dated 1916-1918, 4 clasps, 1918, Marasti, Carpati, Ardeal; Queen Maria Cross, Third Class, bronze; Medal for Loyalty, with swords, Second Class, silver; together with a Romanian Red Cross skeletal badge, silver and enamel, *generally nearly very fine and better (9)* £160-£200
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- x622** **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Stanislaus, Second Class neck badge with swords, 45mm, bronze-gilt metal and enamel, reverse with base metal mark and faint manufacturer's mark; together with two Crosses of the Order of St. George, First Class, both in bronze-gilt, the reverse of one numbered '18811', the reverse of the other unnumbered; and a *cast copy* Jetton for the Defence of Port Arthur 1904-05, silvered and enamel, *nearly very fine (4)* £300-£400

- x623 **Russia, Empire**, Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '844890'; Medal for Bravery, Nicholas II, Fourth Class, the reverse officially numbered '1071537'; Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II (2), silver, both unnamed as issued; Mobilisation Medal 1914, bronze; together with a Medal for the Fighters for Homeland and Freedom 1917, bronze, *generally good very fine (6)* £160-£200

- x624 **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, small silver medal (160680. H. Doidge. Lg. Sig. H.M.S. Jupiter) officially impressed naming, on Order of St. George riband, *very fine* £180-£220

In January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, their icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea had broken down. In response the Royal Navy sent out the Tyne Guard Ship H.M.S. *Jupiter*, an old Majestic-class battleship. She departed for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. She, too, sometimes became icebound, but still managed to make a major impression on the problem, improving the safe passage of numerous vessels, many of them laden with highly important war materials, among them the S.S. *Thracia*. The latter was taken in tow after the use of explosive charges to free her. Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and well being of the *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed by May 1915, the Tsar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew.

Harold Doidge was born in Birmingham on 18 October 1875 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 28 Mary 1891. He was advanced to Leading Signalman on 10 September 1895, and served in H.M.S. *Jupiter* from 5 September 1914 to 19 May 1915. He saw further service during the Great War in a variety of other ships and shore based establishments, and was demobilised on 30 January 1919.

625



Russia, Empire, A rare First World War 'Empress's Special Red Cross Order' presentation gold medal in the form of a double headed eagle, bearing red cross enamel on its breast with the cypher of 'Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna'; the reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1916, 9ct. gold (13.26g incl. riband) with maker's details 'HSW & B.', mounted from top wearing pin with original white, blue and red silk riband, unnamed, *extremely fine* £400-£500

These medals were designed and named by the Tsarina herself and presented in recognition of distinguished service in organising and raising funds during the 'Russia Day' flag day events. The funds were used to help establish the Anglo-Russian Hospitals including that at Petrograd. The Tsarina was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria and retained her strong bond with her mother country, Great Britain and the British Red Cross. She would be murdered along with her husband the Tsar of Russia and her children in July 1918.

- x626 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, Knight's breast badge, 61mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel, Bishop with red robes, unmarked; Bravery Medal 1912, silver; Bravery Medal 'Milos Obilic', 36mm, silver; Commemorative Medal for Loyalty to the Fatherland 1915, silvered bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Great War, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1915, *minor enamel damage to first, generally very fine (5)* £120-£160

- x627 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Soldier's Cross First Class, with swords, gilt, reverse dated 1914-17, *gilding almost all rubbed, especially on crossed swords, nearly very fine* £80-£100

- x628 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Soldier's Cross First Class, with swords, gilt, reverse dated 1914-18, *very fine* £100-£140

- 629 **Spain, Kingdom**, San Sebastian Medal 1836, silver, the edge engraved 'Lieut. Col. Shaw, 10th. Regt. B.L.', with replacement ball and small ring suspension, *good fine and scarce* £140-£180

During the 1st Carlist War (1833-39), a force of British volunteers - the 'British Auxiliary Legion' was permitted by the British Government to lend support to the liberal Royalist forces of Queen Isabella of Spain - the Legion being under the command of General Sir Lacy Evans. In November 1836 a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, consisting of three officers and 36 other ranks, was also sent to assist.

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- x630** **United States of America**, Purple Heart, gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved '**George G. Livingston**', in case of issue, the inside of the case inscribed 'George Livingston, Co. L. 101st. Inf. Y.D. A.E.F.'; Allied Victory Medal (5), bronze, with clasps collectively from France, Defensive Sector, Ypres-Lys, Mine Sweeping, and Aviation; United States Marine Corps Medal, bronze, 3 clasps, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Aisne, with top 'U.S. Marine Corps' brooch bar; Army of Occupation of Germany Medal, bronze; State of Oregon Great War Tribute Medal, bronze; City of Rahway, New Jersey, Great War Tribute Medal, bronze; together with various uniform devices, *generally very fine and better* (10) *£80-£100*
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- x631** **United States of America**; American Legion Membership Medals, bronze and bronze gilt, the latter with Past Commander top riband bar, unnamed; Dept. of Minnesota 12th Annual Convention 1930 Medal, with top riband bar, this with paper insert '**Robert Scott**'; Springfield, Massachusetts, Legionaire and 1936 Annual Convention medal, bronze, unnamed; New York City American Legion 1947 Medal, bronze and enamel, unnamed; Holyoke, 1951 Massachusetts State Convention Medal, with '1951' top riband bar, bronze, unnamed; Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1952 State Convention Medal, bronze, unnamed, *good very fine and better* (7) *£80-£100*
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- 632** *Six: Chief Superintendent D. H. Sanderson, British South Africa Police in Rhodesia*
Zimbabwe, Independence Medal 1980 (10655); **Rhodesia**, Police Cross for Distinguished Service (Snr Asst Comm D. H. Sanderson); Police Meritorious Service Medal (C/Supt. D. H. Sanderson); General Service Medal (C/Supt. D. H. Sanderson); Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with Second and Third Award Clasps (C/Supt. D. H. Sanderson); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine and better* (6) *£160-£200*
- D. H. 'Sandy' Sanderson** served as Chief Superintendent in the British South Africa Police, with the majority of his service taking place in and around Salisbury, including roles at Avondale, Marlborough, Umtali and Salisbury Central. He is frequently mentioned in the book *Rhodesian Front War: Counter-Insurgency and Guerilla War in Rhodesia, 1962-80*, by author Henrik Ellert, who explores the rise of the Rhodesian Front and the military struggle; Ellert later notes Sanderson's love of deep-sea game fishing in the Mozambique Channel.
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- x633** Allied Victory Medals: Belgium (2); Czechoslovakia; France; Great Britain (**35889 Dr. J. Taylor. R.H.A.**) *renamed*; Greece; Italy; Japan (2), one housed in original balsa wood box of issue; Portugal; South Africa, bilingual reverse (**Dvr. A. Johnson C.A.H.T.C.**); United States of America (2), 1 clasp, Siberia, with original top wearing pin; 5 clasps, Defensive Sector, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Oise-Aisne, Somme Offensive; together with a Belgian Order of Leopold II Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel, with 'L' silver palms device on riband; a Belgian Croix de Guerre, L.III.R., bronze, with 'L' bronze palms device on riband; a Japanese Siberian Intervention Medal 1914-20, housed in original balsa wood box of issue; and a Japanese China Incident War Medal 1937-439, *generally very fine and better* (17) *£120-£160*



The Duke of Manchester's Huntingdonshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers Helmet.

A very scarce Trooper's leather example, circa 1860-1861, with a black leather skull with similar peaks front and back, a fluted white metal crest fitted with a white over red falling horse hair plume and frontal red shaving brush plume section, with a die-stamped white metal frontal badge, this with a Ducal coronet above script capitals 'MV', with an ornate regimental title scroll below inscribed '1st or Duke of Manchester's', with plated rose side ornaments and a white metal chin chain, *lacking its leather backing*, with a brown velvet headband, *lacking its quilted lining*, the front peak warped, the rear peak detached due to *lacking its stitching*, otherwise good service worn condition and very scarce, £600-£800

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- 635** Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers Helmet Plate.
A very good Victorian nickel silver example in the typical form, with a Royal coat of arms and tri-part motto scroll inscribed '*Dieu Et Mon Droit*', the centre of scroll with '*1st*' above a large cannon, with a regimental title scroll below inscribed '*Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers*', the reverse with three original nicely toned loops, *excellent condition* £80-£100
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- 636** Royal Artillery Badges.
A good selection including plated Other Rank's Volunteer Artillery Fur Cap Grenade Badges (2) both with a flaming grenade centred with an artillery piece, within a wreath of laurel leaves, the reverses with plume holders and long slider fittings; a die-struck frosted silver plated Territorial Cap Badge, the reverse with a slider fitting; a Royal Malta Artillery Other Ranks bi-metal example, upon a white metal Maltese cross, the reverse with a slider fitting, *very good condition* (4) £120-£160
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- 637** Coldstream Guards Badges.
Very good die-stamped silvered and enamelled examples (2) the first an Officer's Service Dress Cap Badge, an unmarked small faceted silvered star mounted with a pierced Garter strap upon a blue enamel ground, centred with a Cross of St. George in red enamel, the reverse with two long loops; the second a Warrant Officer's die-stamped faceted silvered Cap star; the Garter strap pierced with blue enamel ground, centred with a Cross of St. George with translucent red enamel, the reverse with two loops and its pin fixing, *very good condition* (2) £60-£80
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- 638** Scots Guards Piper's Bonnet Badge.
An *unofficial cast* silver (untested) example with a Garter belt bearing the regimental title '*Scots Guards*', with a regimental badge to the voided centre, the reverse with two loops, *unofficially cast, very good condition* £50-£70
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- 639** Scots Guards and Irish Guards Forage Cap Badges.
Good Officer's and Warrant Officer's examples including; early Irish Guards Warrant Officer's examples (2); a very good Irish Guards Officer's example; a good Scots Guards Warrant Officer's example, the reverse bearing a small tablet with maker's marks for '*J.R. Gaunt. London*'; an Officer's Scots Guards small example, the reverse with maker's marks for '*F&S*', *generally very good condition* (5) £140-£180
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- 640** The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), 5th Volunteer Battalion Cap Badges.
A good selection including a scarce die-stamped white metal example Glengarry Badge, circa 1888-1903, with a thistle pattern star with a regimental title scroll inscribed, '*5th Vol. Batt.*' above a centred St. Andrew and the Saltire, above a further regimental title scroll '*The Royal Scots*', the reverse with two brass loop fittings; an Officer's Forage Cap or Glengarry Badge, circa 1931-59, the reverse with two loops; a Volunteer Battalion white metal example, the reverse with white metal loop fittings; a 4/5th Battalion white metal example, the reverse with two loop fittings; a Second War plastic example, with a voided centre and a red plastic insert, the reverse with two metal blades, maker's marks for '*I-A*' '*A. Stanley & Sons Walsall*', *generally very good condition and better* (5) £160-£200
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- 641** King's Own Scottish Borderers Officer's Glengarry Badges.
Very good die-stamped silver (untested) examples (2) circa 1901-52. the first factory pierced, the other pierced by hand, each with a Royal crest above a Saltire surmounted with thistle sprays; centred with Edinburgh Castle, with regimental motto scrolls and title circlet. the reverses with two loops, *very good condition* (2) £160-£200
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- 642** King's Own Scottish Borderers Badges.
A good selection of King's Own Scottish Borderers Other Ranks Badges including a Victorian brass Helmet Plate, with a Victorian crown surmounting a star with a wreath of laurels, centred with a nickel silver regimental badge, the reverse with its two original loops *bent inwards*; a very good Victorian nickel silver Helmet Plate centre Badge, the reverse with two large brass hoops; a small gilt Victorian crowned regimental badge, possibly from a ladies mess belt, the reverse with one hook style clasp fitting, *very good condition* (3) £120-£160
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- 643** 31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Shako Plate.
A very good and scarce die-stamped silvered brass Victorian post 1861 example, with a thistle wreath encompassing an oval Garter strap inscribed '*Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers*'; centred with stencilled numerals '*31*'; above a tri-part motto scroll inscribed, '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*', the reverse with two brass loops, *the plating worn, otherwise very good condition and scarce* £120-£160

644 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Other Ranks Shako Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped brass Victorian example, circa 1859, with a rampant lion upon a raised ground, the reverse with two loops, *very good condition and scarce* £90-£120

645 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce die-stamped silvered Victorian Other Ranks example, circa 1884-1901, with a Victorian crown surmounting a star bearing laurel sprays and a Garter strap with the regimental title '3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers', with a strung bugle to the voided centre, *the reverse lacking one of its original loops, with two nicely toned loops remaining, otherwise very good condition* £80-£100


646 1st (City of London) Battalion, Volunteer Rifle Brigade, Officer's Shoulder or Pouch Belt Plate.
A very good Victorian silver die-stamped example with a centred Royal coat of arms resting within a Garter belt with the regimental title 'London Rifle Brigade', all within oak leaf sprays with a crossed sword and mace, surmounted with a Victorian crown, with, below, a motto scroll 'Ich Dien' above a shield bearing the arms of the city of London, the reverse with two screw posts fixings, *excellent condition* £80-£100

647 Glasgow Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry, Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A very fine silvered post 1920 example with a Thistle star with regimental title scrolls 'The Glasgow Highlanders' and 'Highland Light Infantry', bearing a gilt Imperial crowned mount, centred in silver with St. Andrew holding a Saltire inside a Garter strap bearing the motto 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit', the reverse with two loops and its centre fixing pin, *very good condition* £120-£160

648 1st Administration Battalion, Elginshire Rifles, Helmet Plate.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal Other Ranks example, circa 1879-86, with a Victorian crown surmounting a star with the regimental title circlet '1st A. B. Elginshire Rifles', with a large thistle to the voided centre, the reverse with two brass loops, *very good condition and scarce* £220-£260

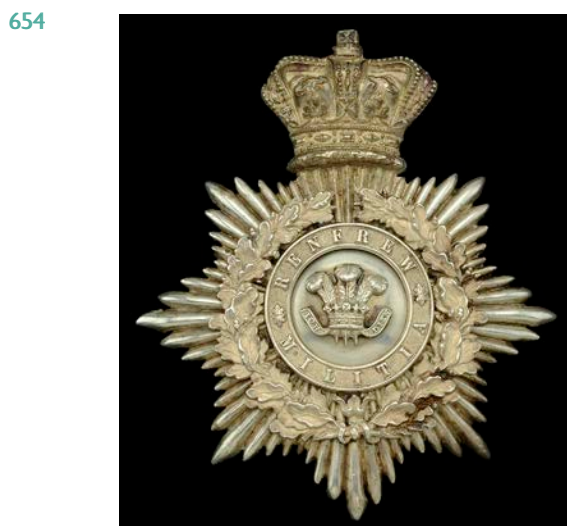
649 Gordon Highlanders Officer's Bonnet or Glengarry Badge.
A very good silver (untested) in the standard form with a stag's head, each antler with five points, upon a Princess' coronet, centred within a wreath of ivy leaves, above a motto scroll 'Bydand', the reverse with a stout pin fastener and hook, with maker's marks for 'A. & J. Smith. Aberdeen', *very good condition* £120-£160

650 4th (Donside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, Gordon Highlanders Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal example, of an oval form, circa 1893-1908. with a regimental title '4th Donside Hlnd. Vol. Bn. Gordon Highrs', upon a spray of thistles, with a strutting cockerel upon a torse to the voided centre, the reverse with two toned loops, *very good condition and scarce* £120-£160

651  1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers Officer's Helmet Plate.
A very good and scarce frosted silver (untested) example, with a Victorian crown surmounting a star, with laurel sprays and a Garter strap bearing the regimental title '1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers', with St. Andrew upon a Saltire to the black velvet voided centre, the reverse with three silver loops, *excellent condition* £220-£260

- 652 14th (Paisley) Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers, Shako Plate.
A very good and scarce Victorian blackened brass example, circa 1860-80, with a Prince of Wales' plume of feathers surmounting a star bearing the regimental title 'Renfrewshire.Rifle.Volunteers.' outside a domed circlet, centred with raised roman numerals 'XIV', the reverse with two loops, *minor service wear, very good condition and scarce* £160-£200

- 653 1st (Renfrew) Volunteer Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal example, circa 1887-1908, in one piece, as used by regular battalions, with a wreath of thistles with a central title belt "Argyll And Sutherland", with a Princess' coronet, centred with a boar's head and a sitting cat, above a title scroll '1st (Renfrew) V.B.', the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *very good condition* £80-£100



- Royal Renfrew Militia Officer's Shako Plate.
A very good and scarce die-stamped silver (untested) example with a Victorian crown surmounting a star mounted with silver oak sprays and a circlet bearing the regimental title 'Renfrew Militia', with a silver Prince of Wales' plume of feathers and motto 'Ich Dien' mounted to the domed silver centre, the reverse with two silver loops and its fixing pin, *very good condition and scarce*

£300-£400

- 655 Donegal Militia Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good die-stamped brass example, circa 1874-1881, with its original finish, see (K.K. 1275), the reverse with two original cooper loops, *excellent condition* £80-£100

- 656 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Cap Badges.
Very good examples (2) the first a Victorian die-stamped bronze Officer's Cap Badge with a Victorian crown surmounting a coiled bugle with '1' to the voided centre, the reverse with two loops; the second an Edwardian die-stamped silver (untested) example, circa 1902-08, with an Imperial crown surmounting a coiled bugle with '1' to voided centre, the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *very good condition (2)* £80-£100

- 657 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers Other Ranks Shako Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped brass example, circa 1860-84, with a wreath of thistles centred with a domed stippled oval bearing St. Andrew upon a Saltire, above a regimental title scroll '1st Aberdeenshire' with a lined oval tablet below centred with '33', the reverse with two toned loops, *very good condition and scarce* £100-£140

- 658 Norfolk Regiment Officer's Waist Belt Clasp.
A very good brass example, 1881-1902 pattern, centred with a silver (untested) Britannia above Norwich Castle, inside a white metal circlet overlay inscribed 'The Norfolk Regiment', with matching benchmarks '24', (see Ryan 173), *slight edge digs at the top, otherwise very good condition* £70-£90

- 659 Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Officer's Waist Belt Plate.
A good example Cameronians Officer's West Belt Plate, mounted with a Guelphic crown, with a mullet and strung bugle horn between the thistle sprays, the reverse with one hook fitting, *lacking its plain loose loop, very good condition* £60-£80

- 660 Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Waist Belt Clasp.
A very good silvered Victorian interlocking example, with matching bench marks '4' to both halves, with circlet inscribed with the regimental title 'Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers', the male clasp with an lion passant upon a seeded shield below a motto 'Pro Patria', with universal pattern rococo ends to each half, *a very slight dent from wear to the top of the male clasp, otherwise very good condition* £40-£50

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- 661 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Officer's Waist Belt Clasp.
A good silvered example with a rectangular plate and clasp with silvered overlay in the form of a Princess' coronet resting upon a two part regimental title scroll '*Princess Louise's*', above the regimental insignia, with a further regimental title below, within a tri-part scroll '*Argyll And Sutherland Highlanders*', above a lower scroll with the additional title '*3rd Volunteer Batt.*', the reverse with bar and hook fixings, and the fitting pin for the central device, *very good condition* £80-£100
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- 662 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.
A fair cast blackened brass example bearing the coat of arms of Scotland above a tri-part motto scroll '*Nemo Me Impunit Lacescit*', the reverse lacking its two fixings, rubbed at its higher points, *fair condition* £50-£70
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- 663 4th Duchess Harriet's Company (Rogart), Sutherland Rifle Volunteers Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.
A very good and scarce silver plated example, circa 1860-1863, with a Ducal coronet surmounting a Thistle wreath with central device comprising an oval circlet inscribed with the regimental title '*Duchess Harriet's Company (Rogart)*', centred with a shield bearing her family coat of arms, the reverse with three screw posts and their original nut and washer fittings, *with the remains of a sticker to the reverse side of the shield, very good condition and scarce* £240-£280
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- 664 British Cavalry Badges.
A good selection including 2nd (Royal Scots Greys) Dragoons (3); 2nd (Queen's Bays) Dragoon Guards, a Victorian example, the reverse with loop fittings; 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars; 4th/7th Dragoon Guards; 5th Dragoon Guards; 6th Dragoon Guards; 10th Hussars Non Commissioned Officer's Arm Badge, solid back two loops; 12th Lancers; 13th Hussars, A Victorian example, the reverse with *re-enforced* loops; 14/20th (King's) Hussars; 15th /19th Hussars; 16th (Queen's) Lancers; 18th (Queen Mary's) Own Hussars, most reverses with slider fittings, unless otherwise stated, *generally good condition and better (15)* £120-£160
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- 665 British Cap Badges.
A good mixed selection including a Royal Scots, brass example, the reverse with two copper loops and its backing cloth; a 4th/5th Battalion Royal Scots, white metal example, the reverse with two loops; a Royal Welsh Fusiliers brass example, the reverse with a slider fitting; a very good 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, brass example, the reverse with two brass loops; Royal Flying Corps brass examples (2), the reverses with two loops, *one loop bent*; Bedfordshire Regiment (2) one a pre 1919 bi-metal example; Suffolk Regiment, a brass example, the reverse with a slider fitting; Queens' Rifle Volunteer Brigade, c.1902-08, a black Imperial crowned example; Royal Fusiliers (City of London), a 1st pattern Victorian crowned gilding metal example; the reverse with two loops north and south; Welsh Regiment, a brass example, the reverse with a slider fitting; Gloucestershire Regiment Back Badges (2) large and small versions, both reverses with slider fittings; King's Royal Rifle Corps Cadets (2) blackened brass examples, the reverses with slider fittings; a blackened brass example Imperial Crowned Harp, the reverse with two loops; a Women's Transport Service F.A.N.Y., bronze example, the reverse with two loops; West Yorkshire Regiment, a bi-metal example, the reverse with two loops; Royal Artillery, a Victorian white metal Grenade Badge, the reverse with two loops; Bermuda Rifles, a white metal example, the reverse with two loops; 602 (City of Glasgow) Bomber Squadron, a brass die-cast example, the reverse with two loops; Observer Corps, Officer's and Other Ranks examples (4); Reconnaissance Corps (2), brass examples, the reverses with two loops; Intelligence Corps, a white metal King's crown example, the reverse with a slider fitting; a silvered bakelite Home Guard example, the reverse with brooch fittings and maker's marks for '*I-A*', '*Prov. Pat.*' and '*A. Stanley & Sons, Walsall*'; etc., *generally good condition and better (lot)* £220-£260
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- 666 Irish Regimental Cap Badges.
A good selection including: 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoon Guards (4); Connaught Rangers (2); Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (3) one 1926-34 pattern; Royal Irish Regiment (2); Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2); a Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Fur Cap Grenade Badge; Royal Irish Rifles; a London Irish Rifles Caubeen Badge, etc., *generally good service worn condition and better (16)* £160-£200
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- 667 Royal Scots Fusiliers and London Scottish Regiment Shoulder Titles.
Assorted Brass examples, the first with a '*T*' surmounting a '*4*' above a grenade, above a title '*RSF*', the reverse with two loops, *the lower loop reaffixed*; the second with a '*T*' surmounting a '*5*' above a grenade, above a title '*RSF*'; the reverse with three loops; the third with a '*T*' surmounting a '*14*' above a title '*London*', the reverse with three loops, *generally very good condition and somewhat scarce (3)* £80-£100
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- ×668 Royal Air Force Badges.
Five Royal Air Force Officers' cap badges; together with three RCAF cloth brevets; an Air Gunner's cloth brevet; a B RCAF cloth brevet; a GQ Parachutist badge; a Royal Canadian Air Force Operational Wings, silver-gilt, the reverse stamped 'Birks Stirling', with double screwback suspension; a Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse naming details obscured, suspended from a RCAF silver brooch; and other ephemera, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
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- 669** Canadian Expeditionary Force Badges.
A good selection of mostly Other Ranks examples including Canadian Engineers (2) the reverses with two loops, *bent loops on one example*; 2nd Canadian Pioneers Overseas Battalion; 8th Infantry Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, bi-metal Officer's example; with an illegible maker's plaque to reverse; 3rd Infantry Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, brass example, *the reverse lacking one of its loops*; 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Battalion 1917, the reverse with two loop fittings; 50th Calgary Overseas Battalion; 139th Northumberland Overseas Battalion (2); Governor General's Bodyguard, a Victorian crowned brass example, the reverse with two loops and maker's marks for 'J.R. Gaunt. Montreal'; Princess Patricia's Light Infantry (3), bronze examples, the reverses with two loops; Newfoundland Regiment, a white metal example, the reverse with a pin and hook fitting, *generally very good condition (14)* £140-£180
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- 670** Zanzibar Police Cap Badge.
A very good and scarce white metal example, bearing the Tughra of Sultan Khalif bib Harab Al Busaidi (1911-60) inside a seeded circular border, the reverse with a slider fitting with maker's marks for 'Firman, London', upon a red circular felt background, *very good condition and scarce* £200-£240
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- 671** Zanzibar Police Shoulder Title.
A very good and scarce white metal plated example, bearing the Tughra of Sultan Khalif bib Harab Al Busaidi (1911-60) the reverse with two plated loop fittings, upon a red vinyl shaped background, *very good condition and scarce* £220-£260
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- 672** British Army Tunic and Coatee Buttons.
A very good selection of pre-1881 mostly Officer's examples, with two Other Ranks examples, including 6th Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 7th, (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt mounted, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, 1855 pattern without a rim, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 19th (1st York, North Riding) Regiment of Foot, coatee flat small example, unmarked; 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Firman, & Son, 153 Strand, London'; 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt, with maker's marks for 'P. & S. Firmin, 153 Strand'; 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt, with marks for 'Engaged, Quality'; 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 79th (Cameron Highlanders) Regiment of Foot, doublet, diamond pattern, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Light Infantry, coatee, flat example, *relic condition with little gilt remaining*, with maker's marks for 'Pitter & Fox, London'; Aide de Camp, coatee flat example, gilt, with maker's marks for 'I. McGowan, London'; 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regiment of Foot, coatee, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Royal Artillery, circa 1855-73, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Other Ranks examples including 55th Regiment of Foot *relic condition*; Royal Sappers and Miners, coatee, etc., *generally good condition (15)* £240-£280
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- 673** British Army Tunic Buttons.
A very good selection of mostly Officer's pre-1881 examples, with five identified Other Ranks examples, including; 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 11th (North Devon) Regiment of Foot (2), gilt, large and small examples, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Firman, & Son, 153 Strand, London'; 15th (York East Riding) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Bogget & Reynolds, London'; 19th (1st York, North Riding) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'J.W. Reynolds & Co, London'; 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment of Foot, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 51st (2nd Yorkshire, West Riding) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 86th (Royal County Down) Regiment of Foot, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 78th Highland Regiment of Foot (Ross-shire Buffs), gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 97th (Earl of Ulsters) Regiment of Foot (2), gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; and 'Firman & Sons, London'; 98th (Prince of Wales') Regiment of Foot, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 108th (Madras Infantry) Regiment of Foot, 1862-81, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 109th (Bombay) Infantry Regiment, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Commissariat and Transport Staff, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Pitt & Co, Saint Martins Lane, London', Royal Artillery, 1855-73: Royal Artillery, post 1873, (3); Mounted Royal Engineers, gilt, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Other Ranks buttons including 2nd Foot; 5th Foot (small); 10th Foot, small; 14th Foot; 33rd Foot; 42nd Foot, with assorted maker's marks, etc., *generally good condition (lot)* £240-£280
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- 674** British Army Buttons.
A very good and scarce selection of pre-1881 Tunic and Coatee Buttons, including: 1st (The Royal) Regiment of Foot, Coatee, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, Coatee Cuff, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 6th Foot, silver Coatee, with maker's marks for *'Jennens'*; 6th (Royal Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Oakshette & Co, 15 Mill St London'*; 10th (North Lincoln) Regiment of Foot, Coatee, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 19th (1st York, North Riding), Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Pitt & Co, Saint Martins Lane, London'*; 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co'*; 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment of Foot, Coatee Cuff, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Foot, Coatee, with maker's marks for *'Firmin & Sons'*; 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 65th (2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Smith & Son, London'*; 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'J.W. Reynolds, London'*; 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Light Infantry Regiment, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 91st (Princess Louise's Argyllshire) Highlanders, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 96th Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; 98th (Prince of Wales) Regiment of Foot, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Stillwell & Son London'*; 107th (Bengal Infantry) Regiment, Tunic, with maker's marks for *'Jennens & Co, London'*; *generally good condition, some scarce (18)* *£360-£440*
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- 675** British Army Buttons.
A very good and large selection of Other Ranks examples, circa 1881-1953, some scarce, mounted upon four cards, including: Card 1: Royal Highlanders (Black Watch); Northamptonshire Regiment; Royal Berkshire Regiment; South Staffordshire Regiment; South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Sussex Regiment; Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters); Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; The Welch Regiment; Dorsetshire Regiment, etc., Card 2; King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; York and Lancaster Regiment: Highland Light Infantry; Gordon Highlanders; Rifle Brigade; Middlesex Regiment; King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Wiltshire Regiment, etc., Card 3; The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Royal Marines; Royal Ulster Rifles; Rifle Brigade; Light Infantry, etc., Card 4; Light Infantry, *very good condition (lot)* *£80-£100*
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- 676** British Army Buttons.
A very good large selection of Other Ranks Buttons, circa 1881-1953, with some scarce examples, including: The Royal Scots; Queen's Regiment; East Kent Regiment (The Buffs); The King's Own Royal Regiment; Northumberland Fusiliers; Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Royal Fusiliers; The King's (Liverpool) Regiment; Norfolk Regiment; Lincolnshire Regiment; Devonshire Regiment; Suffolk Regiment; Somerset Light Infantry, etc., some duplicates, mounted upon three cards, *very good condition, some scarce (lot)* *£80-£100*
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- 677** Indian Army Officer's Tunic Buttons.
A very good selection of mostly Victorian examples including: 3rd Regiment; 5th Regiment; 10th Jat Regiment; 11th Regiment; 16th Regiment; 18 Alipore Regiment; 19th Punjab Native Infantry; 21st Infantry Regiment; 22nd Punjab Infantry; 24th Punjab Infantry; 28th Punjab Infantry; 30th Regiment; 31st Punjab Native Infantry (2); 31st Punjab Infantry Regiment; 32nd Punjab Pioneers; 33rd Punjab Infantry; 34th Regiment; 35th Regiment; 35th Mynpoorie Regiment; 38th Dogras Regiment; 39th Regiment; 41st Gwalior Regiment, etc., *generally excellent condition (lot)* *£160-£200*
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- 678** Indian Army Tunic Buttons.
A very good selection, circa 1902-1947, including: 4th Grenadiers; 7th Rajputs; 10th Jat Infantry; 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; 16th Lucknow Regiment; 17th Dogras; 18th Infantry; 37th Dogras; 41st Dogras; 44th Merwara Infantry; 75th Carnatic Infantry; 83rd Wallajambad Infantry; 86th Carnatic Infantry; 94th Russell's Infantry; 101st Grenadiers; 119th Infantry; 120th Rajputana Infantry; 124th Baluchistan Infantry; 126th Baluchistan Infantry; 2nd Burma Battalion, etc., *very good condition (lot)* *£140-£180*
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- 679** Indian Army Tunic Buttons.
A very good selection, circa 1902-1947, including: 7th Madras Infantry Regiment; 14th Punjab Regiment; 16th Punjab Regiment; 19th Punjab Regiment; 22nd Punjab Regiment; 28th Punjabi Regiment; 31st Punjab Regiment; 32nd Pioneers; 48th Pioneers; 64th Pioneers; 67th Punjab Regiment; 76th Punjab Regiment; 87th Punjab Regiment; 90th Punjab Regiment; Madras Pioneers, etc., *very good condition (18)* *£60-£80*
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- 680** Indian Army Cavalry Buttons.
A good selection covering the late Victorian period to 1947 including: 2nd Lancers; 3rd Skinner's Horse; 6th Lancers; 7th Lancers; 11th Lancers; 16th Lancers; 16th Bengal Lancers; 18th Iwana Lancers; 18th King George's Own Lancers; 19th Lancers; 19th Deccan Horse(2); 26th Light Cavalry; 27th Light Cavalry; 37th Lancers; Royal Deccan Horse; Bengal Lancers, etc., mostly full gilt examples, some silvered, two smaller examples, *very good condition (lot)* *£120-£160*

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- 681** Indian Army Sikh Regimental Buttons.
A good selection of Victorian and later, mostly large gilt examples including: 14th Sikh Infantry (2); 15th (Loodianah) Sikh Infantry; 34th Sikh Infantry; 35th Sikh Infantry (3); 36th Sikh Infantry; 45th (Rattray's) Sikh Infantry; 47th Sikh Infantry, *very good condition* (12) £40-£50
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- 682** Indian Army Buttons.
A good selection of mostly large gilt examples, circa 1842-1947, including: 1st Bengal infantry (3), circa 1861-03, circa 1903-22, circa 1922-27; 2nd Bengal Infantry, circa 1903-22; 3rd Bengal Infantry (2), circa 1842-1855. circa 1903-1922; 4th Bengal Infantry, a Victorian mounted example; 4th Rajput Infantry (3), circa 1901-03, *scarce*, circa 1903-22, circa 1922-47; 5th Light Infantry, circa 1903-22; 6th Light Infantry; 7th Rajput Infantry, circa 1922-27; 8th Bengal Infantry, 33rd Bengal Infantry, circa 1861-03; 79th Carnatic Infantry; *generally very good condition, some scarce* (17) £60-£80
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- 683** Indian Army Buttons.
A very good and scarce Victorian selection, mostly large size gilt examples, including: 38th Madras Native Infantry; 39th Madras Native Infantry; 40th Madras, circa 1857-1903; 41st Madras Native Infantry; 43rd Madras Native Infantry; 46th Madras Native Infantry; 48th Madras Native Infantry; 49th Madras Native Infantry; 50th Madras Native Infantry; 51st Madras Native Infantry; 51st Native Infantry; 52nd Madras Native Infantry, etc., *very good condition, some scarce* (12) £200-£240
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- 684** Indian Army Buttons.
A very good and scarce selection of Victorian and earlier, mostly large gilt coatee buttons including: Bengal Engineers; 4th Bengal Native Infantry, a pre 1824 example with a silver open back, with maker's marks for '*I. McGowan, London*'; 12th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1830-46, a scarce open back gilt example; 15th Bengal Native Infantry, with maker's marks for '*Rankin, Calcutta*'; 19th Bengal Native Infantry, a closed back example with maker's marks for '*Gibson, McKellars & Co Calcutta*'; 21st Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1828-57, with maker's marks for '*I. McGowan, Gerrard St, London*'; 24th Bengal Infantry, circa 1828-30, with maker's marks for '*Ranken & Co.*'; 25th Bengal Native Infantry (2); 31st Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1856-61, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co.*'; 44th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1824-46.; 46th Bengal Native Infantry, a gilt open back example with maker's marks for '*I. McGowan, London*'; 46th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1828-53, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co.*', *very good condition, some scarce* (13) £260-£300
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- 685** Indian Army Buttons.
A good selection of Victorian and later, mostly large sized gilt coatee Buttons including: 19th Madras Native Infantry, circa 1840-57, with maker's marks for '*Firmin & Sons Ld, London, Patent 2_46*'; 19th Native Infantry; 20th Native Infantry; 20th Madras Infantry, with maker's marks for '*Stillwell, London*'; 21st Native Infantry; 22nd Madras Native Infantry, circa 1830-57, with maker's marks for '*Stillwell, London*'; 23rd Native Infantry; 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, circa 1885, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 24th Bombay Native Infantry, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 24th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 32nd Madras Native Infantry, circa 1857-03, with maker's marks for '*Stillwell, London*', etc., *excellent condition* (12) £140-£180
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- 686** Indian Army Buttons.
A very good and scarce Regency and later selection, mostly large gilt Coatee Buttons including: 5th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1807-31, with maker's marks for '*W.I.F., with Prince of Wales' plumes*'; 1st 14th H.E.I.C. Bengal Native infantry, circa 1796-1824, with maker's marks for '*W. R. Smith*', an open back silvered coatee example, *scarce*; 14th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1824-28, with maker's marks for '*Ranken, & Co.*'; 2nd Bengal Infantry, circa 1803-24, silver (untested), with maker's marks for '*A Craig & Co.*', *scarce*; 24th Bengal Infantry, silvered, circa 1824-30, with maker's marks for '*I. M. Gowan, London*'; H.E.I.C. Royal East India Volunteers, with maker's marks for '*I. M. Gowan, London*', *scarce*; 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1830-53, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 17th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1824-28, with maker's marks for '*Firmin & Sons Ld, London*'; 41st Native Infantry, circa 1828-46, with maker's marks for '*Maynard & Co, Poultry, London*'; 45th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1824-57, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; H.E.I.C. Bengal Engineers, with maker's marks for '*Boggett & Rynolds, London*'; Bengal Artillery, with maker's marks for '*Ranken & Co Calcutta*', *very good condition, some scarce* (12) £280-£340
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- 687** Indian Army Buttons.
A good selection of Victorian and early Edwardian large size gilt Coatee and Tunic buttons including: Bombay Artillery, a mounted example with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 2nd Madras Native Infantry, circa 1857-1903, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 3rd Palamcottah Regiment Madras, circa 1857-1903 (2) one with maker's marks for '*Firmin & Sons Strand, London*'; 5th Madras Infantry, circa 1880-1903, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 13th Madras Infantry, with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 9th Madras Infantry, a pre 1903 example with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*'; 10th Madras Infantry, a pre 1903 example with maker's marks for '*Jennens & Co, London*', *very good condition* (8) £80-£100
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688 Indian Army Buttons.

A very good and scarce selection of pre 1861 mostly gilt coatee buttons, including: 1st Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Oakshette & Co, 15 Mill Street, London', mint condition; 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, a post 1840 example, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 32nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1828-61, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 51st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1824-44; 54th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1846-57, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 55th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1824-57, with maker's marks for 'Ledsams, London'; 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Ranken & Co, Calcutta'; 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, circa. 1824-53, with maker's marks for 'Ranken & Co'; 57th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1828-51, with maker's marks for 'Gibson, McKellars & Co. Calcutta'; 58th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1844-57, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 60th Bengal Native Infantry, circa. 1842-57, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 62nd Bengal Native Infantry, a silvered pre 1830 example with maker's marks for 'Ranken & Co'; 65th Bengal Native Infantry Volunteers, a pre 1830 example with maker's marks for 'Ranken & Co'; 65th Bengal Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London', very good condition (14)

£300-£400

689 Indian Army Buttons.

A good selection of mostly gilt coatee buttons, some scarce, including 2nd (Grenadier) Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'E Stillwell & Son, London'; 3rd Palamcottah Madras Light Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co London'; 6th Bombay Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co London'; 6th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Stillwell & Son, London'; 7th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Stillwell & Son, London'; 11th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Stillwell & Son, London'; 12th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co London'; 12th Bombay Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Firmin & Sons'; 26th (Light Infantry) Bengal Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co London'; 26th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co London'; 32nd Madras (Light Infantry), with maker's marks for 'Stillwell & Son, London', etc., very good condition, some scarce (11)

£200-£240

690 Indian Army Buttons.

A very good and scarce selection of Edwardian, Victorian and earlier mostly coatee buttons, gilt, some scarce including a Bombay Marine, circa 1820-30 example, plain reverse; 4th Madras Native Infantry Regt, with maker's marks for 'Porr & Sons, Madras'; 5th Light Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co'; 6th Bengal Light Infantry, circa 1901-03, with maker's marks for 'Ranken & Co, Calcutta'; 8th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 8th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1830-57, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 9th Bombay Infantry Regiment, with maker's marks for 'Oakshette & Co. 15 Mill St London'; 10th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 14th Bengal Native Infantry, circa 1846-57, with maker's marks for 'H Garden, Piccadilly'; 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'J. Jones 6 Regent Street'; 25th Regiment, with XXV above a shield within a Victorian crowned laurel spray, the reverse with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 26th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Firmin & Sons, 153 Strand, Warwick Street'; 27th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Stillwell & Son, London'; 28th Madras Native Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 33rd Regiment of Madras Infantry, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; a 37th Grenadier Regiment Madras Native Infantry, circa 1840-57 example, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; 3rd Frontier Brigade, pre 1860 example, with maker's marks for 'Smith & Kemp, Birm'; a 1st Scindiahs' Contingent, pre 1860 example, with maker's marks for 'Smith & Kemp, Birm'; Loyal Poorbeah Regt, 1861-03, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Indian Staff Corps, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Medical Staff, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London'; Medical Staff, with maker's marks for 'Boggett & Reynolds, London'; 1st Bn Trichinopole Light Infantry, an open back example, plain reverse, circa 1800-24; Madras European Regiment, early gilt open backed slightly domed button, the reverse not gilded; Kelat. I. Ghilzie Regiment, silver, circa 1842-61, London; Honourable East India Company, circa 1840's example, with maker's marks for 'Jennens & Co, London', etc., very good condition, some scarce (lot)

£500-£700

691 Indian Army Buttons.

A very good selection, circa 1842-1947, mostly Cap and Mess Dress small example Buttons, including: 19th Lancers; 20th Lancers; Madras Engineers; 7th Rajputs; 1st Belluchee Battalion; 15th Sikhs; 17th Dogras; 22nd Rajputs; 37th Dogras; 67th Rajputs; 81st Pioneers; 94th Russell's Infantry; 116th Mahrattas; 122nd Rajputs, etc., some duplicates, mounted upon a card with clear tape to the obverse of each button, very good condition (lot)

£120-£160

- 692 Indian Army Buttons.
A very good selection of mostly Officer's assorted sized Buttons, circa 1810-1947, with some very scarce examples, including: 2nd Scinde Horse, a flat silver example with hallmarks for 'London 1933'; 7th Bengal Cavalry, an open backed Coatee example; 1st Battalion, Bengal Native Infantry, a silver open backed Coatee example with maker's marks for 'W. R. Smith', with a Prince of Wales' plume of feathers; 2nd Bengal Infantry, an open backed Coatee example; 3rd Madras Regiment; 7th Rajput Regiment; 15th Punjab Regiment; 16th Lucknow Regiment; 25th Punjab Regiment; 31st Punjab Regiment; 37th Dogras Regiment; 38th Dogras Regiment, a silver example with maker's and hallmarks for 'Birmingham, J & C. 1890'; 41st Dogras Regiment; 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry Regiment; 90th Punjab Regiment; 124th Baluchistan Infantry Regiment, etc., mounted upon two cards with clear tape to the obverse of each button, *generally very good condition, some scarce (lot)* £180-£220

- 693 Indian Army Buttons.
A very good selection, circa 1844-97, mostly full size Tunic Buttons, with a number of Coatee Buttons, Officer's and Other Ranks examples including; 2nd Bengal Lancers; 20th Lancers; 23rd Cavalry Regiment; Madras Artillery, Coatee; Bombay Artillery, a mounted example; Bombay Engineers, Coatee; Madras Engineers; Q.V.O. Madras Sappers & Miners; 3rd Sappers & Miners; Madras Staff Corps; Bombay Staff Corps; Bengal Staff Corps; Bengal Medical Service; Bombay Medical Service; Indian Medical Staff; 12th Malabar Battalion, etc., some duplicates, *very good condition (lot)* £220-£260

- 694 A Napoleonic era Royal Navy Gunner's Cannon Priming Flask, c.1800-05.
A fine priming flask of the type used to pour fine gunpowder into the touch-holes or locks of naval guns, cow horn, 39cm long, with original wooden screw plug for filling and brass nozzle with spring lever end, with 2 screw-eyes for suspension cord, *good condition* £200-£240

- 695 Binoculars.
A set of black metal Great War era binoculars, engraved 'C.F.D. Perrins', in their fitted leather case, complete with its leather strap, the lid impressed 'C. W. Dyson Perrins', *generally very good condition* £40-£50

Charles William Dyson Perrins, the son of James Dyson Perrins, the owner of the Lea and Perrins Worcestershire sauce factory and the grandson of William Perrins, its co-ordinator of the Lea & Perrins secret recipe. His son, **Charles Francis Dyson Perrins** was commissioned into the Royal Field Artillery for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front from 2 December 1915 and was advanced Captain.

696



- A Pair of Crimean War Period Russian Infantry Captain's Epaulettes.
A pair of epaulettes for the 20th Infantry Regiment, red felt with gold braid edging, a large gold bullion '20' on each and 2 stars, with gilt retaining buttons with tying laces, *three tiny moth nips, otherwise very good condition (2)* £240-£280

See 'The Russian Army of the Crimea', by Albert Seaton, 1973.

697 Swords.
Two Officer's 1895 pattern Swords, the first by *Henry Wilkinson, Pall Mall, London*, on an etched blade, with G.V.R. cypher to the hilt, with a fish skin covered grip to handle, scabbard, sword knot and leather strap; the second by *S & J Kitchin, Sheffield*, on an etched blade, with G.V.R. cypher to the hilt, with a leather covered grip to handle, scabbard and sword knot and *damaged* leather strap, *some staining and rust spots, the plating lacking in places, generally good condition (2)* *£140-£180*

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

x698 A Prussian Pilot's Badge.
A fine example of the skeletal version of the Prussian Pilots Badge, silver, unmarked, complete with original pin and hinge but lacking hook, *generally good condition* *£200-£240*

x699 A German Pilot's Badge.
A fine example of German Pilot's Badge, silver the reverse stamped '800', with additional silver mark to pin, complete with original pin, hook, and hinge, *very good condition* *£200-£240*

x700 Imperial German Wound Badges.
Seven Imperial German Wound Badges, all stamped; together with one skeletal badge, the majority lacking their original finishes; three Imperial German Naval Wound Badges, all stamped; together with two *copy* Observer's Badges; a *copy* Kriegsmarine badge; two *copy* Imperial Austrian Flying Badges; an Imperial German belt buckle; and other insignia, *reasonable condition (lot)* *£140-£180*

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 20 MAY 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 £200 by £10
£200 to £500 by £20
£500 to £1,000 by £50
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000 etc.

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first.

NOTE:

All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.**

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

EMAIL

If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

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Bank Transfer

Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF

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.

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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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