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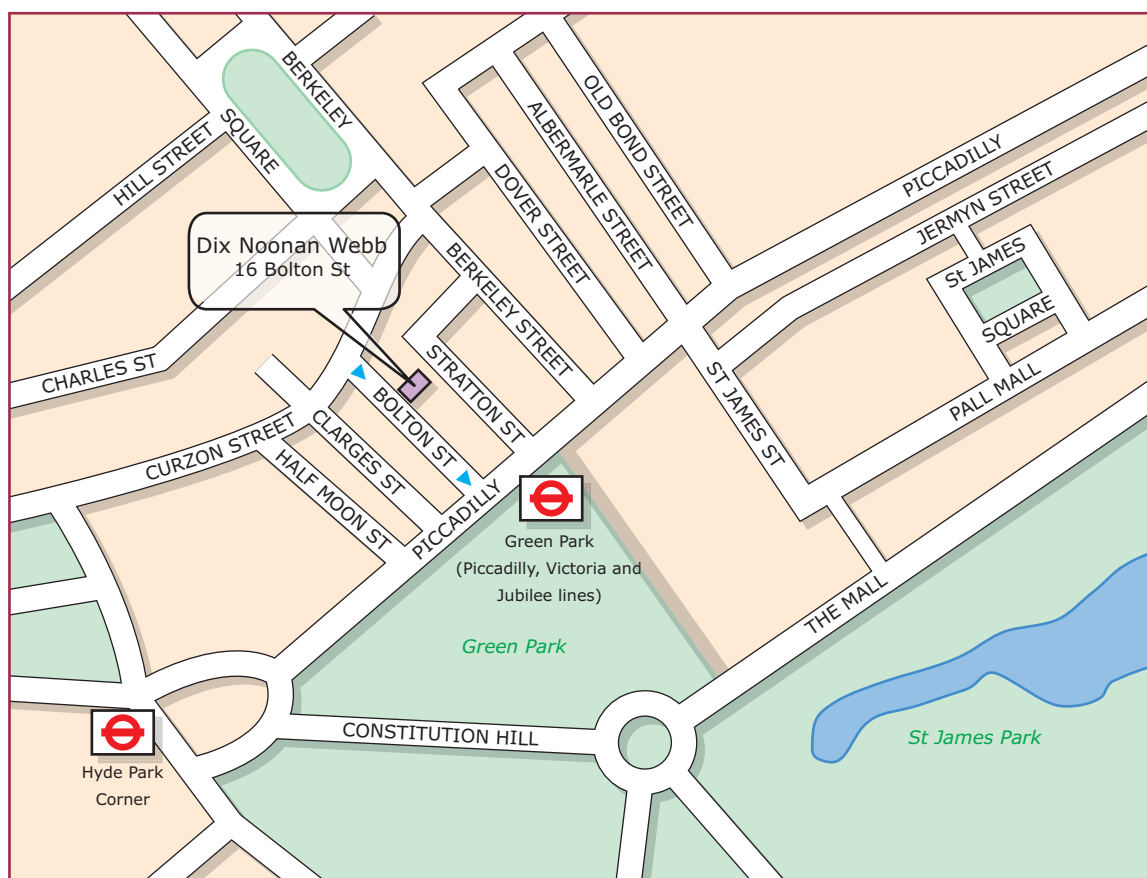
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The Channer Family Medals

SOLD BY ORDER OF A DIRECT DESCENDANT

x1



The unique 'Perak' Victoria Cross and 'Hazara' C.B. group of four awarded to Major-General G. N. Channer, Indian Army, who was awarded his V.C. for an action on 20 December 1875 whilst serving with the 1st Goorkha Light Infantry - Sent forward on an intelligence gathering operation in command of a small detachment of Gurkhas to reconnoitre a 'formidable' enemy stockade, he made an attack on his own initiative, jumping into the stockade and shooting the first Malay dead with his revolver, he succeeded in driving the enemy completely from their position

VICTORIA CROSS, reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'Captain George N. Channer, Bengal Staff Corps.', reverse centre of the Cross dated '20th December 1875.'; THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1887, complete with gold swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-94, 4 clasps, Umbeyla, 'Perak. 1875-6', 'Jowaki. 1877-8', Hazara 1888 (G. N. Channer, Bengal Staff Corps.) contemporary re-engraved naming, the second and third clasps of fine quality private manufacture; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Peiwar Kotal (Lt. Col. G. N. Channer. V.C. 29th Ben. N.I.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) **£180000-220000**

V.C. *London Gazette* 14 April 1876:

'Captain (now Brevet-Major) George Nicholas Channer, Bengal Staff Corps.

For having, with the greatest gallantry, been the first to jump into the Enemy's Stockade, to which he had been dispatched with a small party of the 1st Ghoorkha Light Infantry, on the afternoon of the 20th December, 1875, by the Officer commanding the Malacca Column, to procure intelligence as to its strength, position &c.

Major Channer got completely in rear of the Enemy's position, and finding himself so close that he could hear the voices of the men inside, who were cooking at the time, and keeping no look out, he beckoned to his men, and the whole party stole quietly forward to within a few paces of the Stockade. On jumping in, he shot the first man dead with his revolver, and his party then came up, and entered the Stockade, which was of a most formidable nature, surrounded by a bamboo palisade; about seven yards within was a log-house, loop-holed, with two narrow entrances, and trees laid latitudinally, to the thickness of two feet.

The Officer commanding reports that if Major Channer, by his foresight, coolness, and intrepidity, had not taken this Stockade, a great loss of life must have occurred, as from the fact of his being unable to bring guns to bear on it, from the steepness of the hill, and the density of the jungle, it must have been taken at the point of the bayonet.'

The following account describes the services in Perak of the third column, comprising the 1st Gurkhas, including the Head-quarters and about two hundred and fifty men, and is taken from the *History of the 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles 1815-1927*, by Nigel Woodyatt:

'The insurrection had spread to Sunghie Ujong in the neighbourhood of Malacca, where Colonel Clay with this force sailed from Penang in the S.S. *Malda* on the 6th December, reaching Malacca two days later. There one hundred men under Captain Rankin were left to protect the place whilst the rest, with some of the Buffs and half a battery of artillery, proceeded to the mouth of the Lookut River, where they disembarked on the 9th December and moved forward to Rassa. The enemy were in the Terrachee Valley and on a very strong position at the Bukit Putoos (pass). It was arranged to divide the little force into two columns: the first, under Lieut.-Colonel Sale-Hill with about one hundred of the 1st Gurkhas and some naval and artillery details, was to march by a circuitous route for the villages of Pantay and Terrachee; the other column, in which were the rest of the 1st Gurkhas, a detachment of the 10th Foot, etc., was to give Colonel Sale-Hill a day's start to get on his way to the rear of the pass, which would then be attacked in front by Colonel Clay's column.



Colonel Clay, on arriving at the foot of the pass about 10 a.m. on the 20th December, had sent forward Captain Channer with a detachment of the 1st Gurkhas to reconnoitre it. So thick was the jungle that, at first, Captain Channer said it was impossible to discover the exact location of the stockade. Being directed to push up as close as possible, and try to find a suitable place for the use of guns and rockets, he and Lieutenant North, R.E., went on along the bed of a torrent till brought up by trees felled across it. Leaving a rearguard to cut through these obstructions, Captain Channer sent out his men on either side, himself going with the left party. Moving cautiously forward through the jungle, he and the twenty-five men with him presently saw smoke from the enemy's fires, and one of the stockades, which was of logs surrounded by a palisade with numerous obstructions of pointed bamboo. The Malays, lulled into a false security, were cooking and talking, and were quite unaware of Channer's proximity. Having satisfied himself as to the easiest point of entry, he and two of the Gurkhas leapt the palisade and without hesitation went for the twenty or thirty Malays forming the garrison of the fort. Each of the gallant trio shot a Malay. Two more were killed, and then the rest of the twenty-five Gurkhas came in to the sound of the shots. The Malays, believing they were surrounded and lost, made for the two other stockades, one about eighty yards distant, and the other, which completely blocked the pass, about twice that distance.

Then Channer and his men opened fire from cover on the nearer stockade. Half an hour's firing sufficed to drive the garrison from this stockade into the farther one across the pass, which also, under the steady fire, they evacuated. In the first fort a four pounder iron gun was found.

The loss on the British side was two killed (Naick Bhagat Sing Rai and sepoy Daljit Thapa) and two wounded. The Malay loss was certainly severe, though, as the dead and wounded had been removed, its amount was not known.

For his gallant action Captain Channer received the Victoria Cross and a brevet-majority, whilst the sepoys Balbir Gharti and Jitman Thapa, who were with him in the first assault, received the Order of Merit.'

George Nicholas Channer was born at Allahabad on 7 January 1842, the eldest surviving son of eight children of George Girdwood Channer, Colonel, Bengal artillery (1811-95). His mother was Susan (*d.* 1895), eldest daughter of Nicholas Kendall, J.P., vicar of Talland and Lanlivery, Cornwall. Educated at Truro grammar school and Cheltenham college (1856-59), he passed direct on 4 September 1859 into the Indian army, but served with the 89th and 95th regiments until 7 August 1866, when he entered the Bengal Staff Corps. He was first employed on active service in the north-west frontier of India campaign in 1863-64. He served in the Umbeyla campaign, and was present at the actions of 16 and 17 December 1863, against the Sitana fanatics (Medal and clasp). He afterwards was with General Wilde's column in Jadur country in 1864. He also shared in the Lushai operations in 1871-72. He next served, when a Captain, with the 1st Gurkhas in the Malay peninsula in 1875-76, and when with the Malacca column in operations in Sungei Ujong, Terrachi and Sri-Mentani, won the Victoria Cross on 20 December 1875, as related above. The gallant deed practically brought the campaign to a close. Channer was mentioned in despatches, and obtained the brevet of major on 12 April 1876 (Clasp). He next served with the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis in 1877-78 (Clasp); was with the 29th Punjab Infantry in the Afghan war of 1878-80, and with the Kuram field force, and was present in command of the regiment at the attack and capture of the Peiwar Kotal; he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 7 November 1879), and received medal with clasp and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel on 22 November 1879. He attained the rank of Colonel in the army on 22 November 1883, at the early age of forty-one.

In 1888 he commanded the 1st brigade of the Hazara field force, under General Sir John McQueen, in the expedition to the Black Mountain which was undertaken to punish the tribes for an attack on British troops in British territory. Active operations were commenced on 3 October, and by 18 November the troops had returned to British territory. Channer was the moving spirit of the campaign, and earned universal approval by his splendid energy and the inexhaustible fertility of his resources in every emergency. He was mentioned in despatches, received a clasp, and was nominated C.B. on 10 April 1889.

Channer returned to his command, at Jalandhar, and received the reward for distinguished service on 9 September 1892. He was Colonel on the Bengal Staff from 19 November 1888 to 17 August 1890, and Brigadier-General from 22 April 1892 to 11 December 1896, in command of the Assam District. He attained the rank of Major-General on 27 April 1893, and was promoted Lieutenant-General on 9 November 1896, and General on 12 January 1899. In November 1901 he was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list. General Channer died on 13 December 1905, at Buckleigh, Westward Ho! Devonshire. He married in June 1872 Annie Isabella, daughter of John William Watson. His widow survived him, and of his four surviving sons two served in the army.



A fine Great War 'Palestine 1917' D.S.O. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Channer, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, wounded in the Waziristan operations of 1901-02, and no less that 5 times during the Great War; he raised the 3rd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas in Egypt in 1917

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (Lieut. G. K. Channer 1st Bn. 3d. Gurkha Rifles.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. G. K. Channer.); DEFENCE MEDAL; DELHI DURBAR 1911 (Major G. K. Channer. 3rd Gurkhas.) privately impressed contemporary tailor's copy; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY L.S., G.V.R. (George K. Channer.); ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (Successful), (Gent. Cadet George K. Channer, 18th August 1894) with SECOND AWARD BAR, dated 'May 20: 1901', the first eight mounted Court style as worn, the last mounted separately, *this nearly very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (9)*

£2000-2600

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 26 March 1918; citation *London Gazette* 24 August 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the defence of the ridge his position was subjected to heavy artillery bombardment and repeated and determined enemy attacks, which had as their objective the envelopment of his left flank. These attacks were only frustrated by heavy counter-attacks, led by himself, and although he was wounded on two successive days he continued to command his battalion, personally directing and organizing the defence. By his total indifference to danger, cheerfulness and splendid example he maintained the spirits of his men and enabled them to hold out.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 August 1902 and 7 October 1918.

R.H.S. Bronze Medal (Case No. 27280): 'At great personal risk rescued H. C. Lloyd from drowning at Eastbourne, 18th August, 1894.'

R.H.S. Bronze Clasp (Case No. 31300): 'On the 20th May, 1901, a native boatman fell from his boat into the lake at Nankatchiee, India. At great personal risk Channer went after him, but being clutched, had a hard struggle to keep him afloat till they were picked up by another boat.'

George Kendall Channer was born on 5 October 1873, eldest son of Brigadier-General G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Indian Army. He was educated at Shrewsbury and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from where he passed out as a Queen's Indian Cadet with the rank of Second Lieutenant on 16 January 1895.

Channer served with the 1/3rd Gurkha Rifles on the North West Frontier of India, 1897-98, including operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley during August and September 1897; operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley, under Colonel Richardson, 20 August to 1 October, 1897 (Medal with 2 clasps); in Tirah 1897-98 (Clasp); and in Waziristan, 1901-02 (Despatches *London Gazette* 8 August 1902. Clasp). Some sources, including the *Army List*, state that he was wounded during this campaign but this has not been substantiated.

During the Great War he served on the Indian Frontier, 1916; Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1916-17; Palestine and Gaza and operations in the capture of Jerusalem, 1917. He was five times wounded and had raised the 3rd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles in Egypt, 3 February 1917. He commanded this battalion throughout the Palestine operations and was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in the defence of Nebi Samwil, 21-22 November 1917. He was also awarded the Order of the Crown of Italy, 4th Class, for services during the war. Major Channer retired from the Indian Army and was granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 June 1920.

Among the presentations in the Officer's Mess of the 2nd D.C.L.I. there is a case of medals given by Lieutenant-Colonel Channer, bearing the following inscription:

'My Battalion the 3/3 Gurkhas were ordered to hold the Nebi Samwil (Palestine) position 'at all costs' during November 1917. Running out of ammunition we were left with our kukries, bayonets, and stones to keep off the continuous counter-attacks of the enemy. My signals for reinforcements and ammunition resulted in the former not being able to get through the incessant gun-fire, but Captain Charles Kendall, 1/4th Battalion the D.C.L.I., with a handful of men brought us up the much-needed ammunition. A gallant achievement.'

x3



Pair: Troop Sergeant-Major William Channer, 23rd Light Dragoons

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (W. Channer, 23rd Reg. Lt. Dragoons) unofficial re-impressed naming; WATERLOO 1815 (Tr. [Serj.] Maj. W. Channer, 23rd Reg. Light Dragoons) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip, ring and bar suspension, *part of rank erased on the second, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise fine or better* (2) £1600-1800

William Channer was born at Hampstead, Hampshire (actually Hamstead, Isle of Wight) circa 1780, and enlisted into the 23rd 'Lancers' on 24 January 1799. He was promoted to Corporal in February 1806, and to Sergeant in October 1810. He was a Sergeant in Captain Dance's No. 5 Troop at Waterloo and was promoted to Troop Sergeant-Major on the day following the battle. On the reduction of the 23rd Light Dragoons, Channer enlisted into the 19th Lancers at Weymouth on 25 November 1817, then aged 37 years. He was discharged at Dublin on 10 September 1821 in consequence of 'the reduction of the Corps and impaired functions of left arm from a fracture of the humerus sustained on duty at Middlemarsh, Dorsetshire in December 1816.' His total service amounted to 24 years 230 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, his conduct being described as 'most excellent'. He was admitted to an out-pension at Kilmainham Hospital on 26 September 1821. His name does not appear on the medal roll for the M.G.S. medal.

Sold with copied discharge papers and pay-lists for the Waterloo period.

x4

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (**Major George Channer, St. Elizabeth's Militia**) renamed in unofficial impressed capitals; together with B.R.C.S. War Service Medal (Sister G. S. H. Channer. Commons Hospital) privately impressed naming, *nearly very fine* (2) £500-600

George Channer was born at Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, on 17 April 1779. As a Major in St. Elizabeth's Jamaican Militia he fought against the French in the West Indies in 1809. He afterwards lived for a while at Black River, Jamaica, before returning to Buckinghamshire where he died at Amersham on 28 November 1830.

GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

SOLD BY ORDER OF A DIRECT DESCENDANT

5



'My dearest darling

This is my last letter. Loseby will look after affairs in Hong Kong. Ask Colonel Turner to advise you about things in England. Give the boys a good education and make them learn a trade or profession. You should recover at least £5,000 from Hong Kong ... Remember the only thing I cared about was you and the boys. Everything else gave way to that. My dearest love to you and Tom and Ian.

From your husband

John'

John Fraser's last message to his wife, dated 29 October 1943: it was written after weeks of torture and on the same day that he was murdered by the Japanese.

The important and deeply poignant Second World War posthumous G.C. awarded to John Alexander Fraser, Civilian Defence Secretary and Assistant Attorney-General, Hong Kong, who organised escape plans and a clandestine wireless service at Stanley Civilian Internment Camp: as a consequence he was brutally beaten and tortured by the Japanese over a prolonged period

Displaying high courage of a different nature to the gallant deeds that had won him the M.C. and Bar as a young officer in the Machine Gun Corps in the Great War, Fraser 'refused to utter one word that could help the Japanese with their investigations or bring punishment to others': in fact 'his fortitude under the most severe torture was such as that it was commented upon by the Japanese prison guards'

On 20 October 1943 - and having failed to break Fraser's remarkable spirit - the Japanese took him and 32 others to a beach and beheaded them all: that night the Japanese officers responsible celebrated their butchery at a drunken party, from which emanated the sounds of loud laughter and music

GEORGE CROSS (John Alexander Fraser, (lately) Assistant Attorney-General, Hong Kong, 29 Oct. 1946), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£120000-150000*

G.C. *London Gazette* 29 October 1946:

'Fraser was interned by the Japanese in the Civilian Internment Camp, Stanley, and immediately organised escape plans and a clandestine wireless service. He was fully aware of the risks that he ran but engaged continuously in most dangerous activities and was successful, not only in receiving news from outside, but also in getting important information out of the Camp. Eventually he was arrested and subjected to prolonged and severe torture by the Japanese who were determined to obtain information from him and to make him implicate the others who were working with him. Under this treatment he steadfastly refused to utter one word that could help the Japanese investigations or bring punishments to others. His fortitude under the most severe torture was such that it was commented upon by the Japanese prison guards. Unable to break his spirit the Japanese finally executed him. His devotion to duty, outstanding courage and endurance were the source of very real inspiration to others and there can be no doubt the lives of those whom the Japanese were trying to implicate were saved by his magnificent conduct.'



John Alexander Fraser was born in Edinburgh on 12 February 1896, the son of Thomas Fraser, a mercantile clerk and Mary (nee Duguid). Educated at the Trinity Academy, where he was head boy, and Edinburgh University, John was commissioned in the 9th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps in March 1916, he went to France in June of the same year and served with distinction, winning the M.C. (*London Gazette* 20 October 1916, refers) and a Bar (*London Gazette* 17 December 1917, refers).

The citation for the M.C. - an award for the battle of the Somme - states:

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations. When the enemy were working round the position, he took his machine-guns up to a position in the open in a shell-hole. Here he remained for four hours, and materially assisted, first in checking, and then in stopping the enemy's attack.'

The citation for the Bar states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As second-in-command of a machine-gun company he was directly instrumental in organising the defence of a newly won position under very heavy fire. On two occasions he rallied and re-organised scattered parties of troops and led them up to the front line through the intense barrage. He repeatedly led up new gun teams to replace casualties and showed a complete grasp of the situation. He continually attended the wounded under fire from snipers and finally when our infantry were forced back he rushed up two machine-guns and warded off further thrusts from the enemy.'

In May 1918, Fraser was appointed to the acting rank of Major and took command of a Machine Gun Company, but he was invalided home after being wounded in the leg in August 1918.

Hong Kong

Entering the service of the Colonial Government of Hong Kong in late 1919, Fraser was appointed 3rd Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in 1921 and, having passed in Cantonese in the following year, became a 2nd Police Magistrate and District Officer (North). In 1922-24 he served as an Assistant Head of the Sanitary Department and as Secretary to the Sanitary Board, followed by a term in office as an Assistant Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

Having then served as District Officer (North & South) in the period 1926-31, he was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in June of the latter year. Thus ensued a successful legal career, commencing with an appointment as Police Magistrate at Kowloon. He subsequently served as an Acting Assistant Attorney-General from October 1932, Acting Crown Solicitor in 1936-37, and as Acting Puisne Judge and Temporary Additional Judge. Next appointed an Acting 1st Magistrate, Fraser was elevated to Assistant Attorney-General in early 1938, the year following the publication of *Ordinances and Regulations of Hong Kong*, of which he was the editor.

In 1941, shortly before the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong, Fraser was also appointed the colony's Civilian Defence Secretary and an Official Member of the Executive Council; it was about this time that his wife, Kathleen, and their children Tom and Ian, were evacuated to Australia.

Prisoner of the Japanese - Torture

Following the fall of the colony in December 1941, Fraser was incarcerated in the Civil Internment Camp at Stanley. Here, until March 1942 and the arrival of the Colonial Secretary, Franklin Gimson, he was the senior British government representative. As senior British officials, both men would share in the knowledge of clandestine camp activities, high among them the planning of escapes and the running of secret radio sets: the price Fraser paid for his part in such activities is well summarised by the citation of his subsequent award of the George Cross (G.C.), which distinction was gazetted on 29 October 1946, exactly three years - to the day - of his brutal murder.

Yet since that date, much information has emerged in respect of events at Stanley, some of it deeply poignant eye-witness material of the most harrowing kind: that information is recounted in the pages of *Prisoner of the Turnip Heads*, by George Wright-Nooth, with Mark Adkin.

Wright-Nooth, a Hong Kong police officer, was likewise incarcerated at Stanley and had knowledge of one of the illegal radio sets. Yet Fraser had knowledge of all of them and indeed knew the identities of those directly involved. He was also a member of, and liaised with the clandestine British Army Aid Group (B.A.A.G.), an organisation charged with planning escapes.

As Wright-Nooth would acknowledge, but for Fraser's courage in resisting torture, it seems likely he would have joined those executed on 29 October 1943:

'It is exactly fifty years ago at the time of writing that the main atrocities and beheadings at Stanley took place. I realise now how close I came to being at the receiving end of these horrors as I was, for over a year, deeply implicated in dangerous activities such as smuggling food and messages into and out of Stanley jail. I also had knowledge of one of the clandestine radio sets operating within the camp. Had I been betrayed or suspected I would have been the thirty-fourth person kneeling on the sand near the jetty on 29 October 1943, awaiting decapitation. That I was not there was due to incredible good luck and, I believe, to the great courage and amazing ability of one man who probably knew of my doings, to withstand prolonged pain, starvation and suffering. He was a small, somewhat mild-looking civil servant of 47 called John Fraser. He went to his death crippled by torture and beatings, his body emaciated and bent, virtually unrecognisable as the man he had once been. His was the triumph of the spirit over physical torment. Despite the protracted attention of the Gendarmerie over many weeks Fraser gave away nothing. His courage was a superlative example of that trite old Army expression, "No names, no pack drill".'

Japanese awareness of food and money smuggling at Stanley came to the fore in March 1943, as did news of the inmates operating secret radio sets. As a consequence, the dreaded Gendarmerie went on the rampage in two camp raids on 28 June and 7 July: four wireless sets were discovered and Fraser was among the internees to be arrested. Of his subsequent treatment at the hands of his captors, two eye-witness accounts bear testimony. One of them was from William Anderson, who found himself in the same prison block:

'I was able to have a good look at the European, who concerned me most, but hard as I tried I could not recognise him. I spent days worrying who he might be. I can never forget him as I gazed on him that Sunday. He was of small stature, wore a blueish badly torn shirt, and a pair of shorts also torn. He had long hair, a grey beard, eyes were sunk in his head, cheeks hollow and an emaciated body. 'Poor devil,' I thought, 'I don't know where you have come from but you sure have had a hell of a time.'

Anderson later made contact with a Chinese inmate, Gladys Loie, and through her was able to confirm that the 'European' was in fact Fraser. *Prisoner of the Turnip Heads* takes up the story:

'Gladys Loie could not at first remember the name of the European who Anderson had glimpsed in such an appalling condition ... She told Anderson that the European had been in a filthy makeshift cell next to hers in a garage attached to the Stanley Gendarme post. She was full of praise for the way he had borne his pain and degradation. At times he was interrogated in his cell with his moans and cried terrifyingly audible through the wooden boards separating them. The man never talked. Sometimes he was taken away during the night, always returning semi-conscious and covered with blood. For much of the time he was deprived of all food. When a meal was produced it was a small ball of rice twice a day. Mrs. Loie said she spoke a lot to this gallant man, mostly about their families or about Hong Kong people they both knew. All she could remember as to his identity was that he had a house in Taipo. That was enough for Anderson. "I then knew who the European was and said his name is 'Fraser'." To the very end this courageous man, who had won the Military Cross in World War 1 and was to be awarded the George Cross after his death, never revealed a single name to the Japanese - and he knew them all, almost certainly including mine.'

Fraser was sent to trial on 19 October 1943, alongside 27 fellow prisoners. Wright-Nooth continues:

'The day started badly for Fraser who was, rightly I suppose, regarded as the man mainly responsible for organising subversive activities at Stanley. He was sick that morning with dysentery, and while still in the cell block had removed his underpants to sponge himself clean when he was spotted by an Indian guard called Mohammad Khan. Khan beat him unmercifully with a heavy truncheon, possibly doing serious injury to the base of his spine.'

Notwithstanding his injuries, Fraser had to attend the court hearing, a painful and protracted experience - the prisoners feet had to remain inside chalk lines drawn around them. In terms of the Law, it was a farcical event: no defendant was represented and no defendant was allowed to speak in his own defence. Then, as recalled by William Anderson, came the sentence of the so-called court:

'The president then spoke to the members on his right and left. Each shook his head as if indicating they did not wish to speak. The president then fumbled with the pages in his book ... on the table in front of him ... Yamaguchi came to the rescue. He opened the book and indicated certain places with his finger. The president then called all the names of the prisoners, repeated by the interpreter, and each accused acknowledged. Again the president lost his place, and once more he was assisted in finding what he wanted. Then he said, looking at the book, and repeated haltingly by the interpreter in English, 'The judgement of the court is that all are sentenced to death.' Again there was a nodding of heads by all members of the court. Next the president announced, 'The court is adjourned.'

Execution

At the final count, 32 men and one woman - Gladys Loie - were sentenced to death. Of their appalling end, *Prisoner of the Turnip Heads* states:

'The condemned prisoners had all been kept in solitary confinement since sentencing and, despite repeated requests for visits by a priest, none was permitted. The only concession was that as they were assembled that final afternoon inside the cell block they had five minutes together in which to talk and compose themselves. Mrs. Loie was sobbing. At this moment it was the Indian, the Sandhurst-trained Captain Ansari, who spoke to them, giving an impromptu pep talk. Clearly and calmly he asked them to die bravely. This officer, who had a pre-war reputation within his regiment for being "difficult", now again expressed the sentiments of total loyalty to the Allied cause. Anderson was told that the essence of what he said was as follows:

"Everybody has to die sometime. Many die daily from disease, some suffer painful, lingering deaths. We will die strong and healthy for an ideal; not as traitors, but nobly in our country's cause. We cannot now escape the enemy's sword, but no one should give in to tears or regrets, but instead face the enemy with a smile and die bravely."

After these words of encouragement Wong Shui Poon, who had worked at St Paul's College, said prayers. They were then roped together in groups of three with hands tied behind their backs and, escorted by Japanese and Indian guards, were led to the prison's administrative compound where they were put into the "death bus" for the short drive to the place of execution. The blinds were pulled down before it drove out of the gates ahead of two Japanese staff cars. At the time, being aware of the sentences, I recorded:

'29 October, 1943.

In view of recent rumours about supposed sentences imposed on the European prisoners in gaol an incident which happened this afternoon has upset everybody ... At about 2.00 p.m. a big, light brown car flying a military flag went into the gaol. It contained three Japanese civilians ... behind came another car ... A few minutes later the big prison van left the prison with three Indian guards standing on the step at the rear ... it was followed by the two cars ... As it made its way slowly along the road to get round the prison corner it passed a few internees who heard a European voice from the van call, 'Good-bye'. I believe it may have been Fraser or Scott ... When the van arrived at the wharf other people saw about thirty prisoners, and what they swear to be three Europeans amongst them, being marched by guards along the short distance to the execution ground.'

There they were lined up in single file and told to sit down while guards blindfolded them. Among the Japanese officials watching were Kogi, Yamaguchi, his second-in-command Imiaye, and a doctor. Hirano was standing with drawn sword by the graves waiting for the first trio to be led forward the last few paces. It was Ansari, Scott and Fraser. Ansari knelt, hands still bound behind his back, eyes bandaged. Without prompting he leant forward to expose his neck, his face a mere inch or so from the sand. Hirano raised his arms, the sword slanted back above his head, glinting brightly in the sunlight. He glanced towards Kogi, who nodded. A momentary pause as he sighted on Ansari's neck, then down swept the blade in a silent, silver blurr. It was an expert's stroke, removing the head with a dull thud. Blood from severed arteries spurted up over Hirano's polished field boots and soaked the bottom of his trousers. His sword had lost its shine. He stood motionless while the body and head, which had not fallen into the pit, were pushed in. Now it was Scott's turn, then Fraser, then ...

Hirano began to tire and lose concentration quite quickly, so others took their turn, including Sahara and Takiyawa. The butchery became even more cruel and bloody as some victims moved, or inexperienced swordsmen only partially severed a head. Some waiting prisoners who had broken down had to be dragged forward squirming and squealing and forced to kneel. Wong Shui Poon was struck by Sahara, whose blow only wounded him so that he lay shrieking in agony with his life blood pouring from his open neck. Still alive he was booted into the grave where he lay crying piteously until Sahara leaned over to thrust the point of his sword into his stomach. Takiyawa made a similar mess with Kotewall. He also was thrown in while still obviously not dead. This time Takiyawa apparently finished him off with revolver shots.

It is of interest to record at this point that Takiyawa's eventual fate was perhaps appropriate. After the Japanese surrender he was seized, half-drowned, then lynched by a Chinese mob before being hanged, still alive, from the Star Ferry terminal and left to rot.'

That night, back at Stanley, no Japanese officer appeared on the scene to supervise the roll call or search of prisoners: instead, emanating from the Japanese officers' quarters were the sounds of loud voices, laughter and music, and 'the rabble as if from a drunken party.'

Postscript

Frank Roberts, another prisoner of the Japanese, later described in *The Journey Back* how, on his liberation, he was returned a bundle of clothing which had been taken from him at Stanley in 1943: within this bundle was clothing and a Bible belonging to Fraser and Roberts personally returned them to his widow, Kathleen, together with Fraser's last message written on the day of his execution.

She received her late husband's G.C. from King George VI at a Buckingham Palace investiture held on 27 November 1946.

Other than the Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone that marks Fraser's burial site in a collective grave at Stanley Military Cemetery, Hong Kong, he is commemorated on a special panel at the Trinity Academy.





TO BE SOLD WITH THE FOLLOWING ARCHIVE:

- (i) A letter to Fraser from Sir Geoffrey Northcote, K.C.M.G., the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong, dated at Government House, 3 September 1941, in which he commends Fraser for his new role in Civil Defence.
- (ii) A letter from the Chief Justice's Chambers, Hong Kong, dated 4 December 1941, thanking Fraser for stepping in to attend a meeting at short notice.
- (iii) A letter to Mrs. J. A. Fraser from the Private Secretary at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, dated 17 September 1945, regretting the news of 'the tragic circumstances of your husband's death in captivity.'
- (iv) A letter of condolence from an ex-Hong Kong hand, Mark Young, addressed to Mrs. Fraser and dated 15 October 1945: 'We shall assuredly not forget him, nor, I hope, shall we fail to profit by the magnificent example he set us all.'
- (v) A letter to Mrs. Fraser from the Colonial Office, Downing Street, dated 29 October 1946: 'I write to let you know that, on the recommendation of the Governor of Hong Kong, I had the pleasure in submitting to His Majesty the King the name of your late husband for the award of the George Cross. This recommendation the King has been graciously pleased to approve, and the award will be announced in the *London Gazette* this evening'; together with an original copy of said Gazette.
- (vi) A Central Chancery letter to Mrs. Fraser regarding an investiture to be held at Buckingham Place on Tuesday, 26 November 1946.
- (vii) A letter to Mrs. Fraser from a designer at the Edinburgh Corporation, dated 9 December 1946, discussing plans for war memorial panels to be unveiled at the Trinity Academy, including one dedicated to her late husband, and enclosing a copy of a letter of tribute published in the *South China Morning Post* on 31 October 1946; together with the programme for the unveiling ceremony of the panels on 28 May 1949.
- (viii) Three letters from the 1950s, the whole in respect of the Imperial War Graves Commission and the inscription to be used on Fraser's headstone at Stanley, Hong Kong.
- (ix) A quantity of photographs, including studio portraits of Fraser in uniform in the Great War (2) and another of his wife; a picture of him in later life, one of his home in the New Territories, 'The Lookout, Tai Po, pre-1940' and two of the original wooden cross marking his grave; together with a photograph of a list of names, calendar and inscriptions found in Stanley Gaol, Hong Kong, with caption, and contained in an envelope addressed to Fraser's son, Ian, dated June 1954.
- (x) A quantity of newspaper cuttings, including two from the Great War period.

The whole contained in recipient's leather suitcase, the lid bearing his stamped initials 'J. A. F.', in which were returned his last effects to his widow after the war.





The unique G.C. (converted E.G.M.), K.P.M. and Bar, Indian Police D.C.M. group of ten awarded to Acting Assistant Commissioner G. J. Adamson, Indian Police, who, having won the K.P.M. for gallantry in 1926 and a Bar in 1931, was awarded the E.G.M. for his courage on the River Hooghly in May 1936 when, as an officer in Calcutta's River Traffic Police, he piloted, beached, re-floated and sank a barge full of defective dynamite: throughout the 18 hour ordeal the dynamite exuded nitroglycerine, as a consequence of which a small accident such as the striking of a bootsole nail on the deck or a rock 'would have resulted in practically certain death ... and a disaster of the first magnitude'

GEORGE CROSS (George John Adamson, River Traffic Police, Calcutta, 1st February 1937), with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar dated '1st January 1931', on gallantry riband (George J. Adamson, Sergt., Calcutta Police); INDIAN POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Mr. George John Adamson, Inspector of Police), with its card box of issue; 1914-15 STAR (11841 Pte. G. Adamson, Leic. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11841 Pte. G. J. Adamson, Leic. R.); JUBILEE 1935, engraved, 'G. J. Adamson, Insp., Cal. Police, 6.5.35'; CORONATION 1937, with its card box of issue; CORONATION 1953; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., robed bust, India, with Second Award Bar (Pte. G. J. Adamson, Cal. & Presy. Bn. A.F.I.), mounted as worn, together with a set of tunic ribands, *official corrections to naming on the last, contact marks and occasional edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine (10)*

£12000-15000



Adamson receives his K.P.M. from Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal

E.G.M. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937. The joint citation with Cecil Francis Kelly, Assistant River Surveyor, Port Commissioners, Calcutta, states:

'In May last, Inspector Adamson, with Mr. Kelly as pilot, was in charge of two Port Police launches escorting a cargo of defective dynamite which was being taken for destruction up the river Hooghly in a barge in tow of a launch. The barge proved unseaworthy, and after a journey of about 15 miles up the river was in a sinking condition. Inspector Adamson and his assistants had no responsibility except for escorting the cargo, but in spite of this they tried at great personal risk to keep the barge afloat by bailing from 7 o'clock in the evening till midnight, when it was found necessary to beach the barge on the bank near a large jute mill. In spite of the dynamite exuding nitroglycerine, Inspector Adamson with two Sergeants worked indefatigably in the water and in the dark to help guide the barge ashore by hand. The beaching took five and a half hours. The barge was partially unloaded, but it was found impossible to remove the two and a half tons at the bottom owing to its dangerous condition, and the barge had to be re-floated, towed into deep water and sunk. Inspector Adamson rendered great assistance during the whole operation, and stood by in a police launch in spite of grave danger. Mr. Kelly supervised the handling of the barge throughout, and without his skilled assistance the feat could not have been accomplished. A small incident such as the striking of a boot sole nail on a stone in the river bank, the 'working' of the hull of the barge when she was subsequently towed off, or a slip with any of the gear used, would have resulted in practically certain death to those working, and a disaster of the first magnitude to the surrounding mills. Though it was not his duty as pilot, Mr. Kelly remained in the barge while it was towed off the beach and until it was safely sunk, superintending its handling in the current by the aid of two launches.

Both men displayed cool, deliberate and sustained gallantry for many hours under conditions of the greatest strain.'

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 13 December 1926.

Bar to K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1931.

George John Adamson was born in Bromley, Kent in March 1896, the son of a carpenter. Enlisting in the 3rd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he went to France in January 1915 and later transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment. It was in the latter battalion that he saw action on the 'First Day of the Somme' on 1 July 1916, when it went 'over the top' at 7.25 a.m. The German front line was reached under heavy fire and, after fierce fighting, 200 yards of the line was taken by 7.50 a.m. The Commanding Officer later recorded that only he and one other officer were still standing two hours later and 'we had bullet holes in our clothing'. The Battalion was compelled to withdraw at 9 a.m. with total casualties amounting to 470 officers and men.

Having then been placed on the Special Reserve in July 1919, he joined the Indian Police as a Sergeant at Calcutta in May 1920, the commencement of a remarkable career that would witness him being decorated on four occasions; so, too, awarded the Efficiency Medal and Bar for extended services in the Auxiliary Forces of India.

From his original Indian Police service record, it is apparent that Adamson was cited for gallant and distinguished acts on numerous occasions. The first such entry - the grant of a monetary reward for good services rendered during riots - is dated 24 May 1926, the same year in which he was promoted to Inspector and was awarded his K.P.M. A positive flurry of commendations and 'special mentions' in annual reports ensued, one such citing 'his personal courage and for the admirable manner in which he conducted his party when confronted by an aggressive mob on 6 May 1930'; here, then, the probable background to the award of the Bar to his K.P.M.

In early 1932, he received the Governor-General's approbation for his 'smart capture' of two Chinese smugglers, armed with a revolver and 48 rounds; in December 1934 he received a monetary reward for his good work during the dock workers' strike and was described as 'an excellent officer in every respect'; another monetary reward followed in 1938, for 'good services rendered in connection with the repatriation of refugees from Burma', while in late 1939 he was cited for his good work in trapping 'an undesirable' seeking entry to India. He was awarded the Indian Police Medal for Distinguished Conduct in July 1940.

Between these distinctions, as cited above, he was awarded the Empire Gallantry Medal (E.G.M.) for his gallantry on the River Hooghly as an Inspector in Calcutta's River Traffic Police in May 1936. He was invested with his E.G.M. by Lord Bradbourne, the Governor of Bengal, at Calcutta in November 1937 and received his 'exchange' George Cross (G.C.), also in Calcutta, in February 1942.

Adamson finally retired in 1950, having served latterly as an Acting Assistant Commissioner in charge of recruits. In the interim he no doubt witnessed further memorable riots, not least those enacted on the occasion of 'Direct Action Day' in Calcutta in August 1946 - a date also known as the 'Great Calcutta Killings' - for several thousand were killed in street battles between Hindus and Muslims; Gandhi paid the city a visit in the following year and brokered a peace deal.

Adamson, who married Florence (née Cousins) at Fort William, Bengal, in June 1918, died at Farnborough, Kent in March 1976.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and one or two photographs, including the recipient's certificate of register of birth, his Soldier's Pay Book (Active Service), certificate of appointment to the rank of Sergeant in the Calcutta Police, dated 18 May 1920, and his certificate award for his Coronation Medal 1937; together with extensive Indian Police service record.



An interesting inter-war C.B.E., Great War Italy operations M.C. group of eight awarded to Colonel E. H. M. Clifford, Royal Engineers, who was Senior Commissioner on the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission 1931-36 and directly involved in the Walwal crisis that 'set the chancelleries of Europe alight': subsequently appointed Chief Engineer China, he was taken P.O.W. at Hong Kong in 1941 and weighed just nine stone on being liberated by the Russians in Manchuria in August 1945

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military Division), Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, contained in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut. E. H. M. Clifford, R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major E. H. M. Clifford); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn, the C.B.E. added for display purposes since this group was last offered at auction, generally good very fine (8) £2200-2600

C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1936.

M.C. London Gazette 2 April 1919:

'During the bridging operations of 26-28 October 1918, at Salettuo, he rendered extremely valuable services and showed great devotion to duty under difficult and dangerous circumstances. He personally took part in the preliminary reconnaissance of the river-bed which the strength of the current rendered extremely dangerous. Later in the day, in spite of heavy enemy shelling, his company, inspired by his personal coolness and utter disregard of danger, completed the footbridge, by which the infantry crossed that night. Throughout the two succeeding days he set the same fine example to his men, though subjected to heavy shell fire and bombing.'



Esmond Humphrey Miller Clifford was born in March 1895 and was educated at Clifton College and the R.M.A. Woolwich.

Gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he went out to France with 54th Field Company in April 1915, but was wounded in his back and thighs in the Ypres salient in the following month and evacuated to the U.K. Returning to France on his recovery that August, he remained actively engaged in that theatre of war until transferring to the Italian front in November 1917, where he remained employed until the end of the War and added the M.C. to his two "mentions" for services in 95th Field Company (*London Gazette*s 18 May 1917 and 6 January 1919 refer).

Employed by the Colonial Office as Assistant British Commissioner on the Anglo-Italian Jubaland Boundary Commission from July 1925 to June 1928, he was awarded the O.B.E. in the latter year and advanced to substantive Major in July 1929. Next employed by M.I. 4 at the War Office, Clifford returned to Foreign Office employ as Senior British Commissioner on the Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission in November 1931, in which capacity, in November 1934, he and the Ethiopian commissioners were subjected to Italian aggression, an episode summarised in his R.E. Journal obituary:

'During the study on the ground of the trans-frontier grazing rights of the nomadic British and Ethiopian Somalis the Commission were confronted at Walwal by armed Italian native levies. Clifford's calm and sound advice were instrumental in getting the Ethiopian Section to agree to withdraw along with the British Section from the immediate area. Later when the Italians attacked the Ethiopian escort with armoured cars and light aircraft, he ordered all the transport resources and medical facilities of the British Section to evacuate the Ethiopian wounded and stragglers across the waterless region to the nearest waterhole, where an emergency hospital was set up.'

No less than 107 Ethiopians were killed and a further 45 wounded - see *Lion by the Tail*, by Thomas M. Coffey, for a full account of the incident and frequent mention of Clifford (copy included). Awarded the C.B.E., Clifford returned to the U.K. at the end of 1936 and took up appointment as C.R.E. of Welsh Area, Western Command. Similarly employed at the renewal of hostilities in 1939, he was advanced to Colonel and sent out to the Far East as Chief Engineer China in 1940, but was taken P.O.W. by the Japanese at the fall of Hong Kong in the following year. Interned variously at Kowloon, Formosa, Shen Shim Tung on the edge of the Gobi Desert, and finally Mukden, he weighed just nine stone on being liberated by the Russians in August 1945. Having then served as C.R.E. Salisbury Plain District, Clifford was placed on the Retired List in 1948.

The Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives, Kings College, London, has 7 boxes of papers appertaining to Colonel Clifford's fascinating service history. The content of the boxes includes: narrative of operations of 7 Division, 1918 by the Revd E. C. Crosse, including reference to Clifford's service as Officer Commanding 95 Field Company, Royal Engineers; papers relating to Anglo-Italian Jubaland Boundary Commission, 1925-1928, including maps, and the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, 1931-1936, including intelligence reports on French Somaliland, air survey operations, Walwal incident between Italian and Ethiopian troops, and printed reports on the work of the Commission; Chief Engineer, China Command, including report on Royal Engineers in Hong Kong, 1941-1942; Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, 1950-1957, including diaries, 1951-1955, printed reports, and maps of the boundary, 1946-1949; published articles by Clifford, 1928-1947, mainly on boundary commissions; technical manuals, 1924-1932, including surveying; and publications and printed works, 1892-1952, including boundary commissions.

Finally, before retiring to Chichester in Sussex, Clifford served as British Commissioner of the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission 1950-57, where he earned the respect of his own staff and that of his Ethiopian counterpart as well as that of the local chiefs and headmen with whom he had to deal. He died in November 1970; sold with copied research.



A Scarce C.B.E. group of six awarded to Edward George Gardner Marsh, Deputy Secretary of the Rhodesian Federal Ministry of Home Affairs during the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, formerly a Lieutenant with the Southern Rhodesian Forces during the Second World War

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, in its *Collingwood* case of issue; RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATIVE DECORATION (ICD), 11 November 1970 (E. G. G. Marsh) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; together with RHODESIA LEGION DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDAL 1919-79, brass and enamel, medal group mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (7) £400-500

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1964: 'On the advice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Edward George Gardner Marsh Esq., Deputy Secretary, Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.'

Edward George Gardner Marsh was born c.1918 in Surrey, and moved to live in Salisbury, Rhodesia prior to 1939. During World War II he served as a Lieutenant in the Infantry with the Southern Rhodesian Forces, and later entered a life of politics. He became Deputy Secretary of Home Affairs and was awarded the C.B.E. in January 1964, and was later Secretary for Local Government and Housing in Rhodesia at the time of the declaration of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence or 'U.D.I.' (as mentioned in the book *'So Far and No Further'*, by J. R. T. Wood, page 453) in late 1965. He was awarded the I.C.D. on 11 November 1970 - one of fewer than 200 such awards, given largely to politicians and cabinet members for services to Rhodesia.



The important O.B.E. group of six to the famous Rhodesian Pioneer, Major Percy Sidney Inskipp, acting Secretary to Dr. L. S. Jameson, later General Manager of the B. S. A. Company in Rhodesia and a Member of the Legislative Assembly

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, hallmarked London 1918; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse undated, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Rhodesia 1896 (Tpr. Inskipp, P.S. - Pioneers); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Transvaal (Lieut. P. Inskipp. Rhodesian F. Force); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major P. S. Inskipp.); Italian War Cross, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise toned, very fine* (6) *£4000-5000*



Ex Uphill-Brown Collection, Buckland Dix & Wood, December 1991.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: 'For valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in Italy.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 January 1919 (Italy).

Italian War Cross *London Gazette* 17 May 1919.

Percy Sidney Inskipp was born in England in 1871 and joined the Pioneer Corps on 11 April 1890. He was appointed Staff Clerk with the rank of Sergeant but shortly afterwards reverted to the rank of Trooper at his own request. He was acting Secretary to the Administrator, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson in 1891; Secretary to the Administrator and Registrar of the High Court, 1893; Justice of the Peace, 1895; Under-Secretary to Sir William Milton, 1896-99; Member of the First Committee of Agriculture and Horticultural Society, 1896; Commercial Manager for the B. S. A. Company, London, 1899; Commercial representative for the B. S. A. Company in Rhodesia, 1903-14. He saw service in France and Flanders, and in Italy during the Great War, Major, Supplies and Transport (O.B.E., despatches, Italian War Cross). He was a Director of the B. S. A. Company, 1919-22 and 1929-39, and a Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1923 to 1928, one of only three members of the Pioneer Column to achieve this distinction. Percy Inskipp, as Under-Secretary of the B. S. A. Company in Salisbury, wrote the official report to London describing the rebellion of 1897. He died in France in March, 1941, and there is a plaque to his memory in the Cathedral Cloisters in Harare.



*'A man may laugh through the whole of a farce,
Or through the whole of a play,
But he cannot laugh through the hole of his arse,
For he wasn't built that way.'*

Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Walker, O.B.E., M.C., Hong Kong Defence Corps, as entered in a secret journal of a fellow inmate at Shamshuipo P.O.W. Camp, 12 March 1944.

An outstanding Second World War 'Hong Kong' O.B.E., Great War M.C. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Walker, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, late Royal Engineers, who was wounded in the bitter fighting at the Wong Nai Chung Gap in December 1941: taken prisoner by the Japanese, his fighting spirit and good humour appear to have shone bright during nearly four years of hardship and suffering

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.R., 1st issue, Hong Kong, reverse inscribed, 'Lt. Col. R. D. Walker, R.E., M.C.', mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine and better* (11) £2800-3200

Ex J. M. A. Tamplin Collection, D.N.W., 26 March 2009 (Lot 113).

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 July 1941.

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When on a reconnaissance towards a bridge in the enemy's lines, which was reported to be destroyed, he persevered in his efforts to reach this bridge after the enemy had become aware of his presence. Throughout this period he displayed marked skill, courage and resolution.'

Reginald David Walker was born in Edinburgh on 23 October 1892 and was educated at the Mathematical School, Rochester, Kent, 1905-07. Apprenticed at H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, 1907-12, he continued his engineering studies at the Royal College of Science and City and Guilds Engineering College, London, 1912-15. He was a Whitworth Exhibitioner in 1913.

A member of the University of London O.T.C., he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Field Company, 2nd London Divisional Engineers, R.E. (T.F.) in June 1915. He was subsequently appointed to 522 Field Company, R.E., in France, where he served in the period September-December 1916 and was advanced to Temporary Lieutenant.

It was in the same unit that he went on to witness further active service in Salonika, December 1916-June 1917; in Egypt, June 1917-April 1918 and in Palestine from April 1918 until the end of the War. He was awarded the M.C. and was demobilized as a Captain.

In December 1920 Walker entered the service of the Federated Malay States Government Railway as an Assistant Engineer. In December 1923 he was appointed a District Engineer and he remained with the F.M.S. Railways in a variety of engineering posts until 1934 when he moved to Hong Kong. There, in March 1934, he was appointed Acting Manager and Chief Engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and was advanced to Manager and Chief Engineer in August the same year. He was awarded the Jubilee Medal 1935 (*Hong Kong Government Gazette* 6 May 1935, refers) and the Coronation Medal 1937 (*Hong Kong Government Gazette* 14 May 1937, refers).

His employment as an engineer aside, Walker joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps and was a Major in the Railway Operating Cadre with seniority of 1 January 1935. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 20 August 1940 and was awarded the O.B.E. in the following year for his services as Director of War Supplies in Hong Kong.

During the Battle for Hong Kong, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was ordered by General Maltby to take a party of 70 British and Chinese Royal Engineers, in an infantry role, to reinforce the Wong Nai Chung Gap area on the island. It was here, on 19 December 1941, that Walker was wounded by shrapnel and left stranded in No-Man's Land. Luckily, he was recovered by Lieutenant Black and Private Morris of the Canadian, Winnipeg Grenadiers.

At the fall of Hong Kong on 25 December 1942, Walker became a P.O.W. and was held in Argyle Street Camp, Kowloon, Hong Kong. After the war he was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (*Hong Kong Government Gazette* 15 August 1947, refers).

Walker held a Diploma from Imperial College, was a Chartered Civil Engineer, a Member of the Institution of Chartered Engineers, a Member of the Institute of Transport, and an Associate of the Royal College of Science, and was the author of a number of technical books on overseas railways. He died on 4 February 1952, aged 59 years; sold with extensive copied research.



A 'Civil' O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Commander P. A. Morgan, Royal Naval Reserve

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil), 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 STAR (Mid. P. A. Morgan, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. P. A. Morgan, R.N.R.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., silver, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1922, *generally good very fine (7)*
£300-400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1948.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1917.

Percy Arthur Morgan was born in Dolgelley, Merionethshire, in 1894. He entered the Mercantile Marine after leaving school. In common with other Mercantile Marine officers, he also joined the Royal Naval Reserve, and was appointed Midshipman (Probationary) in April 1913. He advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in May 1917.

After the war Morgan gained his Board of Trade Masters Certificate for Foreign-Going Steamships, and from August 1919 was employed with the maritime section of the Southern Railway Company. The latter had a fleet of cross channel vessels that took sections of the 'Golden Arrow' train rail service from Dover to Calais. Advanced to Commander, Royal Naval Reserve, he also held the position of Dockmaster for the Southern Region of the Railway Executive in which role he was created an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. In latter life he resided at '6 Melrose Road, Southampton', and died in July 1962.



'In 1940 he was recruited into M.I. 5 on counter espionage work. Here until 1945 he ran the large section which controlled the double agents in Britain with results which made it one of the most remarkable intelligence operations of the war. For five years Masterman and his organization controlled the whole of the German espionage system at its most vital point without rousing enemy suspicion. This paid handsome dividends in terms of counter espionage, straight intelligence and in deception; the apotheosis of this last aspect of the effort being in the plan, Fortitude, by which the Germans became convinced that the D-Day landings were to be in the Pas de Calais region rather than Normandy and retained large forces in that area to counter them.'

Sir John Masterman's obituary notice in *The Times*, 7 June 1977, refers.

The important Knight Bachelor's, Second World War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Sir John Masterman, who served as Chairman of M.I. 5's 'XX Committee' during the 1939-45 War, namely the group of officials charged with running the 'Double Cross System' which turned enemy spies into double agents: as a consequence he was closely associated with some of the most important deception plans of the war, including Operation "Mincemeat" - better known as 'The Man Who Never Was' incident - namely 'Major Martin, R.M.' whose corpse was temporarily stored in Masterman's London office

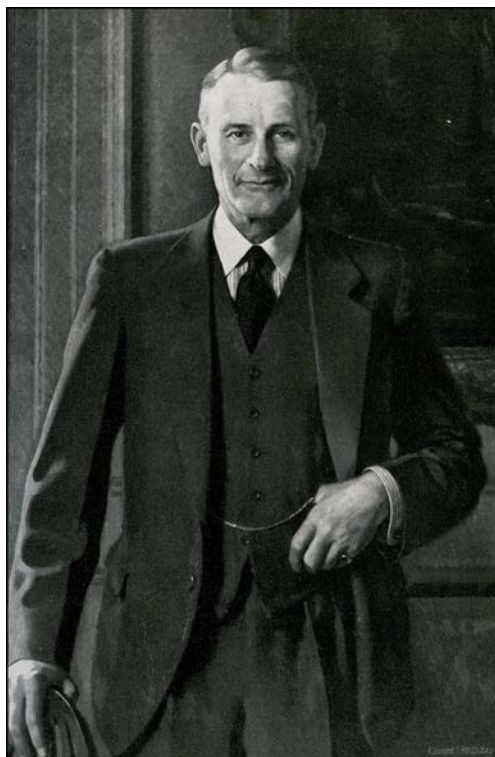
Masterman continued to play a behind the scenes role in M.I. 5 in the post-war era, assisting in recruitment and acting as a peacemaker as the organisation came under scrutiny in the 1960s: in 1972, following considerable government opposition, he published *The Double-Cross System* - one of the most important military intelligence histories ever to appear in print

The world of 'spooks' aside, he was a brilliant and versatile sportsman: he competed in Grand Slams at Wimbledon, played hockey for England and toured with the M.C.C.

Otherwise known as a writer of detective novels and academic, he served as Provost of Worcester College, Oxford (1946-61), and as Vice-Chancellor of the University (1957-58): he was knighted in the following year.

KNIGHT BACHELOR'S BADGE, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1948, in its *Royal Mint* fitted case of issue; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil Division), Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; YUGOSLAVIA, ORDER OF THE CROWN, 4th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and Oxford & Cambridge Athletic Sports' Medals (2): Jubilee Medal 1864-1913, bronze, the reverse named 'J. C. Masterman', in its *Mappin & Webb* fitted case and Prize Medal for the High Jump 1913, silver, the reverse 'J. C. Masterman', in its fitted *Gilliam* case of issue, generally extremely fine (7)

£2000-3000



Knight Bachelor *London Gazette* 13 June 1959.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

John Cecil Masterman was born in January 1891 at Crescent Lodge, Kingston upon Thames, the younger of the two children, both sons, of Commander (later Captain) John Masterman R.N., and his wife, Edith Margaret Hughes.

Originally destined to follow in his father's footsteps, Masterman spent five years as a naval cadet at the Royal Naval College at Osborne and Dartmouth. But he became increasingly aware of his unsuitability for such a career and, much to the disappointment of his parents, he dropped out in 1908. In the following year, he was elected to a scholarship in modern history at Worcester College, Oxford.

Between gaining his first-class degree in 1913 and election as a student of Christ Church in 1919, the outbreak of war caught him towards the end of a post-graduate year in Germany, leading to his internment for the duration at Ruhleben camp outside Berlin. Masterman always regretted this misfortune yet his years as a captive in Germany were to prove invaluable in the 1939-45 War - that is his acquired fluency in German and his insight into the enemy's mentality.

On his repatriation, he became a popular history tutor and censor at Christ Church in the 1920s, the same decade in which his sporting skills rose to prominence. His love of cricket brought him into contact with such figures as Douglas Jardine and he represented England at hockey, in addition to competing at Wimbledon. Indeed his sporting prowess was of the enduring kind: in the week of his 45th birthday he took part in a golf competition, played in the South of England squash competition and scored twice in a hockey match.

In the 1930s, he also turned to writing. A detective story, *An Oxford Tragedy* (1933) and a novel *Fate Cannot Harm Me* (1935) were followed by an historical tragedy, *Marshal Ney* (1937), which was finally produced as a radio drama.

XX Committee

Called-up in June 1940, Masterman was commissioned in the Intelligence Corps and employed as a secretary at the War Office. Shortly afterwards, however, he was seconded to M.I. 5 and appointed Chairman of Twenty Committee - so called because the Roman numeral for twenty - XX - is a double cross. It was an inspired choice, for he acted with natural authority, so much so that senior officers were content to take direction from him. As cited by Masterman in his account of the Double-Cross System, XX Committee's brief was:

To control the enemy system, or as much of it as we could get our hands on.

To catch fresh spies when they appeared.

To gain knowledge of the personalities and methods of the German Secret Service.

To obtain information about the code and cypher work of the German Service.

To get evidence of enemy plans and intentions from the questions asked by them.

To influence enemy plans by the answers sent to the enemy.

To deceive the enemy about our plans and intentions.

From January 1941 the disinformation passed on by double agents to German Intelligence was co-ordinated by the Committee, so successfully that it actively ran and controlled the German espionage system in this country: in fact, when captured German intelligence records were studied after 1945, it was found that almost all of the 115 or so agents targeted against Britain during the course of the war had been successfully identified and caught, and that many of these had been 'turned' into double agents.

As a consequence, XX Committee's brilliantly co-ordinated flow of disinformation was responsible for some of the most successful deceptions of the war. High on the list of those successes must be Operation "Fortitude", orchestrated by a handful of double agents, as a result of which the Germans diverted vital reserves to the Pas de Calais shortly before the Normandy landings in June 1944: in fact two armoured divisions and 19 infantry divisions.

Mention, too, should be made of Operation "Mincemeat" - the famous ruse involving a corpse attired in the uniform of a Royal Marine officer, complete with briefcase and secret plans; this convinced the Germans that the invasion of southern Europe would take place in Sardinia and the Balkans, rather than in Sicily:

'If this sounds like the plot of a spy thriller, that is because it is borrowed from fiction. The idea started life in the pages of a novel by Basil Thomson, philanderer, spy-catcher and former tutor to the king of Siam. It took root in the mind of Ian Fleming, the wartime intelligence officer and author of the James Bond novels. Fleming then bequeathed it to a whole cast of other characters: an amateur adventurer named Charles Cholmondeley; the wealthy fly-fishing enthusiast Ewen Montagu; the racing car champion Jock Horsfall; a Spanish spy master, Salvador Gomez-Beare; and Alan Hilgarth, a treasure-hunter in the Indiana Jones mould who also happened to write novels. Monitoring the success of the operation was an ascetic Oxford don named John Masterman who ran Britain's network of double agents and wrote detective novels in his spare time.

By sheer force of their imagination this unlikely group of chancers, novelists and eccentrics made this fiction into a reality. Whole weeks were spent constructing an identity for their corpse, finding clothes and personal possessions for him, and writing the documents that would deceive the Nazis.

To everyone's delight, German spies in Spain fell for the ruse hook, line and sinker. Their head of intelligence in Madrid, Karl-Erich Kulenthal, took the captured documents to Berlin personally and even embellished the story of their discovery to make them seem more plausible. In Berlin, everyone from General Alfred Jodl to Hitler himself believed that the source of the information was "absolutely reliable". The documents suggested that the invasion would occur simultaneously in Sardinia and the Balkans, and the Nazis redeployed their troops accordingly. When the real invasion arrived on the beaches of Sicily it was too late for them to do anything about it.'

So states Keith Lowe's review in *The Daily Telegraph* for Ben Macintyre's *Operation Mincemeat - The True Spy Story that Changed the Course of World War Two* (Bloomsbury, 2016); see, too, the same author's title *Double Cross - The True Story of the D-Day Spies* (Bloomsbury, 2012), for the full story of Operation "Fortitude."

In terms of individual double agents, Masterman considered the Catalan businessman, Juan Pujol García, his most effective - he was to receive the Iron Cross as German agent 'Arabel' and the M.B.E. as our agent 'Garbo'. Under the auspices of XX Committee, the Catalan established a network of 27 fictional agents in the U.K., the whole feeding the enemy misinformation by radio and a postal address in Spain. It was these activities that made possible the success of the aforementioned Operation "Fortitude."

Another well-known character enlisted by XX Committee was Eddie Chapman, a pre-war 'safe cracker' who was serving out a sentence in a Jersey prison when the Germans invaded; he offered his services to the Germans, was trained as a spy - code-name 'Fritz' - and was parachuted into England in December 1942. On landing, Chapman surrendered immediately to the police and offered his services to M.I. 5. Thus was born agent 'ZigZag', who, on returning to the Germans, reported on their agents in Oslo and then misled them with fictitious reports about the accuracy of their V-weapons on being parachuted back into England. He, too, appears to have been awarded the Iron Cross, and was granted a pardon by the British authorities for his pre-war criminal activities.

For his own part, Masterman would recall how he chaired no less than 226 meetings in the period leading up to May 1945, but on only one occasion was a vote taken, for 'all the other decisions were arrived at after discussion and without a vote.' He continues:

'But it was a fascinating job and one which compelled me to refuse all proposals that I should be transferred to other work. There were of course 'high spots' of interest and excitement. To listen to one of our wireless operators, imitating after a year of practice the style of one of the agents speaking to the Germans was a thrill; so too was the sight of a large tin container in the office which housed the body of 'Major Martin' - the 'man who never was'; so again was a meeting about midnight with an agent who had just visited his German masters. He was a business man from a neutral country, well trusted by the Germans and - with much more reason - well trusted by us. The Germans proposed to him that, after his good work in England, he should move to America and set up an agency there. At that time the U.S.A. were still neutral. I interviewed him in a hide-out not far from Piccadilly Circus and asked him how the negotiations in Lisbon had gone. When he replied that all had gone well I asked what often turned out to be a key question. 'Did they give you adequate funds?' Payments made often gave a rough guide to the trust reposed in the agent by the Germans. 'Oh yes, they gave me about £6000 or £7000 in American dollars.' 'And where is the money?' 'I think that I left it in my coat at the Savoy when I changed to come round to see you.' My heart sank when I thought of all this money left in a coat thrown aside in a hotel bedroom, but my anxiety was quickly removed. 'No, I'm wrong, I did change it over before I came out - here it is.' Sure enough, American dollars to the value of some £6000 were handed to me and I well remember that I felt nervous as I walked at midnight through blacked-out London to deposit the notes in the office safe (*On the Chariot Wheel*, Masterman's autobiography, refers).

Masterman was awarded the O.B.E., which distinction he received at Buckingham Palace on 11 May 1945, and the Yugoslav Order of the Crown, which he received from King Peter at the Savoy, in the company of other M.I. 5 personnel. On learning of the former award's approval, Sir David Petrie, Director-General of the Security Service, wrote to him:

'With the removal of the "ban" on secrecy, I am delighted to be able to offer you openly my sincere congratulations on your honour. I have never failed to appreciate the importance of what you have been doing in your Committee, as well as the skill with which you have managed to harmonise the various interests represented on it, so ensuring the necessary bloodstream which has kept Robertson's [Major T. A. 'Tar' Robertson] team in full vitality through these long troubled years. When we look at "OVERLORD", to say nothing of great and hazardous undertakings, I think we can, without offence to modesty, say: "Si monumentum, etc.". The award has come at just the right moment, and, in writing to you of the pleasure it brings me, I should like to offer you my sincere thanks and warmest congratulations.'

As cited above, Masterman subsequently published *The Double Cross System*, based on a highly classed M.I. 5 report that he had been asked to write at the end of the war: a copy of which he took back to Oxford when he resumed his career as an academic. He wrote the book by way of defending M.I. 5 as it faced increasing criticism in the 1960s but it took successive governments and prime ministers before it was finally cleared for publication in 1972. The book begins with a description of the system early in the war, when the priority was the capture of enemy agents, and then describes subsequent operations when 'turned' agents were used to feed the enemy misinformation. M.I. 5 personnel are not mentioned personally but the remarkable activities of some of XX Committee's double agents are related in detail.

Back at Oxford he was elected Provost of Worcestershire College in 1946, and remained similarly employed until 1961; he was Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1958-59 and was knighted in the following year.

According to his entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Sir John was 'humane, humorous and loyal', in addition to being 'wonderful company and a very good friend.' He died at Oxford in June 1977, aged 86, and his ashes were scattered in the lake at Worcester College.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including forwarding letter for his insignia from the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, dated 24 July 1959, and warrant for the Yugoslav Order of the Crown, dated 20 February 1945, with related letter of translation from the Minister of the Royal Court of Yugoslavia; honorary degree diplomas from the University of Toronto, dated 26 August 1953, with a letter from the President of the University, dated 26 August 1958; University College, Nova Scotia, dated 9 September 1953; and Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, dated 20 April 1966, the whole contained in in an 'E.I.I.R' red scroll box; and a Medal of the London Annual International Exhibition of All Fine Arts, Industries and Inventions, gilt metal, named to the recipient's father, 'Lieut. J. Masterman, R.N., Catalogue No. 2253, Etc.'



The rare 'R. 101 disaster' M.B.E. awarded to George Darling, a civilian who made a gallant effort to rescue men from the burning wreckage of the airship in October 1930: credited with being the first man on the scene, he was much sought after by the media at large, one resultant - and remarkable - interview today being viewable on youtube.com

Some years later, he displayed courage of a very different kind - as a Captain in S.O.E's famous "Prosper" and "Physician" circuits: revolver in hand, he was mortally wounded while attempting to escape a Gestapo ambush in June 1943

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil Division) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1930, together with original Foreign Office letter notifying the recipient of the award, dated 29 May 1931, very fine £200-300

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1931:

'For services on the occasion of the loss of the R.101.'

The following notice appeared in *Flight* magazine on 16 October 1931:

'The King has conferred the M.B.E. on Mr. George Darling, a young Englishman connected to the well-known family of racehorse owners, who dragged two members of the crew of R. 101 clear of the burning wreckage and took them to hospital in his car. The decoration was presented to Mr. Darling on 9 October by Lord Tyrell, British Ambassador in Paris.'

George Darling was born near Chantilly, France in June 1899, the son of William Darling, an English horse breeder who was part of the racing community centred around the town, some 60 km. from Paris. On the day of the R. 101 disaster at Beauvais on 4 October 1930, George was out shooting with a friend, when the R. 101 came down in a nearby field. Rushing to the burning wreckage, they were greeted by one of the survivors shouting "My pals are burning to death." Darling and his friend made strenuous efforts to rescue some of the airship's crew from the blazing wreckage and, at length, were able to drag two men clear. A remarkable interview with Darling, filmed shortly after these events, may be seen on youtube.com - currently viewed by nearly 50,000: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ckfYmmtnTAA>

Of subsequent wartime events much has been written; some records state that Darling was with the B.E.F. and made his way to his fiancée Renee Guepin at Trie-Chateau, Gisors, on the fall of Dunkirk. Certainly he was locally recruited by S.O.E's "Prosper-Physician" circuits under auspices of Major Francis Suttill and, as a section leader, oversaw a number of successful supply drops in early 1943. In common with many members of those circuits, however, he met his end as a consequence of the Gestapo infiltrating both networks.

A large party of SD and S.S. men arrived at Trie-Chateau on 26 June 1943, where, with the assistance of French Gestapo agents posing as members of the Resistance, they were able to trick Darling into revealing one of the hiding places for a recent arms drop. When, at length, it was apparent that he had been duped, Darling sped off on his motorbike under fire from an S.S. ambush. He was hit several times but pushed on along a rutted track until, at length, he could go no further and crawled into the undergrowth. One hour later he was discovered by the S.S. lying in a pool of blood. He died on the following day, without having regained consciousness.

Sold with a file of copied research, including an original Diplomatic Service letter addressed to Mr. D. J. Denham, dated 27 July 1966, confirming that Darling's M.B.E. was made in respect of the R. 101 disaster; and a copy of *Shadows in the Fog - The True Story of Major Suttill and the Prosper French Resistance Network*, by Francis J. Suttill, with extensive mention of Darling.



A rare Second World War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Harrison, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was decorated for his services as a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese in Hong Kong: his pre-war India General Service Medal for Burma 1930-32 and Mohmand 1933 is unique to the R.A.M.C. and one of only six such awards issued to the British Army

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Burma 1930-32, Mohmand 1933 (Lt. G. F. Harrison, R.A.M.C.); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *first with some contact marks, very fine and better* (5) **£1400-1600**

Ex David Riddick Collection, D.N.W., 7 March 2007 (Lot 137).

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 6 June 1946:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services while prisoners of war.'

Gerald Fairland Harrison was born in Siakot, India on 4 January 1906 and received his medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital, from whence he graduated with the London M.B., B.S. and was commissioned in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1929.

Two spells of active service in Burma and India ensued, including the Mohmand operations of 1933 (Medal & 2 clasps), and in 1938 he was posted to Hong Kong. Advanced to Major in January 1939, he was likewise employed - as a specialist physician - at the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941, when he was taken P.O.W.

Under Japanese control, he continued to work as a doctor with allied and Chinese sick and wounded at the Bowen Road Military Hospital. Increasingly concerned with the nutritional deficiency of his patients, Harrison established a system of contact with Dr. Selwyn-Clarke, who as Principal Medical Officer of the Government of Hong Kong, had been allowed a measure of liberty by the Japanese in order to help control the public health of the Chinese population. As a consequence - with the courageous assistance of Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke and her Hong Kong Chinese helpers led by Miss Helen Ho - supplies of vital food and drugs were smuggled to the hospital at great danger to all concerned. Luckily, Harrison's part in this perilous activity remained undiscovered, but at length Dr. and Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke were caught and interned: with these extra supplies, many survived and recovered, who would otherwise have died and for his dedicated and gallant service Harrison was awarded the M.B.E. in June 1946.

In his P.O.W. questionnaire Harrison states that he was held at St. Alberts Convent (Hospital), 10 December 1941-February 1942; Bowen Road Hospital, February 1942-April 1945, and the Central British School (Hospital), April 1945 until his liberation. He also brings to notice Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke 'till April 1942 (when she was interned)', and Miss Helen Ho, who, 'from the beginning till our release did magnificent work purchasing & transporting to us, on parcel drugs, food which by private arrangement between us, went to the patients. The latter work especially deserves recognition undoubtedly.'

Harrison subsequently contracted pulmonary tuberculosis as a consequence of working in close proximity to infected patients and was placed on Retired Pay through ill-health as a Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 May 1949. He had been appointed a M.R.C.P. London in 1947.

A winner of the Herbert Prize (1930), the Leishman Prize (1937), and the recipient of a Fellowship of Royal Society, he died on 1 June 1963; sold with copied research.

15 **A Second War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 W. Cartwright, Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 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 FORCES DECORATION, G.V.I.R. (WOII W. Cartwright) mounted court style as worn, *the medals all rhodium plated, nearly extremely fine* (7) **£140-180**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 24 January 1946.



A Second World War Burma operations M.B.E. group of six awarded to Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Durant, Royal Engineers, onetime attached 3rd Gurkha Rifles and Royal Indian Engineers, who was thrice mentioned in despatches: for operations with 3rd Gurkha Rifles in Iraq, Syria and Persia in 1942, likewise the Royal Indian Engineers in Burma in 1945 and finally as a Major in the Royal Engineers in Malaya in 1953-54

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military Division) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R., M.I.D. oak leaf (Major M. G. Durant, M.B.E., R.E.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £500-600

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 17 January 1946.

Michael George Durant, who was born in November 1912, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in November 1940.

He was subsequently attached to the 3rd Queen Alexandria's Own Gurkha Rifles and gained a mention in despatches for his services in operations in Iraq, Syria and Persia (*London Gazette* 14 January 1943, refers), and the M.B.E. for his services in the Burma campaign, latterly having attained the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Towards the end of the latter operations he served in the Royal Indian Engineers and was awarded a second "mention" (*London Gazette* 19 September 1946, refers).

Post-war, Durant remained employed in the Indian Army until the late 1940s, following which he returned to the home establishment and was promoted to substantive Major in the Royal Engineers in April 1950. It was in this latter capacity that he won his third mention in despatches for his services in Malaya (*London Gazette* 26 October 1954, refers).

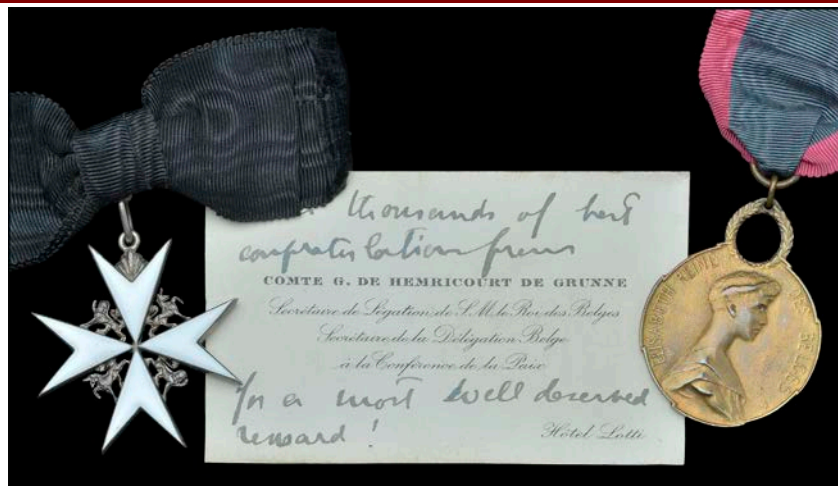
17 A post-war M.B.E. group of four awarded to Experimental Sergeant-Major P. E. Crack, Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; REGULAR ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1061819 W.O.Cl.I. P. E. Crack. R.A.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £200-250

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1947.

The recommendation states: 'T/Experimental Sergeant-Major (W.O. Class I) Percy Edward Crack, Royal Artillery Experimental Establishment, Shoeburyness. Senior Experimental Sergeant-Major for over 4 years. Has done outstanding work in the post-war period. With many difficulties due to lack of manpower, has organized a daily programme of trials and proof with great ability and thus helped to maintain the previous high standard of practical experimental work carried out for the Ministry of Supply.'

18



An unattributed Great War period O. St. J. pair

THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN, Lady of Grace's breast badge, silver and enamel, on riband bow; BELGIUM, MEDAILLE DE LA REINE ELISABETH, this last in its case of issue with a card from the Comte G. de Hemricourt de Grunne, inscribed to the recipient in ink, 'With thousands of best congratulations for a most well deserved reward', *good very fine or better* (2)

£80-100

19



A fine Burma campaign Gold D.S.O. group of five awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Patterson, Medical Staff

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., gold and enamels; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Sur: Majr. T. W. Patterson. 1/8th R. A.); Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Surgn. Maj: T. W. Patterson, Med: Staff.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Surgeon Major T. W. Patterson Medical Staff); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed, mounted as worn and contained in a contemporary fitted case, the lid embossed 'Surg-Maj. T. W. Patterson', *extremely fine* (5)

£3000-3600

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 November 1887: 'Thomas William Patterson, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff. For operations in Burma.'

Thomas William Patterson was born in Donegal on 24 August 1844, son of Thomas Patterson, of Gortlee, Letterkenny. He joined the Army Medical Staff, 31 March 1866; served in Afghanistan 1879-80 (Medal); the Expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in 1881; the Expedition to Suakin in 1885 (Medal and Khedive's Bronze Star); with the Upper Burma Field Force in 1886-88, as Senior Medical Officer 4th Brigade. For his services in this campaign he received the Frontier Medal, was mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 September 1887), and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. The insignia were presented to him by the Queen. Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson retired on 5 June, 1889, and died at Ramelton on 2 September 1903.

Sold with original Warrant and Statutes for the D.S.O., dated Windsor, First day of July 1887, together with accompanying letter for the same from the Secretary and Registrar.



A rare Great War B.E.F. 1914 operations D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Moffitt, Essex Regiment: having gained a brace of "mentions" in the Boer War, he was decorated for his gallantry at Le Gheer in October 1914, when he was severely wounded holding off the Germans with a half company: afterwards he commanded the 1st Battalion in Cork during the Irish Troubles 1919-21

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Lieutt. F. W. Moffitt, 2d Essex Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Capt. F. W. Moffitt, 1/Essex Rgt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. F. W. Moffitt, Essex Rgt.); 1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (Capt. F. W. Moffitt, Essex R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Bt. Lt. Col. F. W. Moffitt), mounted as worn, the earlier award with contact marks and occasional edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine (7) £3000-3600



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915.

Frederick William Moffitt was born at Woolston, Southampton in June 1872, the son of a Surgeon Major, and was educated at Haileybury.

Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment in October 1890, he witnessed active service as a Transport Officer with 4th Brigade on the Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Medal & clasp), and again in the Boer War, when he served as a Company Commander in the 1st Battalion from May 1900 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps).

Present in the actions at Zand and Vet Rivers, at Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast and Frederickstadt, in addition to further operations in the Eastern Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, he was given the Brevet of Major and twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902 refers). One of the latter distinctions stemmed from an action near Standerton, where Moffitt was commended for his 'gallant and dashing conduct' in an engagement with a laager of 17 Boers - two were killed, one wounded and the remainder taken prisoner.

Having then held staff appointments in Ireland 1909-13, he was embarked with the 2nd Battalion for France in August 1914, where he was present in the actions at La Cateau, Marne, passage of the Aisne and Meterin, taking part in the operations around Ploegsteert and Armentieres, up until being severely wounded in the chest at La Gheer on 21 October 1914, while holding the enemy back with a half company. He was awarded the D.S.O.

An Assistant Adjutant-General in Southern Command from January 1915, he also served as a G.S.O. 1, Australian Training Command, Salisbury Plain, from July 1916 to December 1917 and was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1917). Advanced to substantive Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1919, he took command of the 1st Battalion in Ireland, and remained employed in that capacity until 1921, a period in which his men frequently came under fire. Sold with copied research, including details of a Court of enquiry presided over by Moffitt at Bandon on 21 March 1921 in relation to a shooting incident two days previously at Ballinphellic, north of Crossbarry, Co. Cork in which one of his officers was wounded and the gunman killed.



A Great War D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel G. J. Houghton, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was decorated for his command of 112 Field Ambulance on the Western Front and afterwards mentioned in despatches for his services in the Iraq operations of 1919-20

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. G. J. Houghton, R.A.M.C.), re-engraved naming; 1914-15 STAR (Major G. J. Houghton, R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Col. G. J. Houghton); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lt. Col. G. J. Houghton); BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-18, mounted court-style as worn, *generally very fine or better* (7) *£1600-1800*

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

George John Houghton was born at Rathmines, Dublin in September 1873 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in April 1900. He quickly witnessed active service in South Africa, where he was present in operations in the Transvaal in May-December 1901, and in the Orange River Colony in January-May 1902 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps).

Advanced to Captain in April 1903 and to Major in January 1912, in which period he served in India and West Africa, Houghton went to France in May 1915, where he commanded No. 112 Field Ambulance from December of the same year until May 1918. He was afterwards on the Staff and gained advancement to the acting rank of Colonel at the war's end. The award of his D.S.O. aside, he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 29 May and 24 December 1917, refer), and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 4 September 1919, refers).

He subsequently witnessed further active service in the Iraq operations 1919-20 (Medal & clasp), when he commanded a Field Ambulance and was present at the relief of Kufah and was awarded another "mention" (*London Gazette* 9 September 1921, refers). Having then held appointments in India 1919-25, in the British Army on the Rhine 1925-26 and in Egypt 1926-28, he was placed on the Retired List in the rank of Colonel in September of the latter year. He died at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire in November 1946.

During the course of his extensive travels - in West Africa and Mesopotamia - the Colonel is believed to have undertaken some exploration and to have collected a number of insect specimens, some of which are believed to be held at The Natural History Museum.

Sold with an original 55 Infantry Brigade Pennant, as used in Iraq in 1919-20, and as presented to the recipient by Brigadier-General H. A. Walker, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., with inscribed presentation plaque which lists Houghton as 'O.C. 39 C.F.A., Kufah, November 1920'; together with the recipient's sword belt, cross-belt and pouch, and a 'rolled gold' cigarette case, the interior inscribed, 'To Colonel G. J. Houghton, D.S.O., From the South African War Veterans, On His Retirement, As a Token of Love and Appreciation of His Services, Jan. 20th 1939.'



An important and outstanding Great War 'Moeuvres 1917' D.S.O. and inter-war North-West Frontier operations Bar, Great War 'Flanders 1915' M.C. group of twelve awarded to Major-General D. M. Murray-Lyon, G.O.C. 11 Indian Division, late Highland Light Infantry and C.O. of 2/4th Gurkha Rifles

His notable gallantry in the Great War and as a Gurkha C.O. on the North-West Frontier in the 1930s aside, Murray-Lyon found himself - as G.O.C. Indian Troops - facing the Japanese onslaught that swept down the Malayan peninsula in December 1941: on one occasion three enemy motor-cyclists sped up to his Divisional H.Q. - quickly drawing his revolver, he shot one of them dead

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., with SECOND AWARD BAR, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar privately engraved, 'Moeuvres / 30.11.17'; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'D. M. Murray-Lyon, H. L.I., Flanders 1915'; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. D. M. Murray-Lyon, High. L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. D. M. Murray-Lyon); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Maj. D. M. Murray-Lyon, 2-4 G.R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39, M.I. D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. D. M. Murray-Lyon, 2-4 G.R.); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, *slight enamel damage to D.S.O. central wreaths and the Great War awards somewhat polished, otherwise generally very fine or better* (12) **£5000-6000**



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy attacked and penetrated the line after intense fighting and continual bombing attacks, by his courage and personal example he succeeded in driving them out and held his position against further heavy attacks with splendid coolness and determination.'

Bar to D.S.O. *London Gazette* 21 December 1937:

'For distinguished services rendered in the Field in connection with the operations in Waziristan, during the period 17 January to 15 September, 1937.'

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

David Murray Murray-Lyon was at Ford, Northumberland in August 1890, the eldest son of Dr. T. M. Murray-Lyon. Having attended Watson's College, David followed in his father's footsteps, and studied medicine at Edinburgh University. It was in the same period that he served briefly as a Gunner in the City of Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery in 1907-08 and as a 2nd Lieutenant in the City's R.G.A. in 1909: he decided to abandon his studies and apply for a regular commission and, following a probationary appointment in the 3rd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, he was gazetted as a subaltern to the Highland Light Infantry in India in December 1911.

The Great War - twice wounded - Battalion C.O. - D.S.O. and M.C.

Advanced to Lieutenant in March 1914, Murray-Lyon went to France with the 1st Battalion at the end of the year and was slightly wounded in the face at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915. Subsequently appointed a Company Commander, he was severely wounded - 'spine and abdomen' - at Richbourg Ste. Vaast on 22 May 1915 and was evacuated to England. He was awarded the M.C. and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916, refers).

Returning to France in December 1916, as Second-in-Command, he remained on active service in that theatre of war until the War's end, latterly holding three separate Battalion Commands. The award of his D.S.O. for gallantry at Moeuvres on 30 November 1917 aside, he was thrice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 21 December 1917, 24 May and 28 December 1918, refer). Of this period of active service, his obituarist in *The Journal of the Royal Highland Fusiliers* (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), states:

'In December, 1916, he was appointed Acting Major and posted as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion. In France during the Winter of 1916-17 the Germans had been preparing their new "Hindenburg Line" which was intended to considerably straighten their front line from Arras to Soissons, thereby releasing many divisions for an attacking role. In some cases withdrawal was over 25 miles and so once again our cavalry was called into action and the Battalion got used to liaison with the Essex Yeomanry, 'Hodsons Horse', 18th Lancers and King Edward's Horse.

On 26 April 1917, the Battalion went into action in front of St. Quentin and lost 14 officers and 269 other ranks; further action followed at Bourlon Wood and in other parts along the Canal de Nord.

On the 20 November, 1917, he assumed command of the 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment, with the rank of Acting Lieutenant-Colonel and remained with them until April 1918, at which time he was appointed to command the 2nd Battalion, H.L.I. During 1917 he was mentioned in despatches for the second time.

It was on 21 March 1918 that the Germans launched their heaviest attack since 1914. It was intended to drive the Allies right back to the Channel Ports. In the initial stages this was against the Third and Fifth British Armies right down to the Junction with the French in Picardy. The 2nd Battalion, after the few days, was heavily involved at Berlin Court and fought a courageous rearguard action along the valley of the Ancre. The enemy had involved a new system of attack by "Infiltration". Pinning down forward posts with intense machine-gun and mortar fire, his enfilade parties worked right round to as far as Battalion H.Q. Colonel Murray-Lyon handled the Battalion during these difficult times with great skill and himself led the bombing counter-attacks when his Battalion H.Q. was attacked. The Germans were finally halted when some 40 miles short of Paris. He then built-up the Battalion again into a strong fighting unit which was to give a great account of itself in the final British Offensive which began in August of the same year.

During this battle the French reinforced the British Sector with numerous Reserve Divisions and we saw, many of us for the first time, British 18-pounders and French 75s firing in consort. The 2nd Cavalry Division was also in action. In June of the same year he was appointed to the command of the 5th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers which took part in the successful Allied Offensive from early August until the final capitulation of the German forces on 11 November 1918. Later the Battalion moved forward to the occupation of the Rhine and he remained in Command until April 1919.

He was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches for the third and fourth times and also became a Brevet Major.'

The inter-war years: transfer to the Indian Army - Gurkha Battalion Command - D.S.O.

In 1920, Murray-Lyon became Adjutant of the 6th Battalion H.L.I. in Glasgow and held this appointment successfully until September 1923, when he rejoined the 2nd Battalion in Cairo. In 1925 the Battalion was sent to Bangalore in India, where he was selected as O.C. of the Advance Party. He remained with the Regiment until 1927 when he transferred in the rank of Major to the Indian Army, taking up an appointment in the 2nd Battalion, 4th P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles.

Having witnessed active service in the North-West Frontier operations of 1930-31 (Medal & clasp), Murray-Lyon was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1932 and then advanced to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with command of the 2/4th Gurkhas in April 1936. Three further years of campaigning on the North-West Frontier followed (Medal & 2 clasps), not least in 1937, when the Battalion was constantly in action in Waziristan. As one fellow officer would later recall:

'For most of us this was our baptism of fire and, no matter how difficult the situation was, M-L's foresight, his thoroughness, his coolness in command, gave confidence to all. It was for his leadership and the unflinching courage he showed in that arduous campaign that he was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O.'

So, too, his fifth mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 18 February 1938, refers).

The 1939-45 War: G.O.C. Indian Troops, Malaya 1941

Soon after the renewal of hostilities, Murray-Lyon was appointed a Colonel on the Staff. A Brigade command followed and by the time of the disastrous Malayan campaign in 1941, he held the temporary rank of Major-General with command of the 11th Indian Division at Kedah: as such he was G.O.C. Indian Troops.

Much has been written about the swift success of the Japanese invasion of Malaya in late 1941, as a consequence of which not a few senior commanders were relieved of their command: the anger occasioned by this heavy-handed creation of 'scapegoats' is no more evident than in official correspondence containing Murray-Lyon's account of the circumstances and events that befell 11th Indian Division. He strongly countered remarks made by his immediate senior, Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, G.O.C. Malaya Command, pointing out the enemy's superiority in armour and aircraft: in fact his Division had none.

That Murray-Lyon led from the front during those desperate days of December 1941 is beyond dispute, even Percival having to admit that 'he did his utmost by personal example to restore confidence in the troops and to stabilize the situation.' Colonel A. M. L. Harrison, M.C., a fellow ex-officer of the 4th P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles, who was with Murray-Lyon, later recalled:

'My outstanding memory of Murray in Malaya is of his loyalty (even when he disagreed with the policies of Whitehall and the decisions of Higher Command) and his bravery. During those first two weeks of that tragic Malayan campaign, he was essentially a Front Line General who did not seem to know the meaning of fear. Indeed, on one occasion, when he discovered that a jittery battalion had fled, he was the front line. Arming himself with an anti-tank rifle, he mounted a Lanarkshire Yeomanry carrier and started a tank hunt - as I was accompanying him, I confess that I was greatly relieved when he drew a blank. His departure from the Division saddened all who knew, admired and loved him.'

Indeed, Murray-Lyon has been credited with being the only Indian Army Divisional Commander of the Second World War to have personally engaged and despatched an enemy with his revolver. Colonel A. M. L. Harrison takes up the story in his History of the 11th Indian Division in Malaya:

'At 0930 hours a report reached Major-General Murray-Lyon (who was at Alor Star bridge with Lieutenant-Colonel Selby, Lieutenant-Colonel Steedman and Major Parker) that the 60 missing men, whom Captain Wallis had left at Anak Bukit, had reached the Alor Star hospital where they were resting. The Divisional Commander ordered the East Surreys carriers, which were halted near him, to go to the hospital and cover the immediate withdrawal of this party across the bridge. The carriers moved forward.

Fifteen minutes later two lorries and a staff car, which had broken down, crossed the bridge with three D.Rs. on motor-cycles just ahead of them. Major-General Murray-Lyon looked at them with casual interest. Suddenly the leading motor-cyclist drew abreast of the officers, turned round and grinned. The Divisional Commander shouted: "Hell! They're Japs," drew his revolver and fired. The officers with him followed suit. The leader accelerated and shot past unscathed, but the rear motor-cyclists both crashed headlong onto the road. An anti-tank gun opened up and the staff car piled up in the ditch. The "lorry drivers trod on the juice" and careered down the road as fast as their lorries could take them. A light automatic fired a burst.

Major-General Murray-Lyon thought quickly: "These motor-cyclists must be the forerunners of another blitz." He ordered the C.R.E. to blow the bridge but to leave intact the railway bridge which had been converted into a road-way fit for wheels. The bridge went up with a deafening roar ...'

Murray-Lyon was relieved of his command on 23 December 1941 and flown out of Malaya to Delhi, a fate that at least saved him from subsequent events at Singapore, following Percival's surrender.

Retirement and anecdotes

His obituarist in The Journal of the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), continues:

'After his retirement in June, 1946, 'Murray' turned his attention to his alpine Plants and became internationally famous. His annual trips to the Alps and Dolomites as leader were most enjoyable expeditions to all his many friends and he will be greatly missed by them all. Dressed in his Gurkha shorts, stockings and red 'flashes' with his Rucksack over his shoulders, he was a well-known and beloved figure on the Mountains. This, I think, will be how we will all remember him.

A born leader, a brave and skilful soldier and a true friend, these are a few of his many attributes. He was one of the few remaining great soldiers of the pre-1914 era that did so much to train and lead in the Field the many units that were raised immediately after August, 1914. We owe them our eternal gratitude.'

Colonel J. N. Mackay added in the same regimental journal:

"Murray' had been increasingly troubled by his old war wounds. This reminded me of an occasion in the Mess when he blew into a handkerchief a Bosche bullet which must have been lodged in him for 20 years.

Although he never spoke of his own deeds in the war he used to love tell anecdotes about his Jocks in the trenches. I recall two which typically illustrate these. On one occasion when the punctuation of four-letter adjectives had grown too tiresome to be endured he shouted at them to stop it. For a short while silence reigned, only to be broken quite soon by a repeat performance until the Sergeant intervened with "Will ye shut up that swearin' you *****. Did ye no' hear what the ***** officer said?"

Murray-Lyon, who was also a 'fine player of the Pipes', died suddenly in February 1975, aged 84 years; sold with extensive copied research.

Recommended reading:

Quite apart from the large archive of personal and family papers and photographs held at the National Library of Scotland (the archive inventory and full contents can be accessed on-line), recommended reading must include the best selling book *Bugles and a Tiger*, by John Masters: it contains numerous mentions and anecdotes about Murray-Lyon, for the author served as a subaltern in the 2/4th Gurkhas on the North-West Frontier in the 1930s.



A Great War 1916 'First Day of the battle of the Somme' M.C. group of eight awarded to Major C. G. Rathbone, Royal Engineers, late Royal Fusiliers, for gallantry opposite Maricourt, 1 July 1916

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. C. G. Rathbone. R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major. C. G. Rathbone.); 1939-1945 STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, these four officially inscribed '240828 C. G. Rathbone', *minor edge bruise to BWM, good very fine (8)* £1500-1800

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 December 1916.

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He fought his trench mortars with great courage and determination, making a smoke barrage and preventing the enemy's observation. He materially assisted in the success of the infantry operations.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 May 1918.

Christopher Greg Rathbone was born in May 1891 and educated at the University of Cambridge. On the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant, 8 October 1914, and posted to the 4th Battalion, Public Schools Battalions, Royal Fusiliers, where he was given the rank of temporary Lieutenant, 27 October 1914. Going with the Royal Fusiliers to France, he transferred to No. 4 Special Company, Royal Engineers in March 1916, and was awarded the Military Cross, for gallantry opposite Maricourt, on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916 (WO389/3 refers). Promoted Acting Captain, 24 November 1916; temporary Captain, 18 September 1917; and Acting Major, 1 August 1918, he relinquished the rank of Acting Major, 25 March 1919. During the Second World War he assumed full-time service in the South African Forces, 25 May 1940, and served with them in Italy from 9 July 1944 until 14 June 1945, retiring with the rank of Major, 20 March 1948.



A fine Great War ace's D.F.C. group of nine awarded to Captain G. L. Graham, Royal Air Force, late 18th Hussars and Royal Flying Corps, who, having flown some 200 hours as an Observer in No. 70 Squadron, claimed 13 victories piloting Sopwith Camels of No. 73 Squadron in 1918: one of South Africa's highest scoring fighter aces of the Great War, he was also decorated by the French with a Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. G. L. Graham, Attd. 18-Hrs.), minor over-stamping to rank and unit; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. G. L. Graham R.A.F.); WAR MEDAL 1939-45 (203027 G. L. Graham); AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45 (203027 G. L. Graham); EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.I.R., Union of South Africa, the reverse officially inscribed, 'Maj. G. L. Graham, S.A.A.F.'; FRANCE, LEGION OF HONOUR, 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel; CROIX DE GUERRE, with palm, mounted loose-style as worn, together with R.F.C. & S.A.A.F. cap badges, the 1914-15 star and Victory medals sometime acid cleaned leaving them with a lightly pitted finish that has since returned to a more pleasing dark tone, these therefore good fine, otherwise generally good very fine or better (9) £7000-9000



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 November 1918. The original recommendation states:

'On 29 July 1918, Lieutenant Graham attacked one of seven Fokker biplanes, which is confirmed to have fallen in flames east of Soissons. This officer has shown the greatest gallantry and skill in aerial fighting, attacking and destroying enemy aircraft. In addition to the above Lieutenant Graham has destroyed seven other enemy machines (one shared) and driven down two out of control.

3 March 1918: A Fokker triplane out of control S.E. of Ypres.

21 May 1918: Near Wingles, a Fokker triplane, wings folded up.

10 June 1918: Near Montidier, E.A. Scout crashed.

18 July 1918: Fokker biplane crashed near Oulchy le Chateau.

19 July 1918: Fokker biplane in flames near Verse Teville - confirmed by whole patrol.

21 July 1918: Fokker triplane, broke up N.E. of Oulchy le Chateau (shared).

22 July 1918: Fokker biplane, tail broke off, near Bazoches, and one out of control in same locality.

25 July 1918: Fokker biplane crashed near Courmont.

29 July 1918: Fokker biplane in flames, East of Soissons.

Lieutenant Graham has frequently attacked enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-gun fire with the greatest success. He has completed 200 hours war flying as a pilot and previously 200 hours as an Observer. Lieutenant Graham has always shown the greatest dash and gallantry, seeking out and attacking enemy aircraft.'

French Legion of Honour, 5th Class *London Gazette* 30 November 1918. The original recommendation states:

'While working in the French area, this officer has destroyed four enemy aircraft and forced one to land close to the lines. He has rendered a number of extremely valuable reports at critical periods and has bombed and fired at enemy troops from very low altitudes behind the lines, causing numerous casualties.'

French Croix de Guerre, with palm *London Gazette* 15 July 1919.

Gavin Lynedoch Graham was born in Grahamstown, South Africa in October 1894, the son of Thomas and Anne Graham, and was educated locally at St. Andrew's College.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he appears to have been attending Cambridge University. Be that as it may, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from the O.T.C. in November 1914 and went to France with the 18th Hussars in May 1915, where he served as a regimental signalling officer until the summer of 1916.

Soon afterwards he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and qualified as an Observer. Posted to No. 70 Squadron in October 1916, he completed 200 hours flying time before returning to the U.K. for pilot training in March 1917.

Qualifying for his 'Wings' that September, he was posted to No. 73 Squadron, a Sopwith Camel unit, in France, in January 1918 and, as cited above, went on to gain ace status between the months of March and July.

He gained his first victory on 3 March, a Fokker triplane which he engaged with 100 rounds at 'a few yards range', sending it down out of control - 'He was so near that we nearly collided.' Having then 'folded up' the wings of another Fokker in a combat near Wingles on 21 May 1918, he gained his third confirmed victory on 10 June, an Albatross scout which came down between Montdidier and Mesnil.

July was to prove his most productive month with a bag of six enemy aircraft confirmed, one of them shared with fellow squadron pilots. On the 18th, he fought two combats in the vicinity of Oulchy le Chateau, the first of them resulting in an enemy scout being forced to land and the second in the destruction of a Fokker biplane: 'I fired a long burst with both guns into him at a range of about 10 yards. The E.A. turned over on its back and got in a very steep side-slip upside down, ending in a low spin, crashing near Oulchy le Chateau.'

On the 19th, a Fokker biplane nearly collided with him, coming out of a climbing turn right in front of Graham's Sopwith Camel: 'I fired a burst of 100 rounds at very close range, and almost at once his engine started smoking, and then the machine burst into flames, falling, as far as I could judge, within our lines, east of Verse-Feuille.'

He and his fellow pilots having then shared in the destruction of another enemy aircraft on the 21st, Graham claimed a brace of Fokker biplanes in combats over Bazoches on the following day. The first of them was a convincing 'kill', for having been engaged by Graham 'at very close range', its detached 'tail floated just past my machine.'

On the 25th, he jumped a Fokker biplane between him and the sun and put a couple of bursts into it at close range: 'He turned on his back and went down slowly, turning and falling in all directions. We all three watched this and saw him crash in the wood east of Courmont.'

On the 29th, he jumped another Fokker biplane, east of Soissons. After one short burst of fire the enemy aircraft 'immediately burst into flames.'

Recommended for the D.F.C. about this time, he was to raise his score yet further in August. Thus a shared 2-seater enemy aircraft on the 8th and a confirmed Fokker biplane on the 25th, this latter in a combat north of Bapaume.

Graham's well-merited award of the D.F.C. aside, he received his Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre at an 'aerodrome investiture' on 1 August 1918.

Posted to the Home Establishment in September 1918, he was transferred to the Unemployed List in February 1919 but subsequently served in the South African Air Force as a Major. He died in June 1963; sold with extensive copied research.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant-Major E. T. Connellan, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (2832 Clr: Serjt: E. T. Connellan. Lincoln: Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (2832 Cr: Sjt: E. T. Connellan. 2/Linc Rgt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2832 Serjt-Maj: E. T. Connellan. Lincoln: Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* *£1800-2200*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902. Medal presented by Lieutenant-General Hon. N. G. Lyttleton, K.C.B., on parade at Barberton, 20 June 1903.

Edward Thomas Connellan was born in Sligo and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Glasgow on 6 August 1891, aged 22 years, a clerk by trade. He was posted to the 1st Battalion and was promoted to Sergeant in July 1896 and to Colour-Sergeant in October 1897. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion in September 1898, and served in South Africa from 4 January 1900 until 27 May 1904, being promoted to Sergeant-Major in December 1901. He was discharged on 5 July 1905. Sold with research including copied discharge papers and original Soldiers' Small Book belonging to his son, Edward T. M. Connellan, No. 13748, Lincoln Regiment.



The outstanding Great War D.C.M., M.M. and Two Bar group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer William Brown, R.N.V.R., Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division; a unique group of gallantry awards to the Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (Tyne Z 618 C.P.O. W. Brown. Hood: Bn: R.N.V.R.); MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., with SECOND and THIRD AWARD BARS (TZ-618 A.S. W. Brown. Hood Bn: R.N.V.R.); 1914-15 STAR (TZ. 618. W. Brown. A.B. R.N.V.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (T.Z. 618 W. Brown. C.P.O. R.N.V.R.) mounted as worn; together with NORTHUMBERLAND AND ALBERT EDWARD DOCK EMPLOYEES TRIBUTE MEDAL, 'WAR SERVICE 1914-18', 9 carat gold, hallmarked Chester 1918, 'Presented to W. Brown, M.M. & 2 Bars. D.C.M.', with rings for suspension, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£25000-30000

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 March 1917.

Tyne Z 618 Petty Officer Brown, Wm. R.N.V.R. "On the 3rd-5th Feb. 1917 in the attack on Puisieux trench, showed great presence of mind and courage in getting together a fresh Lewis gun crew from reserves in different parts of the line to take place of one which had been wiped out. This proved to be of valuable service in repelling counter attacks." (Ref. WO 95/3115 'Actions for which medals were awarded to N.C.O's and men of the Hood Battalion on operations north of The Ancre February, 1917')

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

2nd Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.

Recommended for Immediate award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal: "On the 30th Dec. 1917 in the attack on Welsh Ridge, P.O. Brown was in the support line which was heavily barraged, small parties of the enemy had penetrated down the communications trench past here, and the enemy was pressing heavily, driving our bombers slowly back. P.O. Brown with great initiative, collected a few men, and pushed to the assistance of the bombers who encouraged by his example, attacked with great vigour and after severe fighting, in which P.O. Brown displayed conspicuous courage, the enemy was entirely ejected from our line, retreating in disorder, and suffering casualties from our rifle and Lewis gun fire." (Ref. ADM 137/3064 Hood Bn. War Diary)

The following extract is taken from the Hood Battalion War Diary for 7.30 a.m. on 30 December 1917:

'Sub. Lieut. Weir at once organised the "C" Company platoon into a large bombing squad and led by Petty Officer Brown of "B" Coy, it bombed up the top until the supply of bombs ran out, the Germans having a large supply of stick bombs and egg bombs carried by men in tight order temporarily forced them to give ground. A supply of bombs was then organised by Lt. Mandsley from the support company and the party was then able to again bomb up the trench. At this point Sub-Lt. Price of "B" Coy was wounded and Sub-Lt. Sanford O.C. "A" Coy.

During the enemy bombing attack two German officers reached our "B" Coy Hqrs at Regt 68. These were met at the head of the dug-out by A.B. Brown "B" Coy officers' cook who threw a Mills bomb at them killing one and wounding the other. The party was at this time able to bomb up, right up Ostrich Trench and up to the supply head.'

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

"On the 29th September 1918 in the attack west of the Escaut Canal when the company was held up and the officer wounded, this Chief Petty Officer took command of a platoon and by skilful leadership captured a machine gun, and then turned the machine gun on the enemy inflicting heavy casualties. He displayed fearless and able leadership."

William Brown was born on 7 April 1892, at Percy Main, Northumberland. He joined the Tyneside Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 23 October 1914, his trade being a coal-teamer. He served in Gallipoli until May 1916, and afterwards in France, being demobilised on 7 February 1919.

In April 1920 he received one of 158 solid gold medals made for presentation to 'War Heroes' employed by the Tyne Improvement Commission at the Albert Edward and Northumberland Docks. Full details of the 'Welcome Home' and presentation of medals at North Shields was reported in *Shields Daily News*, full details of which accompany the group together with detailed research and an R.N.D. cap tally.



A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private P. F. W. May, 2nd King Edward's Horse, attached Canadian Mounted Brigade

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (1186 Pte. P. F. W. May. 2/K. Edw: H.); 1914-15 STAR (1186 Pte. P. F. W. May. K. Edw. H.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1186 Pte. P. F. W. May. K. Edw. H.) *very fine (4)* **£800-1000**

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916; citation 11 March 1916: Private P. F. W. May, late 2nd King Edward's Horse (attached Canadian Mounted Brigade).

'For consistent good work, notably when rendering first aid to wounded under fire.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 January 1916.

Percival Frederick W. May served with 2nd King Edward's Horse in France and Flanders from 4 May 1915. Entitled to Silver War Badge. Sold with copied gazette entries and m.i.c.



A rare 'Crowned Head' D.C.M. pair awarded to Sergeant T.J. Connolly, 1st Battalion, The Loyal (North Lancashire) Regiment, who received his award for gallantry during a fire fight in Palestine on 21 August 1936 - one of only 14 such awards

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd 'crowned head' type (7145048 Sgt. T.J. Connolly. 1-Loyal R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Palestine (7145048 Cpl. T.J. Connolly. Loyal R.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£4000-5000**



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 6 November 1936 (7145048 Sgt T.J. Connolly 1st Bn. The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), 'For gallant and distinguished services in Palestine.'

One of only 14 G.V.R. 'crowned head' type D.C.M.s awarded.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 July 1937 'Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. In recognition of distinguished services rendered in Palestine during the period, April to October 1936.'

The Regimental History gives the following details behind the award of Connolly's D.C.M., the action for which occurred on 21 August 1936:

'On their return journey [from the village of Ara] the patrol were fired upon by about seventy Arabs, who were in position on a hill overlooking the Mus Mus pass. The vehicles were repeatedly hit, and C.S.M. Brinton was wounded. Leaving the two armoured cars and two sections to cover his advance, Captain Gidlow-Jackson set off up the hill with Sergeant T.J. Connolly and eleven men. On gaining the top they found that the enemy had decamped, so started moving forward to the next ridge, when they came under fire from both front and rear. Fortunately Corporal Haynes, who was guarding the transport, had noticed that some Arabs were about to outflank the half platoon on the hill, and immediately attacked them with the four men of his section, thus relieving the pressure on the forward troops. A single aircraft then appeared and machine-gunned the Arabs, who promptly dispersed, and the troops returned to Jenin without further incident.

For this successful encounter Captain Gidlow-Jackson was awarded the D.S.O. and Sergeant Connolly the D.C.M.'

Sold with copied service papers confirming that Thomas Joseph Connolly enlisted in Dublin as a boy soldier in December 1920 receiving his discharge on 17 September 1937 due to being found 'physically unfit for any form of army service' at which time his conduct was given as 'exemplary.' Also included with the lot are copies taken from *The Lancashire Lad: The Regimental Journal of The Loyal Regiment*, which includes a further description of the action for which Connolly was awarded his D.C.M. as well as a photograph of recipient.



The unique 'Palestine 1939' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant Major (later Captain) Walter Webb, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment, who received his award for gallantry during the attack on Abu Salami on 23 May 1939 after his Company Commander had been killed

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6079895 W.O.Cl.II. W. Webb. The Queen's R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6079895 W.O.Cl.2. W. Webb. The. Queen's. R.) *this with official correction to last four digits of regimental number*; 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; REGULAR ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (6079895 W.O.Cl.II. W. Webb. The Queen's R) *very fine and better (6)* *£5000-6000*



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 July 1939.

'During the attack on Abu Salami on 23 May 1939, "C" Company, H.Q. was suddenly fired on from close range in thick country and the Company Commander was killed. Company Sergeant Major Webb at once took charge and organised the fire which disposed of the three enemy who had killed the Company Commander. Almost at the same time the only other Officer in the Company was wounded. Company Sergeant Major Webb was left in sole command of the Company for the rest of the action.

He collected a party of men and led them himself round the left flank to a position from which he was able to direct fire which enabled the remainder to advance over the crest of the hill. All the time he was himself under heavy fire. The promptness with which he assumed command of the Company, his complete disregard for his personal safety, and his coolness under heavy fire, not only proved a steadying influence on the men and a magnificent example; but also was largely responsible for the successful capture of the enemy position.

This is not the first time that Company Sergeant Major Webb has distinguished himself. Ever since his arrival in Palestine this Warrant Officer has been conspicuous for his leadership and example to all ranks at all times.'

Just two awards of the D.C.M. were gazetted during 1939, the other being for an action on the North West Frontier.

Sold with five copied photographs of recipient and extensive copied service papers.



An extremely rare Second World War North Africa operations D.C.M., M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant W. J. Knight, East Kent Regiment, a regimentally unique combination of gallantry awards for the last war, between winning which he was wounded but refused to be evacuated: At Galal during the El Alamein operations of November 1942, well out in front of his platoon in a captured enemy Fiat car, he ran into 20 enemy tanks - notwithstanding the fact his Fiat car stalled and his machine-gun jammed, he nonetheless approached the leading two tanks on foot and took their surrender

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6286256 Sgt. W. J. Knight, The Buffs), note difference in last digit of number; MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6286258 Sgt. W. J. Knight, The Buffs); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6286258 Pte. W. Knight, The Buffs); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine and better* (7)

£8000-10000



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1943. The original recommendation states:

'On 2 November 1942, when 8th Armoured Brigade cut the enemy's line of retreat at Galal, Sergeant Knight was in command of a Motor Platoon. This platoon was defending one of the flanks of the R.H.A. battery and he successfully mopped up an enemy pocket of resistance.

At one moment he found himself alone well out in front of his platoon in a captured Fiat car, doing a reconnaissance, when suddenly from the East a large enemy column, headed by 20 tanks, approached his position and was engaged by our forces. He was in the line of fire of both sides. He tried to open fire with a captured Breda L.M.G. but it failed to function; undaunted he made a quick decision and drove toward the enemy tanks that were now halted. The engine in the vehicle stalled so he jumped out and ran toward the leading enemy tanks. Whereupon the crews of two of the tanks promptly surrendered to him and he escorted them back, still under heavy fire from both sides, to our lines. The coolness and bearing shown by this N.C.O. on this occasion was of the highest order and was a magnificent example to all around him and was instrumental in persuading these tanks to surrender.

Sergeant Knight has commanded this Motor Platoon since the Platoon Commander was wounded and he has done so remarkably well. During periods of heavy shelling and bombing, when the men have been visibly shaken, he has held them together and set them a magnificent example and had led them with good judgement and determination on all occasions. I strongly recommend him for an award in view of his outstanding conduct in action when in command of the Platoon.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1943. The original recommendation states:

On 23 January 1943, 'B' Motor Company, 1st Buffs, as part of 3rd R.T.R., Regimental Group, seven miles south of Castel Benito, was ordered to advance through the enclosed country on that village. Information was vague but a patrol of the 11th Hussars reported two 88mm. guns, one of which had just knocked out one of their armoured cars, two miles ahead.

Sergeant Knight was commanding 8 Platoon; he had been wounded through the thigh on 14 January but with characteristic fortitude had refused to be evacuated. After dismounting Sergeant Knight's platoon led the advance astride the road, and soon came under small arms fire from the thick bush, where movement was seen to the left of the road. Our machine-guns closely following were brought into action, and Sergeant Knight continued the advance, the H.E. and A.P. fire of the 88s becoming more intense. With great skill and disregard for his safety he made excellent use of the available cover, at times halting a section to open fire when a good target appeared or to give covering fire over a particularly exposed piece of ground. It is estimated that during this advance the Platoon destroyed at least two enemy vehicles, killed about 20 enemy and caused them to withdraw their guns well to the rear behind the anti-tank ditch.

Sergeant Knight continued his advance in the face of ever-increasing fire until he was about 150 yards from the enemy's main position, and about two miles in front of our leading tanks; the intensity of the close-range enemy fire of all arms was now so great that further advance was impossible, and at great personal risk he went round his platoon and saw that all were in good fire positions. His platoon now opened fire to such good purpose that an enemy M.G. and mortar were put out of action, and the fire of the anti-tank guns so diminished as to allow our armour to advance slightly. The Officer Commanding 3rd R.T.R., realising the strength of the opposition, ordered 'B' Company to withdraw to the tanks. Sergeant Knight carried out the withdrawal of his platoon with such skill and gallantry that he suffered only two casualties.

His personal conduct was an inspiration to all, and it is estimated that his intrepid action not only inflicted heavy casualties but caused the withdrawal of the enemy two hours later.

Sergeant Knight was awarded the D.C.M. for his action at Galal on 7 November 1942, but this further example of his cool leadership is deserving of a distinct and separate award.'

William John Knight was born in Portsmouth in October 1914 and enlisted in the Buffs at Ashford, Kent in August 1936. He is also credited with having served in No. 50 (Middle East) Commando and to have escaped Crete by swimming out to a boat.

But it was in North Africa with the 1st Battalion, The Buffs, that he was twice decorated, namely for the above cited deeds at Galal in November 1942 and for like deeds near Castel Benito in January 1943. During the former action, when he took the surrender of two tanks, he is credited with having shot the officer of the first one - who was standing in his turret - as it advanced towards him.

Knight, who received his D.C.M. riband from Montgomery in the field, later attended a Buckingham Palace investiture at which he received both of his decorations. Following his gallant exploits in the Middle East, he served in Northern Ireland and Gibraltar, in addition to further active service in Greece towards the War's end - latterly in the acting rank of Warrant Officer Class II. He was finally discharged in August 1948 and returned to Kent, where he was employed as a driver for British Road Services; sold with a copied photograph of his D.C.M. field investiture and copied research.

31 A K.P.M. awarded to District Superintendent C. H. M. Roberts, Myaungmya, Burma Police

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Cecil Herbert Munro Roberts, Dist. Supt., Myaungmya, Burma C. Pol.) naming rubbed but as issued, on 'distinguished service' ribbon, in red leather case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £300-400

Ex D.N.W. 4 April 2001.

K.P.M. *Gazette of India* 17 February 1917. 'Mr Roberts joined the Police Department in 1892, and throughout his service has been constantly well reported on by his superior officers. He has been in charge of some of the most criminal districts in Burma for the past eight years and has dealt with crime in a most able manner. He has never spared himself and bears an excellent record in connection and detection of crime.'

Cecil Herbert Munro Roberts was born in 1872 in Sowersham, Huntingdonshire. He married Winifred G. Pine-Coffin at Kensington in 1918. He died in the Williton District of Somerset in 1934.

With copied gazette extracts and other research.

32 INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (3485 Sowar Sundar Singh 19th Lcra.) *very fine*

£240-280

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 2185 of 1918 (France).

Sundar Singh served during the Great War with Fane's Horse.

- 33** INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (294 Kot Dfdr. Hira Singh 20th. Deccan Horse.) *minor edge cut, very fine* £240-280
I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1531 of 1917 (France).

- 34** INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Subadar Major Kanhaiya 97th. Deccan Infy.) *very fine* £280-320
I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 525 of 1916 (Mesopotamia).
Kanhaiya was twice Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 844 and 2461 of 1919); awarded the Order of British India 1st Class; and promoted Honorary Captain.

35



A Great War posthumous M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. R. J. Sutton, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Somme

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (8043 Sjt. W. R. J. Sutton. 2/Midd'x: R.); 1914 STAR (L-8043 Dmr. W. R. J. Sutton. 2/Middx: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L-8043 Sjt. W. R. J. Sutton. Midd'x R.) *good very fine* (4) £600-800

M.M. (announced posthumously) *London Gazette* 19 February 1917.

William Robert James Sutton proceeded to France as a Drummer with the 2nd Middlesex Regiment on 7 November 1914, and is entitled to the clasp to his 1914 Star. Subsequently promoted to Sergeant he was serving in "C" Company when killed in action on 1 July 1916, when his battalion took part in the attack at Mash Valley, near Ovillers, suffering more than 650 casualties on that day. His name is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

- 36** **A Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal T. Jordan, Army Service Corps, attached No. 3 Light Railway Operating Company R.E.**

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (270363 Sapr. T. Jordan. No. 3 L.R.O. Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 STAR (869 Cpl. T. Jordan. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (869 Cpl. T. Jordan. A.S.C.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (6) £260-300

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

Thomas Jordan served in France and Flanders from 19 May 1915. He was discharged on 7 November 1918 and is entitled to the Silver War Badge. Sold with copied m.i.c.

- 37** **A Great War Italy campaign M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal J. Vale, Royal Engineers**

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (51915 Cpl. J. A. Vale. R.E.); 1914-15 STAR (51915 Spr. J. A. Vale. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (51915 Cpl. J. A. Vale. R.E.) *very fine* (4) £260-300

M.M. *Edinburgh Gazette* 31 March 1918 (Italy).

J. A. Vale served with 101st Field Company and was a native of Burnley, Lancashire.

38 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant J. T. Tapp, South Lancashire Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2019 Sjt: J. T. Tapp. 3/S. Lanc: R.); 1914-15 Star (2019 Pte. J. T. Tapp. S. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2019 Sjt. J. T. Tapp. S. Lan. R.) *good very fine* (4) *£260-300*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916.

John T. Tapp served in France and Flanders from 17 February 1915.

39 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sapper H. Hill, Royal Engineers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (42059 Spr. H. Hill. 61/F. Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (42059 Spr: H. Hill. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS ((42059 Spr. H. Hill. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£260-300*

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

Herbert Hill served in France from 20 May 1915.

40 A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant J. P. Compton, Middlesex Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (5859 Sjt: J. P. Compton. 12/Middx. R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (G-5859 Pte. J. P. Compton. Midd'x R.) *good very fine* (2) *£200-240*

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 November 1918.

41 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private E. A. Pittock, Suffolk Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (40324 Pte. E. A. Pittock. 12/Suff: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (40324 Pte. E. A. Pittock. Suff. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL, with named card box of issue for Great War pair, and card box of issue for Defence Medal, addressed to recipient at '4, Victoria Terrace, All Saints Road, Newmarket, Suffolk', *good very fine* (4) *£260-300*

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

'No. 403224, Private E. Pittock, Suffolk Regiment. To whom the Military Medal has been awarded by the Corps Commander, under authority granted by His Majesty the King, for devotion to duty and courage displayed during active operations against the enemy on 23rd, 24th and 25th November, 1917.'

With named Certificate of Courageous Conduct, dated 23 December 1917.

42 A Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant G. T. Rogers, 2nd Notts. and Derby. Regiment

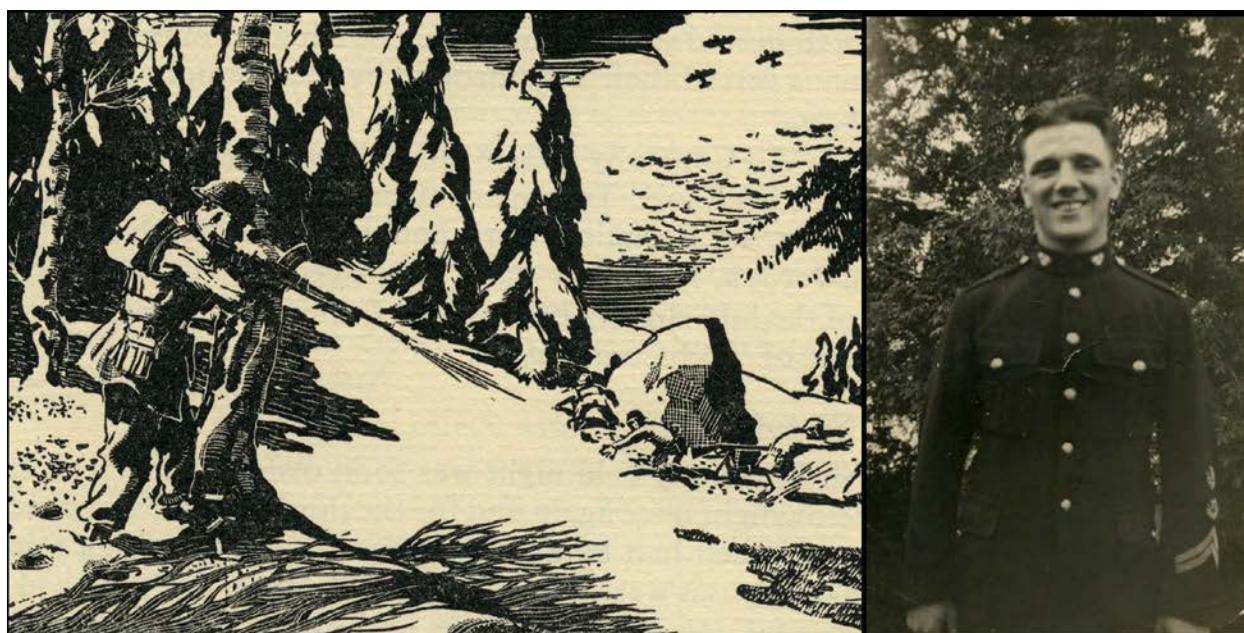
MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (67064 Sjt: G. T. Rogers. 2/N. & D. R.); together with an unrelated single British War Medal (202844 Pte. A. Best. Hamps. R.) *nearly very fine* (2) *£180-220*

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



A rare Second War 'Norway 1940' M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal J. J. Binns, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, for single-handedly silencing an enemy machine gun post - He was subsequently killed in action on the Anzio beachhead on 8 May 1944

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (4687417 A/L/Cpl. J. J. Binns. K.O.Y.L.I.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; together with five photographs, letter of congratulations on the award of the M.M. from the Chief of the General Staff, official notification of his death in action, letters of condolence from his commanding officer and the regimental Chaplain, various other documents and several news cuttings, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £2600-3000



Corporal Binns M.M. winning exploits as illustrated in the regimental history

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1940. One of three awards to the K.O.Y.L.I. for Norway.

The original recommendation submitted by Major General Paget, D.S.O., M.C. states:

'Private (acting Lance Corporal) John James Binns, 1 K.O.Y.L.I., Sickle Force, 5th Corps. During an enemy attack this non commissioned officer took a light machine gun and going out by himself worked round the flank of an enemy machine gun detachment that was enfilading his platoon's position. He shot down the enemy at close range and silenced the machine gun. He was absolutely fearless in action, setting a splendid example to his men and causing heavy casualties to the enemy.'

John Binns was born in Everton and was educated at Our Lady Immaculate R.C. School in Liverpool. He joined the Army when he was 16 and served in India for seven years, being welter-weight champion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. He was killed in action on 8 May, 1944, whilst serving with the Central Mediterranean Forces. In a letter to his widow (included with lot) the Rev. W. J. Hill wrote, 'He was in many ways the most remarkable soldier in this very fine battalion. He had so many daring exploits to his credit that his comrades had come to think of him as bearing a charmed life and his death came as a profound shock. He was at the time acting as a sniper and watching for an enemy sniper that had been causing a lot of trouble. The position was the hottest spot on the Anzio beach head, a section known as the "Fortress area". There is some uncertainty as to just how he was killed, it may have been a burst of machine-gun fire from the sniper he was trying to liquidate, or it may have been a splinter from a mortar bomb, the area was under fire at the time.'

Sold with comprehensive copied service papers confirming Second War campaign star and medal entitlement, these having been added for display purposes.

44 A rare Malaya 1941 operations M.M. awarded to Lance-Naik Mohd Khan, 5th Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment, who drove straight through the the enemy's line in an armoured car, thereby assisting his unit's withdrawal in the face of overwhelming odds: his award was gazetted after the War, beyond doubt as a consequence of him having been taken P.O.W. at the fall of Singapore

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (11335 L. Naik Mohd Khan, Punjab. R.), officially impressed naming, *number officially corrected, edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £700-900

M.M. *London Gazette* 25 September 1947.

'On the Grik Road in Malaya on 20 December 1941, the situation of 8 Platoon of 'A' Company, which was in an exposed position on the banks of Lake Chendoran, was desperate, surrounded on three sides by an overwhelming number of the enemy.

Lance-Naik Mohd Khan, the commander of one of the armoured cars, drove straight through the enemy lines and attacked the enemy in the rear, then circled, over very rough ground, a number of times round 8 Platoon's position, scattering and demoralising the enemy to the extent that it was possible to withdraw the Platoon in the general plan of withdrawal being carried out at the time.

Not only did this action enable 8 Platoon to be withdrawn but also enabled the continuance of the withdrawal of a forward battalion which was being menaced by the enemy about to take the position held by 8 Platoon.'

Mohd Khan was from the village of Thirpal in Jhelum district. He was recommended for his M.M. by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin, C.O. of the the 5/2nd Punjabis, after the war, following their return from captivity. In January 1942, as the Japanese continued their victorious sweep down the Malayan peninsula towards Singapore, Deakin wrote in his diary:

During the day of 5 January I found a most lethargic lot of men. They were thoroughly depressed. There were no vehicles on the road, nor any movement whatsoever and the deadly silence, doubly noticeable owing to the blanketing effect of the jungle, was undoubtedly getting on the men's nerves. This silence was broken from time to time by the roar of enemy aircraft overhead. The Japanese airmen could not see our troops but they knew where they were and they carried out a blanket bombing of the whole area. The 5/2nd had suffered 200 casualties with a high percentage killed. The enemy, always in overwhelmingly superior numbers, pushed on relentlessly, regardless of casualties. Never for a moment was the Battalion left in peace from the air menace and, from start to finish, they did not see a single friendly aeroplane. This undoubtedly had the most demoralising effect on the troops. And the Japanese tanks were a constant menace ...'

Immediately after the fall of Singapore the Indian prisoners of war were collected at Farrior's Park, where they were kept apart from the British and Australians, who had been taken to Changi Gaol. They were told that an Indian, Captain Mohan Singh of the 1/14th Punjab Regiment, had been appointed G.O.C. the Indians and that they must obey his orders. Every kind of pressure, both moral and physical, was put upon these unfortunate Indian soldiers, and they were sent to concentration camps where they were beaten, tortured and even beheaded for refusing to join the renegade army. Many died of their ill-treatment. It is to their undying credit that so many of them resisted all the efforts of the Japanese to sway them for allegiance to their King-Emperor.

45 A rare Second World War East Africa operations group of five awarded to Sergeant Jali Nakhoro, 1st King's African Rifles

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (7413 Sjt. Jali Nakhoro, K.A. Rif.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *the M.M. poor, with severe edge bruising, and extremely worn by polishing, the other medals very fine (6)* £500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 April 1942. The original recommendation states:

'For continuously gallant service in action in command of a platoon. This N.C.O. gained an E.A. Force Badge at Moyale and in addition was conspicuous for his courage in action at El Wak and Afmadu. Since the outbreak of war he has maintained a platoon as a very efficient unit. In the attack on Abalti Plateau Sergeant Jali through his fighting spirit and control over his platoon was instrumental in turning the flank of no less than three enemy positions on his own Company front. After which on his own initiative he took his platoon to the assistance of 'B' Company who were heavily engaged on his left; thereby materially assisting in that Company's advance - Abalti 5/6 June 1941.'

Jali bin Nakhoro, of the Anguru Tribe in the District of Zomba in Nyasaland, enlisted into the King's African Rifles in 1927. Frequently to be found on the defaulter's list, he attained the ranks of Sergeant in 1937 and Company Sergeant-Major in 1942. Awarded the M.M. for his gallantry in East Africa in 1941, he was subsequently engaged in the operations in Madagascar and died there of natural causes on 25 July 1943. His Military Medal was forwarded to his next-of-kin in 1948; sold with copied service record, together with a rectangular brass plaque, 62 x 104mm., with a silver coat-of arms in the centre.

46 An outstanding Second World War escaper's M.M. group of five awarded to Private A. E. Atkinson, East Yorkshire Regiment: taken prisoner at Gazala in May 1942, he and a comrade made a bid for freedom in Italy in September 1943, thereby embarking on a journey infused with partisans and S.O.E. operatives, the dispatch of two fascists, a wound and the threat of being shot as a spy

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (4345096 Pte. A. E. Atkinson, E. York. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, good very fine or better (5) £1800-2200

M.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1946:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.'

The following is the recipient's own account of his extraordinary escapades in Italy between September 1943 and December 1944, as sent to higher authority on his repatriation from Germany in 1945:

'I first escaped from Veneria, a working camp near Turin, on 8 September 1943, accompanied by Trooper P. J. Marnell (No. 6215173) of the same military address as myself, after being on the loose for two weeks, making it 22 September 1943. We were picked up by a fascist and a carabinieri but managed to dispose of them and, taking their arms, which were Italian pistols, near Rubiana, from there we went to Pinerolo, where we joined the partisans, staying there a month, but we had to leave as the Hun attacked us one Sunday morning, so we had to start our travels again.

There were several people who helped us but I haven't got all their addresses as they were afraid of the Hun or fascists picking us up again and finding it on us. I will enclose two addresses of people who helped us. The first was where we had to stay as my ankle swelled and I couldn't get my boot on with walking over bad country and not having good socks to wear. They fed us very well but we had to leave there after eight days as the news spread that two English were in the district. We arrived at Cariglio on 1 November 1943, staying with some more people who fed us and clothed us as much as possible, until we went to some more partisans eight kilometres from the German H.Q. at Cuneo. We did several jobs for them, staying there until they put a reward out for us. We went to Peveragno to some more partisans, also two Australian ex-P.O.Ws, names not known. They left us before Christmas 1943. We were badly attacked by the enemy - who used tanks - on 31 December 1943. We fought for five days but were forced to withdraw as we hadn't a great deal of kit - the arms we were using were what we had taken from the Hun of fascists. The enemy lost twice the men we did.

We went on our travels again, this time landing in Val Pesio after going to Rifugio Mandoni, which was well in the mountains. It was the only place which was safe from the Hun. We held out while the [fire] wood lasted, living very rough and having to walk seven kilometres for food over high mountains and snow. We left there on 21 January 1944. The next place we went was to Prea under the command of Lieutenant Frances. He did some good work and we took quite a number of prisoners but I don't know for certain what really happened to him as Italy is a strange place for rumours.

We left there after another attack by the Hun in the middle of April 1944, going to start a small band of our own under Lt. Piero Bombelli and Lt. Carlo di Bargo Gesso (Cuneo), above San Gaicamo. It was hard going for a start ... but while staying there we heard of some kit being dropped by the English so we went over the mountain road and found that Colonel Cobb and a wireless operator, Corporal Williamson, had been dropped. Two English ex-P.O.Ws were also staying with them, helping them on the wireless operating business. It was many weeks after some American airmen joined them. We didn't stay with them as we had plans to stay with Lt. Bombelli while there was any chance of going home.

By this time we had about a hundred Italians in our band. We were the only English in the valley. We managed to get settled down to some real work, such as sabotaging bridges, taking prisoners, including getting back several Stens and other kit which had been dropped in the wrong place by our planes. The Italians didn't mind going on these jobs as long as we went with them. On 15 August 1944 I was wounded in the arm, but I soon got well again. But on the orders which came through from France, we had to disband as the snow would hold up the fighting on the French-Italian border.

On 18 December 1944, an American airman came to ask me if I would take him to see the other English and Americans at Larisia, as he didn't know the way, but I couldn't get back to San Gaicamo as we were attacked once more by the fascists and Hun. It was the final attack and the biggest one he ever made.

It was quite a big party of us. The Colonel had gone back by plane to south Italy, but Major Campbell took his place and there was Captain Bell, Lieutenant Clark, and a Petty Officer and wireless operator to join the party, the Lieutenant, P.O. and wireless operator were of the Royal Navy. We went by night to Fabresa, 15 kilometres from Mendrecia. Six of the English were captured on 23 December 1944. I was with seven American officers. We had to stay in the snow for five days as the Hun was searching for us. On 28 December 1944, I went down for some food for the Americans. I had everything sent up that we should need for two weeks as we had planned to get to the coast. Everything was fixed, even the boat was already hired, but on the 29th I was caught. It was there that I met the P.O. and an Australian ex-P.O.W. also caught. The Hun took us to Mendoni for questioning. They said I might get shot as I was classed as a spy. I was wearing civilian clothes. But they took us to a civvy jail at Cuneo and from there to Turino Prison. We planned an escape but we were moved to Bobrano before it came off and from there to Moosburg, via the Bremer Pass. They kept us in a tunnel for eight days - the excuse was the line was bombed. We arrived at Moosburg, Stalag VIIA, in a bad state ...'

In closing his account of his adventures in Italy, an account that was sent from No. 186 P.O.W. Camp at Berechurch Hall, Colchester, Essex, where he was stationed, Atkinson stated:

'One thing in my life I hated was wire and as you will see by my address, I am at a prisoner of war camp doing guard duty three times a week. And us ex-P.O.Ws are supposed to have been stationed near home. Well, I don't call 150 miles away near.'

Alfred Ernest Atkinson, a native of Hull, Yorkshire, was born in August 1918 and enlisted in the East Yorkshire Regiment in July 1939, direct from his employment as an oil refiner. Embarked for the Middle East with the 4th Battalion, he was wounded and taken P.O.W. at Gazala on 31 May 1942. Held at several different P.O.W. camps in Italy in the period July 1942 until September 1943, it was from a working camp at Veneria, near Turin, in the latter month, that he launched his bid for freedom; sold with copied research.



A rare and outstanding Second World War North-West Europe operations M.M. and Bar group of five awarded to Lance-Sergeant G. Campbell, King's Own Scottish Borderers: at the hotly contested crossing of the Escaut Canal in September 1944, an 88mm. shell exploded immediately beside him, the blast of which shook him badly and left him in a dazed condition for some time: nonetheless he refused to be evacuated and soon distinguished himself again, advancing in his 'Kangaroo' armoured personnel carrier at Goch in February 1945, where he changed the tide of battle and was recommended for an immediate D.C.M.

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (3187057 L. Sjt. G. Campbell, K.O.S.B.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, one or two edge bruises, otherwise good very fine (5) **£4000-5000**



M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'During the assault crossing of the Escaut Canal on 15 September 1944, and the occupation of the bridgehead position north of Gheel on 15-18 September 1944, this N.C.O. was commanding a platoon of one of the forward companies. His platoon was one of the first to cross the Canal and as such was subjected to intense machine-gun, artillery and mortar fire both during the crossing and during the occupation of a position immediately on the other side. In the course of this part of the operation, Sergeant Campbell displayed complete coolness and indifference to personal danger, thus setting an example which had a very steadying effect on the remainder of his platoon.

The platoon position was eventually consolidated but on the evening of 16 September 1944, a determined counter-attack by a strong enemy force was put in. Sergeant Campbell continued to command his platoon with the same skill and resolution as before and by carefully directing the fire of the platoon and co-ordinating its defences, succeeded in killing a large number of the advancing enemy.

During the engagement a 88mm. shell exploded immediately beside this N.C.O., the blast of which shook him badly and left him in a dazed condition for some time. In spite of this he refused to be evacuated and, though obviously suffering considerably from the effect of the blast, continued in command of his platoon until the counter-attack was successfully broken up. When the position was restored, he again refused to be evacuated and remained with his platoon until it was relieved on 18 September 1944.

The personal example which he set undoubtedly succeeded in rallying the spirits of the Platoon at a time when they were most gravely threatened by the counter-attack and caused them to redouble their efforts to beat off the enemy, which they eventually succeeded in doing.'

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 10 May 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award of the D.C.M. - states:

'On the night of 18 February 1945, 'D' Company, 6th K.O.S.B., was given the task of leading the Battalion in a night attack on Goch. Sergeant Campbell was Platoon Sergeant of No. 16 Platoon which assaulted and crossed the anti-tank ditch in 'Kangaroos'. The enemy offered fierce opposition to this advance and reacted strongly with fire from M.M.Gs, bazookas and 75mm. guns, obtaining a direct hit on the leading 'Kangaroo' and wounding the Platoon Commander and several others.

The Platoon was considerably shaken and became dispersed in the darkness, but Sergeant Campbell, disregarding the enemy fire and without thought for his personal safety, rallied them into a fighting force and gave orders for the attack. He then led the Platoon against fierce opposition towards their objective and, through his unremitting efforts, kept his men together and on the correct axis.

Having crossed a belt of open ground and cleared the enemy from this area, he then advanced further and established a firm base in the outskirts of the town.

The great initiative, coolness and personal bravery shown by this N.C.O. enabled his company to establish a firm bridgehead across an anti-tank ditch and ensured the complete success of the Battalion attack.'

The 'Kangaroo' - as used by Campbell and his comrades in the assault on Goch in February 1945 - was a Canadian-inspired armoured personnel carrier (A.P.C.), created by conversion of a tank chassis.

George Inglis Campbell came ashore at Normandy with the 6th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a component of 15th (Scottish) Division, in June 1944. Quickly deployed in support of Operation "Epsom", the Battalion remained in the thick of the action throughout 15th Division's journey through North-West Europe, from the crossing of the Seine in late August 1944 up until the May 1945, when it reached the shores of the Baltic. Campbell's battalion suffered 1270 casualties in the same period; sold with an original portrait photograph and copied research.



A good Malaya M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal Robert Grundy, 1st Battalion, Green Howards, who gained his award for repeated acts of gallantry whilst serving as a section commander between September and December 1951, in one action he personally killed two 'bandits'

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (14462494 Cpl. R. Grundy. Green Howards) *official correction to rank; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (14462494 Pte. R. Grundy. Green Howards); together with a Green Howards cap badge, first with some edge bruising, contact wear and polished, last also with some edge bruising, otherwise generally nearly very fine or better (3)* **£2000-2600**

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1952.

The original recommendation states:

'In the Gemas district of Negri Sembelan Corporal Grundy has behaved with the greatest gallantry no less than three times recently. He was the leading Section Commander on two of these occasions.

On the first his platoon attacked an occupied bandit camp killing one bandit and capturing another. Corporal Grundy's section was fired on as they approached the camp, but under his skilful and dashing leadership the attack was successfully pressed home.

On the second, in an encounter with two bandits in the jungle, one was killed by Corporal Grundy's section during a brief exchange of fire

On the third in November 1951, when the Bren Gunner was killed and the Platoon Commander seriously wounded and incapacitated, Corporal Grundy, with the greatest presence of mind got the EY Rifle [grenade launcher] into action and rapidly restored the situation.

Upon an earlier occasion, Corporal Grundy personally killed two bandits in an attack on a bandit camp in Kuala Pilah and he had been on every patrol and has taken a leading part in every action fought by his platoon. In all these actions he has displayed cool courage and presence of mind in action and his leadership under fire has been an example to the the men of his platoon.'

Sold with 18 pages of copied service papers.



An exceptional Malaya M.M. group of five awarded to Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu, 1st Battalion, 10th (Princess Mary's Own) Gurkha Rifles, who was awarded an M.M. for gallantry in an action in which he personally accounted for four terrorists

MILITARY MEDAL, E.I.I.R. (21140132 A/L/Cpl. Budhiraj Limbu. 10 G.R.); BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (11668 Rfn. Budhiraj Limbu 3/10 G.R.); INDIA INDEPENDENCE 1947 (1140132 Rfn. Budhiraj. Limbu. G.R.) *generally nearly very fine and better (5)* **£2000-2600**

M.M. *London Gazette* 31 May 1955.

The original recommendation submitted by Lieutenant Colonel D. D. M. McCready, D.S.O., O.B.E. states:

'Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu of 'B' Company, apart from one period of leave in Nepal has been engaged constantly on Anti-Communist terrorist operations throughout the period covered by this citation. During this time he has consistently maintained an extremely high standard of tenacity, endurance and courage, having taken part in many minor actions against the terrorists. In the later half of 1952 his company was engaged in operations in the Trengganu area of Malaya directed against the terrorist organisation controlled by H.Q. 7th Regiment, Malayan National Liberation Army. By the end of June several small actions had been fought but the main body of the terrorists had not been contacted.

On 29 June Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu, sick with fever and with an injured foot was appointed leader of a party of six sick men, with orders to make his way through the jungle to a clearing held by another platoon of his company, for evacuation by helicopter to base for medical treatment. No fit men could be spared as escort to this party of sick men. Moving slowly and with some difficulty the party had covered half the distance to the clearing when they heard the noise of sticks being cut. Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu realised that they were approaching a terrorist camp. Moving forward with great caution they came in sight of the camp and saw that it was occupied by about 35 armed and uniformed terrorists.

Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu detailed the three weakest soldiers to remain in observation at the point of discovery and worked out his plan. He led the two remaining soldiers in an encircling movement round the camp successfully evading the terrorist sentries. He positioned his two men on the far side of the camp and moved further on where he took up his position alone. The first three soldiers now moved forward into the camp and opened fire on the terrorists. One terrorist was killed immediately, but the others although completely surprised, formed up in an effort to fight back. They were then fired on by Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu's cut off party and another terrorist was killed. The terrorists now made a determined effort to escape and rushed in a body towards the spot where Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu stood alone.

Although over thirty armed men were moving towards him Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu stood his ground. In a matter of seconds he shot and killed three terrorists. In the thick jungle the terrorists now split up in some confusion and Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu while engaging those he could see to the front, was charged from the rear by one of them. This terrorist discharged both barrels of his shotgun at Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu from behind but unaccountably missed. Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu turned and shot down this man also. By now this spirited action was over; the terrorists intent only on getting away, fled, leaving considerable stocks of rice and clothing.

Although this is the story of a success achieved by six sick but resolute and determined men, there is no doubt that their actions were inspired by the personal leadership and bravery of Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu who came what may, was determined to inflict casualties on his adversaries. A surrendered terrorist later confirmed that the terrorist camp attacked had been occupied by H.Q. 7th Regiment, Malayan National Liberation Army, which had hitherto remained undetected and fully confirmed the successes described above.'

Sold with copy of service papers confirming medal and clasp entitlement.



A fine Korean War 'Operation Commando' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal John Norton, 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a 19 year-old National Service soldier who was decorated for his exceptional gallantry on 4 October 1951, when although wounded, he pressed on and silenced an enemy machine-gun post with his Bren gun – His citation stating that during the subsequent bunker clearing operations 'Norton was always to the fore, charging down the trenches engaging the fleeing enemy and cheering on his men'

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (22401907 L/Cpl. J. Norton. K.S.L.I.); KOREA 1950-53 (22401907 Cpl. J. Norton. K.S.L.I.); U.N. KOREA; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22401907 Sgt. J. Norton. M.M., K.S.L.I.) mounted loose style as worn, some contact wear, edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise generally nearly very fine (4)

£6000-8000



M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1951.

The following is extracted from the original recommendation:

'On 4 October 1951 at Kowang San, Lance Corporal Norton was in command of a Light Machine-gun Group of a Rifle Section of 10 Platoon, 'D' Company, 1st K.S.L.I., which company was attacking Point 210. The entire platoon was engaged by enemy automatic fire and were ordered to cover. Lance Corporal Norton was then ordered forward to a suitable feature from which he could engage the enemy position. This he did and although wounded whilst going forward pressed on with great resolution and knocked out the occupants of the enemy machine-gun post and silenced the weapon.

The platoon then assaulted the objective and Lance Corporal Norton again displayed great coolness and leadership and complete disregard for his personal safety. During the bunker clearing and consolidation period Lance Corporal Norton was always to the fore, charging down the trenches engaging the fleeing enemy and cheering on his men.

This young National Service N.C.O.'s. resolution, skill and bearing inspired not only his section but his whole platoon and was in no small part responsible for the successful first assault.'

John Norton was born in Hereford on 5 May, 1932. He was called up for National Service on 24 August, 1950, and completed his basic training at Bordon Camp. He was then sent out to Hong Kong where his Battalion, 1 KSLI, were serving. He served with the Battalion in Hong Kong from February until May, 1951. The Battalion was then sent to Korea on 13 May to take over from the Middlesex Regiment. Throughout his time with 1 KSLI in Korea, Norton was with 10 Platoon of D Company.



Operation Commando

The object was for the KOSB to capture Point 355, with the KSLI supporting the left flank, with Centurion tanks from A Squadron, 8 Hussars being available, as and when required. Early on 3 October D Company, with Norton -who was in charge of the Bren Gun, attacked and occupied Point 208. B Company then passed through to occupy the next hill, incurring six wounded. C Company pushed through and attacked a spur; supported by fire from B Company they captured the position with two killed and seven more wounded.

These positions were consolidated and held over night. As dawn broke on 4 October D Company went forward with tanks following on behind. The Company was to attack Point 210. As they moved forward they came under sustained fire from a heavy Chinese Machine Gun (MG). Norton was then ordered by the OC to take his Bren to a suitable feature and engage the MG, with the words "go and find it and get rid of it." With four magazines in his pouches he set off on the right flank looking for the enemy position. As he was getting into cover he was wounded by a ricochet in his left thigh. Ignoring his wound he engaged the MG and successfully knocked it out: it was later found to have been manned by three Chinese. This gun is now on display at the KSLI Museum.

Norton then rejoined the Platoon and advanced up the hill with them until all the enemy trenches and bunkers were cleared. Norton, in his citation, was praised for displaying great coolness and leadership and a complete disregard for his own personal safety during the attack. At the same time tanks from the 8 Hussars were employed in clearing several bunkers. At the top of the hill the KSLI paused as more Chinese troops were seen to be dug in on the reverse slope. Norton, with a Pte Smith and other soldier, jumped into a slit-trench for cover. Smith then attempted to throw a 36 Mills Grenade at the enemy. As he threw the grenade he dived for cover, but was unaware that it had hit a tree and bounced straight back into the trench. Calmly, Norton picked up the grenade and threw it out where it immediately exploded.

With a cost of one killed and seven wounded - including Norton, Point 210 was taken by D Company. The OC, Major Cottle, received the DSO, Lt Barwick an MC and Norton the MM. The enemy had 41 killed with a further 11 captured.

Other notable incidents during Norton's time in Korea include a near-death incident, when advancing through open ground in mid-September, his unit came under a heavy mortar bombardment. The man next to him, Pte Les Brickwood, was severely wounded by mortar shrapnel and screaming in great pain. Norton organised a stretcher and some men to help him carry the soldier to safety. However, the attack got worse and the stretcher party had to drop the stretcher. Norton placed his body over Brickwood for the duration of the attack to prevent him sustaining further injury. Unfortunately his wound was so severe that he died three days later, on 15 September.

On another occasion Norton was leading a night-time patrol of six men to ascertain enemy strength and positions. He was ordered that on no account were they to engage in a fight. On the way out the patrol heard voices and took cover. A Chinese patrol passed by them without noticing. Later that night, closer to enemy gun positions, Norton heard what he suspected were Russian soldiers. On his return he reported this information to his superiors who dismissed it as being impossible. It was only after the war that the Russian involvement in Korea was confirmed - they had sent advisors to supervise the large artillery pieces.

Sold with a copy of the original recommendation and three copied photographs.



An exceptional Second World War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. E. King, Royal Navy, who, following the loss of H.M.S. *Malvernian* in the Bay of Biscay in July 1941, and in spite of his wounds, handled a crowded lifeboat for nine days in rough seas: finally rescued by a German minesweeper, he and his comrades became P.O.Ws, among them Lieutenant J. M. Moran, R.N., who, on being repatriated from Colditz at the War's end, contacted the Admiralty with an account of King's gallantry

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Military Division (C.P.O. John E. King, C/J. 110935 R.N.); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (C/J. 110935 J. E. King, C.P.O., R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (110935 J. E. King, C.P.O., H.M.S. *Pembroke*), *generally good very fine* (6)

£1000-1200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1946:

'For endurance and devotion to duty in handling a crowded lifeboat for nine days in rough weather after his ship had been lost through enemy action in July 1941.'

John Edward King was born on the Isle of Wight in September 1908 and entered the Royal Navy as a boy rating in July 1924.

His time aboard the *Malvernian* likely commenced at her requisitioning by the Admiralty in August 1940, when she was converted for use as an armed boarding vessel. On 1 July 1941, in the Bay of Biscay, she was bombed and set on fire by a Focke-Wulf Condor. *Malvernian's* captain takes up the story:

'By this time the plane was observed to be a large four-engined craft. He was approaching at a very high speed of about 240 m.p.h. and the height appeared to be about 300-400 feet. He manoeuvred so as to cross the ship almost in a fore and aft line and dropped two large bombs. The first penetrated the W./T. office and engine room, about 12 feet to starboard of the centre line of the ship. This bomb exploded on the main deck having penetrated the boat deck and shelter deck and reduced both compartments to shambles. The main engines and the auxiliaries were wrecked. The second bomb penetrated the Paymaster's cabin and exploded on the main deck in No. 3 flat just abaft the bridge. The bridge was wrecked and a fierce fire broke out immediately. During this time he raked the ship with machine-gun and cannon fire and set fire to the petrol stored on the fore deck.'

Nor was the Focke-Wulf Condor finished:

'After circling the ship for some time well out of range of the armament the plane made another attack from the port beam. He dropped three bombs or depth charges which fell just short of the ship amidships but the explosions shook the ship very considerably ... the wounded were being treated on the deck; there being no Doctor and the S.B.A. killed ... All the boats on the starboard side were blown to pieces, which left us with the port cutter and two life boats.'

That evening, as the fittest survivors continued to fight the blaze - some 70 members of crew were killed - the captain gave orders for the wounded to be lowered in the cutter, the whole under his First Lieutenant, with orders to sail north in the hope of meeting an Allied convoy; in the event this boat reached Vigo on the 22 July. Remarkably, given the extensive damage described in his report, the *Malvernian* was not finally abandoned until the 19th, when the captain and 31 others took to the last remaining lifeboat; they reached Corunna on the 21 July.

The fate of the second lifeboat was less happy: setting off on 7 July, it would be nine days before its unfortunate occupants were picked up by a German minesweeper. It was largely owing to the courage and skill of King that the over-crowded lifeboat survived the rough seas of the Bay of Biscay in the interim. The story of his courage - enacted in spite of painful wounds received in the enemy aircraft attack - was revealed in a letter sent to the Admiralty after the war. The author was Lieutenant J. M. Morgan, R.N.R., recently repatriated from Colditz:

'I have the honour to bring the following facts to your notice concerning C.P.O. King, late of H.M.S. *Malvernian*, who was taken prisoner by the Germans on 17 July 1941.

C.P.O. King was wounded in the buttocks. For at least nine days of our spell in a 25 lifeboat the seas were extremely rough, waves breaking inboard at regular intervals, the boat leaking at the rate of about twenty gallons an hour, and officers and men so crowded that rest was utterly out of the question.

During all this time, and in spite of the extreme pain of his wound, which was aggravated by exposure, lack of treatment and the hardness of the thwarts, C.P.O. King stood almost continuous tiller watch, as he and Lieutenant Rogers, R.N.V.R., were the only two capable of handling the boat in the heavy seas we experienced. In addition he was very largely responsible for the working of the sails and the baling; and throughout the whole period his determination to bring the boat safely to land was a first class tonic to the men.

I feel it would be no exaggeration to state that we thirty survivors owe our lives very largely to the courage, determination and fine seamanship of C.P.O. King, and I am assured that my views are shared by the remaining officers in the lifeboat.'

As a consequence of Lieutenant Morgan's intervention, the Chairman of the Admiralty's Honours & Awards Committee approved the award of King's B.E.M. Following his capture he had been admitted to hospital at Rochford, France and thence entrained for Germany. Thereafter - in common with many Naval prisoners - he was incarcerated at Marlag Nord until his liberation in April 1945; sold with copied research, including details of 'Mike' Morgan's escape activities - activities that led to his arrival at Colditz in September 1942.



An outstanding Second World War escaper's B.E.M. group of four awarded to Trooper J. D. Divall, 7th Royal Tank Regiment (R.A.C.), who was captured at Gazala in June 1942: after many adventures accrued over the course of seven previous escape attempts - including a brace of run-ins with the Gestapo - he made an eighth, successful bid for freedom in March 1945, as a consequence of which he was recommended for a D.C.M.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Military Division (7887982 Tpr. John D. Divall, R.T.R., R.A.C.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *the first with official corrections, good very fine (4)* £1000-1200

M.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.'

The following information regarding the recipient's numerous escape attempts has been taken from the recipient's M.I. 9 P.O.W.'s debrief:

'First Attempt: my first attempt was in the middle of September 1943 from a train from SULMONA. I jumped from this train in the company of two others (names unknown) at UDINE in Northern Italy but we were picked up a couple of hours later.

Second Attempt: while at AQUILA at the time of the capitulation of Italy in September 1943, I managed to evade capture for six weeks while endeavouring to get to our own lines. I spent most of this time in the mountains in the company of five other British POWs. I was eventually captured by German paratroopers who took us to SULMONA.

Third Attempt: my third attempt was at the end of September 1943 at TRIESTE again while on a train but was caught just after cutting through the wire of the ventilator shaft.

Fourth Attempt: my fourth attempt was in early October 1944 after getting to the camp in MARKT PONGAU, Stalag 317. I made this attempt with a Frenchman (name unknown). We had obtained civilian clothes, map and compass and food from Red Cross parcels. As we had finished work at the working party we were returning to our quarters, we hid in the snow until the party were out of sight and made out way to the station at MITTENBURG. We tried unsuccessfully to get on a train that night and so slept in a hay loft on the outskirts of the town.

The next morning we caught the 0730 train going to SALZBURG. Our plan was to contact French railway workers who would hide us in trains going to Switzerland. The R.A.F. paid us a visit that night and the plan fell through as a result of the damage done by them.

I knew a Czech worker who lived at HALLEIN who had promised to help me. We therefore, went to HALLEIN by train with the idea of contacting this Czech. We were unfortunately questioned by the Gestapo about our identity papers, of which we had none, interrogated and locked up in HALLEIN for two days and then sent back to MARKT PONGAU.

My feet were in a very bad state and the German who was escorting us to the police station in HALLEIN kept thrusting his bayonet into my back until I finally collapsed and after much arguing we finally got to the station.

Fifth Attempt: my fifth attempt was in November 1944 made in the company of a South African named FISCHER. In the next compound to ours at MARKT PONGAU were some Poles. We got into this compound early one morning, and dressed in identical clothing as the Poles and went out with them to a working party. As the party came to some crossroads and turned left, the two of us turned right, and walked until we came to the French workers barracks, where we stayed for three days. We then caught a train to where we were going. We usually replied when questioned "The next station" but this time we were unable to use this excuse as VILLACH had no foreign workers, and it was the next station. After the guard left us we decided to jump the train and over a period of a week we partly walked and partly jumped trains to VILLACH. As we walked through VILLACH when very hungry we spoke to an Italian worker who took us to his workers barracks where we stayed for three days. We had now been out for about a fortnight. We then caught a train to ARNOLDSTEIN on the Italian border. On arrival at ARNOLDSTEIN we met some more French workers who were unable to hide us as the Germans were too vigilant. We walked to within about 3 kms. of the border and were looking for somewhere to hide - the snow being about 10 ft. high on each side of the road. We walked along this road and were questioned but were allowed on our way. We finally got to a wood where foresters allowed us to proceed but were stopped by a German officer and taken to a guard house on the border and then sent back to MARKT PONGAU.

Sixth Attempt: in February 1945 I made my sixth attempt to escape when I was released after serving my prison sentence for my last escape. On arrival back at the camp I found that part of the camp was due for bathing at 1530 hrs that afternoon. I joined on to this party and on the way to bathing parade I reconnoitred the possibilities of escaping. On the way back I jumped down a bank and hid under a bridge. I then crawled up the mountain track until I came to the road leading to ST VEIT (Germany, 1:250,000 SL 48). From here by walking, and riding short distances on trains, I managed to reach LANDECK (SL M 48, V44) This took me about a week during which time I obtained food from German farmers, sleeping in the open. At LANDECK I managed to appropriate a bicycle and rode South via PRUTZ and RIED to PFUNDS almost due South of LANDECK about 25 kms. At PRUTZ I was given a meal by a German woman who had a member of the family married to a Britisher. I dumped the bicycle in the mountains at the foot of PFUNDS and started walking. I managed to get to the top of the mountain where I slept (coldly) for the night. I then spent four days walking in what I believed to be the general direction of Switzerland. I obtained food at the occasional small mountain villages when hunger forced me to go near them. I ran into some Serbs (POWs) at one of these villages who gave me food and indicated the general direction of Switzerland.

I then spent a week in the mountains trying to find my way to the borders of Switzerland to a place called SPITZ (probably SPIEZ) and lost my way for two days in the mountains during this time. At the end of the week when almost in sight of SPIEZ I was approached by two of the border patrol on skis who took me to their guard room. They telephoned to their main office in PFUNDS, and kept me in their guard room for the night. The next day I was taken down to PFUNDS where I was detained for a couple of days undergoing the usual interrogation. I was then moved to LANDECK where I was kept for three days. I was then taken to INNSBRUCK in the company of various other nationalities among whom was a Pole who expressed the desire to attempt to escape with me. There was no opportunity in INNSBRUCK and so I had to wait until we got to WORGL about halfway between INNSBRUCK and Seventh Attempt. At WORGL we had to change trains and were lined up outside the station. While being counted I managed to break ranks and mix with the civilians having to walk some 15 yards to do so. I kept walking and was joined by the Pole about 5 minutes later.

We skirted round the back of the party and caught the train back to INNSBRUCK where on arrival we slept with some French workers. Next door was some S.S. barracks and next to this was a Polish Workers barracks. We went to this on the Poles suggestion and were given a bed to sleep in. I was awakened by two Gestapo who took us off to INNSBRUCK Gestapo H.Q. where we were separated. I was kept here for three days, without blankets to sleep in, and for 48 hrs. without food and water, the room being like an ice box. They then put me in a cage with a pitiful collection of human beings where I was kept for 8 hours. I was then interrogated by an English speaking woman, and then sent back to my original cell, and moved the next afternoon in the company of 3 guards to MARKT PONGAU.

Although the opportunity did present itself to escape on the return to MARKT PONGAU I felt unable to do so due to the very bad condition my feet were in. I was given the usual 21 days in the cells.

Final Escape: next to our compound there was a camp of mixed nationalities who had collaborated with the Germans and who were given restricted freedom. In late March 1945 I cut through the wire between us and got into the camp, mixed with them for a couple of hours and at a suitable opportunity walked through the main gates speaking to the guard in Italian. I walked to ST. VEIT where I slept in a hay loft for a couple of nights, obtaining food from nearby farmers, posing as a slave worker. I walked for a fortnight, sleeping in the open and obtaining food from farmers as a slave worker until I arrived at WEISBACH. I was here for about ten days before the Americans arrived, being sheltered by the owner (a Swiss) of the biggest hotel there, later used by the Americans as their H.Q. I gave this man a note stating he had helped me but worded in such a way to indicate that he was a rank Nazi. I was liberated by the Americans at WEISBACH-BAVARIAN ALPS, 20 miles from SALZBURG in March 1945.

John Douglas Divall was born in September 1918 and enlisted in the Royal Tank Regiment in April 1937. Embarked for the Middle East as a member of 7th Battalion, R.T.R., he was taken P.O.W. at Gazala on 6 June 1942. He was subsequently incarcerated in Campo 102, Aquila (July 1942-September 1943) and Stalag 317, Markt Pongau (October 1943-March 1945), although, as outlined above, those periods of incarceration were punctuated by no less than eight escape attempts and, finally, a successful bid for freedom in the Spring of 1945: small wonder he was originally recommended for the D.C.M.; sold with copied research.



A fine Second World War Operation "Diver" B.E.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Street, Royal Artillery, whose battery took a direct hit from a 'flying bomb' in November 1944: mercifully the warhead did not explode but burning fuel caused several casualties - he plunged into his battery's blazing ammunition shelter, where he smothered a comrade's burning battle dress by enveloping him in his own greatcoat

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Military Division (1073615 Sgt. Reginald J. Street, R.A.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1073615 Sjt. R. J. Street, R.A.), *good very fine and better* (4)

£700-900

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 February 1945. The original recommendation states:

'During an action against flying bombs on 5 November 1944, Sergeant Street, as No. 1 of No. 3 Gun, continued to engage a flying bomb until the last possible moment, when he ordered his detachment to take cover. No sooner had they done this than the flying bomb made a direct hit on his gun. Sergeant Street's immediate thought was for the safety of his men and seeing Gunner Cook running about covered in burning oil he, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, plunged through a blazing ammunition shelter and pushed aside Gunner Chamberlain, who was endeavouring to beat out Cook's clothes with his bare hands; he clasped the latter to him and enveloped him in his own greatcoat and succeeded in beating out the flames, thus saving Gunner Cook's life. His outstanding courage and heroism was a splendid example to all concerned.'

Reginald James Street was serving in 424/138 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.A., at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, at the time of the above cited deeds in November 1944. Of events on the 5th, the unit's war diary states:

'1 Diver engaged. Rounds fired 31 BONZO. 1 Cat. 'B' claim. This target was hit and set on fire coming in from the sea zero feet it struck No. 3 gun at site S7 and broke up. The warhead did not explode. The fuel compartment was damaged and burning petrol was spread over a large area. Casualties were 1 severe burns, 3 slight burns.'

The arrival of the Signal Corps Radio (S.C.R.) 584 Radar System with automatic gun-laying at Anti-Aircraft Command in June 1944, as part of the belt of defences designed to combat the V1 and V2 flying bomb offensive in South-East England, set in motion the overall anti-V-weapon initiative, "Operation Diver." At that time, 17% of flying bombs entering the 'gun belt' were destroyed but by the end of August the success rate had risen to 82% - thus a rate of one V-1 destroyed for 2,500 shells fired became one V.1 for every hundred; sold with copied research.



A fine 'Northern Ireland' B.E.M. pair awarded to Corporal Joseph Sommerville, Cheshire Regiment, for gallantry when his patrol was ambushed by I.R.A. gunmen in the Creggan district of Londonderry in April 1978

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, E.I.I.R., Military Division (24332040 Cpl. Joseph Somerville, Cheshire); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24332040 Pte. J. Sommerville Cheshire), *one or two minor edge bruises, otherwise good very fine or better (2)* *£1800-2200*



B.E.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1978:

'In recognition of meritorious service in Northern Ireland during the period 1 May 1978 to 31 July 1978.'

To which should be added the following extract from an accompanying original congratulatory letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Timothy Creasey, K.C.B., O.B.E., H.Q., Northern Ireland:

'As an Intelligence Patrol Commander of your Battalion in the difficult and dangerous Creggan area of Londonderry, you showed determination, skill and courage of a high order. Your actions when under fire from terrorists in April 1978 were worthy of high praise, and I am very pleased that your fine efforts have been officially recognised.'

And Corporal Sommerville's own account of events that evening in April 1978:

'Whilst serving with the 1st battalion, Cheshire Regiment in the Creggan area of Londonderry, my four man team was tasked with the carrying out of snap V.C.P.s (vehicle checkpoints) at the junction of Creggan Road and Marlborough Road, in the Rosemount area.

It was approximately 6-7 p.m. and getting dark; we had just done a V.C.P. at that junction when we moved up the hill to our next location.

The road, as you can see on the map, has a large wall on one side and a built-up parking area on the other. When we were approximately 50 feet from the junction two gunmen opened fire on us from the corner house on that junction. They fired a burst of 5-6 rounds - it sounded a lot more as the rounds were ricocheting off the wall.

In the initial contact one soldier was hit in the leg and at this time all the team returned fire.

It was whilst giving my Contact Report and treating the wounded soldier that the two gunmen opened fire again. This time I was still on my radio and had to give orders to return fire. You could see the firing point due to muzzle flash - this time it was two magazines used.

All of the team returned fire and the medics were on the way, while one member gave cover to me and one other, as we treated the injured soldier with the help of an off-duty nurse who lived close by.

Within minutes the military ambulance arrived and we joined other soldiers who had arrived to carry out follow up patrols and searches.'

In addition to the letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Timothy Creasey, the Lot is also accompanied by an original congratulatory telegram from Prince Charles, Colonel of the Cheshires, three investiture photographs and the recipient's typed account of the incident, as quoted above, this with relevant map and locational images in Creggan.

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A rare Northern Ireland 'Ardoyne' B.E.M. for gallantry awarded to Sergeant Anthony R. Leak, Light Infantry

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, E.II.R., Military Division, with gallantry emblem (23668269 Sgt. Anthony R. Leak. L.I.) with Royal Mint case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£800-1000*

B.E.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 18 September 1973.

Sold with copies taken from *The Silver Bugle, Journal of The Light Infantry*, Spring and Winter 1973 editions, which include a photograph of recipient and from which the following extracts are taken:

'Ulster Awards: We were all delighted to read of Lieutenant Downward's M.C. awarded for outstanding leadership in Ardoyne, and Sergeant Leak's B.E.M. awarded for gallantry while commanding 3 Platoon, also in Ardoyne.'

'The Ardoyne: Successes: The highlight of our tour occurred on the 1st November. A carefully planned search of a known Republican club in the Old Ardoyne by platoons from all the companies arrested eleven men of whom six were officers in the Provisional I.R.A. One of these six was Leo Morgan an I.R.A. Battalion Commander. He has subsequently been charged with murder. On another occasion the Ardoyne I.R.A. Company Commander was arrested in a different pub. The tally at the end of our four months was nineteen I.R.A. officers, three of them Battalion Commanders. A further thirty four lawbreakers were arrested and charged for criminal offences.'

A Collection of Gallantry Awards to the Indian Army for the Burma Campaign 1944-45

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A Second World War Burma operations M.B.E. group of six awarded to Subedar & Hon. Lieutenant Kanshi Ram, Bahadur, 1st Battalion, 17th Dogra Regiment, who was decorated and mentioned in despatches for his leadership in the Arakan and Imphal, to which distinctions he later added the 2nd Class of the Order of British India

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military Division) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (4236 Nk. Khanshi Ram, 1-17 Dogra R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Jemdr. Kanshi Ram, 1-17 Dogra R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (7) £300-360

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945. The original recommendation states:

'Sub. Major Kanshi Ram has been holding the appointment of Subadar-Major of this battalion since May 1942, when the Battalion entered East Bengal with the 14th Indian Division. Since then he has been with the Battalion throughout the first and second Arakan campaigns and, since mid-March 1944, in the Imphal Plain when the Battalion flew into Imphal with the 5th Indian Division, up to date. Throughout this period the Battalion has been engaged in hard and sustained fighting under the most difficult and trying conditions, and has emerged with a fighting record and reputation second to none; also during this period two successive commanders have been appointed to Brigade Commands.

The part played by Subadar-Major Kanshi Ram in these successes cannot be either too strongly stressed or over emphasised. By his untiring endeavour, his tact and his sense of duty and discipline, he has throughout instilled in all ranks a spirit that has ensured that the Battalion has at all times been not only a happy and contented one but the first class fighting team that it has proved itself to be.'

Kanshi Ram was a Bhawal from the village of Brog in the Kangra district. Attesting for the 17th Dogra Regiment in June 1926, he witnessed active service in the 1st Battalion in the Burma operations of 1932 (Medal & clasp) and, having been appointed Jemadar in May 1936, on the North-West Frontier in the late 1930s (Medal & 2 clasps).

Advanced to Subadar in July 1940 and to the war substantive rank of Subadar-Major in February 1943, he remained similarly employed in the 1st Battalion throughout the Burma campaign 1944-45, and was awarded the M.B.E. and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 9 May 1946); so, too, the Order of British India (O.B.I.), 2nd Class.



A Second World War Burma operations M.C. group of seven awarded to Jemadar Manbahadur Gurung, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, who led his platoon on a successful 'nuisance raid' and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in hand to hand fighting during two night attacks in April 1944

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (1858 L.-Nk. Manbahadur Gurung, 1-8 G.R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (I.O. 35870 Subdr. Manbahadur Gurung, 1-8 G.R.), name officially corrected on the second, generally good very fine (7) £1200-1400

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

'On the night of 11-12 April 1944, south of Buthidaung, Jemadar Manbahadur went out on a nuisance raid on a village with nine men. On the way he was heavily fired on by enemy L.M.G. and rifle fire and was grenaded. He got his party on past this opposition towards his objective and again bumped into a large party of the enemy attacking a position held by a unit of his brigade. Once again he managed to get on and finally reached his objective where he caused great confusion. On the way back he was attacked by about 60 Japs but managed to get his force back to camp with only one killed and one seriously wounded.

On the night of 28-29 April 1944, this G.O. was commanding an isolated platoon in close contact with the enemy. During the night his platoon was heavily attacked and grenaded; one section was cut off and the majority of this section wounded. Rallying his remaining force this G.O. beat off other attacks and during the night 15 of the enemy were believed to have been killed, and five Jap bodies, a Jap L.M.G. and four Jap rifles were found in this area as a result of hand to hand fighting.

Again on 29-30 April 1944, his platoon was attacked, and as a result of further hand to hand fighting captured two more Jap bodies, an L.M.G., a pistol and three rifles.

Throughout the night this G.O. was heard encouraging his men and was a fine example of a leader, determined to hold onto his position at all costs. On this night as well as other occasions when he led his platoon in the attack, this G.O. showed most conspicuous gallantry and skill, and a complete disregard for his own safety which inspired all the men of his platoon.'

Manbahadur Gurung, a Hindu Gurkha from the village of Sane in the Kolma-Bakakot district of Nepal, enlisted in the 8th Gurkha Rifles in October 1931. He subsequently served in the 1st Battalion in the Ramzak Brigade in operations on the North-West Frontier in 1939-40 (Medal & clasp; 1939-45 Star). Commissioned as a Jemadar in August 1943, he won his M.C. for the above cited deeds in the Arakan, which theatre of war his battalion entered in late 1943. As verified by the regimental history, he was wounded in action on Ramree Island on 28 March 1945; sold with copied research.



A Second World War Burma operations M.C. group of six awarded to Jemadar Kalu Ram, 5th Battalion, (Napier's), 6th Rajputana Rifles, who won an immediate award for leading a bayonet charge on Rajput Hill in June 1944

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (I.O. 45699 Jemdr. Kalu Ram, 5 Bn. Raj. Rif.), *very fine and better* (6) *£1200-1400*



M.C. *London Gazette* 5 October 1944. The original recommendation states:

'During the attack on Rajput Hill on the Palel-Tamu Road, on the afternoon of 25 June [1944], Jemadar Kalu Ram showed great initiative, resource and courage. Taking advantage of dummy air attacks, Jemadar Kalu Ram led his platoon on to the objective and quickly placed his sections into position. Almost at once the enemy counter-attacked but before this could develop as a serious threat Jemadar Kalu Ram ordered his platoon to charge the enemy with fixed bayonets, he himself leading. The enemy were completely routed by this sudden attack and fled in panic.

Later, when counter-attacked, Kalu Ram once again displayed skill and tenacity in inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and keeping his platoon position intact until relieved the following morning.'

Kalu Ram was a Hindu Jat from the village of Dandu in Bikaner district, Rajputana.



A Second World War Burma operations M.C. group of six awarded to Subedar Nagina Ram, 5th Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment, who was decorated for his gallantry and leadership during the advance on, and capture of Mandalay Hill in 1945

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1946'; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (13349 Sep. Nagina Ram, 5-10 Baluch R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, *very fine and better* (6) £1000-1200

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

'During the period under review (16 February-16 May 1945), the work, good influence and example of this V.C.O. has been of the very highest order.

The Company of which he is second-in-command has been singularly unlucky in having had very high casualties among Platoon Commanders and senior V.C.Os.

The Company has been heavily diluted by a class not normally enlisted and who were considered to be of inferior quality to the Dogra Brahmins.

The example and drive of this V.C.O. has maintained the morale of the Company at an extremely high pitch and has welded two opposite classes into one excellent fighting team.

On two occasions this officer has commanded the Company with distinction. On 6th March 1945, at Pinle-in during the move to Sabatha, this officer was in command of the advance guard Company. A party of 15 to 20 of the enemy, who had previously successfully ambushed an R.E. reconnaissance party, opposed the advance from relatively strong positions in Nalas, running across the line of march.

On three separate occasions this officer by his bold and resolute handling of his company evicted the enemy and allowed the advance to be carried out without any undue delay.

At Shwegyin, north-east of Mandalay, on 8 March 1945, this officer was in command of the Company ordered to relieve the forward company, after having suffered heavy casualties.

The nature of the country was such that deployment was difficult and entailed crossing flooded paddy fields in the full view and under fire of the enemy occupying the northern slopes of Mandalay Hill.

This officer carried out this operation with resolution and dash and remained in position until after dark covering the deployment of the Regiment which eventually occupied Mandalay Hill.

Throughout this officer has been by his example and devotion to duty an inspiration to all who work with him and is responsible for the very fine morale and fighting qualities of his Company.'

Nagina Ram, a Dogra Brahmin from the Kangra district of the Punjab, enlisted in the Baluch Regiment in February 1931. As a young Sepoy in the 5th Battalion, he subsequently participated in the Mohmand operation in 1933 and 1935 (Medal & 2 clasps); the Battalion did not qualify for the India General Service Medal 1936-39.

Commissioned Jemadar in August 1941, and advanced to war substantive Subedar in September 1942, Nagina Ram served with the 5th Battalion for the duration of the war. He was awarded his M.C. for the advance on and capture of Mandalay Hill, in which period he was acting as second-in-command of 'C' Company; on several occasion he actually commanded the unit; sold with copied research.



A rare and outstanding Second World War Burma operations M.M. and Bar awarded to Lance-Naik Kharakbahadur Rai, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, who won immediate awards for his gallantry on the Tiddim Road during the battle of Imphal in April-May 1944

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (63258 L./Naik Kharakbahadur Rai, 2/5 R.G.R.), officially engraved naming; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *the first with edge nicks, very fine or better (4)* £2000-2600

Just 21 soldiers of the Indian Army were awarded the M.M. and Bar in the 1939-45 War, eight of them Gurkhas.

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1944. The recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

“On 1 April 1944, during the attack on the MS 72 feature, this rifleman was in the platoon which reinforced the left flank of the attacking force. Armed with a T.M.G. and grenades, he was seen advancing up the hill alone, by the Platoon Commander, whose platoon had been temporarily stopped about 25 yards below the crest of a very steep hill. The Platoon Commander told him not to advance any further but the rifleman continued up the slope. He got within a few yards of the top and spotting some enemy in their trenches threw some grenades before retiring. He gave the Platoon Commander some useful information about the ground ahead and although again ordered to stay with his platoon, he again moved forward by another route. He repeated his bomb throwing into the enemy positions several times although frequently he had to run the gauntlet of his comrades’ fire from behind as well as that of the enemy. As well as inflicting casualties on the enemy he was able to give the Platoon Commander extremely useful and valuable information about the enemy positions, all of which were hidden from the advancing troops below. It was by the aid of this information that the Platoon Commander was able to advance his line until the enemy position was in our hands. In the initial stages of this attack our casualties had been very heavy and but for this rifleman’s outstanding courage and initiative many more would have been undoubtedly incurred.”

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 5 October 1944. The recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

“On 26 May 1944, whilst 48 Light Indian Infantry Brigade was fighting its way back from the road block at MS 33 on the Tiddim-Imphal Road, ‘B’ Compny, 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F.F.) was ordered to carry out a sweep to Tamnapopki village near the Moirang cross roads. As it was entering the Battalion harbour at dusk on return from their sweep, the harbour was attacked by five Jap tanks supported by infantry. A number of casualties were sustained in ‘B’ Company and they became disorganised. Volunteers were called for to take out three Bren guns on the threatened flank to hold off the enemy infantry whilst the remainder of the company was being re-organised. Lance-Naik Kharakbahadur immediately came forward, followed by about six other men. This small party, led by Lance-Naik Kharakbahadur, then worked its way forward under heavy close range fire from the Jap tanks and L.M.Gs and drove off the enemy infantry. As soon as the situation was partially restored, the Company Commander called for volunteers to go out and deal with the two Jap tanks which had penetrated the perimeter. Kharakbahadur again came forward and leaving the Bren in charge of another rifleman, took a PIAT gun and accompanied the tank hunting party. After several efforts to bring their fire to bear on the tanks, without success, the party closed with the tanks in an attempt to throw Molotov Cocktails. In so doing they were spotted and came under heavy automatic fire and grenades from the enemy. One of the party was killed and the remainder wounded. The wounded made their way back to the Company H.Q. unable to bring their weapons with them. On learning that the Company anti-tank weapons had been lost, the Company Commander again called for volunteers to recover them. A Havildar came forward and Kharakbahadur, though suffering from a painful scalp wound, again volunteered to accompany him to show him the way and assist in bringing them in. Ignoring the great risk involved as the enemy were now fully on the alert for tank hunting parties, these two men reached the weapons which were lying not ten yards from the tanks, recovered them and brought them back to safety.

Throughout this action Lance-Naik Kharakbahadur’s initiative, resource and devotion to duty were outstanding. His determined efforts to close with and destroy the enemy on this and other occasions during a fortnight’s fighting connected with the roadblock at MS 33, and his complete contempt of danger, were an inspiring example to all ranks of the Company.”

Kharakbahadur Rai was a Hindu Gurkha from the Ilam region of Nepal.

Both of his M.M.s were won within the space of eight weeks for actions on the Tiddim Road during the battle of Imphal. In the first of these 2/5th Gurkhas suffered casualties of 13 killed and 46 wounded while in the second, owing to the enemy tanks ‘blazing away with their high velocity guns and machine-guns at anything they could see’ throughout the night, the Battalion sustained a further 50 casualties: by the time the Imphal offensive had burnt out and the siege been lifted, 2/5th Gurkhas had sustained a total of 800 casualties in a four month period.

Sold with extensive copied research and photographs, among them the recipient.



A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of six awarded to Acting Naik Rahim Ali, 19th (Maymo) Mountain Battery, Indian Artillery: the first Indian gunner to receive the M.M, in the 1939-45 War - an immediate award - he gallantly manned his wireless set under heavy fire in the Arakan in February 1944 and at one point was blown down a hill by the blast of a shell

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (43455 A. Naik Rahim Ali, Ind. Art.), officially impressed naming; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (kDvr. Rahm Ali, 19 Mtn. Bty.); 1939-45 Star; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, number officially corrected on the second, contact marks and edge nicks, generally very fine (6)
£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 May 1944. The recommendation - for an immediate award of the I.D.S.M. - states:

'On 21 February 1944, Acting Naik Rahim Ali, 19 Indian Mountain Battery, 25 Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery, went forward along Long Ridge, east of the Kalapanzin river, with the F.O.O., supporting 'C' Company, 4-14th Punjab Regiment, as a wireless operator operating his own set. At 1400 hours heavy L.M.G. fire was opened at short range on the ridge on top of which Acting Naik Rahim Ali had set up his wireless set. Two men sitting within yards of him were wounded and his wireless set was knocked down the hillside into a chaung. He recovered his set and, in view of the enemy and under fire, put it in order, and re-established communication from the top of the ridge, thus enabling fire to be brought to bear as required by the Company Commander at a critical period.

At about 1445 hours on the same day an enemy grenade burst some three yards from the wireless set operated by Acting Naik Rahim Ali. One man within two yards of Rahim Ali killed and two others severely wounded. Rahim Ali and his set were blown by the blast down the hill, the aerial was broken off and one pair of headphones rendered unserviceable. Rahim Ali again carried the set up the hill and re-established communication with his battery.

This action was performed on a position fully exposed to the enemy and from which all others had been driven by enemy fire. By this action he got his fire orders through to the battery at a time when fire was required urgently to assist the infantry on to their objective.'

Rahim Ali was a Punjabi Mussalman from the village of Dalepur in the Dalwal region of Jhelum district. As a Driver in 19th (Maymo) Mountain Battery, Indian Artillery, he served in the North-West Frontier operations in June-September 1938 (Medal & clasp). An Acting Naik by the time his unit was deployed to Burma in 7th Indian Division in late 1943, his immediate M.M. was won for the above cited deeds during the Arakan campaign; sold with copied research.

A Second World War Burma operations M.M. awarded to Sapper Balouch, 70 Field Company, Bengal Sappers & Miners Group, Royal Indian Engineers, who was decorated for his gallant part in manning an L.M.G. during the assault on 'Bare Patch' on Vaona Ridge in February 1944: 'one particular sniper hit the stones on the parapet of his slit trench three times until finally ... Sapper Balouch spotted him and finished him off with two well-aimed bursts.'

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (26155 Spr. Balouch, Bengal S. & M. Gp. I.E.), officially engraved naming, *extremely fine*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Sapper Balouch was a member of a sapper pressure party which accompanied the assault on Bare Patch, on the Vaona Ridge, after dark on 6 February 1944. As the assaulting troops reached the crest of the ridge, they were held up by heavy enemy automatic fire. He, in the forefront of the advance, led the party until it was halted by the Platoon Commander at the crest of the ridge in order to conform with the assaulting infantry. Their rush had brought the party to the very front, and when consolidation began they dug-in with bush knives on the perimeter, immediately opposite the Japs who were strongly entrenched about 50 yards away.

Sapper Balouch, with his L.M.G., was in the foremost position, and held the position from 2000 hours on the 6th February until 1500 hours on the 8th, when the party withdrew for other work. During this period he was continually subjected to accurate sniping at short range and heavy mortar fire. Maintaining excellent fire discipline, he fired a total of only six magazines in spite of repeated alarms. One particular sniper hit the stones on the parapet of his slit trench three times, until finally at 1200 hours on the 8th Sapper Balouch spotted him and finished him off with two well-aimed bursts. Throughout the action and on many other occasions he set a fine example of coolness, steadiness, and cheerfulness, which greatly impressed and encouraged the rest of his company.'

Balouch was a Punjabi Mussalman Jat from Dhok Sher region in Jhelum district. The assaulting troops he supported so ably in the attack on 'Bare Patch' were the 1-7th Gurkhas, under Major Peter Sanders, who, owing to the loss of an arm in operations on the North-West Frontier in the 1930s, found the ascent particularly challenging, for both hands were required to pull oneself up the steep slope. He was awarded the D.S.O. An indication of the fierceness of the Japanese response to the assault is evident in the 100 casualties suffered by Sanders's Gurkhas; sold with copied research.



A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of six awarded to Naik Bachan Singh, 1st Royal (Kohat) Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), who was decorated for gallant deeds in the Kachin Hills in February 1944

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (40638 Nk. Bachan Singh, R.I.A.), officially impressed naming; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-37, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (40638 Dvr. Bachan Singh, 1 R. Mtn. Bty.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, *scratch to obverse bust on the first, unit officially corrected on the second, otherwise good very fine* (6) £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 February 1945. The original recommendation states:

'During the whole period of the operations [In the Chin Hills] this young N.C.O. has been in charge of the O.P. and F.O.O. communications of his battery. This has on many occasions involved the maintenance of cable and the organisation and setting up of communications under heavy mortar and small arms fire. In particular during the attacks on the heavily fortified at MS 22 in February 1944, when he showed the highest courage and devotion to duty in repeatedly going out to repair the line under fire. On 26 February the lines of the F.O.O. on MS 22 ran through a completely open area which was being continuously swept by enemy small arms and mortar fire. Naik Bachan Singh effected repairs and relaid the line with complete disregard for his own safety. His invariable cheerfulness, determination and devotion to duty under the most dangerous conditions has earned for him the unstinted admiration of his fellows.'

Unusually, the recommendation is further endorsed by the C.R.A. of 17th Indian Division:

'Recommended. It was largely owing to this Naik that his battery communications were always so satisfactory under the most dangerous conditions.'

Bachan Singh was a Jat Sikh from the village of Raipur Kalan in the Ambala district of the Punjab. A pre-war regular in the 1st Royal (Kohat) Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), he was present as a Driver in operations on the North-West Frontier in 1936-37 (Medal & clasp). Of subsequent events at Mile Stone 22 on the Tiddim Road, during the assault on Point 8225 on 26 February 1944, Lieutenant J. Proctor, the Forward Observation Officer of 1st Royal (Kohat) Mountain Battery, later wrote:

'Within two hours of Zero Hour, all British Officers had been killed or wounded and within four hours all Gurkha officers had been. The troops were beginning to get pretty thin on the ground. In the late afternoon, we suddenly found ourselves under fire from the area we had crossed. It was obvious that the Japs were returning underground to the bunkers which we had over-run and it was pretty hopeless. Everyone held on there as long as they possibly could, but the Gurkhas were very tired by nightfall. Shortly after this we had orders to pull out, which we did. I must mention my own O.P. party of three signallers, really first class chaps. Nothing was too much trouble for them, especially my Naik in charge [Bachan Singh]. Our 48 wireless set failed to operate and we had to rely on the telephone cable laid by my signallers as we advanced. The wire was cut at least half a dozen times during the day. Each time the Naik went back and repaired it. I think his name was Bachan Singh.'

Sold with copied research.

64 A Second World War Burma operations M.M. awarded to Rifleman Ramparsad Gurung, 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, who won an immediate award for his gallantry in an attack on 'Wireless Ridge' on the Silchar Track during the siege of Imphal in April 1944: invested with his award by the Viceroy of India that August, he was wounded in subsequent operations during the capture of Monywa

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (10390 Rfmn. Ramparsad Gurung, 8 G.R.), officially engraved naming, *edge bruise, better than very fine* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 31 August 1944. The recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'On 16 April 1944, during the attack on Wireless Hill, Rifleman Ramparsad Gurung was No. 2 on the L.M.G. in one of the forward sections as it advanced up the steep and base side of the hill under very heavy enemy fire. When his Platoon Commander was killed and all three Section Commanders were either killed or wounded, the attack came to a halt, for many other casualties had also been sustained.

Rifleman Ramparsad Gurung, on seeing Rifleman Karnabahadur go forward with his L.M.G. immediately picked up the L.M.G. from his No. 1 who had been hit and continued the advance with Rifleman Karnabahadur and Rifleman Fattasing, all carrying L.M.Gs; the three men reached the first objective and stormed two enemy positions, killing all the occupants and occupying and holding the positions on their own for some time in the face of enemy counter-attacks, until rejoined by the remainder of the Platoon.

This feat of coolness and courage on the part of Rifleman Ramparsad and his two companions in doing the enemy out of the positions and holding them against very heavy fire was undoubtedly responsible for the eventual capturing of the whole position and is worthy of the highest praise.'

Ramparsad Gurung was a Hindu Gurkha from the village of Ghorbana in Gulmi district, Nepal. Wireless Hill, where he won his M.M., was an important feature overlooking the Silchar Track during the siege of Imphal. Having been presented with his M.M. 'in the field' by the Viceroy of India on 7 August 1944, Ramparsad Gurung was wounded in the operations that led to the capture of Monywa on 16 January 1945; sold with copied research.

65 A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of five awarded to Naik Vakil Singh, 9th Battalion, 12th Frontier Field Force, who won an immediate award for his gallantry in attacking an enemy held village in Assam in May 1944

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (12600 Naik Vakil Singh, 1 F.F. I.A.), officially impressed naming; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, *minor contact wear, very fine and better (5)* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1944. The original recommendation - for an immediate M.M. - states:

'This Non-Commissioned Officer was a section commander of the right forward platoon in a company attack at first light on an enemy defended village. The Platoon suffered very heavy casualties from enemy medium machine-gun fire and only this N.C.O. and seven men were left on reaching the objective. They were strongly counter-attacked by superior enemy forces, but held onto their position though completely separated from the rest of the Company and, killing a number of the enemy, forced them to retire.

He was engaged by the enemy throughout the day, but although without food and water and short of ammunition, continued to protect the Company's right flank and at the same time succeeded in evacuating all the Platoon wounded under fire, as well as three more of his own section who had become casualties.

This N.C.O.'s marked gallantry, determination and personal example undoubtedly prevented the enemy from counter-attacking the rest of his company who were pinned down by fire and therefore unsuitably disposed to resist an attack from this direction.'

Vakil Singh was a Dogra Rajput from Palatan in Jammu district. He won his M.M. in what became known as the second battle of Bishenpur; the immediate award was approved at Brigade and Divisional level but reduced to a Gallantry Certificate at Corps level, an error of judgement promptly reversed by the Army Commander. Vakil Singh was also mentioned in despatches for his gallantry in Burma (*London Gazette* 8 January 1946, refers).

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- 66** **A Second World War Burma operations M.M. awarded to Lance-Naik Mohd Ajaib, 8th Indian Mountain Battery, 23 Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery, who won an immediate award for his gallant work at Lambui in July 1944**
MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (44353 L. Naik Mohd Ajaib, I.A.), *officially re-impressed naming, re-riveted suspension claw, edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£150-200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1944. The original recommendation states:

'On 7 July 1944 at Lambui, Lance-Naik Mohd Ajaib was the maintenance signaller on the O.P. telephone line. The H.Q. 1st Devons, where the O.P. was located, was severely shelled for some hours and the telephone line was cut by shell fire four or five times in an hour. Lance-Naik Mohd Ajaib, with disregard for his personal safety and undeterred by the shell fire, continually repaired the line and kept communication through. Returning to the O.P. after repairing the line, he found that his Battery Commander had been taken to the R.A.P. being wounded by shell fire. Realising it was important for his Battery Commander to pass information or orders, Lance-Naik Mohd Ajaib of his own initiative at once extended the line to the R.A.P. His bravery under shell fire and his resourcefulness set an excellent example to the signallers of his battery. As a result of Lance-Naik Mohd Ajaib's gallant work, the Brigade Commander was able to pass orders to the Battalion Commander over the artillery telephone line at a time when there was no other means of communication between them.'

Mohd Ajaib was from the village of Rawat, in Murree district, Rawalpindi.

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- 67** **A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Naik Lakhman Rai, 4th Battalion, 10th Gurka Rifles, who won an immediate award for his bravery at Talingon in February 1945**
MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (5978 Rfn. Lakhman Rai, G.R.), *officially impressed naming; 1939-45 STAR, BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, these four officially impressed, '5978 L. Nk. Lakhman Raid, 10 G.R.', together with 1939-45 STAR, DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, likewise impressed but in the rank of 'Rfn.', the last three polished, otherwise generally very fine* *£600-800*
(8)

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award of the I.D.S.M. - states:

'On 24 February 1945, at Talingon, Burma, Rifleman Lakhman Rai's position was very heavily attacked by the enemy. He drove off repeated attacks with his Light Machine-Gun (L.M.G.) but came under heavy fire from an enemy L.M.G. about 20 yards away near the wire.

Handing his L.M.G. over to his No. 2, he charged the enemy using the grenade and rifle. They fled in disorder. This Rifleman then returned to his position with the enemy L.M.G.

By his bold and courageous action Rifleman Lakhman Rai broke up an enemy attack which was seriously threatening the whole position.'

Lakhman Rai was a Hindu Gurkha from the village of Jubing in Okhaldhunga district, Nepal. His service number indicates that he first enlisted in 2-10th Gurkhas in late 1940 and subsequently transferred to 4-10th Gurkhas upon its formation in the following year; the duplication of his 1939-45 Star, Defence and War Medals is likely on account of claims being submitted by both his Battalion and the Regimental Centre at Alhilal.

The savagery of the fighting at Talingon in February 1945 was, according to Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Vickers, D.S.O., of the 4-10th Gurkhas 'unforgettable ... we were holding a front which was over a mile long, in long pampas grass which made mutual support between companies and platoons very difficult.' Nonetheless, between the 16-26 February, his Gurkhas accounted for over 500 of the enemy.

Sold with copied research and two photographs of the recipient.



A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of six awarded to Naik Kulbahadur Gurung, 4th Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, who took a steady toll on the enemy in a series of daring patrols on the east and west banks of the Irrawaddy in March-May 1945

He also distinguished himself in the three day siege of Taungdaw, where he displayed magnificent steadfastness in the face of overwhelming odds, his example so inspiring his men that 'every enemy attack was held and smashed': one of those so inspired was Rifleman Lachhiman Gurung, who was awarded the V.C.

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (2218 Nk. Kulbahaddur Gurung, G.R.), officially impressed naming; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2218 Rfn. Kulbahadur Gurung, 1-8 G.R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, the last three officially impressed, '2218 L. Nk. Kulbahadur Gurung, 8 G.R.', contact marks, generally very fine (6) £800-1000

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

'Near Ywathit, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, on 2 March 1945, Naik Kulbahadur Gurung lead a small patrol to observe and pin-point enemy positions. This N.C.O. himself penetrated to within seven yards of the nearest position from which two Japs emerged and gave the alarm. After shooting one dead he extricated his patrol without loss. A few nights later, this N.C.O. led a strong fighting patrol to raid the area. He himself, acting on the information he had obtained, wiped out with his Tommy gun and grenades a complete post containing five Japs.

On numerous occasions, first at Milaungbya, at Singu and at Lanywa, Naik Kulbahadur Gurung constantly led important patrols by day and night and always succeeded, not only in bringing back vital information, but also in taking a steady toll on the enemy.

At Taungdaw, on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, from 12-14 May, he displayed magnificent steadfastness when his company was besieged for three days, and continuously attacked by day and night. His example so inspired and encouraged his men that every enemy attack was held and smashed.'

Kulbahadur Gurung was a Hindu Gurkha from the village of Sankyapur in Bhirkot district, Nepal. A pre-war regular in the 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, he served in the North-West Frontier operations of 1939 (Medal & clasp). Joining the 4th Battalion when it was raised at Shillong in 1941, he would have arrived in the Arakan in September 1943.

V.C. action

In May 1945, 4-8th Gurkhas, part of 89th Indian Infantry Brigade, were ordered to cross the Irrawaddy and attack the Japanese forces to the north of the road from Prome to Taungup. The Japanese withdrew towards Taungdaw, where Kulbahadur Gurung, a member of 'B' Company, 4th Battalion was positioned; so, too, one other company. The Japanese attack arrived in force on the 12th and thus ensued - as cited in the closing paragraph of his M.M. recommendation - a siege of three days, in which he so inspired and encouraged his men that 'every enemy attack was held and smashed.' Those very same words were also to appear in another citation: that for the V.C. awarded to Rifleman Lachhiman Gurung.

On 12 May 1945, this fellow member of the 4-8th Gurkhas, was manning the most forward post of his platoon which bore the brunt of an attack by at least 200 of the Japanese enemy. Possibly having been inspired by his senior, Naik Kulbahadur Gurung, he twice hurled back grenades which had fallen on his trench, but the third exploded in his right hand, blowing off his fingers, shattering his arm and severely wounding him in the face, body and right leg. His two comrades were also badly wounded but this rifleman, now alone and disregarding his wounds, loaded and fired his rifle with his left hand for four hours, calmly waiting for each attack which he met with fire at point blank range. The closing paragraphs of his V.C. citation state:

'... of the 87 enemy dead counted in the immediate vicinity of the Company locality, 31 lay in front of this Rifleman's section, the key to the whole position. Had the enemy succeeded in over-running and occupying Rifleman Lachhiman Gurung's trench, the whole of the reverse slope position would have been completely dominated and turned.

This Rifleman, by his magnificent example, so inspired his comrades to resist the enemy to the last, that, although surrounded and cut off for three days and two nights, they held and smashed every attack.'

His outstanding gallantry and extreme devotion to duty, in the face of almost overwhelming odds, were the main factors in the defeat of the enemy.'

Sold with copied research.



An impressive Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of four awarded to Rifleman Ganja Bahadur Rai, 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, who won an immediate award for his clearance of enemy bunkers and slit trenches with his Tommy gun and grenades: having then exhausted his ammunition he rushed a Jap officer - cutting him down with his khukri

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (75799 Rfmn. Ganja Bahadur Rai, G.R.), officially impressed naming; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these last three officially inscribed, '74799 Rfm. Ganja Bahadur Rai, 7 G.R.', *good very fine* (4)

£800-1000

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1945. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'On 19 March 1945, Rifleman Ganja Bahadur Rai's company, supported by a squadron of tanks, attacked a strongly dug enemy position round a pagoda just east of mile 334 on the Meiktila-Pyawbwe Road. This position was well sited, bunkered and defended by a resolute enemy armed with a high proportion of automatic weapons including two medium machine-guns. Shortly after the start of the attack, Rifleman Ganja Bahadur Rai's platoon became held up by very fierce cross fire from enemy bunkers in a sunken road, but Rifleman Ganja Bahadur Rai, with complete disregard for the enemy fire, worked his way forward using what little cover there was available and, moving well ahead of his section, worked from position to position throwing hand grenades into the slits of bunkers and clearing trenches with his Tommy gun, killing six of the enemy in open pits and many more inside bunkers. Finally, having exhausted his ammunition and grenades, he drew his khukri and rushed a Jap officer, cutting him down as he fired at him with his pistol. During this action Ganja Bahadur Rai silenced two L.M.Gs and a discharger. This young Rifleman's energy and determination to kill the enemy, combined with his complete disregard for his personal safety when under intense enemy fire, not only enabled his platoon to get forward but was a fine example to all around him and typical of his behaviour on all occasions.'

A scarce Second World War Burma operations M.M. awarded to Dafadar Badan Singh, 'C' Squadron, 16th Light Cavalry, Indian Armoured Corps, who won an immediate award for knocking out an enemy tank at Pyawbe in April 1945 and killing nine of the enemy

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (A-1451 Dfr. Badan Singh, I.A.C.), officially impressed naming, *edge bruise and contact marks to obverse, very fine*

£600-800

Just 37 M.Ms were awarded to the Indian Armoured Corps in the 1939-45 War, 22 of them for Burma and three of them to the 16th Light Cavalry.

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 September 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'At 1430 hours on 10 April 1945, on the outskirts of Yamethin, an armoured car patrol was moving into the town from the north-west. The leading armoured car was under the command of war substantive Dafadar Badan Singh. The patrol engaged soem enemy infantry in dug-in positions, when suddenly from a flank, behind cover about 200 yards away, an enemy medium tank appeared and fired with its gun at Dafadar Badan Singh's car. These shells were close misses. Realising the position, Dafadar Badan Singh immediately closed the range by advancing towards the tank and shot at it with his 37mm. gun. His first shell, which was High Explosive, blinded the enemy's vision. His next shell, which was Armour Piercing, penetrated the enemy tank causing it to explode. The tank having been knocked-out, its crew and some infantry behind the tank broke and were engaged by Dafadar Badan Singh with his co-axial automatic. He killed nine.

By his extremely bold and quick action, taken with no regard for his personal safety, he masked and destroyed an enemy weapon which constituted a great danger to his own troop. The moral effect of the tank's destruction turned what might have been a serious situation into a decisive success and enabled the recce. of Yameethin to be continued unhampered.'

Badan Singh was a Hindu Jat from the village of Noorpur in Hapur district, Meerut. The 16th Light Cavalry (I.A.C.), equipped with Humber Mark IV armoured cars, arrived at the Irrawaddy bridgehead in time for the advance of February 1945. Thereafter, its cars were in action daily, probing and skirmishing ahead of 17th Indian Division, and the Shermans of Probyn's and the Deccan Horse.

Badan Singh received the riband of his M.M. from the C.-in-C. India at Rangoon on 31 July 1945, followed by the Medal itself at a Regimental Reunion Parade in March 1947.



A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of seven awarded to Havildar Golaba Ram, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment, who won an immediate award for his gallantry in facing off a protracted attack in May 1945, nine dead Japanese being found in front of his position at daybreak: he had earlier participated in the Eritrean campaign in 1941, in which he was wounded in the action at Gogni

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (10741 Hav. Golaba Ram, Punjab R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (10741 Hav. Golaba, 3-2 Punjab R), *generally good very fine* (7) *£600-800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 September 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'On the night of 6-7 May 1945, at Abya, Havildar Golaba Ram's company was heavily attacked by a large party of Japanese supported by medium machine-guns and other automatic weapons for a period of three to four hours.

The attack was entirely against the front of one platoon, of which this N.C.O. was the Platoon Havildar, and shortly after the beginning of the action, the Subedar commanding it was killed. Havildar Golaba Ram at once took control of the Platoon, which was then being hard pressed and, in spite of heavy enemy fire from close range, went to his foremost sections steadying them and coolly directing their fire. Later in the action, finding his platoon reduced by casualties, he himself went to and fro to his sections regardless of the fire, keeping them supplied with ammunition and taking his place in the line wherever the threat was greatest. The attack was beaten off and at daybreak 13 bodies were recovered from the Platoon's front.

This N.C.O.'s courage under heavy fire and coolness in an emergency were a steadying example to his men at a critical time and contributed to his company's success in the action.'

Golaba Ram was a Dogra Jat from Kangar village in Balasapur State. Prior to his M.M.-winning exploits in Burma, he saw action as a Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment in Eritrea, and was wounded in his unit's action, at Gocni, on 26 January 1941; so, too, in operations in South-East Asia 1945-46.

Sold with copied research.

A Second World War Burma operations M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, who was decorated for a series of point-blank encounters with the enemy in May-August 1945: he was also awarded *Jangi Inam*, a grant of land

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (36031 L. Nk. Tekbahadur Thapa, G.R.), officially impressed naming; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these three officially impressed, '36031 L./Nk. Tekbahadur Thapa, 3 G.R.', *one or two contact marks to the obverse of the first, otherwise very fine and better (4)* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1946. The original recommendation states:

'Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa has been in every action with this Battalion since 1943. Throughout these campaigns this G.O.R. has distinguished himself in patrolling, and has proved himself a junior leader of great ability, and has shown considerable bravery.

During the period 16 May to 15 August 1945, Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa again distinguished himself in many of the patrol clashes which took place on the Penwagon-Pegu Road. On 17 May Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa was sent out as commander of a recce. patrol of four men to gain information regarding a village which his company was to occupy the following day. The patrol crawled up close to the edge of the village and was fired on by a Jap L.M.G. and rifle and grenade discharger fire. Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa immediately pin-pointed the enemy positions and, undaunted by the enemy fire, led his small party round to the flank from where he again closed on the enemy position. From point-blank range the patrol opened up on the enemy position with Tommy guns while Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa hurled grenades into the enemy slit trenches. The enemy fire ceased and Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa crawled forward and found 12 dead Japs in these positions. The remainder had fled. To ascertain whether the enemy were still in the village he took his patrol forward again and began to search it thoroughly. He was fired on again but refusing to withdraw he returned fire with all weapons the patrol could muster. The Japs promptly left the village in confusion.

On 23 May 1945, when Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa with three men was in a listening post outside his company perimeter, one and a half miles east of Nyaungbintha, a small Jap jitter party approached the perimeter. Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa ordered his men to hold fire and then opened up on the Japs at point-blank range, killing two. The remainder hastily withdrew. Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa then moved his party to another position and, on hearing the Japs still moving in the area, he stalked them with his few men and scattered them with Tommy gun fire and grenades.

Throughout this period Lance-Naik Tekbahadur Thapa has been on many recce. patrols. In the Shan States, east of Kalaw, he has also distinguished himself invariably in night work at which he excels. His fine leadership of these night patrols and his initiative in drawing enemy fire to enable positions to be pin-pointed reflect the bravery of an excellent N.C.O. His successful methods of patrolling have become an example to all other patrol commanders.'

Tekbahadur Thapa was a Hindu Gurkha from the village of Gagahata in Darjeeling, north Bengal and joined the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles soon after the retreat from Burma in 1942. His subsequent record of unbroken active service over a period of a year and a half was exceptional by any standards, including as it did countless battalion actions and skirmishes, and continuous patrol work, first in the jungles of Imphal, later in the plains of the Irrawaddy to Rangoon, and in the Shan States. In addition to his well-merited award of the M.M., he was also awarded *Jangi Inam*, a grant of land from which he could derive income: he was the only soldier in his Battalion to receive both distinctions; sold with copied research.

A Small Collection of Medals to the Military Police

73 An M.B.E., Order of St. John group of seven awarded to Divisional Superintendent G. H. Peck, London and North Eastern Railway Company Police, late Military Foot Police

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 (P-1135. L-Cpl. G. H. Peck. M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (P-1135 Sgt. G. H. Peck. M.F.P.); DEFENCE MEDAL; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, unnamed, *good very fine* (7) £240-280

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919.

George Hastings Peck worked as a policeman for the London and North Eastern Railway, and was a lifelong member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, belonging to the Parkstone and Harwich Division. During the Great War he served with the Military Foot Police in France, and was Mentioned in Despatches. He was admitted to the Order of St. John as a Serving Brother, 27 February 1931, and was promoted to an Officer of the Order, 30 November 1950. During the Second World War he served as Divisional Superintendent of the L.N.E.R. Police at Grimsby, and was created a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours list of 1944 for meritorious service, and was invested with his M.B.E. at Buckingham Palace, 11 December 1945.

74 A post-War military M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Major E. A. Clarke, Corps of Military Police and Rifle Brigade

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Major E. A. Clark. R.B.) *naming on last worn, nearly extremely fine* (8) £240-280

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1962.

Eric Albert 'Nobby' Clarke served as a policeman with the Metropolitan Police and, on the outbreak of the Second World War, enlisted in the Corps of Military Police. He was Commissioned Second Lieutenant, General List, seconded to the C.M.P., 31 July 1941, and served continuously with the Corps throughout the War, in North Africa, where he was promoted Lieutenant, 1 October 1942, Italy, and Normandy. Promoted Captain, Rifle Brigade, 7 October 1945, he served post-War both with the B.A.O.R. and in Malaya, before transferring back to the Royal Military Police as Major, 15 May 1954. Appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, 6 Armoured Division in the summer of the following year, he finished his career as D.A.P.M., 3 Division Southern Command. Created a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the 1962 New Year's Honours List, Major Clarke died in August 1980.

75



A Great War M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant W. B. Little, 5th Dragoon Guards and Machine Gun Corps Cavalry, late Military Mounted Police and 1st Dragoon Guards

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4852 Corpl. W. Little 1st. Dgn: Gds:) unofficial rivets between clasps; 1914 STAR (P-162 Sgt. W. B. Little. M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. W. B. Little.) *good very fine* (5) £1000-1400

M.C. *London Gazette* 15 October 1918.

'For conspicuous gallantry and clever handling of a section of four guns detailed to reinforce a squadron who were expected to counter-attack. Not knowing the location of this squadron, he reconnoitred the route under very heavy machine-gun fire, and then succeeded in reaching his objective without casualties in time to help the squadron. He showed daring enterprise and marked ability to command.'

William Butler Little was born in September 1880 and attested into the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1898. He served with his unit in South Africa, before transferring to the Military Mounted Police as a Sergeant on 25 September 1914. He served with the M.M.P. during the Great War in France from 11 October 1914, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Dragoon Guards, 29 November 1914. He served with that unit for the next year, before he became attached to the Machine Gun Corps Cavalry in March 1916. Promoted Lieutenant, 5 February 1917, he was awarded the Military Cross, before retiring from the Army in 1920. He died at home in Bournemouth on 25 June 1935, and is buried at Wimbourne Road Cemetery, Bournemouth.



A Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant A. J. Thomas, Military Mounted Police, late 2nd Life Guards

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (675 Cpl. A. J. Thomas. M.M. P.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, Driefontein (2039 Tr: J. Thomas, 2: L-Gds:) unofficial rivets between fourth and fifth clasps; 1914 STAR (675 L.Cpl. A. J. Thomas. M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (675 A. Sgt. A. J. Thomas. M.M. P.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (675 Sgt. A. J. Thomas. M.M.P.) *nearly very fine and better* (6) £500-600

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

A. J. Thomas was born in Plymouth in 1875 and attested for the 2nd Life Guards in October 1896, having previously served in the Devonshire Militia Artillery. He served with the Life Guards in South Africa from December 1899 until November 1900, before transferring to the Military Mounted Police on the 23 May 1906. He served with the M.M.P. in Egypt from September 1908 until March 1913, and then during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 (entitled to clasp to 1914 Star). Awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in France in 1916, he transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in October 1919.

A Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant W. Lea, Military Mounted Police, late Imperial Yeomanry

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (P-978 Pte. -A.Sjt.- W. Lea. M.M.P.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (25435 Tpr: W. Lea. 57th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.) unofficial rivets between State and date clasps; 1914-15 STAR (P.978, L-Cpl. W. Lea, M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (P.978 A.Sjt. W. Lea. M.M.P.); VICTORY MEDAL, naming erased; CORONATION 1911, County & Borough Police, unnamed, *edge bruising to second, generally very fine and better* (6) £400-500

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

W. Lea served during the Boer War in the 57th (Buckinghamshire) Company 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. He enlisted in the Military Mounted Police at Lancaster, and served during the Great War in France from 19 July 1915, during which he was awarded the Military Medal, before being transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in April 1919.

A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant N. H. J. Hookey, Military Mounted Police

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (815 Pte. -A.Sjt.- N. H. J. Hookey. M.M.P.); 1914 STAR (815 L.Cpl. N. H. J. Hookey. M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (815 A.Sjt. N. H. J. Hookey. M.M.P.) *edge bruise to first, nearly very fine* (4) £300-400

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

N. H. J. Hookey attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Bournemouth in February 1909, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police, 23 April 1914. He served during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 9 August 1914, and was advanced to acting Sergeant.

Family Group:

A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. T. Blackburn, Military Foot Police, late Grenadier Guards, who was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in bronze for forming part of the King's Company at the funeral of H.M. King Edward VII

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1258 L.Cpl. -A.Sjt.- J. T. Blackburn, M.F.P.); 1914 STAR (1258 L.Cpl. J. T. Blackburn. M.F.P.); VICTORY MEDAL (1258 T.Sjt. J. T. Blackburn. M.F.P.) mounted with an unrelated BRITISH WAR MEDAL (9113 Pte. C. Tongs. Hamps. R.) *nearly very fine*

Three: Private F. Blackburn, Durham Light Infantry

1914-15 STAR (9272 Pte. F. Blackburn, Durh. L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9272 Pte. F. Blackburn. Durh. L.I.) *very fine* (7) £280-320

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.

John Thomas Blackburn was born in 1888 and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Manchester in September 1908, and was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in bronze for forming part of the King's Company, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards at the funeral of H.M. King Edward VII, 20 May 1910. He transferred to the Military Foot Police, 2 October 1913, and served during the Great War in France from 9 August 1914, before going onto serve post-War with the British Army of the Rhine. He died of bronchial pneumonia in August 1923, and is buried in Cologne Southern Cemetery, Germany.

80 A Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant W. R. Jupp, Military Foot Police, who was wounded by shellfire in May 1918

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (P-1074 Pte. -A.Sjt. W. R. Jupp. M.F.P.); 1914-15 STAR (P-1074. L-Cpl. W. R. Jupp. M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (P-1074 Sgt. W. R. Jupp. M.F.P.); DEFENCE MEDAL; CORONATION 1937 (W. R. Jupp. Stn. P.S. Metro. Police.) contemporarily engraved naming, *good very fine* (6) £400-500

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919.

W. R. Jupp, of West Ealing, London, served before the Great War as a Police Constable with 'J' (Leyton) Division, Metropolitan Police, and enlisted in the Military Foot Police in March 1915. He served during the Great War in France from 25 May 1915, and was '... wounded in the lower part of the back by a shell. We are told that he received this "present from Fritz" on the afternoon of the 4th May, during a heavy bombardment just behind our front line. He is progressing as well as can be expected, and hopes to be back to duty in a few days time. Sgt Jupp has been in France for over three years.' (*Police Review*, 17 May 1918 refers). After the Great War Jupp returned to the Metropolitan Police, and was advanced Police Sergeant.

81 A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal G. E. Buck, Military Mounted Police

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (P-906 L.Cpl. G. E. Buck. M.M.P.); 1914-15 STAR (P.906. L-Cpl.G. E. Buck. M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-906 L.Cpl. G. E. Buck. M.M.P.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., G. Buck.) *good very fine* (5) £300-400

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

82 A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal F. Shackleton, Army Cyclist Corps and Military Foot Police

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (P-13011 L.Cpl. F. Shackleton. No.4 T.C. Coy. M.F.P.); 1914-15 STAR (9600 Pte. F. Shackleton. A. Cyc. Corps.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9600 Pte. F. Shackleton. A. Cyc. Corps.); DEFENCE MEDAL, *good very fine* (5) £300-400

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

F. Shackleton, enlisted in Manchester, and was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry whilst serving with No.4 Traffic Control Company, Military Foot Police (a unit comprising Military Foot Police N.C.O.s and Private soldiers from the Army Cyclist Corps) at the Canal Bridge, Hermies, France, December 1917.

83 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal W. Swan, Military Foot Police and Army Service Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (P-10503 L.Cpl. W. Swan. M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (088512 Dvr. W. Swan. A.S.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1917.

W. Swan, a policeman in civilian life, attested for the Army Service Corps at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 11 December 1915, and served during the Great War in France from the 27 June 1916, before transferring to the Military Mounted Police, and being awarded the Military Medal. He was subsequently posted to 36 (Ulster) Division, and then to the R.A.F. Reserve Depot, Blandford, Dorset, for a course training as an N.C.O. Pilot or Observer.

84 A Second World War Anzio beachhead official replacement M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal P. V. Donaghy, Corps of Military Police

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6977089 LCpl P Donaghy CMP R); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *the Military Medal an official replacement, the first two Stars cast copies, otherwise good very fine* (6) £400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 July 1944.

The recommendation states: 'Anzio Italy. In the early hours of 17 March 1944, enemy planes were active over the beachhead. One bomb was dropped in the area, which made a direct hit on a mortar carrier loaded with mortar bombs. The vehicle caught fire and there was great danger of damage to personnel and vehicles in the vicinity. Without regard for his own safety, Lance-Corporal Donaghy rushed to the carrier and commenced to throw out the mortar bombs clear of the burning carrier. These bombs were by then very hot and had begun to explode, but, regardless of the fact, Donaghy continued. He was wounded in the leg but continued till he received a serious wound in the back from the exploding mortar bombs. Hostile aircraft were still overhead and bombing the area. There is no doubt that the resourcefulness and quick action of Lance-Corporal Donaghy saved many casualties among personnel and vehicles and was responsible for the early controlling of the fire. Lance-Corporal Donaghy's behaviour was of the highest order. He was lying in his dug-out in the CMP lines, well clear of any possible danger from the carrier when it was hit.'

Peter Vincent Donaghy, from Moy, Co. Tyrone, previously served in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and was serving with 5 Divisional Provost Company at the time of his Military Medal exploits. He was wounded twelve days later, on 29 April 1944, and sent to No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station.

85 Five: Lance-Corporal G. L. Kerry, Military Mounted Police, late Norfolk Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (5719 Pte., Norfolk Regt.); 1914-15 STAR (P.840. L-Cpl., M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P.840. L.Cpl., M.M.P.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Kerry) *worn, good fine, the Great War awards better* (5) *£100-140*

86



Four: Lance-Corporal W. H. Dyer, Military Mounted Police, late Imperial Yeomanry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (4599 Tpr., 41st. Coy. 12th Imp: Yeo.) unofficial rivets between second and third clasps; 1914 STAR, with clasp (P-182. L.Cpl., M.M.P.) backstraps added to clasp; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-182 L.Cpl., M.M.P.) *nearly very fine* (4) *£160-200*

W. H. Dyer served during the Boer War in the 41st (Hampshire) Company 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

87 Five: Lance-Corporal W. Britton, Military Mounted Police, late 13th Hussars

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4707 Pte., 13th Hussars) unofficial rivets between state and date clasps; 1914-15 STAR (P.1216. L-Cpl., M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-1216 L.Cpl., M.M.P.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (William Britton.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) *£160-200*

88



Five: Corporal H. J. Stiff, Military Foot Police

1914-15 STAR (P.1412. L-Cpl., M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-1412 Cpl., M.F.P.); CORONATION 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. H. J. Stiff); CORONATION 1911, City of London Police (P.C., H. J. Stiff.) *Coronation 1902 medal polished, very fine* (5) *£120-160*

-
- 89** **Four: Corporal A. Heath, Corps of Military Police, late Devonshire Regiment**
 1914-15 STAR (3594 Pte., Devon. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3594 Cpl., Devon. R.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7683000 Pte., C. of Mil. P.) *good very fine* (4) *£80-120*
-
- 90** **Four: Lance-Corporal C. Carter, Military Foot Police**
 1914-15 STAR (P-754. L-Cpl., M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-754. L-Cpl., M.F.P.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. C. Carter.) *nearly very fine*
Three: Lance-Corporal E. Jarrett, Military Foot Police
 1914-15 STAR (P.1722, L-Cpl., M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P.1722. L.Cpl., M.F.P.) *edge bruise to last, very fine* (7) *£100-140*
-
- 91** **Four: Corporal N. Dennis, Military Foot Police**
 1914-15 STAR (P.1545. L-Cpl., M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P.1545. Cpl., M.F.P.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., N.Dennis) *edge bruise to last, good very fine*
Three: Lance-Corporal A. Bromley, Military Foot Police
 1914-15 STAR (P.2371. L-Cpl., M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-2371 L.Cpl., M.F.P.) *nearly very fine* (7) *£100-140*
-
- 92** **Three: Lance-Corporal H. Ball, Military Mounted Police**
 1914-15 STAR (1919 L.Cpl., M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-1969. L.Cpl., M.M.P.) *traces of verdigris to last, nearly very fine*
Three: Lance-Corporal G. H. Corbett, Military Mounted Police
 1914-15 STAR (P.921. L-Cpl., M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-921. L.Cpl., M.M.P.) *traces of verdigris to first, nearly very fine* (6) *£100-140*
-
- 93** **Four: Lance-Corporal A. G. Froment, Military Mounted Police**
 1914-15 STAR (P.683. L-Cpl., M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-683. L.Cpl., M.M.P.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., A. Froment.) *edge bruise to last, nearly very fine* (4) *£70-90*
-
- 94** **Five: Lance-Corporal J. A. Richards, Military Foot Police**
 1914-15 STAR (P.1811, L-Cpl., M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-1811 L.Cpl., M.F.P.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, *nearly very fine* (5) *£80-120*
-
- 95** **Four: Lance-Corporal W. Flack, Military Foot Police, late Grenadier Guards**
 1914-15 STAR (17836 Pte., G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (17836 Pte., G. Gds.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (1518 L.Cpl., M.F.P.) *worn, nearly very fine* (4) *£100-140*
-
- 96** **Five: Warrant Officer Class 2 E. Murphy, Military Foot Police**
 1914-15 STAR (1197 L-Cpl-A-Sjt-, M.F.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1197 T.W.O.Cl.2, M.F.P.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (1197 L.Cpl.-A.C.Sjt-, M.F.P.) *middle initial of unit officially corrected*; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7681304 Cpl., M.F.P.) *good very fine* (5) *£200-240*
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918 '...Murphy, M.M.P., ... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Egypt' (corrected to M.F.P. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918).
E. Murphy attested for the Military Foot Police at Bermondsey, London.

97 Four: Corporal J. Wilkinson, Military Mounted Police

1914-15 STAR (801. L-Cpl., M.M.P.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, small M.I.D. oak leaf (801 Cpl., M.M.P.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7681075 Cpl., M.M.P.) *traces of verdigris to first and third, edge bruise to last, nearly very fine* (4) **£80-120**

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

J. Wilkinson attested in the Royal Horse Artillery, and was promoted to acting Shoeing Smith Corporal before transferring to the Military Mounted Police, 19 July 1913, and served with the M.M.P. during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Egypt from 28 January 1915.

98



Nine: Sergeant W. J. Gosling, Royal Military Police, late Royal Engineers and Norfolk Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (35769 Pte., Norf. R.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953; TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (6447492. Cpl., R.E.) officially re-impressed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (6447492. Sjt., R.M.P.) *nearly very fine and better* (9) **£120-160**

99 Three: Sergeant A. H. Hopkinson, Military Foot Police

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-1675 Sjt., M.F.P.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-1675 Pte. -A.Sjt., M.F.P.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) **£160-200**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919 '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.

100 Four: Sergeant W. C. Spreadbrow, Military Foot Police

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (703 Sjt., M.F.P.); DEFENCE MEDAL; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (703 Sjt., M.F.P.) *light contact marks, very fine* (4) **£70-90**

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

101 Three: Corporal G. Plummer, Military Foot Police, who was reputedly the first man of the Allied Armies to enter the City of Lille following its Liberation, 17 October 1918

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P-1854 L.Cpl., M.F.P.); BELGIUM, CROIX DE GUERRE, A.I.R., bronze, together with the recipient's AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEDAL, 1915 Military Meeting, silver, the reverse engraved '1915 Aldershot Tug of War 1st Military Police' *good very fine* (4) **£60-80**

Belgium, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918

'For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.'

Frederick George Plummer served prior to the Great War as a Police Constable in the Sussex Constabulary, and attested for the Military Foot Police at Ringmer in 1915. He served in France from 11 October 1915 (entitled to a 1914-15 Star), and '... saw action in Rouen, Boulogne, Ypres, Balieul, Armentieres, Albert and Arras before going to Behtune and Lille. After the Germans had evacuated Lille Lance-Corporal Plummer was the first man of the Allied Armies to enter the City and was carried shoulder high by the inhabitants of Lille. He later married a girl from Lille, Mdlle. Catteau. On the 10th anniversary of the liberation Sunday, 14 October 1928 Mr Plummer was invited back to Lille and was presented with a special gold medal by the city. The medal is of artistic design. On one side it is inscribed "Ville de Lille" and it bears in imposing relief, the head and shoulders of La Deesse. In the background is a representation of the magnificent building, La Bourse, and at the foot is a shield bearing the arms of Lille. On the reverse side oak and laurel leaves form the only decoration and there is the inscription: "A Frederick George Plummer. 14 October 1928." The medal in solid gold is the size of a 5 shilling piece, and only 2 others have been awarded, 1 to the French President and the other to a prominent French Politician. Mr Plummer is the only Englishman to received this honour.' (Sussex newspapers refer)

102 Six: Corporal J. Stevenson, Corps of Military Police, late Royal Army Service Corps, killed in action at Messina, Italy, 8 September 1943

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (T.66080 Dvr., R.A.S.C.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) **£100-140**

James Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in 1920, and served with the Royal Army Service Corps in Palestine before transferring to the Corps of Military Police. Whilst on point duty at Port St. Venere, Messina, on 8 September 1943, he was wounded in the leg. Having had his wound dressed he returned to duty, but was wounded again in the neck, and was killed when he was hit for a third time that day whilst having his second wound dressed. He is buried in Salerno War Cemetery, Italy.

With named condolence slip.

103 Four: Lance-Corporal C. Wilson, Royal Military Police

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19153545 L/Cpl. R.M.P.) *minor edge bruise to last, generally good very fine* (4) **£70-90**

104



Six: Corporal A. A. Turnbull, Royal Military Police

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (2037633 Cpl., R.M.P.) number partially double-struck; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Territorial, with Second and Third Award Bars (2037633 Pte., C.M.P.) *good very fine and better* (6) **£140-180**

105 Six: Private S. J. Virgoe, Royal Military Police

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Territorial (892166. Pte., R.M.P.) attempted erasure of 'R' for Replacement; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, E.II.R. (Stanley J. Virgoe) *very fine and better*

Five: Corporal W. F. Harris, Royal Military Police

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Militia (5725725 Cpl., R.M.P.) officially re-impressed, *nearly very fine* (11) **£80-120**

106



Seven: Lance-Corporal W. H. Bracken, Royal Military Police, late Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22780773. Pte., R. M.P.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Territorial (2038636. Gnr., R.A.); ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R. (22780773 L/Cpl., R.M.P.) partially officially re-impressed, *good very fine and better* (7) **£160-200**

- 107** *Six: Sergeant S. Lowther, Royal Military Police*
1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (7601392 Sgt., R.M.P.) name and unit officially re-impressed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (7601392 Pte., R.M.P.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£70-90*
-
- 108** *Four: Private G. Beard, Corps of Military Police*
1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Territorial (5175137 Pte, CMP) *good very fine*
Four: Corporal T. P. Larkin, Royal Military Police
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., Territorial (22293572 Cpl., R.M.P.) *nearly extremely fine* (8) *£80-120*
-
- 109** *Six: Sergeant F. A. C. Brown, Royal Military Police*
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1937; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Militia (7683871 Sjt., R.M.P.) *nearly extremely fine*
Four: Private S. Larsen, Royal Military Police
1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Militia (7683768 Pte., R.M.P.) *good very fine* (10) *£100-140*
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- 110** *Six: Sergeant J. Evins, Royal Military Police*
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Territorial (7684628 Sjt. J. Evins. R.M.P.) *good very fine*
Five: Private R. W. Bodger, Royal Military Police
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Territorial (891773 Pte., R.M.P.) *good very fine* (11) *£100-140*
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1945.
-
- 111** *Six: Private M. O. Thomas, Royal Military Police*
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Territorial (4195140. Pte., R.M.P.) middle initial of unit officially corrected, *good very fine*
Five: Private J. J. Thompson, Royal Military Police
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., Territorial (3772451 Pte., R.M.P.) *very fine* (11) *£100-140*
M.I.D. unconfirmed
-
- 112** *Six: Private G. R. Stoney, Corps of Military Police*
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1964, Long Service 1974 (George R. Stoney) mounted as worn, together with the recipient's silver identity tag, *good very fine*
Four: Company Sergeant Major F. W. Simmons, Corps of Military Police
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, all contemporarily engraved '6140438 C.S.M. Simmons, F. W. C.M. Police', *very fine* (10) *£60-80*
M.I.D. unconfirmed.

113



- Six: Warrant Officer Class 1 F. G. Best, Royal Military Police*
AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., Territorial (21021373 W.O.Cl.1, R.M.P.); POLICE LONG SERVICE, E.II.R. (Const. Frederick G. Best) *good very fine* (6) *£100-140*

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- 114** *Three: Private Dhanbahadur Rai, Gurkha Provost Company, Royal Military Police*
WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21137546 Rfn., R.M.P. Gur.)
good very fine (3) *£50-70*
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- 115** *Family Group:*
Pair: Private B. P. Hatcher, Royal Military Police
WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (14467799 Pte., R.M.P.) *nearly extremely fine*
ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army (**Major. (Q.M) M. W. Hatcher. R.A.**) *extremely fine (3)* *£120-160*
Maurice William Hatcher was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, having previously served as Regimental Sergeant Major, and served during the Second World War with the 57th (Home Counties) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. He was created a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for his services during the War in Italy (*London Gazette* 21 December 1944 refers), and was promoted Captain in April 1946, and Major the following June. He was awarded the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, 9 April 1948, and was placed on retired pay in October 1950. His son, Private B. P. Hatcher, served during the Second World War and in Malaya with the Royal Military Police.
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- 116** *Pair: Private C. B. Jones, Royal Military Police, late Gloucestershire Regiment*
AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (23230621 Pte., Glosters.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23230621 Pte., R.M.P.) number partially officially re-impressed, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* *£120-160*

The Barrett J. Carr Collection of Boer War Medals (Part III): the New Zealand Contingent

1ST CONTINGENT

- x117** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**22 Pte. A. Coffey, N.Z.'land M.R.**), *slightly bent suspension carriage and refixed suspension claw, edge bruising, contact marks, fine: awards to the 1st Contingent are extremely rare* £160-180

Alfred Horace Coffey was born in Hawera, Taranaki - where he served in the local Mounted Rifles - and attested for the 1st N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa at Wellington in October 1899, aged 22 years. A member of No. 1 Company, he was embarked in the S.S. *Waiwora*, but suffered from sunstroke during the voyage to Cape Town. As a consequence he remained employed there as a store man. He was subsequently invalided to New Zealand in the S.S. *Monowai* in October 1900 and discharged in August 1902. Coffey died in Auckland in September 1942, aged 70 and is buried in Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

2ND CONTINGENT

- x118** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1902 (**402 Tpr. H. A. Findlay, N.Z.'land M.R.**), *last clasp loose on riband, good very fine* £160-180

Henry Alexander Findlay, who was originally from Invergowrie, Scotland, attested for the 2nd N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked for Cape Town in the S.S. *Waiwera* in January 1900. A member of No. 3 Company, he was invalided to England as a consequence of enteric in December 1900 but returned to South Africa as a member of 119th Company, 26th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, in which unit he served from March to May 1902, prior to being invalided to New Zealand in the S.S. *Karamea*. Findlay died in June 1944 and is buried in Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation, his 'South Africa 1902' clasp being issued in January 1909.

- x119** KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. A. H. Jones, N.Z.M.R.**), *good very fine and rare* £240-280

Approximately 170 King's South Africa Medals were awarded to N.Z. Contingents.

Arthur Henry Jones, from Wellington, New Zealand, attested for the 2nd N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked for Cape Town in the S.S. *Waiwera* in January 1900. A member of No. 3 Company, he served as a Corporal and was present in the actions at Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, in addition to other operations, prior to being invalided home in December 1900; this following his discharge to the Imperial Military Telegraph. He then returned to South Africa as a Sergeant-Major in 19 Company, 6th N. Z. Contingent, in January 1901 and was advanced to Lieutenant. His unit returned to New Zealand in May 1902, but Jones elected to remain in South Africa, where he died in about 1904 in the Eastern Transvaal; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

- x120** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Pte. P. O. Fraser, 484 N.Z.M.R.**), *officially engraved in large upright capitals, as issued from H.M.S. Ophir, good very fine* £160-180

The recipient received his Medal during the Royal Visit to New Zealand undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in H.M.S. *Ophir* in June 1901, in his case at Dunedin on the 26th; such awards were not inscribed with the recipient's name and had to be returned to the authorities for appropriate engraving at a later date.

Peter Orr Fraser, from Dunedin, New Zealand, attested for the 2nd Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Waiwera* in January 1900. A member of No. 4 Company, he was present in the action at Johannesburg, in addition to other operations, and subsequently served in 'C' Squadron of the 8th Contingent. Fraser died at Invergargill in December 1946, where he is buried in the Eastern Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation, the latter stating that the recipient was issued with a replacement set of clasps in 1909.

- x121** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**537 S.S. E. Rubick, "2nd N.Z.M.R."**), *officially engraved in large upright capitals, as issued from H.M.S. Ophir, the riveted clasps loose on riband, good very fine* £160-180

The recipient received his Medal during the Royal Visit to New Zealand undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in H.M.S. *Ophir* in June 1901, in his case at Wellington on the 19th; such awards were not inscribed with the recipient's name and had to be returned to the authorities for appropriate engraving at a later date.

Edward James Rubick, from Masterton, Wairarapa, attested for the 2nd N.Z. Contingent for Service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Waiwera* in January 1900. He subsequently served as a Shoeing-Smith in the Hotchkiss Detachment, a unit comprising one officer and 38 other ranks, and was discharged in October 1902. Rubick died at Hutt Valley in June 1957 and is buried in Taita Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

3RD CONTINGENT

- x122** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901 (**609 Sergt. Major C. W. Ensor, N.Z.M.R.**), officially engraved in large upright capitals, as issued from H.M.S. *Ophir*, good very fine £160-180

The recipient received his Medal during the Royal Visit to New Zealand undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in H.M.S. *Ophir* in June 1901, in his case at Christchurch on the 24th; such awards were not inscribed with the recipient's name and had to be returned to the authorities for appropriate engraving at a later date.

Charles William Ensor, a farmer from Balcairn, attested for the 3rd N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Knight Templar* in February 1900. A member of No. 5 Company, he was present in the actions at Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, in addition to other operations, and served in the Provisional Transvaal Constabulary in the period June to October 1900. Ensor died in September 1934 and is buried in Taihape Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

- x123** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**H. Neill, 675 3rd Contg. N.Z.R.R.**), officially engraved in large upright capitals, as issued from H.M.S. *Ophir*, a little polished, very fine £160-180

The recipient received his Medal during the Royal Visit to New Zealand undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in H.M.S. *Ophir* in June 1901, in his case at Christchurch on the 24th; such awards were not inscribed with the recipient's name and had to be returned to the authorities for appropriate engraving at a later date.

Henry 'Harry' Neill, a shearer from Cust, Canterbury, New Zealand, attested for the 3rd N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Knight Templar* in February 1900. A member of No. 5 Company, he served as a Saddler and was present at the actions at Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, in addition to other operations, and afterwards, in May 1902, served in 'E' Squadron, 10th Contingent, as a Saddler-Sergeant. He died in February 1943 and is buried in Ruru Public Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation, including extensive correspondence in respect of his Medal & clasps - it appears the authorities sent him a second medal in error.

4TH CONTINGENT

- x124** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**1297 Pte. H. Kerr, New Zealand M.R.**), initial officially corrected, good very fine £240-280

Herbert Kerr, a labourer from Manakau, attested for the 4th N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Gymeric* in March 1900. A member of No. 7 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations, and was injured as a consequence of a fall from his horse at Zeerust on 24 October 1900. Having then been embarked for home in the S.S. *Harlech Castle* in the following year, he returned to South Africa, where he was resident in Pretoria in late 1906; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

- x125** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**1474 Pte. C. W. Wheeler, New Zealand M.R.**), good very fine £260-280

William Charles Wheeler, a farmer from Auckland, attested for the 4th N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Gymeric* in March 1900. A member of No. 8 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations, and was discharged in September 1902. Wheeler died in October 1954 and his ashes were laid to rest in Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

- x126** Family group:

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**1038 Pte. T. Poph[am], 4th N.Z.'land R.R.**), name partially lost as a consequence of ex-brooch-mounting, suspension and clasps re-constituted, otherwise very fine

Pair: **Private T. Popham, Royal Marines**

CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (T. Popham, Pte., R.M., [H].M.S. Sanspareil), official late issue, impressed in large capitals, partial loss of naming owing to ex-brooch-mounting and crudely refixed suspension; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Thomas [P]opham), re-engraved naming, again with partial loss of detail owing to ex-brooch-mounting, fine or better (3) £300-400

Thomas Popham, the son of Thomas Popham, late Royal Marines, was a farmer from Middelmarsh, Otago, at the time of his attesting for the 4th N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa. A member of No. 9 Company, he was embarked for Cape Town in March 1900 and served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations. Invalided home on account of 'prolonged illness', he died in June 1902 and was buried in Middelmarsh cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

His father, who was born in Tavistock, Devon, served as a Private in H.M.S. *Sanspareil* during the Second China War and was present in the Canton operations of 1857; his Medal & clasp were sent to the Agent General in New Zealand in October 1888, following his earlier discharge at Plymouth in December 1859.

x127



Four: Lieutenant E. G. Hunter, New Zealand National Military Reserve, late Canterbury Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1101 Sergt. E. G. Hunter, 4th N.Z. Contgt.), the riveted clasps loose on riband; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6/3752 W.O. 1 E. G. Hunter, N.Z.E.F.); CORONATION 1902, bronze, the first with contact marks and polished overall, nearly very fine or better (4) £500-600

The recipient received his Queen's South Africa Medal during the Royal Visit to New Zealand undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in H.M.S. *Ophir* in June 1901, in his case at Dunedin on the 26th; such awards were not inscribed with the recipient's name and had to be returned to the authorities for appropriate engraving at a later date.

Ernest George Hunter, who was born at Riverton, Otago in August 1877, attested for service in South Africa in the 4th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked for Cape Town in the S.S. *Monowai* in March 1900. A member of No. 10 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations. Having then been invalided to New Zealand in early 1901, he attested for 'H' Squadron in the 8th Contingent and was re-embarked for South Africa in the S.S. *Cornwall* in February 1902, where he attained the rank of Sergeant. He subsequently joined the Coronation Contingent sent to England in 1902.

Hunter re-enlisted in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in September 1915 and was embarked for Egypt in the 2nd Canterbury Rifles in the following year. He likewise served in France from October 1916, from whence he was invalided to England with myalgia in April 1917. Advanced to Regimental Sergeant-Major in May 1918, he was discharged at the end of the same year.

In November 1927, Hunter attested for New Zealand Territorial Force and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment in the following month. Having then been placed on the Reserve of Officers as a Lieutenant in August 1933, he attested 'for general service in New Zealand' in 1940 and served in the 3rd Battalion, National Military Reserve, until placed on the Retired List in January 1942. Owing to the fact he was never actually mobilised, he was not entitled to the War Medal 1939-45.

Remarkably, given his advanced years, Hunter attested for the band of the N.M.W.C. in 1950 but died at Nelson in December of the following year; sold with extensive copied service records and roll confirmation.

x128

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (1803 S.Q.M. Serjt. A. J. MacLaine, 4th N. Z'land R.R.), good very fine £280-320

Alexander James MacLaine, who was born in Christchurch June 1873, attested for the 4th N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Monowai* in March 1900. A member of No. 10 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations, and afterwards transferred to the 7th Contingent, in which he was commissioned Lieutenant in June 1901 - according to one testimonial, he 'always behaved well in action in the Field'. He later served in the 10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles but did not go overseas in the Great War and was placed on the Retired List in September 1921. MacLaine died in November 1945 and is buried in Omaka Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - his 'Orange Free State' clasp was issued in March 1905.

5TH CONTINGENT

x129

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2370 Trpr. C. Hammond, New Zealand M.R.), last clasp loose on riband, good very fine £240-280

Christopher Hammond, a tramway driver from Auckland, attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and was embarked in the S.S. *Maori* in March 1900. A member of No. 11 Company, he was one of around 100 men to be attached to the Rhodesian Field Force Artillery. He died in June 1950 and was buried in Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x130



'Sergeant-Major Dewar, who at the last moment was given a commission in the Fifth Contingent, is likely to be one of the best officers of the contingent, and the Government are to be congratulated on this appointment. Lieutenant Dewar has had a somewhat unique experience. He was born to be a soldier, but was unlucky enough to get 'ploughed' in his first examination for the army. Nothing daunted by this reverse, he resolved to stick to his guns and promptly became a ranker in the Gordon Highlanders. He served for four years as a soldier, and in the meantime the regulations were altered so that it was impossible for him to get a commission owing to his being over the minimum age. He, however, went out to South Africa, and joined the Rhodesian Horse. he was in the celebrated Jameson Raid, and after that ill-started venture he was taken prisoner by the Boers. Afterward he and his wife came out to Napier, and lived quietly on about 7s a day, leaving some small means they had untouched for a ring day. People who know the Dewars speak in glowing terms of the cheerful manner in which on a very limited income they faced life in a strange country. Mrs. Dewar, now that her husband has gone to war, returns to England in the "Gothic". She's a daughter of General Hutchinson. Dewar's a relation of Lord Roberts, and, as he is evidently a born soldier, the chances are that his opportunity has now come to him. One thing is certain: that he knows his drill better than any other man in the Fifth Contingent and of another, we may be equally sure, he will do his duty bravely and well.'

A New Zealand newspaper report, refers.

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Major A. R. J. Dewar, 5th New Zealand Mounted Rifles (Imperial Bushmen), late Gordon Highlanders and Mashonaland Mounted Police - and 'Jameson Raider': he received his Boer War Medal from the hands of King Edward VII at Marlborough House in the summer of 1901 and afterwards served as a Superintendent in the Colonial Police - he was Commandant of the Sikh Police at the time of the mutiny in Singapore in February 1915

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lt. & Adj. A. R. J. Dewar, N. Zea. Cont.), *good very fine* £800-1000

Arthur Robert Johnstone Dewar was born in Karachi, India in October 1869 and, as cited above, enlisted in the ranks of the Gordon Highlanders in 1889 after failing his officer's entrance examination. He did not, however, witness any active service, prior to leaving the Army in 1893 and making his way to Rhodesia. Enlisting in 'B' Troop of the Mashonaland Mounted Police, he gained advancement to Corporal and participated in the famous Jameson Raid in 1895-96 - captured by the Boers at Doornkop, he was among those repatriated to England in the *Harlech Castle* in January of the latter year.

He next made his way to New Zealand, where he settled in Wanganui and, in May 1897, enlisted in the New Zealand Defence Force. He subsequently attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent for service in South Africa and, having been quickly commissioned as Lieutenant, was embarked in the S.S. *Waimate* in March 1900. He was present in the operations in Rhodesia and the Transvaal, including the actions at Malmani on 18 August 1900 and at Kaffir Kraal on 24 October 1900, and was appointed Adjutant of the 5th New Zealand Mounted Rifles (Imperial Bushmen) at the end of the same year. Having then seen further action in Orange Free State and Cape Colony, he was embarked for England, where he received his Queen's South Africa Medal from King Edward VII at a special ceremony held at Marlborough House in July 1901.

Dewar next set sail for the Far East, where he was appointed a Local Lieutenant in the Malay States Guides in April 1902. Later in the same year, he became Adjutant of the Selangor Volunteers and, in May 1903, a Superintendent of Prisons. In August of the same year, he was appointed Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, seconded to the Malay Guides, in which capacity he gained advancement to Captain in May 1906. Having about this time moved to Singapore to take up appointment as a Superintendent of Police, he held the same rank successively in Penang (March, 1910), and Malacca (August, 1911), prior to being appointed Second Superintendent of Police in Singapore in July 1912. During the Great War, he faced many challenges, among them the mutiny of February 1915, when he was serving as Major and Commandant of the Sikh Police. In 1916, he became Superintendent of Police in Penang and his final appointment appears to have been his term in office as Major and Commandant of Police at Labuan in the Malay Straits in the mid-1920s; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x131

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2469 Trpr. F. C. Edwards, New Zealand M.R.), *dated clasp attached by wire rivets, good very fine* £240-280

Frederick Cutten Edwards, a shepherd from Wellington, New Zealand, attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S. S. *Waimate* in March 1900. A member of No. 13 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations, and was discharged in October 1902. He died in Wellington in October 1933 and is buried in Bolten Street Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his 'South Africa 1901' clasp in 1908.

- x132** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Rhodesia, South Africa 1901 (2639 Trpr. W. H. Reeves, New Zealand M.R.), *dated clasp loose on riband, good very fine* £240-280

William Henry Reeves, a farmer from Belfast, Christchurch, attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Maori* in March 1900. A member of No. 14 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations and was invalided home in February 1901. He was subsequently appointed to the acting rank of Lieutenant in the Temuka Rifle Volunteers in 1905, but the appointment appears to have been a short-lived one. Reeves died in August 1950 and is buried in Kaiapoi Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

- x133** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (1677 Trp. R. Vannan, N. Zealand M.R.), *one or two edge bruises, good very fine* £240-280

Robert John Vannan, a station clerk from Totara, Waitaki, attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Gymeric* in March 1900. A member of No. 15 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations, and was discharged in March 1903, following which he returned to his mother's residence in Kelvinside, Glasgow; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his 'South Africa 1901' clasp in 1907, by which date he was resident at Whitley, Yorkshire.

x134



Pair: Sergeant W. N. Eady, 5th and 8th N.Z. Contingents

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5877 Serjt. W. N. Eady, 5th N.Z. Cont.); CORONATION 1902, bronze, *very fine or better* (2) £400-500

William Niven Eady, a dredgeman from Cromwell, Otago, attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Gymeric* in March 1900. A member of No. 15 Company, he served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations and, having returned home, attested for 'G' Squadron of the 8th Contingent. Further active service having ensued in South Africa, he was embarked for London as a member of the Coronation Contingent sent in 1902. Eady was finally discharged in March 1903; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his 'Orange Free State' clasp in 1908.

- x135** **Four: Private G. Dignan, 19th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, late 5th and 10th N.Z. Contingents**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (2676 Trp. G. Dignan, N.Z.M.R.), renamed; 1914-15 STAR (1685 Pte. G. Dignan, 19 Bn. A.I.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1685 Pte. G. Dignan, 19 Bn. A.I.F.), *nearly very fine or better* (4) £220-260

Gordon Dignan, from Auckland, attested for the 4th N.Z. Contingent but was held in reserve and was actually assigned to the 5th Contingent when embarked in the S.S. *Waimate* in March 1900. He served in Rhodesia, in addition to other operations, and was invalided home in February 1901. Subsequently re-attesting in 'A' Squadron of the 10th N.Z. Contingent, he saw further service in South Africa in May 1902; he had earlier received his Queen's South Africa Medal at Auckland during the royal visit in June 1901.

Having settled at Manly, Sydney, New South Wales in the interim, Dignan attested for the Australian Imperial Force in June 1915. Assigned to the 19th Battalion, A.I.F., he was embarked for Gallipoli, where he served until being evacuated with a 'hernia and shock' in October 1915. Having then rejoined his unit at Alexandria in March 1916, he was embarked for France but, as revealed by his service record, his hernia continued to give him problems. As a consequence, he was evacuated to England in February 1917, where he remained in hospital until July.

Thereafter, as verified by official correspondence, his career took a turn for the worse, for he absented himself from a convalescence camp at Deverill:

'He has not much of a record in the A.I.F. and was sentenced to two years detention for having been A.W.L. from 30 November 1917 until 15 August 1918, when he surrendered himself after the war was over. He was imprisoned until embarking for return to Australia when the unexpired portion of his sentence was remitted.'

He was finally discharged at Sydney in early 1920, but never returned to his wife and children; she was in contact with the Department of Defence in Melbourne as late as 1928, in an effort to trace him: 'I have never received any money from him and am finding it extremely difficult to provide for myself and family'; sold with copied research.

- x136** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal (2701 Tpr. J. W. Quinn, New Z'land M.R.), good very fine £240-280

James William Quinn, a printer from Greymouth, Westland, New Zealand, attested for the 5th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked - as a reserve - in the S.S. *Waimate* in March 1900. He served in Rhodesia, and in other operations, and was invalided home at the year's end, and received his Queen's South Africa Medal at Wellington during the royal visit in June 1901. Quinn died in October 1937 and is buried at Anderson's Bay cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

6TH CONTINGENT

x137



Five: Sergeant M. Harrison, Wellington Infantry (N.Z.E.F.), late New Zealand Mounted Rifles, 6th N.Z. Contingent

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3617 Pte. M. Harrison, N. Zealand M.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10/3590 Sjt. M. Harrison, N.Z.E.F.); WAR MEDAL 1939-45; NEW ZEALAND SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, together with 'South African War' fern leaf badge, base metal and enamel, and Returned Soldiers Association badge, numbered 10/3590, the dated clasps on the first loose on riband, good very fine and better (7) £260-280

Michael Joseph Harrison, a shepherd from Christchurch, attested for the 6th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Cornwall* in January 1901. A member of No. 19 Company, he served variously in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Transvaal and was discharged in May 1902. Re-enlisting in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in October 1915, he was drafted to the 9th (Wellington) Rifles and embarked for Egypt in January 1916. Later in the same year, he was embarked for France, where he served in the 2nd Battalion, Wellington Regiment until the war's end. He was finally discharged as a Sergeant in February 1920. Also credited with military service in New Zealand during the 1939-45 War, he died in January 1958 and his ashes were scattered at Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

- x138** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3763 Pte. D. McInnes, N. Zealand M.R.), dated clasps attached by unofficial rivets, edge bruise, very fine £140-160

Donald McInnes, who was a boilermaker from Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, attested for the 6th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Cornwall* in January 1901. A member of No. 20 Company, he served variously in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Transvaal and was discharged in May 1902; he was sent his two dated clasps in 1907; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x139



Three: Driver H. W. Kensett, 1st Field Ambulance, Australian Imperial Force, late 6th N.Z. Contingent, who was wounded in October 1917

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3694 Pte. H. W. F. Kensett, N. Zealand M.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (13801 Dvr. H. W. Kensett, 1-F. Amb. A.I.F.), together with Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'A16694' and gilt metal wound stripe, the clasps riveted but loose on riband on the first, one letter of surname officially corrected on the second, *good very fine* (5) **£220-260**

Harold Watham Kensett, who was born in Forbes, New South Wales, enlisted in the 6th N.Z. Contingent in South Africa. A member of No. 19 Company, he served variously in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Transvaal and was discharged in May 1902.

Attesting for the Australian Imperial Force in December 1915, aged 33 years, he was drafted to the Army Medical Corps and embarked for France in July 1916. He subsequently served as a Driver in 1st Field Ambulance up until he evacuated on account of gunshot wounds to his back and head in October 1917. Having then attended a convalescent home, he was embarked for Australia at the year's end and was discharged in March 1918; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his state and dated clasps in 1908.

x140 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (7589 Tpr. C. L. Devereux, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.), *good very fine* **£140-160**

Clement Lawrence Devereux, a clerk from Christchurch, attested as a relief for the 6th and 7th N.Z. Contingents and was finally embarked in the S.S. *Cornwall* in February 1902. Having seen brief service as a Private in the 9th Contingent in Cape Colony and Orange Free State, he was discharged in August 1902. He died in August 1917 and is buried in Linwood Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

7TH CONTINGENT

x141 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4087 Tpr. A. Mold, 7th N. Z'land M.R.), *good very fine* **£140-160**

Arthur Mold, a farmer from Te Mata, Raglan, attested for the 7th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Gulf of Taranto* in April 1901. A member of No. 21 Company, he served variously in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Transvaal and was discharged in September 1902. He died in June 1961 and is buried at All Saints, Howick; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his dated clasps in 1906.

x142 **Pair: Lieutenant J. W. Drury, 41st Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, late 7th N.Z. Contingent**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. J. Drury, 7/N. Z'land M.R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. J. W. Drury, A.I.F.), *a little polished, very fine* (2) **£280-320**

James Willoughby Drury was born in Plymouth, Devon in April 1878, from whence he made his way to New Zealand and found work as a printer in Auckland. He attested for the 7th N.Z. Contingent and, having been commissioned Lieutenant, was embarked in the S.S. *Gulf of Taranto* in April 1901. Brief service in the Transvaal ensued but he was invalided home in November of the same year - according to Drury on account of an injury to his knee caused by a ricochet bullet but his C.O. begged to differ when a claim for compensation was made by Drury around 1902.

In November 1915, he attested for the Australian Expeditionary Force at Brisbane, and was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant on the home establishment. In June 1917, however, he was embarked for England, where he served in the 41st Battalion until the year's end. He was discharged as a consequence of an injury to a foot caused by a machine-gun tripod; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x143



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (4324 Far. J. O'Dwyer, 7th N. Z'land M.R.), good very fine £400-500

James Francis O'Dwyer, a labourer from Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand, attested for the 7th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Gulf of Taranto* in April 1901. A member of No. 23 Company, he was killed in action at Bankhoek Farm on 1 June 1901, where he was buried alongside Sergeant Pepper. The farm is located near Blesbok Spruit, about 20 miles south of Bethel, in the Transvaal; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x144

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4423 Tpr. A. Mitchell, 7th N. Z'land M.R.), lower lugs of 'South Africa 1901' clasp clipped and both dated clasps loose on riband, good very fine £120-160

Alexander Mitchell, a ploughman from Pleasant Point, Timaru, attested for the 7th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Gulf of Taranto* in April 1901. A member of No. 24 Company, he served variously in Orange Free State and the Transvaal and fell 'dangerously ill' with enteric fever at Vreiheid in October 1901. Happily after being treated at Mooi River Hospital for two months, he recovered, and he was discharged in September 1902. Mitchell died in November 1955 and is buried in Eastern Invercargill Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - his dated clasps were sent to him in 1907.

x145

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4576 Tpr. R. Taylor, 7th N. Z'land M.R.), an official replacement, circa 1930, very fine £80-120

Robert Sutherland Taylor, a shearer from Kaikorai, Dunedin, attested for the 7th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Gulf of Taranto* in April 1901. A member of No. 25 Company, he served variously in Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and was taken ill with enteric fever at Newcastle in January 1902. Happily he survived and was discharged in September 1902. In 1914, following the loss of his original Medal in a fire, Taylor contacted the authorities to claim a replacement; however, that replacement does not appear to have been issued until 1933. He died in August 1943 and is buried in Dunedin North Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

8TH CONTINGENT

x146



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Surg. Capt. H. D. Eccles, N.Z.M.R. 8/Cont.), nearly extremely fine £400-500

Horace Dorset Eccles was born in March 1870, the son of Gregory and Anne Eccles, of Southfields, London. Entering Guy's Hospital in 1888, he qualified in medicine in 1893, following which he practised in Natal, South Africa, prior to migrating to New Zealand and founding a practice in North Island.

He attested for the 8th Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Surrey* in February 1902 and served on the Regimental Staff and served in Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Eccles later rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the N.Z. Volunteers and commanded the 3rd Battalion of Auckland Mounted Rifle Volunteers, but resigned his commission and was placed on the Reserve of Officer when the Territorial system was adopted in 1911.

After failing to obtain an appointment in the N.Z. Forces on outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Eccles departed for England in the summer of 1915 and was commissioned as a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Subsequently attached as M.O. to the 13th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, he was killed in action on 26 August 1917, aged 47 years. He was mentioned in despatches a few weeks before his death, the chaplain to his regiment writing that 'he had the heart of a lion and seemed to know no fear'; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x147

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (5066 Tpr. G. A. Evans, N.Z.M.R. 8th N.Z. Cont.), the dated clasp mounted between the state clasps, bent suspension post and slack suspension rivet, edge bruising and polished, good fine £60-80

George Alexander Evans, a grocer from Feilding, Manawatu, attested for the 8th Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Surrey* in February 1902. A member of 'A' Squadron, he served variously in Cape Colony and the Transvaal. He died in October 1972 and is buried in Hastings Cemetery, Hawke's Bay; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his 'Cape Colony' clasp in 1906.

- x148** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5044 Tpr. W. J. Barker, N.Z.M.R. 8th Cont.), *very fine* £120-160

William John Barker, who was born in Wanganui in May 1871, attested for the 8th Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Surrey* in February 1902. He subsequently served variously in Cape Colony and the Transvaal, and sustained a serious rupture after falling from his horse at Vaal Bank in May 1902. As a consequence he was recommended for a small pension for life - a recommendation turned down by the Pensions Board, Wellington, even though Barker was still in need of treatment when finally invalided in February 1903.

He subsequently found work as a horse breaker, from which employment he enlisted in January 1915. Appointed a Trooper in the Mounted Infantry, he served in the Samoan Relief Force in March-June 1915 but was discharged in the latter month. As a consequence, his sole medal entitlement was the British War Medal 1914-20; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his 'Cape Colony' clasp in 1907.

x149



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. B. B. M. Taplin, N.Z.M.R. 8/Cont.), *the dated clasp mounted between the two state clasps and 'Cape Colony' clasp loose on riband, good very fine* £340-380

Burton Bedford Montrose Taplin, an insurance clerk from Palmerston North, was recommended for a commission in the 8th N.Z. Contingent by the Major commanding 'D' Battery, N.Z. Regiment of Artillery Volunteers in December 1901. Duly appointed a Lieutenant in 'C' Squadron, he was embarked in the S.S. *Surrey* in February 1902 and served variously in Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Taplin also served in the Great War, being appointed a Captain on the General List in February 1917 and was one time employed in the Labour Corps. He is believed to have died around 1923; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his 'Cape Colony' clasp in 1906.

- x150** Four: Warrant Officer Class 2 R. Pike, New Zealand Ordnance Corps, late 8th N.Z. Contingent and Wellington Mounted Rifles

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony (5517 Tpr. R. Pike, N.Z.M.R. 8th Cont.), clasps mounted in this order; 1914-15 STAR (11/813 W.O. 2 R. Pike, N.Z.E.F.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (15/813A S.Q.M.S. R. Pike, N.Z.E.F.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (15/813A W.O. 2 R. Pike, N.Z.E.F.), *very fine or better* (4) £220-260

Reginald Pike, who was born in Norwich, England in April 1876, was a cordial maker from Hamilton at the time of his attestation for the 8th N.Z. Contingent. He was embarked in the S.S. *Waikato* in February 1902 and served in 'D' Squadron in Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

In October 1914, Pike attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and was quickly appointed an Orderly Room Sergeant in the Wellington Mounted Rifles. Having then served in Egypt in 1915-16, he transferred to the N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps and was embarked for England, where he was advanced to Squadron Quarter-Master Sergeant in December 1916. Returning to New Zealand in 1918, he was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services in 1918-19 and was finally discharged in August of the latter year.

Pike died in December 1957 and is buried in Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & clasps in 1906.

- x151** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (5688 Tpr. M. McGovern, N.Z.M.R. 8th Cont.), *edge nicks, polished, nearly very fine* £120-160

Martin McGovern, a labourer from Darfield, Canterbury, attested for the 8th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Cornwall* in February 1902. A member of 'E' Squadron, he served variously in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Transvaal. McGovern died in December 1955 and is buried in Taita Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & clasp in 1907.

- x152** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5843 Tpr. F. C. Thiele, N.Z.M.R. 8th Cont.), *nearly very fine* £120-160

Frederick Charles Thiele, a letter carrier for the Chief Post Office in Christchurch, attested for the 8th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Cornwall* in February 1902. A member of 'F' Squadron, he served variously in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Thiele died in May 1954 and is buried in Linwood Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & clasp in 1904.

- x153** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5971 Tpr. W. H. R. Scott, N.Z.M.R. 8th Cont.), *refixed suspension claw, edge scratches and bruising, polished, fine* £100-120

William Henry Robertson Scott, a station hand from Dunedin, attested for the 8th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Cornwall* in February 1902. A member of 'G' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1903.

9TH CONTINGENT

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- x154** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7979 Dsp. Cpl. F. P. Stephenson, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *rank officially corrected, good very fine* **£120-160**
- Frederick Pratten Stephenson**, a chemist from Dunedin, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Kent* in March 1902. A member of the Battalion Staff, South Island Regiment, he served in the Transvaal as a Corporal Dispenser. Stephenson died in October 1942 and is buried in Northern Dunedin Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.
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- x155** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**Capt. R. W. B. Chambers, N.Z.M.R. 9/Cont.**), *very fine* **£240-280**
- Richard Wellesley Benjamin Chambers**, a clerk in the Commandant's Office, Wellington, and late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and Manchester Regiment, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Devon* in March 1901. Appointed a Lieutenant & Quarter-Master on the Battalion Staff, North Island Regiment, he served in the Transvaal and gained advancement to Captain; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.
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- x156** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7887 Tpr. A. Frew, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *very fine* **£160-180**
- Andrew Frew**, a labourer from Mosgiel, Otago, who was born in December 1880, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Kent* in March 1902. A member of 'A' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged at Wellington in August 1901; he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.
- In October 1916, Frew attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, direct from employment as a farm hand at Temuka. Drafted to the 1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment and embarked for France in May 1917, he appears to have been admitted to a Field Ambulance on account of suffering from the effects of an enemy gas attack in August of the same year. Nonetheless, he rejoined his unit in the Field a few days later and died of multiple wounds on 13 December 1917; sold with copied research.
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- x157** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**8004 Tpr. H. Callaghan, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *good very fine* **£120-160**
- Hugh Callaghan**, a farm labourer from Ardgowan, North Otago, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Kent* in March 1901. A member of 'B' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged in October 1902. Callaghan died in December 1962 and his ashes were scattered in Anderson's Bay Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.
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- x158** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**8091 Tpr. W. T. Turley, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *very fine* **£120-160**
- William Thomas Turley**, a barber from Greymouth, Westland, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Kent* in March 1902. A member of 'B' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged at Wellington in August 1902. Turley died in September 1928 and is buried in Wakapuaka Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.
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- x159** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7696 Tpr. W. Rogers, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* **£120-160**
- Walter Rogers**, a farm hand from Sumner, Christchurch, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Kent* in March 1902. A member of 'C' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged in August 1902. Rogers died in May 1947 and is buried in Waikumete Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.
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- x160** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7122 Tpr. A. Weeks, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *number officially corrected, suspension bar slightly bent, nearly very fine* **£120-140**
- Albert Weeks**, a miner from Auckland, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Devon* in March 1902. A member of 'E' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged in August 1902. As verified by accompanying copied correspondence, Weeks's medal was returned to office of the Secretary of Defence in August 1967, after it had been found by some youngsters living at Tawa. A subsequent attempt to trace Weeks or his family - via Veteran Associations - appears to have unsuccessful; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.
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- x161** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7152 Tpr. A. Clode, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *slack suspension post, nearly very fine* **£120-140**
- Alexander Clode**, a labourer from Dannevirke, Hawke's Bay, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Devon* in March 1902. A member of 'F' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged in August 1902. Clode died in January 1940 and is buried in Taihape Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.
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x162 Four: Private E. J. Quidley, 6th Mobile Veterinary Section (A.I.F.), late 9th N.Z. Contingent and 4th Australian Light Horse (A.I.F.)

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (7219 Tpr. J. Quidley, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.); 1914-15 STAR (327 Pte. E. J. Quidley, 4/L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (327 Pte. E. J. Quidley, 4/L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (327 Pte. E. J. Quidley, 4/L.H.R. A.I.F.), *the first with edge bruise, otherwise very fine or better* (4) £240-280

Ernest Joseph Quidley, a miner from Kaukapakapa, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Devon* in March 1902. A member of 'F' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged at Wellington in August 1902; he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.

Having in the interim made his way to Australia, where he found employment as a gardener, Quidley enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Broadmeadows, Victoria, in August 1914. Appointed a Private in the 4th Australian Light Horse, he was embarked for Egypt in April 1915 and was attached to the 6th Mobile Veterinary Section when he served for a brief time in Gallipoli at the year's end. He remained likewise employed in the Egypt operations of 1916-17 but was invalided home in May of the latter year and discharged in February 1918.

Quidley died in May 1940, aged 76 years and is buried in Toowong Cemetery, New South Wales; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x163 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (7315 Tpr. J. S. Jordan, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.), good very fine £120-160

James Stewart Jordan, a telegraphist from Stratford, Taranaki, attested for the 9th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Devon* in March 1902. A member of 'G' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal and was discharged at Wellington in August 1902; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal & 2 clasps in 1904.

1ST REGIMENT, 10TH CONTINGENT**x164 Three: Lieutenant A. H. Aitken, Royal Engineers, late 10th N.Z. Contingent**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (8518 Pte. H. A. Aitken, 1st Regt 10th N.Z. Cont.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. H. A. Aitken), *initial and surname officially corrected on the last, nearly extremely fine* (3) £220-260

Alexander Hugh Aitken, a smelter from Kumara, Westland, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Drayton Grange* in April 1902. Appointed a Veterinary Dispenser Corporal on the regimental staff of the North Island Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities; his Medal & single dated clasp were sent to him in 1904, care of the Waihi Gold Mining Company.

During the Great War, Aitken was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in September 1917, and went to France with 172 Tunnelling Company, R.E.; sold with copied research.

x165 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (8573 Pte. J. E. King, 1st Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), repair to lower right clasp lug and tightened suspension, very fine £120-160

James Edward King, a linesman from Auckland, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Drayton Castle* in April 1902. A member of 'A' Squadron, 1st Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x166 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (8704 Pte. W. H. Holloway, 1st Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), extremely fine £120-160

Walter Henry Holloway, a railway porter from Hamilton, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Drayton Castle* in April 1902. In common with his brother, George, he was a member of 'B' Squadron, 1st Regiment, and saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities. Holloway died in Auckland in June 1954 and is buried in Purewa Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x167 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (8813 Pte. P. Downes, 1st Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), contact marks, very fine £120-160

Peter McGregor Downes, a labourer from Beaconsfield, Otago, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Drayton Grange* in April 1902. A member of 'C' Squadron, 1st Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities. Downes died at Temuka in August 1951, where he is buried in the local cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation - he was sent his Medal in 1904 and his single dated clasp in the following year.

x168 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (9030 Pte. W. J. Wilson, 1st Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), very fine £120-160

William James Wilson, a bushman from Picton, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and is believed to have been embarked in the S.S. *Drayton Grange* in April 1902. A member of 'D' Squadron, 1st Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

2ND REGIMENT, 10TH CONTINGENT**x169 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (9104 Reg. Q.M. Sjt. W. J. Hussey, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), 'Reg.' of rank privately added, very fine** £120-160

William Hussey, a farmer from Upper Riccarton, Christchurch, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Norfolk* in April 1902. A member of the 2nd Regiment's staff, he saw brief service as an Assistant Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant prior to the end of hostilities; he was sent his Medal & single dated clasp in 1904-05.

In January 1915, Hussey attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, aged 47 years, but was discharged one month later. He died at Christchurch in February 1935 and is buried in Sydenham Cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.



A rare meritorious and long service group of five awarded to Sergeant-Major J. T. Coleman, New Zealand Staff Corps, late Permanent Militia and 10th Contingent

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (S.S.M. Instr. J. Coleman, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.); NEW ZEALAND (PERMANENT MILITIA) L.S. & G.C. (No. 171 1/C Gunner J. Coleman, N.Z.P.M. 1895); NEW ZEALAND L.S. & G.C., V.R. (No. 171 Bombr. Joseph Coleman, No. 1 Service Coy. N.Z.P.M. (1900)); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Staff Serg. Major J. Coleman, (W.O.) NZ. Perm't Staff, 1911); NEW ZEALAND MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 4th issue, robed bust (Staff Serg. Major J. Coleman, (W.O.) N.Z. Perm't Staff, 1911), *rank corrected on the last, one or two edge bruises, generally very fine or better (5)* £1800-2200

The recipient is known to have been issued with a replacement New Zealand L.S. & G.C. - the above is the original. He is also known to have been issued with a replacement New Zealand M.S.M. - the above is the replacement; the original medal is known to exist. The New Zealand (Permanent Militia) L.S. & G.C. Medal instituted in 1887 and discontinued in 1898 was of the same design as the New Zealand Police L.S. & G.C. Medal; 105 are known to have been issued.

Joseph Trevor Coleman was born at Chester, England on 10 January 1862 and arrived in New Zealand as a young man. His trade prior to enlistment was groom. He enlisted in the Armed Constabulary Field Force on 26 September 1881 and was transferred on 7 October to Opunake, being mobilised to 'quell the Maori rising at Parihaka, on the West Coast of Taranaki.' At this time, Parihaka was the centre of a very strong movement of passive resistance against the encroachment of Europeans. It was this movement which caused the Armed Constabulary to be called out to 'quell the rebellion.' Although his wife claimed after his death that he possessed the New Zealand War Medal, there is no evidence to support this.

Coleman was transferred to the Waikato District in March 1882 and, in 1886, after the passing of the Defence Act, the Permanent Militia was established and many personnel of the Armed Constabulary transferred to the Artillery Section of the Permanent Militia. This later became No. 1 Service Company of the Permanent Militia and, in 1902, the Royal New Zealand Artillery. Joseph Coleman served for 13 years in the artillery at Fort Takapuna, Auckland as an Artillery and Drill Instructor and was promoted to Bombardier. In 1898 he applied for a transfer to Dunedin and also permission to get married. He was transferred to No. 1 Service Company detachment at Lyttelton on 19 July 1898, three days after his marriage. He was detailed for temporary duty as a Volunteer Drill Instructor at Christchurch and was also employed as a Gunnery Instructor at Fort Jervois during the period of the Lyttelton Naval Volunteers 'in camp' training.

Coleman was transferred on 15 May 1900 to the Militia and Volunteer Staff as a Sergeant-Major Instructor, Permanent Staff, and was also an Instructor for the Mounted Corps, particularly the 1st and 2nd Canterbury Mounted Rifles, and assisted with training of personnel for the 3rd and 7th New Zealand Contingents for the South African War. He was also involved in the Royal Visit in 1901.

Coleman was subsequently embarked for South Africa in the S.S. *Norfolk* in April 1902, and served with the South Island Battalion, 10th New Zealand Contingent. He was attached to the 9th Contingent at Durban in July 1902 for the return journey to New Zealand aboard the S.S. *Orient* and on arrival in New Zealand he was transferred to Auckland in October 1902.

In late December 1906, Coleman applied for a commission in the Permanent Forces. This was declined as was a similar application in 1908. His subsequent request for promotion to Warrant Officer was successful, however, and he was appointed as such on the New Zealand Permanent Staff on 4 June 1909. He applied again for a commission in 1910 but this was again denied on the grounds that he did not have the attributes of an officer. Supported by a number of very senior officers, the case finally reached the Prime Minister.

Coleman was posted to the 4th Waikato Mounted Rifles at Hamilton and on 12 November 1913 he was finally commissioned as a Lieutenant in the New Zealand Staff Corps, and subsequently promoted Temporary Captain on 19 January 1914, and appointed Adjutant. He was next appointed Group Commander at Hamilton. Coleman was then posted as Commander of Group 20 at Wanganui, where on 29 November 1916 he suffered a stroke. He was retired on superannuation on 3 June 1917 after 25 1/2 years of continuous service and an aggregate of over 29 years total service.

Joseph Trevor Coleman died at Christchurch on 23 April 1919 aged 57 years, leaving a widow and two children. He had married Elizabeth Ann (surname unknown but born at Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia) at Takapuna on 16 July 1898.

He had applied for the award of the New Zealand L.S. & G.C. on 28 December 1899 and was presented with this award on 24 May 1900 at Christchurch; he applied for the award of the M.S.M. in March 1905 and, in the event, received both the New Zealand and Imperial issues. At the same time, he requested that his New Zealand (Permanent Militia) L.S. & G.C. be returned to him - this latter medal had been surrendered by Coleman in 1901 on being awarded the New Zealand L.S. & G.C. as regulations did not permit the wearing of two medals with the same ribbons. This regulation had in the meantime been amended, and the medal was ordered returned to him on 15 May 1905; sold with extensive copied research.

- x171** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**9190 Pte. M. B. Mason, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.**), very fine £120-160

Michael Bertie Mason, a storeman from Ashburton, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Norfolk* in April 1902. A member of 'E' Squadron, 2nd Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities; sold with brief research and roll confirmation.

- x172** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**9243 L. Corpl. T. Lewis, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.**), areas of corrosion to obverse and reverse fields, possibly as a result of acid cleaning, otherwise good fine £140-180

Tom Eldridge Lewis, who was born in London, England in 1879, was working as a miner at Pahiatua, Wairarapa at the time of his attestation for the 10th N.Z. Contingent. He is believed to have been embarked in the S.S. *Norfolk* in April 1902 and, as a Lance-Corporal in 'F' Squadron, 2nd Regiment, saw brief service before the end of hostilities.

In August 1914, Lewis attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and was drafted as a Private to No. 12 (Nelson) Company of the Canterbury Regiment. Embarked for Egypt and thence for Gallipoli, he was wounded by a gunshot to his stomach on 7 August 1915 and died of wounds aboard the hospital ship *Gascon* two days later - he was buried at sea; sold with copied research and small portrait photograph.

- x173** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**9419 Pte. H. Livingstone, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.**), slightly bent suspension bar and refitted post and claw, rank, initial and part of surname officially corrected, nearly very fine £100-120

Herbert Livingstone, a labourer from Fairlie, Timaru, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Norfolk* in April 1902. A member of 'G' Squadron, 2nd Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities.

In August 1914, Livingstone attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and was drafted to the Wellington Mounted Rifles Regiment. He subsequently witnessed active service in Gallipoli in 1915 and with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1916-18, and was discharged in March 1919.

He died at Timaru in November 1953, where he is buried in the local cemetery; sold with copied research and roll confirmation.

x174



A rare Boer War and Great War gold tribute medal group of five awarded to Private A. Logan, Otago Regiment, late 10th Contingent

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 ([?]32 Pte. A. Logan, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), partial erasure of details; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (22342 Pte. A. Logan, N.Z.E.F.); BOER WAR TRIBUTE MEDAL FROM OTAMA, 9ct. gold, by G. Munro, the reverse engraved, 'To Trooper A. Logan by Otama Residents on His Return from S. Africa, 6.10.02'; GREAT WAR TRIBUTE MEDAL FROM THE OTEKAIEKE SETTLERS, 15ct. gold, by W. & Co., the reverse engraved, 'Presented by Otekaieke Settlers to Pte. A. Logan on His Return from the Great War, 28.11.19', and South African War fern leaf, in 9ct. gold and enamel, very fine or better (6) £800-1000

The Otama Boer War Tribute Medal not listed in Hibberd.

Alexander Logan, a farm hand from Gore, Otago, who was born in November 1881, attested for the 10th N.Z. Contingent and was embarked in the S.S. *Norfolk* in April 1902. A member of 'H' Squadron, 2nd Regiment, he saw brief service prior to the end of hostilities.

In May 1916, Logan attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and was drafted to the 1st Battalion, Otago Regiment, in which capacity he served in France and Flanders from December 1916; he was slightly wounded in June 1917 - but remained with his unit - in addition to being invalided to England in the course of 1918. Finally discharged in October 1919, Logan died in June 1961; sold with copied research.



A fine Peninsula War Gold Medal group of four awarded to Major Charles Campbell, C.B., 26th Foot and 3rd Portuguese Regiment, later a Colonel in the 1st Foot (Royal Scots), severely wounded at the assault of St Sebastian

FIELD OFFICER'S GOLD MEDAL 1808-14, for Vittoria, 1 clasp, St Sebastian, the clasp a good quality contemporary copy in silver-gilt (Major Charles Campbell); MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (C. S. Campbell, C.B. Capt. 26th Foot) fitted with silver ribbon buckle; PORTUGUESE PENINSULAR WAR CROSS, for 2 Campaigns, English pattern in silver-gilt with swivel-ring straight bar suspension; PORTUGUESE COMMANDER'S MEDAL, for 2 actions, circular gold medal, the obverse with two green enamelled lozenges inscribed 'Vittoria' and 'St Sebastian', reverse plain, with gold swivel-ring straight bar suspension, *good very fine (4)* *£18000-22000*

Charles Stuart Campbell was born in New York, America, on 12 April 1779. He was aged 17 upon his first appointment to the Army on 7 December 1796 as an Ensign in the 26th Foot, being advanced to Lieutenant in December 1797, to Captain in May 1804, and to Brevet Major in September 1813. He served in Canada from 1796 to 1800, and in Egypt in 1801-02. Campbell next served with the 26th Foot in Portugal and Spain in 1808-09, including the battle of Corunna, where he commanded the piquets of his brigade. Later in 1809 he took part in the expedition to Walcheren and the siege of Flushing. Returning to the Peninsula in 1811, Campbell commanded the 3rd Portuguese Regiment at the battle of Vittoria, and also at the siege and assault of St Sebastian, being severely wounded in the thigh at the assault, the ball remaining lodged. He was mentioned in Graham's St Sebastian dispatch, dated Oyarzun, 1 September 1813, and also in Lord Lyndoch's dispatch and Marshal Lord Beresford's order of the day. In respect of his wound at St Sebastian he received one years pay and a Pension of £250, and was appointed a Major by Brevet in the 26th Foot and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese Army.

Campbell was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in the 26th Foot in 1822, and in the same rank in the 1st Foot (Royal Scots) on 24 January 1829. Created a Companion of the Bath in September 1831, he was placed on Half-pay in October 1838, was promoted to Colonel in November 1841 and to Major-General in June 1854. Campbell died at Reading on 30 August 1854.



Pair: Private John Urlaub, 2nd Light Dragoons, King's German Legion

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (J. Erlaub, 2nd L. Dgns. K.G.L.); WATERLOO 1815 (John Urlaub, 2nd Reg. Light Drag. K.G.L.) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£2800-3200*

The 1st and 2nd Light Dragoons K.G.L. were actually equipped as Heavy Dragoons and achieved fame as being the only cavalry recorded to have broken properly formed squares of well-disciplined infantry. On the morning after the battle of Salamanca [23 July 1812] the two regiments attacked Marmont's rearguard of fresh infantry at Garcia-Hernandez in what the French General, Foy, described as the finest cavalry charge he had ever seen. Two squares, each composed of a battalion of the 6th Léger, were broken. At the first square a mortally wounded horse carrying a dead rider leaped onto the front rank, which was kneeling, bringing down half a dozen men in its struggles. A King's German Legion officer, Captain Gleichen, spurred his horse into the gap, and the troopers followed him, driving a wedge into the square and breaking it up. Most of the 6th Léger, attacked from the front and back, then surrendered.

The second square, shaken by the disaster that had befallen its sister battalion, when they too were charged, fired a wild volley at the oncoming cavalry, wavered, gave ground and broke. Some 1400 prisoners were taken, and about 200 French were killed or wounded. The K.G.L. Dragoons, whose combined strength was only 700, lost 4 officers and 50 men killed, and 2 officers and 60 men wounded.

This incident is unique in the annals of British Military History; never before recorded or again to be repeated. Eye-witnesses stated that after the action the Dragoons, supporting their wounded, made their way slowly back to the rear, through the cheering ranks of the famous Light Division. Wellington, seldom lavish in his praise, wrote in his official despatch, "I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than that made upon the enemy's infantry by the Heavy Brigade of the King's German Legion... which was completely successful." Sold with some muster details.



Four: Private William Hawtrey, 3rd Light Dragoons, late 16th Lancers

GHUZNEE 1839 (William Hautrey 16th Lancers) named in reverse field, fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension; MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843, unnamed, fitted with silver bar suspension; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Wm. Hantrey 16th Lancers); PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chillianwala (W. Hawtrey, 3rd Lt. Dragns.) clasp loose on ribbon, *brooch marks to obverse*, note variations in spelling of surname, the three silver medals contained in a contemporary fitted case with an oval glazed gilt Victorian brooch containing a period image of the recipient wearing all four medals, together with original 3rd Light Dragoons Account Book and Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioner parchment certificate dated 15 August 1850, *contact marks and edge bruising, good fine or better* (4) **£2000-2400**

William Hawtrey was born in the Parish of Windsor, Berkshire, and was attested for the 16th Lancers at St John's, Middlesex, on 23 July 1830, aged 21 years 11 months, a Plasterer by trade. He served in the East Indies from 29 December 1830 and transferred to the 3rd Light Dragoons on 1 March 1846. He was discharged on 13 August 1850, in consequence of a severe wound received at Chillianwala. The Medical Report states that he 'was wounded in action with the enemy at Chillianwallah on the 13th of Jany. 1849, on the right fore arm by a Musket Ball which fractured one of the bones near the lower extremity, it passed upwards and lodged so deep among the muscles that it could not be extracted.'

His discharge papers state that he 'served in the Afghanistan Campaign in 1838 & 1839, was present at the capture of Ghuznee, at the battles of Maharajpore 29 Decr. 1843, at Aliwal and Sobraon 1846; also at the Passage of the Chenab & Sadoolapore in 1848 & Chillianwalla in 1849.' His character was noted as 'Bad' and he was tried by regimental court martial for habitual drunkenness.

178 Pair: Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets James Vaughan, Royal Navy

CHINA 1842 (James Vaughan, Surgeon, H.M.S. Calliope) original straight bar suspension; BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) **£1200-1500**

235 China Medals 1842 to H.M.S. Calliope.

James Vaughan served in China as Assistant Surgeon of *Algerine*, and was wounded at the capture of Canton in 1841; and afterwards as Acting Surgeon of *Calliope* (Medal). He was Surgeon of *Cressy* during the operations in the Baltic Sea in 1854 and 1855 (Medal). Vaughan was promoted to Fleet Surgeon in March 1862, to Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (Retired) in December 1871. With copied extract from the *English Historical Review*, Vol. CXXI, No. 491 'Surgeons of the Opium War: The Navy on the China Coast, 1840-42'.

179 Pair: Colour-Sergeant Thomas Summers, 17th Regiment, late 3rd Regiment

PUNNIAR STAR 1843 (Corpl. Thomas Summers H.M. 3rd Regt.) adapted bar suspension; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (Colr. Sergt. Thos. Summers, 2nd Batt. 17th Regt. 3rd July 1858.) the pair mounted for display in a card mount with original section of uniform sleeve bearing his Colour-Sergeant's insignia and a small portrait photograph of him in uniform wearing his medals, *contact marks, edge bruising and pitting from star, good fine and better* (2) **£500-600**

Thomas Summers was born in the Parish of Dover, Kent, and was attested for the 3rd Foot at London on 10 December 1838, aged 20 years 5 months. He was promoted to Corporal in March 1843, to Sergeant in December 1845, and to Colour-Sergeant in May 1848. He was deprived of his 'Color' badge in April 1853, but this was restored in July 1855. He transferred as Colour-Sergeant to the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot on 31 March 1858, and was discharged from that regiment having completed 21 years service on 28 December 1859. According to his papers he was 'granted a Silver Medal & Gratuity for Good Conduct 17th July 1858,' and was 'In possession of Maharajpore (*sic*) Medal'. Sold with copied discharge papers.

180



Pair: Private Adam Robson, 43rd Light Infantry

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (A. Robson. 43rd Regt.); INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Adam Robson, 43rd Lt. Infy.) *the first with replacement suspension rod and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine, the second better (2)* £500-550

Sold with copied muster and medal rolls.

181 Three: Commissioned Boatman D. Day, H.M. Coast Guard, Late Royal Navy

BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued; CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *suspension re-affixed, claw missing*; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (David Day Comd. Btmn. H.M. Coast. Gd.), engraved naming, *surname partially officially corrected on last, contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine (3)* £260-300

David Day was born in Throwley, Kent, in 1837. He joined the Royal Navy, as Boy 2nd Class, in June 1853. He served in H.M.S. *Amphion* during the Baltic campaign, 1854-55. He transferred for service in the gunboat H.M.S. *Lee*, and served in her on the China Station from 1857. He was serving in the latter when she was sunk in the attack on the Forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River, 25 June 1859. He lost his Baltic Medal during this action, and was issued with a replacement (ADM 1/5728 refers). He was awarded his Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. 8 December 1876. He was discharged to Pension, 29 April 1882, after 24 years and 252 days' service.

182 No Lot

183



Pair: Commander W. H. Wright, Royal Navy

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (W. H. Wright. Actg. Lieut. "Hastings"); BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued, both fitted with silver ribbon buckles, *very fine (2)* £400-500

William Henry Wright was appointed Sub-Lieutenant, 22 November 1850; Lieutenant, 22 October 1853; retired Commander, 1 October 1873. Midshipman of *Eagle* during operations in the River Plate; landed with small-arm party to the defence of Monte Video, 1847; served in barge of *Hastings* at Rangoon (Burma Medal); Lieutenant of *Ajax* at reduction of Bomarsund, 1854 (Baltic Medal).

184



Pair: Private H. Miles, 80th Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Henry Miles. 80th Regt.) pawnbroker's mark to edge at 11 o'clock; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp, unnamed, last with suspension claw re-affixed and area of erasure to edge, otherwise very fine or better (2) £240-280

Henry Miles attested for the 80th Regiment in India, aged 14 years and 10 months. He transferred to the 53rd Regiment, and served with them during the Indian Mutiny. He was wounded in the left leg at Khuewa, 1 November 1857, on which date the 53rd were employed as escort to a supply train to Cawnpore.

Miles was subsequently discharged as a consequence of his wound.

185



Pair: Trooper J. Reeves, 14th Light Dragoons

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (J. Reeves, 14th King's Lt. Dgns.); INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (l. [sic] Reeves. 14th Lgt. Drgns.), contact marks, generally very fine (2) £500-600



A good Victorian M.S.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant S. Watts, Royal Munster Fusiliers

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (1128. S. Watts. H.Ms. 101st Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1128 Sjt: S. Watts. 101/Foot.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R. (1128 Sergt. S. Watts. R. Muns. Fus.), *the first with light contact marks, otherwise good very fine, the remainder extremely fine* (3) £1000-1200

Seth Watts was born in the Parish of Holy Trinity, near Frome, Somerset. A plumber by trade, he enlisted into the 101st Foot at Westminster on 5 February 1859, aged 20 years 10 months. He went to India in October 1859, subsequently taking part in the Umbeyla campaign in 1863. Promoted to Corporal in June 1865, he was posted home in February 1869. He later served in Malta, Cyprus, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was finally discharged at Dover on 5 June 1888, with a total service of 29 years 120 days. He had received the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1877 and was granted the M.S.M. on 18 July 1893, together with a £10 Annuity. It is known that at one time he had three sons all serving in the Regiment, two of whom reached the rank of Quarter-Master Sergeant, and the other Colour-Sergeant. Seth Watts retired to Dover, Kent where he was a well-known figure and onetime landlord of the Victoria Hotel in Castle Street. He died on 26 November 1915; sold with copied discharge papers.

187 Pair: Sergeant G. Talbot, 86th Regiment

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (G. Talbot [sic], 86th Regt); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. (2721 Serjt. Geoe. Talbot 86th Foot) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) £300-360

George Talbot was born in Ardington, Wantage, Berkshire. He attested for the 86th Regiment at Wallingford, in October 1846, and served with the Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, where he saw action at Chanderi, Betwa, Jansi, Koonch, Gowlowlee, Morae and Gwalior. He was advanced to Sergeant in July 1859, and was discharged in February 1868, after 23 years and 35 days' service. In later life he resided at '186 Winter Lane, Ardington, Berks.'

188 Pair: Gunner J. Ervine, Bengal Horse Artillery, later Royal Artillery

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Gunnr. James Ervine 1st Troop 1st Brigde Bg.... Arty) *clasp carriage re-constituted, unofficial rivets, suspension claw re-affixed, letter 'I' attempted overstamp of 1st letter of surname; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. (2146 Gunner J. Ervin [sic] D. Bde. R.H.A.) suspension claw re-affixed, 1st worn, therefore fine* (2) £300-400

189 Pair: Sapper Chinnien, Queen's Own Madras Sappers & Miners

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Pte. Chinnien, Q.O.S. & M.) *impressed naming, claw tightened; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (340 Sapper Chinnien, No. 3 Coy. Q.O. Sappers & Miners) engraved naming, minor contact marks, very fine* (2) £180-220

190 Three: Private D. Hodge, 92nd Highlanders

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (906 Pte., 92nd Highrs.) *suspension bar slightly bent; KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (906 Pte., 92nd Foot) first and third with edge bruising, pitting, fine; second very fine* (3) £440-500

David Hodge was born in Linlithgow. A Miner by occupation, he attested for the 92nd Highlanders at Stirling on 23 December 1862, aged 18 years. With the regiment he served in the East Indies, January 1869-March 1879; Afghanistan, March 1879-October 1880; East Indies, October 1880-January 1881; and Cape Colony, January-July 1881. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1881. Discharged in December 1883. With copied service papers and roll extracts.

191



Pair: Civilian Clerk A.H. Naude, Army Pay Department, Late Private, Worcester Burgers

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Transkei (Pte. A.H. Nande [sic], Worcester Burg.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (A.H. Naude. A.P.D.), *generally nearly extremely fine* (2) **£300-360**

Approximately 14 'Transkei' clasps to Unit.

x192



Three: Sergeant J. B. Richards, Queenstown Rifle Volunteers

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. J. B. Richards, Queenstn. R. Vol.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (79 Serjt. J. B. Richards, Queensland (sic) R.V.); CORONATION 1902, bronze, *one or two minor surface scratches to the first, otherwise generally good very fine* (3) **£400-500**

Sold with Medal & clasp roll verification, including the Coronation Medal 1902; the recipient was present at the celebrations as member of the Cape Colony Contingent, one of seven members of his unit to attend.

193

Pair: Caulker's Mate W. J. Talley, Royal Navy

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Caulks. Mte., H.M.S. Falcon); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed, *minor pitting, good very fine and better* (2) **£140-180**

William James Talley was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire in 1849. A Carpenter by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy in January 1873. Ranked as Carpenter's Crew from November 1873. Promoted to Caulker's Mate in September 1878 when on H.M.S. *Thunderer*. Served on H.M.S. *Falcon*, September 1881-May 1883. Ranked as Ship's Caulker's Mate in May 1883 when on H.M.S. *Iris* and Carpenter's Mate in July 1889 when on H.M.S. *Asia*. With copied service paper.

194

Pair: Able Seaman J. Collins, Royal Navy

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp ((A.B., H.M.S. "Northumberland"); KHEDIVE'S STAR, reverse lightly engraved, 'RM', edge bruising, *very fine* (2) **£140-180**

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- 195** **Five: Private A. Buxton, Middlesex Regiment, late South Staffordshire Regiment**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (1156, Pte. A. Buxton, 1/So: Staffs: R.) *suspension claw re-affixed*; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Cape Colony (4586 Pte. A. Buxton. Middlesex Regt.) *unofficial rivets between 5th and 6th clasps*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4586 Pte. A. Buxton. Middlesex Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (4586 Pte. A. Buxton. Middx: Regt.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks overall, otherwise generally very fine* (5) **£300-360**
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- 196** **Three: Sergeant J. McCrae, Scots Guards**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (.... Corpl., 1/Scots Gds.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3121 Sergt., Scots Gds.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed, *pitting, edge bruising, fine and better* (3) **£200-240**

 Sold with some copied service notes.
-
- 197** **Pair: Private T. Sambrook, Royal Marines**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (Pte., R.M.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1884, unnamed, *pitting, good fine and better* (2) **£180-220**
Thomas Sambroke, born in Swansea, February 1863.
 86 single clasp 'El-Teb' awarded to the R.M./R.N.
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- 198** **Pair: Private G. Knock, Essex Regiment**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (486 Pte., 2/Essex R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1884-6, unnamed, *good very fine* (2) **£160-200**
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- 199** **Pair: Captain & Deputy Assistant Commissary General E. J. Vance, Commissariat & Transport Staff**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Capt. & D.A.C. Gen. E. J. Vance, C. & T.S.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed, *minor contact marks, good very fine and better* (2) **£300-360**
-
- 200** **Pair: Able Seaman J. Bonell, Royal Navy**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (A.B., H.M.S. Racer); KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated, unnamed, *both with edge bruising, very fine* (2) **£280-320**
 H.M.S. Racer awarded 91 medals with clasp, plus a further 30 clasps for Gemaizah.
-
- 201** **Pair: Gunner A. Weeks, Royal Marine Artillery**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Tel-El-Kebir (A. Weeks. Gr. R.M.A. H.M.S. "Alexandra") *light contact marks from Star*; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed, *therefore very fine* (2) **£240-280**
-
- 202** **Pair: Private W. Rhoades, Royal Marines**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (Pte., R[M.]); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed, *pitting, edge bruising, fine and better* (2) **£120-160**
-
- 203** **Pair: Private J. Gilbert, Royal Highlanders**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (793 Pte. J. Gilbert. 1/Rl. Highrs.) *suspension claw re-affixed, edge plugged at six o'clock*; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed, *nearly very fine or better* (2) **£160-200**

John Gilbert was born in Leamington, Warwickshire. He attested for the Leicestershire Regiment in October 1881, transferring to the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders the following month. He was discharged in 1893.
-
- 204** **Pair: Lance-Corporal E. J. Jones, Commissariat & Transport Corps**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (3738 Lce. Cpl., 17th Co. C. & T.C.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed, *pitting, both with edge bruising, good fine* (2) **£140-180**
 With copied roll extracts.
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- 205** *Pair: Private Joseph Hayes, Royal Marine Light Infantry*
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (Pte. J. Hayes, Pte. R.M.L.I.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed, *good very fine* (2) *£240-300*
 Two men of this name on the roll for these two clasps, CH.1518 and CH.2102.

- 206** *Pair: Private G. Kerslake, 19th Hussars*
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, reverse undated, 3 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2389. Pte. G. Kerslake. 19th. Hussars.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed, *contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (2) *£700-800*

- 207** *Three: Sergeant A. C. Marsters, 13th Hussars, late 19th Hussars*
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, El-Teb-Tamaai, Suakin 1884, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (Sergt. A. C. Marsters. 19th Hussars) renamed and fitted with copy clasps; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, Transvaal, in order as fitted (5445 Serjt: A. C. Marsters. 13th Hussars); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *heavy pitting from star, fine* (3) *£140-160*

208



Six: Major P. H. Browne, Censors and Special List, late Colonial Forces, who served with the Victoria Column and the Gwelo Volunteers in Rhodesia

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Lt. P. H. Browne Victoria Column); 1914 STAR (Capt: P. H. Browne); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Bt. Major P. H. Browne); **Belgium**, Kingdom, ORDER OF LEOPOLD II, 5th Class breast badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 40mm, silver and enamel with crossed swords on riband; **Portugal**, Republic, MILITARY ORDER OF AVIZ, 5th Class breast badge, 39mm x 28mm, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£800-1200*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917, 11 December 1917, and 15 April 1920.

Percy Howe Browne, the son of Major Lord Richard Brown, 96th Foot and a veteran of the Crimea War and the grandson of the 2nd Marquess of Sligo, was born at Reigate, Surrey, on 4 December 1868. He went out to South Africa, where his family had various business and political interests, and served as a Lieutenant in the Victoria Column during the operations in Rhodesia in 1893, and with the Gwelo Volunteers during the operations in Rhodesia in 1896. Commissioned Captain, Colonial Forces Staff, 24 September 1914, he served during the Great War in France from 9 October 1914, as a Censor and on the Special List; was thrice Mentioned in Despatches; promoted Brevet Major, 10 January 1917; and awarded the Belgian Order of Leopold II and the Portuguese Order of Aviz, finishing the War on general employment on the disposal of surplus stores. He died 17 December 1940, and is buried in Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey.

Approximately 9 1914 Stars awarded to Censors.

209



Pair: Private G. Price-Banks, Imperial Light Infantry

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Troopr. G. Price-Banks. M.R.F.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (868 Pte. G. Price [sic], Imp: Lt. Infy.) *minor edge bruising to 1st, otherwise generally good very fine (2)* £280-320

210



Pair: Private Chidomfe, 1st King's African Rifles

CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, ring suspension (13 Pte. Chidomfe. B.C.A. Rifles.) *officially impressed, suspension claw tightened*; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (13 Pte. Chidamee [sic] 1st K.A. Rifles), *worn and polished, good fine or better (2)* £600-800

211 Three: Naick Chanda Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1901-2, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3535 Sepoy Chanda Singh, 23rd Bl. Infy) *clasps mounted in this order, number of unit officially corrected*; TIBET 1903-04, no clasp (3535 Lce Naick Chanda Singh 23rd Sikh Pioneers) *officially renamed*; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (3535 Naick Chanda Singh 23rd Sikh Pioneers) *light contact marks, generally very fine (3)* £160-200

212 Five: Acting Warrant Officer Class 1 F. G. Hurrell, Somerset Light Infantry

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2791 Corpl. G. Hurrell, 1st Bn. Som. Lt. Infy.), note initial; 1914 STAR (2791 C.S. Mjr. T. G. Hurrell, 1/Som. L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2791 A.W.O. Cl. 1 T. G. Hurrell, Som. L.I.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2791 C. Sjt. F. G. Hurrell, Somerset L.I.), *the first and last with contact wear, otherwise generally very fine* (5) £320-360

Hurrell arrived in France on 19 August 1914, as a Company Sergeant-Major in the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.

x213

**Five: Warrant Officer Class 1 H. J. Dunham, Wellington Mounted Rifles (N.Z.E.F.), late 5th Dragoon Guards and South African Constabulary, who was killed in action in Gallipoli in August 1915**

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3745 Corpl. J. Dunham, 5th Dragoon Gds.), note initial; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1942 T. Serjt.-Maj. H. J. Dunham, S.A.C.); 1914-15 STAR (11/737Z W.O. 1 H. J. Dunham, N.Z. E.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11/737 W.O. 1 H. J. Dunham, N.Z.E.F.), *very fine and better, the first extremely rare to the regiment* (5) £600-700

Ex Baldwin, July 1961.

Herbert John Dunham was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire in March 1874. Enlisting in the 5th Dragoon Guards, he saw active service in India with the Tirah Expeditionary Force on the Punjab Frontier 1897-98, where he served as a Transport Assistant (Medal & 2 clasps); just one officer and nine O.Rs of the 5th Dragoon Guards received a similar award. The following testimonial from Major H. Bond, an Acting Commissariat General, was published at the time of Dunham purchasing his discharge at the end of these operations:

'Acting Sergeant Dunham, 5th Dragoon Guards, was employed as Convoy Sergeant with camels working from Shinawari to the front during the time he was attached to the Department under my charge. He is spoken of in the best of terms by the officer, Lieutenant Hawkes, under whom he served, and after due consideration I selected his name as being worthy of being brought to notice of the General Officer, Commanding Line of Communication, as having done specially good work. His conduct throughout the time he has been serving at Shinawari has been very good.'

Dunham next served in the Boer War, as a Sergeant-Major in 'A' Division, South Africa Constabulary (S.A.C.) and, it would appear, with equal distinction, Captain A. F. Sprigg of the same corps stating in another testimonial that Dunham always showed himself to be 'keen, cool and brave' in the Field' (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps).

Dunham subsequently found work in Auckland, New Zealand where, in March 1911, he enlisted in the New Zealand Permanent Forces and served in the 2nd Mounted Rifles at Wanganui. Enrolled in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in September 1914, he was quickly appointed Sergeant-Major in the Wellington Mounted Rifles (2nd Squadron), in which capacity he embarked for the Dardanelles in June 1915. Having then been advanced in the Field to Regimental Sergeant-Major in June 1915, he was killed in action at Anzac Cove on 27 August 1915. He was buried in 7th Field Ambulance Cemetery, Gallipoli, and his medals were sent to his widow at Wrea Green, near Kirkham, Lancashire.

Sold with copied N.Z. attestation and service papers.



'It was now the Dorsets turn and 'E' Company under Captain Arnold, having pushed along the reverse slope to the end of the ridge, dashed forward. They made a gallant attempt, Captain Arnold setting a splendid example, but the fire was deadly, Captain Arnold was hit in several places and nearly all the leading section fell.'

The regimental history of the Dorsetshire Regiment referring to Captain W. R. Arnold's gallantry in the attack non the Dargai Heights in October 1897.

A fine Victorian campaign group of three awarded to Major W. R. Arnold, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was gravely wounded in the groin and both legs at the storming of the Dargai Heights in October 1897: he was duly mentioned in despatches for his gallantry by General Lockhart and a private soldier in his company - Samuel Vickery - received the V.C.

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt. W. R. Arnold, 1st Bn. Dorset Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Major W. R. Arnold, Dorset Rgt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major W. R. Arnold, Dorset R.), mounted as worn, occasional edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (3) £2000-2400

William Reginald Arnold was born in Hatherleigh, Devon in August 1868, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Arnold and his wife Georgina Elizabeth of Nethercott House, Iddesleigh, Winkleigh, Devon. Educated at Marlborough College, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment from the R.M.C. Sandhurst in November 1888.

Promoted Lieutenant in July 1890, and Captain in March 1897, while serving in Malta, he was embarked for India in September of the latter year. He subsequently served with distinction in the Tirah Field Force in Punjab Frontier operations of 1897-98, not least at the storming and capture of the Dargai Heights on 20 October 1897, when he was dangerously wounded in leading the assault of 'E' Company, 1st Battalion - the official casualty list states 'Dangerously wounded, gunshot right groin and both legs'. The regimental history of the Dorsetshire Regiment, by Atkinson (Vol. II), states:

'The second attack found the tribesmen in greatly increased numbers and the position much strengthened. Many Afridis had served in the British Indian Army and had learnt how to use modern rifles the majority of them carried. It was therefore an extremely formidable task which awaited General Kempster's men when at 0430 on 20 October they started the next advance. The 2nd Gurkhas led, with the Dorsets, less 'G' and 'H' Companies escorting the two Mountain Batteries, in support. On reaching the top of the Chagru Kotal the enemy were found in force at Dargai and the Gurkhas were sent forward, the Dorsets following. The only line of approach was little better than a bad goat path up a water course, so the men could only advance very slowly, though they were in dead ground and consequently escaped exposure to fire.

Eventually the Gurkhas were collected at the western end of the lower ridge where the connecting spur joins it. Four companies of the Dorsets 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' took position on their right to give covering fire, though they had little to shoot at, at about 1000 the Gurkhas tried a rush. About 300 yards had to be crossed to reach dead ground at the foot of the heights, with two outcrops of rocks as the only cover on the way. A terrific fire greeted the Gurkhas, and of their first two companies only a handful got across, including the C.O. Colonel Travers. Many were hit, including one British officer, and others came back most of them wounded. A second effort was no more successful, as the Gurkhas emerged into the open over the crest of the lower ridge and started to cross the connecting spur they were bowled over, the Mountain Batteries on the Chagru Kotal and the covering fire of the Dorset half Battalion being equally impotent to keep down the fire of the well sheltered Afridis.

It was now the Dorsets turn and 'E' Company under Captain Arnold, having pushed along the reverse slope to the end of the ridge, dashed forward. They made a gallant attempt, Captain Arnold setting a splendid example, but the fire was deadly. Captain Arnold was hit in several places and nearly all the leading section fell. The other sections following behind under Lieutenant Mercer were no more successful, and after a further attempt at advancing the rest of the Company fell back to cover. Private Vickery of 'E' Company who had retreated to cover saw a wounded man lying in the open exposed to fire. He ran out and carried him back to safety. He was awarded the Victoria Cross. The heights were eventually carried by a massed attack by the Gordon Highlanders with more effective artillery support, many Afridis having left the heights, their ammunition exhausted.

The Dorsets suffered ten other ranks killed with two officers and 39 other ranks wounded. On 30 January 1898 the Depot, Dorset Regiment reached Peshawar from Bangalore under the command of Captain Arnold, now recovered from his wounds.'

Arnold was mentioned in despatches - 'Captain W. R. Arnold, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who led the first rush of this Battalion' (*London Gazette* 1 March 1898, refers) - and was given the Brevet Major in May 1898.

He next witnessed active service in South Africa in the period June 1900 to July 1902, where he was onetime Commandant at Karee Siding, and served in both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. Having then served in India in the period March 1903 to December 1904, he was placed on half-pay in December 1905.

Arnold retired to Iddesleigh where he became a J.P. in 1915. Volunteering his services in the Great War, he served at home with the 5th Battalion, Royal Defence Corps. He died in Iddesleigh in December 1935; sold with copied research.



The unique campaign group of three awarded to Captain C. V. Keyes, Queen's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry, wounded in the defence of Malakand and brutally murdered in Northern Nigeria whilst attempting to arrest a gang of French cattle thieves

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (Lieut. C. V. Keyes, Q.O. Corps of Guides Cavy.); ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (Lieut. C. V. Keyes, Ind. Stf. Cp.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria, high relief bust (Capt. C. V. Keyes, I.S.C.) *extremely fine* (3) £3000-3600

Charles Valentine Keyes was born at Abbottabad on 14 February 1876, son of General Sir Charles Patton Keyes, G.C.B., Madras Staff Corps, and brother of Admiral Sir Roger Keyes. He attended the Royal Military Academy and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant on the Unattached List for the Indian Staff Corps on 16 January 1895, and arrived in India in the following March. After temporary attachments to the Royal West Surrey Regiment and the Royal Scots Fusiliers, he was appointed to the 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) as Officiating Wing Officer, which he joined at Malakand in May 1896. In July 1897 he was transferred to the Corps of Guides Cavalry, and he had scarcely joined when, in response to a call for aid, the corps marched for Malakand, which position had been suddenly assailed by a gathering of several thousands of the neighbouring tribesmen, led on by a fanatical and partially insane mullah.

He took part in defence of the Malakand position until the final repulse of the enemy, and was slightly wounded on the 1st August in the first attempt to relieve Chakdarra; he was also present at the relief of Chakdarra on the following day, and he afterwards served in the expedition to Upper Swat, including the action at Landakai on the 17th August, and in the campaign in Bajaur and the Mamand country in the following September and October (India Medal and two clasps).

Of Keyes' wound at Malakand, Winston Churchill records in *The Malakand Field Force*:

'The Guides made several charges. The broken nature of the ground favoured the enemy. Many of them were, however, speared or cut down. In one of these charges Lieutenant Keyes was wounded. While he was attacking one tribesman, another came up from behind and struck him a heavy blow on the shoulder with a sword. Though these Swatis keep their sword at razor edge, and though the blow was sufficiently severe to render the officer's arm useless for some days, it raised only a thin weal, as if from a cut of a whip. It was a strange and almost an inexplicable escape.'

On the termination of the frontier war he returned to Mardan with the Guides, and there from April 1898 to June 1899 he officiated as a Squadron Officer in the Cavalry of the Corps. In July 1899 he went home on sick leave, and in April 1900, during his absence, he was appointed a Double-Company Officer in the Guides Infantry. In June 1900, when his leave was about to expire, he was appointed to the West African Frontier Force, with which he continued serving until his death. He took part in the Ashanti campaign and the relief of Kumassi in July 1900 (Medal with clasp).

His death occurred at Argungo in the extreme north-west of Northern Nigeria, on the 21st June 1901, when he was brutally murdered by a gang of French cattle-thieves, whom he was endeavouring to arrest. The subsequent official enquiries made by the Colonial Office are contained in a file at the National Archives, *Correspondence relating to the Death of Captain Keyes*, which runs to 510 pages (TNA: CO879/68).

In St Alban's Church at Mardan in the Peshawar district of India is a tablet inscribed, 'Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant C. V. Keyes, Queen's Own Corps of Guides who was assassinated at Argunga in Nigeria on 21st June 1901. Erected in affectionate remembrance by his Brother Officers.'

216 Pair: Gunner Seidu, Southern Nigeria Regiment

ASHANTI STAR 1896, unnamed as issued; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (No. 1988 Gr. Seidu S. Nigeria Regt.) *neatly re-impressed in upright serif capitals, worn, fine* (2) £150-200

217 Three: Company Sergeant Major D. McDonald, Cameron Highlanders

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (2220 Pte. D. McDonald. 1/Cam: Hrs.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (2220 Pte. D. McDonald, 1st Cam'n: Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (2220 Lce. Cpl. Mc. Donald 1st Cam. Highrs.) *top lugs filled with retaining rod on last, contact marks overall, nearly very fine* (3) £280-320

Donald McDonald was born in Halbour, near Aberdeen. He attested for the Cameron Highlanders at Edinburgh, aged 14, in July 1889. He served with the Regiment in the Sudan and South Africa (entitled to King's South Africa, 2 clasps). Promoted Sergeant, 21 October 1905 (awarded Army L.S. & G.C. the same year), he subsequently transferred to the Gym Staff, and served as Sergeant Instructor. Advanced Company Sergeant Major, 22 February 1911, he was discharged 23 May 1912, having served 23 years. Coincidentally his Attestation Papers were witnessed by his father, Colour Sergeant Donald McDonald.

218 Pair: to a soldier of the 12th Sudanese Infantry

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98, impressed in Arabic, '12-1529'; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 8 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedaref, Sudan 1899, Talodi, impressed in Arabic, '12-1529', lugs removed from second clasp with unofficial connections between second and third, good very fine (2) £440-480

Possibly only 150 'Talodi' clasps earned by the 12th Sudanese Infantry.

219 Pair: Chief Stoker J. Gregory, Royal Navy

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Gregory, Ch Sto, H.M.S. Gibraltar.) suspension re-affixed with a BWM suspension, surname partially officially corrected; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (131851 J. Gregory. Ch. Sto. R.N.) suspension claw of last re-pinned, very fine

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**Lieut. A. S. Fullam. R.N.R.**) renamed, very fine (3) £60-80

John Gregory joined the Royal Navy in April 1885. He served as Chief Stoker in H.M.S. *Gibraltar* during the Second Boer War. He was discharged 20 March 1908, after 23 years' service. He re-engaged for the Great War, and served August 1914 to July 1915, before being discharged due to a disease of the stomach.

220 Pair: Private C. B. Hay, Royal Marines

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (C. B. Hay, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Naiad.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (C. B. Hay, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Naiad.) minor edge bruising, very fine or better (2) £240-280

221**Six: Mechanician H. Parsons, Royal Navy**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (H. Parsons, Sto: H.M.S. Terrible); CHINA 1900, no clasp (H. Parsons. Sto., H.M. S. Terrible); 1914-15 STAR (285270. H. Parsons. Mech., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (285270. H. Parsons. Mech., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (285270. Harry Parsons Mechn. H.M.S. Hercules) contact marks overall, generally very fine (6) £360-400

222**Pair: Nursing Sister J. E. Smith**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister J. E. Smith); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister J. E. Smith), nearly extremely fine (2) £400-500

The recipient served at No. 8 General Hospital, Bloemfontein.

223



Five: Private F. C. Page, Kimberley Town Guard and Special Cape Police, later 7th South African Horse

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte. E. C. Page. Kimberley Town Gd.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (752 Pte. F. C. Page. Spl. Cape Pol.); BRITISH WAR AND BI-LINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Pte. F. C. Page. 7th S.A.H.); MAYOR OF KIMBERLEY'S STAR 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed, with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* (5) **£380-420**

Frederick Charles Page attested for the 5th Regiment South African Horse at Roberts Heights, 21 April 1916, and served during the Great War from 24 May 1916. He transferred to 'D' Squadron, 7th Regiment, S.A.H., 22 October 1916, and was discharged as temporarily medically unfit, 11 June 1917. For the medals to the recipient's brother see lot 224.

224 Pair: Private G. Page, Kimberley Town Guard

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte. G. Page. Kimberley Town Gd.); MAYOR OF KIMBERLEY'S STAR 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed, with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£300-360**

For the medals to the recipient's brother see lot 223.

225 Pair: Private A. Sproson, Cheshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3898 Pte. A. Sproson. Cheshire Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3898 Pte. A. Sproson. Cheshire Regt.) *minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine* (2) **£80-120**

226 The Boer War and Great War group of six awarded to Captain W. A. H. Pitt, Labour Corps, late Royal Field Artillery, who was mentioned in despatches for his gallantry during the Victoria Cross action on Tafel Kop in 1901 and who landed with the British Expeditionary Force in France on 12 August 1914 as a civilian attached to the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (83525 Sgt. W. A. H. Pitt, 39th Bty. R.F.A.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (83525 Serjt. W. Pitt, R.F.A.); 1914 STAR, COPY CLASP (Capt. W. A. H. Pitt), renamed; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. W. A. H. Pitt); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (83525 Sjt. W. A. H. Pitt, R.F.A.), mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, *the first two a little polished, otherwise very fine or better* (12) **£400-500**

On 20 December 1901 General Wessels achieved one of the most notable *ruses de guerre* of the Boer War. In doing so, he inflicted severe losses on the advance guard of Colonel Damant's column operating in the Orange River Colony. Out of a total British force of 95 in action, 75 were killed and wounded. Colonel Damant was wounded in four places. Shoeing-Smith Ind of the Royal Horse Artillery was awarded the Victoria Cross and Sergeant Pitt, serving with 39th Battery, R.F.A. and one of the 20 unwounded survivors, was mentioned in despatches 'for gallantry'. The action is described in Creswicke's *South Africa and the Transvaal War* (Volume VII):

'Before De Wet enjoyed the short-lived triumph of Christmas Day, Wessels, in the neighbourhood of Tafel Kop, had distinguished himself on the 20th. The troops of Colonels Rimington and Damant were moving by night in a fierce thunderstorm by parallel roads three miles apart to cover an extension of the blockhouse line. Damant's advance guard beheld suddenly a force approaching. This force was khaki clad, and affected the formation usual with regular mounted troops. They also, as they advanced, fired volleys in the direction of some Boers who were escaping across the front of two British forces. Naturally our men were deceived, and this clever ruse enabled the Dutchmen to seize the crest which commanded the whole field and also the guns and the main body of our troops. But even in their inferior position Damant's gallant fellows fought nobly and tenaciously to save the guns which accompanied the advance guard – so nobly, indeed, that every officer and man, except four, of the leading troops were shot down before reinforcements from the main body and Colonel Rimington's column came to the rescue. When these loomed in the distance the Boers wisely relinquished their attack, and fled over the Wilge pursued for many miles by Rimington's troops.'

The force attacked was the centre of Colonel Damant's extended line, numbering 95 men: Colonel Damant himself, his staff, two guns of 39th Battery, R.F.A., a "Pom-Pom", a Maxim and the gun escort. H. W. Wilson described the fighting in more vivid detail in *After Pretoria: The Guerilla War*:

'The British guns arrived on the ridge and were ordered to fire on the enemy on the further ridge. Two shots were discharged, when a party of 200 Boers suddenly broke forth from some long grass which waved close to the guns, and charged. At the same moment the supposed British troopers on the left rushed the at the guns with cheers and shouts. The weapons opened up on them with case, but it was now too late. Damant saw what was coming, and, as he realised that it was impossible to get the guns away, he directed the limbers at least to be removed that the enemy might secure no ammunition. The fire of the Boers was murderous; the artillerymen round the guns were dropping fast, though there was no sign whatever of the men giving way; and it was no easy task to collect sufficient drivers to with draw the limbers. Lieutenant Maturin, of the Royal Artillery, though wounded severely in the stomach, attempted to achieve this and was for it awarded the D.S.O. which his extreme gallantry so richly merited.



The fighting was of the most desperate nature. Many thought the laurels are which crown the record of the artillery in this war – though in nearly every disastrous engagement we have been able to record their superb behavior – yet it is impossible to deny that here they equalled or even surpassed themselves. So stubborn a front was shown that for a moment the Boers recoiled and fell back, but this was only to approach from another direction. They crept up the hill in hundreds and once more assailed the the attenuated band of British soldiers on the summit. All the gunners were shot down except two men; all the “Pom-Pom” detachment were killed; the Yeomanry escort round the guns fought to the last, and were to a man placed *hors de combat*.’

When at last the enemy rushed the guns there was a horrible scene of cruelty and murder. The shameful atrocities of Vlaktefontein and Graspan were outdone, and a saturnalia of savagery reigned on this ridge of death ... The enemy were unable to use their victory. The gallantry of the drivers of the artillery in removing the limbers had made it impossible to carry off the guns; the team of the “Pom-Pom” had been shot down; the Maxim was of no great use to the Boers. Nor were they to be left unmolested in their work of slaughter. Far off, other officers and men in the line of troops had noted that the guns were firing at their very fastest, and that the shells exploded as they left the muzzles. That meant the artillery were firing case to repel a charge. Headed by Captain Webb, a squadron rode into the centre, to the rescue. Scott of Damant’s Horse, followed with another squadron, and behind him came thundering the 30th Yeomanry ...

William Alfred Henry Pitt was born in Norwich in August 1873 and served in the Royal Artillery for 22 years (1890-1912). He was awarded a gratuity for his gallantry and his conduct was exemplary. On completing his 22-years military service he was appointed the Mess Steward of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards which was a civilian position, as was the custom in the Guards. He accompanied the 2nd Battalion when they sailed to France as part of 4th Guards Brigade, British Expeditionary Force and landed with them on 12 August 1914. The 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards distinguished themselves during the Retreat from Mons, especially at the actions at Landrecies and Villers-Cotteret. Pitt re-enlisted in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on 21 July 1915. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and became the acting Battery Sergeant-Major of 183 (Hampstead) Brigade, R.F.A. on the day he enlisted. He was subsequently promoted to R.S.M. (W.O. 1) in January 1916. He returned to France in May 1916 with 183 Brigade, R.F.A., who were part of the 41st Division of Kitchener’s New Army. In November 1916 he was posted as R.S.M. of 190th Brigade, R.F.A. and in March 1917 of 14 Brigade, R.H.A. In August 1918 he was commissioned in the Labour Corps and ended the war as an acting Captain, commanding a Prisoner of War Labour Company. Pitt was demobilized in 1919. In March 1919, the Officer Commanding the Coldstream Guards applied to the War Office for his 1914 star. However, and much to his obvious offence, he was ruled ineligible as he had been with the B.E.F. as a civilian employed by the Coldstream Guards not the War Office.

Sold with an original signed and stamped copy of the recipient’s ‘mention’ entry in *The London Gazette* 25 April 1902, as sent to him by the Gazette’s publishers in October 1909, together with an original studio portrait photograph and copied research.

227 Five: Private J. Rook, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, taken prisoner at Dundee, 20 October 1899

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal (8046 Corpl: J. Rooke. K.R.R.C.) *1st right-hand rivet loose*; KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (8046 Pte. J. Rooke. K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 STAR (A-1494 Pte. J. Rook. K.R.Rif.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (A-1494 Pte., K.R.Rif.C.) *minor edge bruising, very fine (5)* £360-400

James Rook was born in Langford, Bedfordshire, April 1881. A farm labourer by occupation, he attested at Ilkeston, Derby, May 1893. In May 1897 he was posted to the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. in South Africa. Serving in the Boer War, Rook was reported missing in action at Dundee, 20 October 1899. Having been taken prisoner, Rook was held until his release in June 1900. In October 1901 he joined the 25th (K.R.R.C.) Mounted Infantry Battalion and served with them until August 1902. In January 1903 he transferred to the Army Reserve and was discharged on 9 May 1905.

Then employed as a collier, Rook re-engaged for service in the Great War at Nottingham, 22 August 1914, aged 40 years and was posted to the 8th Battalion K.R.R.C. With them he served in the B.E.F., 15 May to 29 December 1915. Returning to England, he then served with the 5th Battalion at Sheerness. Then with the 1st Battalion he served once more with the B.E.F., 19 December 1916 to 15 April 1917. In April Rook was transferred to Class ‘W’ Reserve and was discharged on 11 January 1919.

228 Pair: Private J. Todd, St John’s Ambulance Brigade

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1716 Ordly: J. Todd, St. John Amb: Bde:); ST. JOHN MEDAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (1716 Pte. J. Todd. Tibshelf Corps.) *the first with edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine or better (2)* £360-400

Sold with copied roll extract.

x229 Four: Corporal G. Morton, Royal New Zealand Artillery (N.Z.E.F.), late Devonshire Regiment, who was wounded in Gallipoli in September 1915

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6534 Pte. G. Morton, 2-Devon R.), an official replacement issue, circa 1930; 1914-15 STAR (2/193 Cpl. G. Morton, N.Z.E.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2/193 Cpl. G. Morton, N.Z.E.F.), *generally good very fine* (4) £240-280

George Morton was born in Gosport, Hampshire in August 1883 and attested for the Devonshire Regiment at Fort Regent, Jersey in January 1901. He subsequently saw active service with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps), and was discharged in July 1913.

Having then enlisted in the New Zealand Permanent Force at Wellington later in the same year, he was enrolled in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in August 1914. Embarked for the Dardanelles in April 1915, as an Acting Corporal in 2nd Brigade, Royal New Zealand Artillery, he shortly thereafter came ashore in Gallipoli, where he was wounded in the hip and backside on 2 September 1915 and evacuated to Mudros.

Having then rejoined his unit in the Field at the end of November 1915, he appears to have suffered from shell shock and epilepsy and was discharged as medically unfit for further service in May 1916. In January of the latter year, Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Sykes, C.O. of 2nd Brigade, R.N.Z.A., wrote to Morton in the following terms:

'I made enquiries and saw people as to the possibility of you staying on, but when the doctors have made up their minds, we can do nothing. I am very sorry that you are not going to be with us, as from the time that I first had you as H.Q. Signaller on Plugge's Plateau at the beginning, in April or May, until your wound in Wilson's Gully in October (sic), you have carried out your duties as a signaller, and later as an N.C.O. well, and to my entire satisfaction. And you have shown yourself to be a good soldier, sober, steady, and reliable. Trust that your trouble is only temporary, and that a complete rest and good food in New Zealand will put you all right again. In the meantime I hope you will get some good civil employment, until fit enough to come back and do more fighting if it is necessary. You are at liberty to use this letter as a reference or to write to me for a character reference later if you require one.'

Official records reveal that Morton was admitted to a mental asylum on his return to New Zealand; Notwithstanding his ill-health, the same records reveal that he attempted to re-enlist in early 1917, presumably without success; sold with copied N.Z. attestation and service papers, including correspondence in respect of him claiming his replacement Boer War Medal in 1929.

230 Four: Sapper W. Cameron, Royal Engineers, late Lovat's Scouts and Scottish Horse

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (37039 Tpr: W. Cameron. Scottish Horse); 1914-15 STAR (2280 Pte. W. Cameron. Lovat's Scts.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2280 Pte., 1-Lovat's Scts.), *very fine and better* (4) £200-240

William Cameron, who was born at Kilmorack, Inverness, joined the Scottish Horse in May 1901, aged 21 years, and served in that corps in South Africa from June 1901 until June 1902, in which latter month he was discharged in Johannesburg - accompanying research suggests that he remained resident in South Africa and served in Royston's Horse in the 1906 Rebellion. Be that as it may, he was back in Scotland by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, where, in the following month, he joined Lovat's Scouts at Beaulieu, Inverness-shire. Embarked for the Mediterranean theatre of war, he was landed in Gallipoli in October 1915 and afterwards served in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, having transferred to the Royal Engineers in July 1916, when he was posted to No. 276 (Railway) Company, R.E., as a Sapper. Cameron, who contracted malaria in August 1918, was discharged in June 1919.

Sold with copied discharge papers covering full service to 1919.

x231 Four: Sergeant D. Cameron, New Zealand Pioneers, late Lovat's Scouts, in which latter unit he was severely wounded at Spitzkopnear in September 1901: he collected two further wounds in the Great War, the first of them at Gallipoli in June 1915

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (36666 Pte. D. Cameron, Lovat's Scouts); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11/280 Sgt. D. Cameron, N.Z.E.F.), renamed; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (11-280 Sgt. D. Cameron, N.Z. Pnrs.), *suspension carriage bent on the first and lower clasps rivets unofficial, one or two edge bruises, otherwise generally very fine* (4) £380-420

Duncan Cameron was born in Glasgow, Scotland in February 1866 and, as confirmed by accompanying research, saw active service with the Gordon Highlanders in India and was awarded the India General Service Medal for the Hazara operations of 1888 and 1891. During the Boer War he served in 11th Company, Imperial Yeomanry (Lovat's Scout's) and was severely wounded at Spitzkopnear on 20 September 1901, namely by a gunshot wound in his right thigh and stomach (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps); sold with copied roll verification.

Enlisting in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in August 1914, he was embarked for Gallipoli in May 1915, where he was slightly wounded while serving at the Mounted Rifles Brigade H.Q. on 27 June. Later still, he was evacuated to Mudros suffering from debility (1914-15 Star).

Embarked for England in late 1915, he transferred to the N.Z. Maori (Pioneer) Battalion in September 1916 and went to France in January 1917, where he was advanced to Sergeant that summer. It was in this latter capacity that he was awarded the M.S.M. 'in recognition of valuable services rendered with the armies in the Field' (*London Gazette* 1 January 1918, refers). However, later in the same year - on 30 August - he was wounded by a gunshot to the forehead and evacuated to England.

Cameron was discharged on account of wounds in October 1919 but was re-employed by the N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps until December 1921. He died at Silverstream in March 1949 and bequeathed the whole of his Estate - including his medals - to the Wellington Presbyterian Orphanage and Social Service Association.

Sold with copied N.Z. attestation and service papers.

232 Pair: Private T. Cannon, Yorkshire Light Infantry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Wittebergen (4697 Pte. T. Cannon, 2: Yorks: Lt. Infy.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4697 Pte. T. Cannon. York: L.I.) *pawnbroker's marks on edges of both, suspension claw re-pinned and loose on last, therefore generally nearly very fine* (2) £140-180

Thomas Cannon was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire. He served in the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment prior to attestation in the Yorkshire Light Infantry at Belfast, August 1894. He served with the Regiment in India, 1897-99 (entitled to India General Service Medal 1895-1902 with 'Punjab Frontier 1897-98' clasp); served with the Regiment in South Africa 1899-1902 (Service papers only show entitlement to Queen's South Africa Medal with Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State and Transvaal clasps, and King's South Africa Medal). He was discharged in July 1906, and died in 1949.

233 Four: Chief Petty Officer J. E. Pigott, Royal Navy

CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (J. E. Pigott. A.B, H.M.S. Aurora); 1914-15 STAR (184641. J. E. Pigott P.O., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (184641 J. E. Pigott. C.P.O. R.N.) *suspension claw re-pinned and solder repairs to suspension mount of first, otherwise generally very fine or better (4)* **£200-240**

234 Pair: Stoker Petty Officer T. Pearce, Royal Navy

CHINA 1900, no clasp (T. Pearce, Lg. Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Goliath) *suspension slack*; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (129382 T. Pearce. S.P.O., R.N.) *worn, good fine (2)* **£70-90**

235 Four: Driver B. Bragg, Army Service Corps

1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (T-26344 Dvr: T. Bragg. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with small M.I.D. oak leaf (T-26344 Dvr: T. Bragg. A.S.C.); DEFENCE MEDAL, unnamed, *nearly very fine (4)* **£60-80**

Bertie Bragg served as a Driver in No. 2 Company, 1st Divisional Train, A.S.C., in France from 16 August 1914. Sold with copied m.i.c. but M.I.D. not confirmed.

236 Three: Private H. Day, 10th Hussars

1914 STAR, with copy clasp (5299 Pte. H. Day, 10/Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5299 Pte. H. Day. 10-Hrs.) *generally very fine (3)* **£100-140**

Harry Day served with the 10th Hussars during the Great War, in the French theatre of war from 6 October 1914.

237 Three: Private E. R. Breadmore, 10th Hussars

1914 STAR, with copy clasp (262 Pte. E. R. Breadmore. 10/Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (262 Pte. E. R. Breadmore. 10-Hrs.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* **£100-140**

E. R. Breadmore served with the 10th Hussars during the Great War, in the French theatre of war from 6 October 1914, and was wounded in action on 11 April 1917.

238 Three: Private F. H. Elworthy, 9th Lancers

1914 STAR, with clasp (4906 Pte. F. H. Elworthy, 9/Lrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L-4906 Pte, 9-Lrs.) with 9th Lancers Cap Badge; Shoulder Titles; Old Contemptibles' Association Lapel Badge; Church Lads Brigade Badge, dated 1906; two Prize Medals, one silver and gold, engraved 'C.L.B. Diving Competition 1911 F. Elworthy', the other silver, engraved 'B.F.C. 1910-11, F. Elworthy', and a contemporary photograph of three soldiers, *BWM and VM both partially officially corrected, good very fine (3)* **£140-180**

Frederick H. Elworthy served during the Great War with the 9th Lancers, in the French theatre of war from 15 August 1914.

239 Five: Sergeant O. Johnson, Royal Horse Artillery

1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (40222 A. Bmbr. R. O. Johnson, R.H.A.), note initials; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (40222 Sgt. O. Johnson, R.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (40222 Sgt. O. Johnson, R.H.A.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., robed bust, Territorial (749066 Sgt. O. Johnson, R.A.), *generally very fine (5)* **£280-320**

Osbourne Johnson, who was from Boscombe, Bournemouth, arrived in France on 15 November 1914, as an Acting Bombardier in 'G' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. He was awarded the M.S.M. in 1919 (*London Gazette* 18 January 1919, refers).

x240 Three: Private H. Boston, 11th Hussars, wounded at Nieppe, 15 October 1914

1914 STAR, with clasp (5985 Pte. H. Boston. 11/Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5985 Pte. H. Boston. 11-Hrs.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* **£140-180**

Herbert Boston served with 'C'Squadron, 11th Hussars during the Great War in France from 15 August 1914, and was wounded at Nieppe on 15 October 1914. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve, 7 November 1919.

241 Three: Private B. F. Self, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late British Red Cross Society, who died of wounds in March 1918

1914 STAR (B. F. Self. B.R.C.S. & O.St. J.J.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R-39159 Pte. B. F. Self. K.R. Rif. C.) *extremely fine (3)* **£140-180**

Bernard Fellows Self joined the Baltic and Corn Exchange Unit of the B.R.C.S. as an Orderly and served in France from 10 November 1914. Unusually he subsequently chose to join a combat infantry regiment, the 8th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He died of wounds on 21 March 1918, and is named on the Pozieres Memorial. Sold with copied research.

242 Three: Second Lieutenant J. R. F. W. Penney, Lancashire Fusiliers - awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal

1914 STAR (599 Pte. J. R. Penney, 2 Lan. Fus.) official correction to last three letters of surname; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. J. R. Penney) *edge bruising, very fine* (3) £300-350

D.C.M. London Gazette 14 January 1916; citation 11 March 1916 '2/599 Serjeant J. R. F. W. Penny (sic), 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.' 'For conspicuous bravery and devotion when in charge of bomb-throwers, and in a sap occupied by the enemy as well as ourselves. A continuous bombing fight was carried on during four days. All the bomb-throwers whom he originally took in were either killed or wounded.'

John Richard F. W. Penney was born in Jersey on 24 April 1890. As a Private in the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, he entered France on 22 August 1914. As a Sergeant he was awarded the D.C.M. for a desperate fight between British and German bombing parties on 7 July 1915. It is recorded in The History of the Lancashire Fusiliers, by Major-General Latter:

'Again and again during the battalion's four days in the line, the enemy sought to bomb our troops out of it. Again and again they were thrown back with the aid of the newly issued Mills bomb, in whose use no instruction had been given, so that as many casualties were caused by its faulty handling as by the enemy. Serjeant J. R. F. W. Penny (sic), Serjeant A. Weatherall and Private J. Walker, under the leadership of Lieutenant G. C. Martin, particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry and by their persistence in organizing fresh parties of bombers as new detachments, with more bombs, were sent up to replace casualties. ...'

Penney received a commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers on 3 May 1918. However as a Lieutenant he was dismissed from the Service by sentence of a General Court Martial, 3 March 1920, the charge being 'Conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline in that he, on the 10th Day of January, 1920, was in the Bar of the Hippodrome Theatre Aldershot, a public place, consorting and drinking with a non-commissioned officer and private soldiers.' He subsequently moved to Rochdale.

With copied gazette extracts and other research including a rather 'cluttered' medal index card listing corrections, forfeitures, re-issues etc.

243 Pair: Sergeant G. Bracken, 2/Royal Welch Fusiliers

1914 STAR (9777 Pte. G. Bracken. 2/R.W. Fus.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (9777 Sjt. G. Bracken, 2/R.W. Fus.) *good very fine* (2) £300-360

M.S.M. London Gazette 18 January 1919. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.' '9777 Sjt. Bracken, G., 2nd Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Wigan)'

Bracken is believed to be the Signal Sergeant of 2/R.W.F. who is mentioned by Private Frank Richards, D.C.M., M.M., in his book *Old Soldiers Never Die*. He later committed suicide while serving with the regiment in India in 1924. Sold with research and copied extracts from the book.

x244



A fine campaign and long service group of eleven awarded to Assistant Divisional Officer F. Windebank, Fire Service, late Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who was awarded the Society for Protection of Life from Fire's Silver Medal and Bar

1914-15 STAR (214394 F. Windebank, L.S., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (214394 F. Windlebank, L.S., R.N.), note surname spelling; DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935, privately engraved, 'Chief Officer F. Windebank, Glo'ster'; ROYAL FLEET RESERVE LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (214394 (PO. B. 6300) F. Windebank, L.S., R.F.R.); FIRE BRIGADE EXEMPLARY SERVICE MEDAL, E. II.R. (Asst. Div. Offr. Frederick A. Windebank); ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL FIRE BRIGADE OFFICERS' LONG SERVICE, silver (Superintendent F. Windebank, - 1930); NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES' ASSOCIATION LONG SERVICE, bronze, with Bars for 'Five Years' and 'Ten Years' (13606 Frederick A. Windebank); NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES' ASSOCIATION LONG SERVICE, silver, with 2 Bars for 'Five Years' and another for 'Twenty Years' (5755 Frederick Windebank), impressed number and re-engraved name; SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE'S SILVER MEDAL, 5th type (Frederick Windebank, Carlton Hotel, 9 Aug. 1911), with Bar, engraved, 'For Conspicuous Bravery, Gloucester, 30th Sept. 1928', *very fine* (11) £600-800

Frederick Windebank was awarded his Society for the Protection of Life from Fire's Silver Medal on 1 May 1913, while employed by the London Salvage Corps:

'On 9th August 1911, Miss M. S. Garrett (70) was saved from fire at the Carlton Hotel, Haymarket, caused by defective electrical installation.'

The subsequent award of a Bar - a very rare distinction - was granted on 22 January 1929 and in respect of the following incident:

'On 30 September 1928, Mrs. A. Garrett (46) and Mrs. E. L. Spraggett (24) were saved from a fire at 3 Commercial Road, Gloucester, caused by a smouldering paper in a fire grate.'

Sold with a copy of *Saved from the Flames - A History of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire and its Awards*, by Roger Willoughby & John Wilson.

- x245** *Five: Sergeant-Major J. R. McCardell, New Zealand Field Artillery (N.Z.E.F.)*
 1914-15 STAR (15/68 S./M. J. R. McCardell, N.Z.E.F.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (15/68 Sgt./Mjr. J. R. McCardell, N.Z.E.F.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (15/68 S.M. J. R. McCardell, N.Z.E.F.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (15-68 S. Sgt. J. R. McCardell, N.Z.F.A.); NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICES 12 YEARS SERVICE, G.V.R. (Dr. J. R. McCardell, (Reserve) N.Z.F.A. (1919)), *number and rank officially corrected on the fourth, officially re-engraved naming and refixed suspension claw on the last, contact marks and polished, thus good fine* (5) **£320-360**
Joseph Rohan McCardell was born in Wellington, New Zealand in March 1892 and enrolled in 'D' Battery, New Zealand Field Artillery in October 1910. Attesting for service in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in August 1914, he was embarked for Egypt at the year's end on attachment Divisional Headquarters and would appear to have remained similarly employed in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1916-18. He was advanced to Battery Sergeant-Major in September 1917 and was awarded the M.S.M. 'for valuable services rendered with the armies in the Field' in December 1918. McCardell took his discharge in February 1919 and received his New Zealand Territorial Long Service Medal in February 1920.
 Sold with copied N.Z. attestation and service papers.
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- x246** *Three: Private G. T. Cubitt, 14th Canadian Infantry*
 1914-15 STAR (63250 Pte. G. T. Cubitt. 14/Can: Inf:) note spelling of surname; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (63250 Pte. G. T. Cubitt. 14-Can. Inf.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) **£80-100**
George Thomas Cubitt was born at Dillham, Norfolk, and emigrated to Canada before the war and worked in lumber camps in Northern Saskatchewan. He enlisted at Calgary on 3 November 1914. He served in France with the 14th Canadian Infantry from 23 February 1915 and was wounded by a shell in the trenches on 13 June 1916.
 Sold with extensive copied service records and some family history information.
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- x247** *Three: Corporal F. Hodgson, 8th Canadian Infantry*
 1914-15 STAR (A38193 Pte. F. Hodgson. 8/Can: Inf:) note error in regimental number; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (438193 A. Cpl. F. Hodgson. 8-Can. Inf.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) **£50-60**
Fred Hodgson was born in Manchester, England, on 6 March 1883. He attested on 23 July 1915. Sold with copied attestation papers.
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- 248** *Three: Private H. A. Rutherford, London Regiment, who was killed in action in April 1917*
 1914-15 STAR (1927 Pte. H. A. Rutherford, 3-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1927 Pte. H. A. Rutherford, 3-Lond. R.), together with the recipient's MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Horace Alfred Rutherford), *this last a little polished, generally very fine* (4) **£180-220**
Horace Alfred Rutherford was embarked for France as a Private in the 1/3rd Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), London Regiment in January 1915. He was killed in action on 11 April 1917 and is buried in Tigris Lane Cemetery, Wancourt. The son of Alfred and Edith Rutherford of Ascham Street, Kentish Town, London, he was 19 years old.
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- 249** *Three: Private W. Brennan, 2nd Lovat's Scouts*
 1914-15 STAR (4350 Pte. W. Brennan. 2-Lovat's Scts.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4350 Pte. W. Brennan. 2-Lovat's Scts.) *good very fine* (3) **£100-120**
 Served with the 2nd Lovat's Scouts from 17 September 1914 and went to Gallipoli on 7 September 1916. He was discharged from Lovat's Scouts by April 1916 but re-enlisted into the Army Service Corps on 29 April 1916, serving with that unit until discharged to Class Z Army Reserve on 18 July 1919.
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- 250** *Four: Private E. Hodge, Royal North Devon Yeomanry*
 1914-15 STAR (1035 Pte. E. Hodge, R.N. Devon Yeo.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1035 Pte. E. Hodge, R.N. Devon Yeo.); ST JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, silver (26603 Sgt. E. Hodge. No. 2 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1943) *good very fine* **£150-200**
 Sold with a note of details provided by his son which states that Pte. E. Hodge was born, lived, and died in Somerset. Born 11/1/1896, Died 24/6/1973. Served in Gallipoli, the North Devons were the last to leave their group. To fool the Turks they filled drums with sand, punched holes in the drums, when the sand filled the tins they had tied to the rifle triggers the rifles fired. He was said to have bayoneted 6 Turks single handed.
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- 251** *Four: 2nd Hand L. Hodge, Royal Naval Reserve, and Truro Volunteer Fire Brigade*
 1914-15 STAR (D.A. 9362. L. Hodge. D.H. R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9362. D.A. L. Hodge. 2 Hd. R.N.R.); NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION L.S., silver with bars for Twenty Years and Five Years (4783 Leonard Hodge) *putting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* (4) **£80-100**
Leonard Hodge was a well known jeweller of Boscawen Street, Truro. He joined the Truro Volunteer Fire Brigade on 17 February 1914; served in the R.N.R. 1915-19; rejoined T.V.F.B. in 1919 and was promoted to 2nd Superintendent on 2 November 1937. Awarded N.F.B.A. silver medal in 1934 and 5 Year bar in 1939. He resigned from the National Fire Service in September 1941.
 Sold with research and a copy group photograph of the TVFB on an outing.
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- 252** *Six: Captain J. W. Thompson, Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps, late Gordon Highlanders, King's Own Scottish Borderers and Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*
 1914-15 STAR (S-18129 Pte. J. W. Thompson, Cam'n Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. J. W. Thompson); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., robed bust, Ceylon, with Second Award Bar (C.Q. M.S. J. W. Thompson, C.P.R.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (6) **£320-380**
John William Thompson first entered an active theatre of war when he embarked for France on 8 July 1915. He is thought to have served with 7th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, prior to being commissioned in 1917 and thereafter serving with 5th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and later 52nd Gordon Highlanders. Post-war he worked and lived in Ceylon, where he served with the Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps, earning an Efficiency Medal and Bar, as well as the Defence and War Medals after being mobilized for the defence of Ceylon from Japanese attack.

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- 253** *Three: Trooper P. Mann, 2nd Life Guards*
 1914-15 STAR (3473 Trp. P. Mann. 2nd L. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3474 Tpr. P. Mann. 2-L. Gds.) *generally very fine or better*
Pair: Private J. Thurston, 10th Hussars
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (82021 Pte. J. Thurston. 10-Hrs.) with R.A.O.B. Jewel, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse engraved 'Presented To Bro. John Thurston By The Premier Enfield Lodge No. 6260 On The 25. Nov. 1935', VM *officially renamed, large edge dig to last, otherwise good very fine (6)* £100-140
Percival Mann was born in Worthing, Sussex, 1894. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Life Guards, in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1915.
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- 254** *Three: Private T. Bennett, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (9797 Pte. T. Bennett. R. Berks. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9797 Pte. T. Bennett. R. Berks. R.)
Pair: Corporal H. B. Bennett, Royal Berkshire Regiment
 1914-15 STAR (16508 Cpl. H. B. Bennett. R. Berks. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (16508 Cpl. H. B. Bennett. R. Berks. R.)
Pair: Leading Mechanic F. Armstrong, Royal Naval Air Service
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (F. 22084. F. Armstrong. L.M. R.N.A.S.) VM *officially renamed, with Silver War Badge, reverse numbered 'R.N. 25987'*
 1914-15 STAR (700 Pte. G. Willis. Midd'x R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3060 Pte. F. Meads. R. Berks. R.) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine and better (9)* £90-110
Thomas Bennett served during the Great War with the Royal Berkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 30 March 1915.
Harry Bruce Bennett served during the Great War with the 8th Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 30 September 1915.
G. Willis served during the Great War with the Middlesex Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 14 November 1915.
Frank Meads was born in Twyford, Berkshire. He served during the Great War with the Royal Berkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 30 March 1915. He was serving with the 1/4th Battalion when he died of wounds, 16 August 1915. The Battalion War Diary gives the following, 'Hebuterne 16/8/1915 Working Parties as on the 15th. Inspection of B and D Companies by Commanding Officer, 2.30-3pm. Three shells fell in "The Keep" in the afternoon. Casualty - 1, died of wounds.' Meads is buried in Hebuterne Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 255** *Five: Able Seaman R. A. Wilson, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 STAR (205289 R. A. Wilson, A.B., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (205289 R. A. Wilson. A.B., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (205289. R. A. Wilson. A.B., H.M.S. Lancaster); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (Richard Aubrey Wilson) VM *officially renamed, generally good very fine*
Pair: Surgeon Probationer F. L. Smith, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Surg. Prob. F. L. Smith. R.N.V.R.) *very fine or better (7)* £70-90
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- 256** *Three: Corporal F. J. Langford, Canadian Field Artillery*
 1914-15 STAR (43049 Gnr. F. J. Langford, Can: Fd: Art); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (43049 Cpl. F. J. Langford. C.F.A.) *generally very fine or better*
Pair: Private A. Farrow, The Queen's Regiment
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (47837 Pte. A. Farrow, The Queen's R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Sergeant H. A. Farrow, London Regiment
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (653620 A. Sgt. H. A. Farrow, 21-Lond. R.) VM *with traces of verdigris, very fine*
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S. Farrow. L. Fmn. M.F.A.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (T4-233332 Dvr. W. J. Farrow A.S.C.) *last partially officially renamed, very fine (9)* £70-90
Frederick James Langford was born in Maidenhead, Berkshire, 1892. He enlisted in the Canadian Field Artillery in October 1914.
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- 257** *Three: Private H. Nicholson, West Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (1491 Pte. H. Nicholson. W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1491 Pte. H. Nicholson. W. York. R.) *generally very fine*
 Together with MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Alfred George Busby) in card box of issue; SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL PLAQUE, bronze cross, 76 x 76mm., mounted on a wooden plaque, with associated bronze label inscribed, 'Died on Service - World War 1939 1945 in oorlogsdien gesterf-wereldoorlog 193531V L/Cpl W. J. Browning S.A.E.C.' *very fine (5)* £100-140
Herbert Nicholson was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with the West Yorkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 15 April 1915. He later transferred to the Royal Air Force.
Alfred George Busby was the son of Mrs Webb of North Stoke, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. He served as 8381 Private in the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment. He served with the Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 6 November 1914. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 15 May 1915, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
William Browning died on active service, 27 March 1946. Aged 63, he was buried in Springs Cemetery, Gauteng, South Africa.

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*Family group:***Three: Private C. E. E. Linken, Royal Army Medical Corps**

1914-15 STAR (1951 Pte. C. E. E. Linken, R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1951 Pte. G. E. E. Linken, R.A.M.C.), official correction to surname on the last two and note first initial, good very fine

Pair: Private H. W. Linken, 13th London Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (493977 Pte. H. W. Linken, 13-Lond. R.), the whole contained in old glazed display frame, extremely fine (5) £60-80

C. E. E. Linken landed in Egypt on 30 November 1915 and was discharged in August 1919.

259

Three: Private G. S. Bowden, Manchester Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2274 Pte. G. S. Bowden. Manch. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2274 Pte. G. S. Bowden. Manch. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (George Shirley Bowden); and Memorial Scroll with Buckingham Palace enclosure, all contained in glazed display frames, extremely fine (4) £240-280

George Shirley Bowden was born at Marple, Cheshire, and attested for the Manchester Regiment at Stockport, Cheshire in August 1914, having previously served as a Colour Sergeant with the Stockport Lads' Drill Company. He served with 'C' Company, 1st/7th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 7 May 1915, and on 4 June 1915 took part in the 'Charge of the Manchesters' at Krithia. Wounded in the attack, he was evacuated to the Military Hospital at Malta, and despite recovering well from his wounds, contracted dysentery and died on 5 November 1915. He is buried in Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta.

260

Three: Skipper J. Cowie, Royal Naval Reserve, killed in action in the Straits of Otranto, 8 January 1916

1914-15 STAR (1469W. S.A. J. Cowie. Skr. R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (W.S.A. 1469 J. Cowie. Skr. R.N.R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Joseph Cowie), mounted in a glazed display frame, nearly extremely fine (4) £160-200

Joseph Cowie was born in Buckie, Banffshire, in 1888 and served during the Great War as the skipper of H.M. Drifter *Freuchny*, a former Buckie drifter employed as net barrier tender in the Straits of Otranto. On 8 January 1916 she sailed from Brindisi at 7.30am with a group of other drifters, to take up station on the barrier. As they cleared the harbour they observed the Italian steamer *Brindisi* ahead of them stop following an explosion, and then start to sink. The drifters steamed towards the vessel to assist, but as they passed through some floating debris, a mine was seen floating on the surface immediately ahead of the *Freuchny*. It was impossible to avoid, and the subsequent large explosion rapidly sank the drifter. There was only one survivor. The mines had been laid by the submarine UC.14. Cowie is commemorated along with his crew on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

261

Three: Skipper W. J. Watkinson, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 STAR (W.S.A. 1398, W. J. Watkinson, Skr., R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (W.S.A. 1398 W. J. Watkinson. Skr. R.N.R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (William Jenkinson Watkinson); and Memorial Scroll, mounted in a separate glazed display frames, extremely fine (4) £140-180

William Jenkinson Watkinson was born in Filey, Yorkshire, in 1868. During the Great War he skipped the steam drifter *Zebulon*, and was ordered to sail to the Dardanelles as part of the Royal Naval Reserve on Minesweeping duties. He returned to Portsmouth in mid-September 1915, but within two days of docking was immediately taken ill, and died of dysentery in Haslar Hospital on 28 September 1915. He is buried in St. Oswald's Churchyard, Filey, his funeral being one of the largest ever attended in Filey.

262

Three: Stoker L. S. Reeve, Royal Navy, killed in action serving in H.M.S. Monmouth at the Battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914

1914-15 STAR (K.18388, L. S. Reeve. Sto. 2, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (K.18388 L. S. Reeve. Sto. 2 R.N.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Luke Shepherd Reeve); and memorial Scroll, mounted in a glazed display frame, nearly extremely fine (4) £300-400

Luke Shepherd Reeve was born in Rochdale on 2 November 1893, and enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 1 March 1913. He served in the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Monmouth* from 14 July 1914 and was killed in action serving aboard her at the battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914, the day before his 21st birthday.Early in August 1914 a force, consisting of the old armoured cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, the light cruiser *Glasgow* and the armed merchant cruiser *Otranto*, all under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N., was sent to protect the southern trade routes and to intercept German cruisers operating on the high seas. In October 1914 the squadron was reinforced by the addition of the old battleship *Canopus* but reports of the ship's lack of speed led the admiral to leave her behind as he searched for the German East Asiatic Squadron. The German squadron, commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee consisted of the armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and the light cruisers *Leipzig*, *Nurnberg* and *Dresden*. Both admirals became aware of the proximity of the other on 31 October. At 6.40 p.m. on 1 November the squadrons made contact off Coronel, Chile and at 7.04 p.m. the battle opened at a range of 11,500 yards. As the German ships had a greater number of heavier guns, Cradock's tactics were to close the range to allow his ships' more numerous smaller calibre guns to come into play; this however was partly negated by the rough seas and high speeds which prevented many of the British armoured cruisers' casement guns being brought into action. The British armoured cruisers were repeatedly hit as the range was reduced. As the range reduced to 5,500 yards, the *Good Hope* was on fire in several places and in a bad way. Endeavouring to reduce the range even further, so as to be able to fire torpedoes in a last ditch attempt to do damage to his adversary, the ship was repeatedly hit by heavy calibre shells and at 7.53 *Good Hope* blew up, taking the Admiral and all hands with her. At about 9.30 the *Monmouth* too was hunted down and sunk, with the loss of all 678 hands; the *Glasgow* and *Otranto* were able to make their escape under the cover of darkness.

- 263** *Three: Private G. E. Habgood, West Yorkshire Regiment, died of wounds received on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, when his battalion suffered 750 officers and men killed or wounded, the greatest number of casualties to a single battalion on the first day of the Battle.*

1914-15 STAR (15324 Pte. G. E. Habgood. W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15324 Pte. G. E. Habgood. W. York. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (George Edward Habgood) mounted in a glazed display frame, *extremely fine* (4) **£260-300**

George Edward Habgood was born in Windsor, Berkshire, and served with the 10th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War in France from 13 July 1915. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, the 10th West Yorkshires were part of the 50th Brigade. Along with the other units in the Brigade they were ordered to attack Fricourt Village and Tambour Mines. The Battalion suffered 750 Officers and men killed or wounded that day, the most casualties of any single battalion on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, including Habgood, who was wounded. He died of wounds four days later, on 5 July 1916, and is buried in Abbeville Communal Cemetery, France.

264



Three: Sergeant E. F. Bush, Welsh Regiment

1914-15 STAR (19993 Sjt. E. F. Bush, Welsh R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19993 Sjt. E. F. Bush. Welsh R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Ernest Frederick Bush), in card envelope; and Memorial Scroll, the rank on which unofficially corrected from 'Pte.' to 'Serge.'; together with four Second World War medals attributed to his nephew Lance-Corporal R. J. Sears, Royal Army Service Corps (*lot*) **£140-180**

Ernest Frederick Bush was born in Windsor and attested for the Welsh Regiment at Llanelly. He served during the Great War with the 15th Battalion in France, and was killed in action 25 January 1916. He is buried in St. Vaast Post Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Together with a very large quantity of photographs, letters, and postcards.

- 265** *Three: Lieutenant R. W. A. Usher, Lancashire Fusiliers, twice wounded at Gallipoli and killed in action in France, 2 May 1917, being his Battalion's first casualty on the Western Front*

1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. R. W. A. Usher.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Robert William Armitage Usher); together with the recipient's Memorial Scroll, all mounted in a glazed display frame, nearly extremely fine (4) **£340-380**

Robert William 'Billy' Armitage Usher, of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire, was born on 14 April 1889 and educated at Seafeld School, Lytham, Lancashire, and at Wakefield Grammar School, Yorkshire, where he was a school prefect, where he subsequently worked as a Laboratory Assistant. On the outbreak of the Great War he attested for the Manchester Regiment, and was mobilised on 4 August 1914, but owing to sickness did not accompany them to Egypt that year. Commissioned instead as a Second Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers, 16 January 1915, he joined the 1st/7th Battalion in Egypt in early 1915, before accompanying the Battalion to Gallipoli, 1 May 1915. 'Twice he was wounded in the Gallipoli Expedition, and, subsequently, nearly died of sunstroke and exhaustion in the Egyptian desert. Returning home he was injured in the torpedoing of the *Lanfranc*' (Obituary in the *Wakefield Grammar School magazine*, Summer Term 1917 refers). One of his wounds possibly came at the Battle of Krithia Vineyard, 7 August 1915, where the fighting was 'a singularly brainless and suicidal type of warfare', and out of a strength of 410 officers and men only 139 were unscathed when they were relieved, and Usher lost the sight in his left-eye. He subsequently served in the Sinai campaign, and took part in the Battle of Romani, 4 August 1916, before accompanying the Battalion to France in February 1917. He was killed in action by a shell on 2 May 1917, whilst in command of a Wiring Party in the front line near Lempire, along with two of his men, who were the first casualties in the Battalion when on the Western Front, and is buried in Villers-Faucon Communal Cemetery, Somme, France.

Owing to the way the medals are attractively mounted and framed, the reverse of the 1914-15 Star has not been inspected, and consequently this lot is sold as viewed.

For the medals to Private H. Y. Usher, Royal Army Medical Corps, see Lot 266.

- 266** *Five: Private H. Y. Usher, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914-15 STAR (204. Pte. H. Y. Usher. R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (204. Pte. H. Y. Usher. R.A.M.C.); DEFENCE MEDAL; TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (350083 Pte. H. Y. Usher. R.A.M.C.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards; original shoulder titles; card identity tags; and a number of Gallipoli 'relics' from Cape Helles, *good very fine* (5) **£100-140**

H. Y. Usher attested for the 1st East Lancashire Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps Territorial Force at Manchester in April 1913, and served during the Great War in Egypt, Gallipoli, Sinai, and on the Western Front from September 1914 until February 1919. He was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal by Army Order 423 in November 1923.

For the medals to Lieutenant R. W. A. Usher, Lancashire Fusiliers, see Lot 265.

267 *Family Group:***Three: Private E. Chatt, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry**

1914-15 STAR (19944 Pte. E. Chatt. Yorks. L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19944. Pte. E. Chatt. Yorks. L.I.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Edgar Chatt), in card envelope; together with the recipient's Memorial Scroll, in tube addressed to Mr. L. D. Chatt, 14 Olympia Street, Brinkburn Road, Darlington'; and Buckingham Palace and Record Office enclosures

Three: Private L. C. Chatt, Army Service Corps

1914-15 STAR (M2-102830, Pte. L. D. Chatt, A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-102830 Pte. L. D. Chatt. A.S.C.)

Six: Captain L. D. Chatt, Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR, all privately engraved 'Capt L D Chatt RA'; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, unnamed as issued; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Territorial (Lt. L. D. Chatt R.A.), the Second World War awards all later issues, with named card boxes of issue and War Office and Defence Council enclosures; and a quantity of the recipient's buttons, badges, and rank insignia, *generally nearly extremely fine* (13) £240-280

Edgar Chatt was born in Sunderland and attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry at Doncaster. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War, and died of wounds at home on 25 July 1916, and is buried in Sunderland (Bishopwearmouth) Cemetery.

E.M. *London Gazette* 30 July 1948.

Leonard Dobson Chatt was born in Fulford, York, on 9 March 1916, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Leeds, 26 April 1939. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, he served with the Artillery in North Africa and Italy, and was present at the battle of Monte Cassino: 'My battery crossed the river at last light, on pontoons. The rest of the regiment stayed put, too risky, and we made our way to the high ground north and west of the town. An uneasy night and early morning. Too quiet. Then on the road on the way to the town we waited until the tanks opened up. Out from cover they streamed down the other side of the valley, up our side, and away towards the town. On our west horizon we could see Shermans and Mk4s having a go at each other. A hastily assembled battle group made its way along a very steep valley eastwards. Middle of the afternoon the battle group, which had been making steady progress, suddenly broke cover on our right flank. Round went the guns, open sights, direct fire as fast as we could get the rounds up the spout. They shot back, ineffectively. They hadn't enough troops to continue and withdrew taking their casualties with them. Very tense and uneasy until last light, other little things going on but at a distance. We crept off our position at walking pace. Back in the regimental lines great relief all round. We got the Colonel a Bar to his D.S.O. He said it was ours.' (letter from the recipient included with lot refers). Chatt was also present at the Liberation of Rome, where he had an audience with the Pope and was invited to kiss the Papal Ring (ibid). He relinquished his commission with the rank of Captain, September 1946.

Sold together with Captain L. D. Chatt's Soldier's Service and Pay Book and Officers' Release Book; various letters regarding the award of the Efficiency Medal; and other ephemera.

x268 *Three: Corporal W. C. Curds, 11th Hussars*
1914-15 STAR (26171 Pte. W. C. Curds. 11-Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (26171 A.Cpl. W. C. Curds. 11-Hrs.)**Pair: Private C. E. Mackley, 11th Hussars**

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (33126 Pte. C. E. Mackley. 11-Hrs.) *good very fine* (5) £70-90

William Charles Curds was born in Swansea and attested for the 11th Hussars at Bristol, 3 September 1914. He served with the 11th Hussars during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of war from 24 February 1915, before subsequently transferring to the Royal Army Service Corps and promoted Corporal. He was discharged on 29 April 1919.

x269 *Four: Private J. Hill, 11th Hussars*

1914-15 STAR (46028 Pte. J. Hill. 11-Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (46028 Pte. J. Hill. 11-Hrs.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (H-46028 Pte. J. Hill. 11/Hrs.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £100-140

John Hill served with the 11th Hussars during the Great War in Asia in the Hedjaz theatre of war from 21 April 1915, and was discharged on 25 November 1920.

270 *Pair: Sub-Lieutenant F. A. Bowerman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S.Lt. F. A. Bowerman. R.N.V.R.)

Three: Z. W. Coles, British Red Cross Society

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Z. W. Coles. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); JUBILEE 1935, *good very fine* (5) £120-140

Frank Alfred Bowerman was appointed temporary Assistant Paymaster, R.N.R., 22 April 1916; temporary Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., 27 March 1917; temporary Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., 27 March 1918; mentioned in despatches *London Gazette* 11 December 1917. Sold with copied research

Zachariah William Coles was a long serving member of the B.R.C.S. in both World Wars. A member of the Kent Home Guard he was the licensee of the Running Horses public house in Erith, Kent. He was killed instantly when the pub was hit during a bombing raid on 29 November 1940.

Sold with copied research.

271 *Pair: Second Lieutenant F. D. Bartlett, Army Service Corps, late 2/25th Cyclist Battalion, The London Regiment*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2-Lieut. F. D. Bartlett.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £60-80

Frank David Bartlett enlisted into the 2/25th Cyclist Battalion, The London Regiment, on 29 August 1914. He served at Home with that unit until 27 October 1917, when he was transferred to 1st Reserve M.T. Depot, Army Service Corps. He served in Mesopotamia from 8 November 1917 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 10 June 1918. Sold with copied service papers.

272 *Seven: Lieutenant D. G. Greig, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, later Pioneer Corps*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. D. G. Greig.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine or better* *£60-80*

Provenance: DNW, September 2000

Dennis George Greig was born in Edinburgh in April 1896 and was educated at Winchester College. Commissioned into the 16th Lancers on 1 July 1917, he served during the Great War in France and Flanders. He was granted a Regular Army Emergency commission into the Pioneer Corps 27 May 1940, and served in the Middle East as Aide de Camp to the General Officer Commanding, 1st Cavalry Division, 1940-42; and as Deputy Assistant Provost-Marshal in France and Belgium, 1944-45. He died in Edinburgh, 25 July 1971

273 *Seven: Gunner G. A. Johnson, Royal Artillery, later Canadian Forces*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, post-1920 M.I.D. oak leaf; 1939-45 STAR, with silver rosette on riband; AFRICA STAR, copy clasp, North Africa 1942-43; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with overseas clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine (7)* *£60-80*

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

274 *Four: Private C. W. R. Firman, 25th London Regiment*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (741733 Pte. C. W. R. Firman. 25-Lond. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Claude William Reeve Firman) *nearly very fine (4)* *£80-100*

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 April 1949: 'Firman, Claude William Reeve, Postman, Norwich.' Sold with copied m.i.c and L.G. entry.

x275 *Five: Lance-Sergeant A. H. Bruton, Australian Army, late New Zealand Expeditionary Force*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3/3098 Tpr. A. H. Bruton, N.Z.E.F.); WAR MEDAL 1939-45 (N74510 A. H. Bruton); AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45 (N74510 A. H. Bruton); NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL 12 YEARS SERVICE MEDAL (A. H. Bruton, Late N.Z.E.F.), *one or two edge bruises, otherwise very fine or better (5)* *£180-220*

276 *Four: 2nd Lieutenant Vancouver Patterson, Royal Garrison Artillery*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. V. Patterson.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed as issued. together with related group of four mounted miniatures, *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£80-100*

Vancouver Patterson was born at Esquimalt, Vancouver B.C. on 12 January 1892, son of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets Alexander Patterson, Royal Navy. He served with the Royal Garrison Artillery (Special Reserve) in France from 28 December 1917, and was commissioned in the following year. After the war he was employed by The Borneo Company Ltd, Singapore, as a merchant. Sold with his Straits Settlements British passport (March 1930), Straits Settlements driver's licence (January 1930), Travel Identity Card (1949), and various other family documents, ribbon bar and effects.

277 *Pair: Sapper J. O. Jones, Royal Engineers*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (279554 Spr. J. O. Jones, R.E.), in their card box of issue, *the second with officially re-impressed naming, extremely fine*

Pair: William H. Jones, Mercantile Marine

BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDALS (William H. Jones), *extremely fine (4)* *£60-70*

278 *Pair: Private A. H. Foote, 29th London Regiment*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8246 Pte. A. H. Foote. 29-Lond. R.) with named lid from card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* *£60-80*

Sold with copied m.i.c. which shows service also in the Royal Fusiliers (No. 780873), the Hampshire Regiment (No. 205637), the Labour Corps (No. 576621), and the Worcestershire Regiment (No. 64501).

279 *Pair: Private B. H. Rodgers, Bandsman, 1st Royal Newfoundland Regiment*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3067 Pte. B. H. Rodgers. R. New'd R.) *good very fine (2)* *£100-150*

Bandsman Bertram H. Rodgers was taken on the strength of the 1st Royal Newfoundland Regiment on 6 May 1918. He was demobilized on 12 March 1919, aged 51. Sold with copied demobilization papers.

280 *Pair: Private Harrison, 1st King's African Rifles*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7251 Pte Harrison 1/K A R) *nearly very fine*

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2) (**Capt. S. J. G. Clifford; Lieut. M. B. M. Evatt.**) *generally very fine or better (4)* *£70-90*

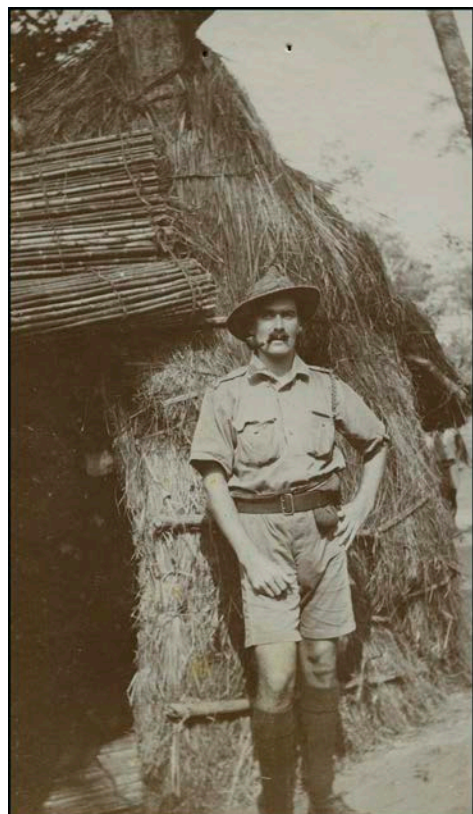
Sydney John Gustavus Clifford served during the Great War from the 4 August 1914. He served as a Captain in the 4th King's African Rifles.

Mark Beckwith Meville Evatt initially served during the Great War with the South African Field Artillery; he subsequently transferred as a Lieutenant for service with the 3rd King's African Rifles.

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Pair: Risaldar Ghulamrasul Khan, Fane's HorseBRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (815 Risldr. Ghularasul Khan, 19 Lcrrs.) *very fine*1914 STAR (3558 Sowar Gul Khan, 19/Lncrrs.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Resdr. Issa Khan, 34 Horse.); INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (39 L-Dfdr. Rattan Singh, 4 Horse) *very fine* (5) £80-120**Gul Khan** served during the Great War with Fane's Horse and was killed in action in Egypt on 18 September 1918. He is commemorated on the Heliopolis (Port Tewfik) Memorial, Egypt.**Issa Khan** served during the Great War with Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse and died on 19 September 1916. He is buried in St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

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**Seven: Lieutenant F. W. C. Morgans, Rhodesia Native Regiment, later East African Colonial Service and Staff Colonel, Gloucestershire Regiment**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. F. W. C. Morgans.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE 1914 1916, with bronze palm, the Great War medals and Croix de Guerre mounted as worn. Together with six shooting prizes, comprising two silver prize spoons, N.R.A. 'B Squadron won by Cpl. F. W. C. Morgans 1913', hallmarked, and Southern Rhodesia Rifle Association 'Second Prize Augt. Compn. 1915. C.Sgt. F. W. Morgans'; three bronze S.R.V.E.D. shooting medals for Merchants Cup, Nicholson Cup and Rhodes Cup, all dated 1913 and 'Won by F. W. Morgans'; and N.R.A. Rifle Clubs bronze medal, this unnamed, *very fine or better* (13)£400-600M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 September 1917 (Brigadier-General Edward Northey's despatch of 10 March 1917).

Sold with original M.I.D. Certificate, dated 10 March 1917; three original Southern Rhodesia Volunteers (Eastern Division) proficiency certificates, for N.C. O's, December 1913 and October 1915, and for Machine Gunnery, December 1915; and a photograph of the recipient taken in November 1916.

Francis William Croil Morgans was born in London on 21 March 1891, later settled in Cape Town and then went to Southern Rhodesia where, by 1913, he was serving in 'B' Squadron S.R. Volunteers. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Rhodesia Native Regiment on 12 July 1916, and served with the Nyasaland-Rhodesia Force in Nyasaland Protectorate 1916-17 (Despatches - one of 29 M.I. D's to the Rhodesia Native Regiment; Croix de Guerre - one of 5 such awards to R.N.R.).

Morgans afterwards joined the East African Colonial Service and returned to the U.K. in 1931. He served as a Staff Lieutenant-Colonel with the Gloucestershire Regiment during WWII. He died on 1 October 1958.

Most of the pictures for WWI in the book MASODJA, the history of the Rhodesian African Rifles and its forerunner, the Rhodesia Native Regiment by Alexandre Binda were taken from Lieutenant Morgans' photo album.

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**Pair: Lieutenant C. P. Seath, Royal Irish Rifles, taken prisoner of war on the first day of the great German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918, when 'the Battalion itself was gone, killed, wounded and prisoners'**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. C. P. Seath.) mounted in a glazed display frame, *extremely fine* (2) £100-140**Clifford Percival Seath** was born in Faversham, Kent, in 1898 attested for the East Kent Regiment, and served with them during the Great War in France; Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles, 29 August 1917, and served with the 15th Battalion, as part of the 36 (Ulster) Division during the great German Spring Offensive of 1918, when on the opening day he was taken prisoner of war, 21 March 1918, in action near Gruiges, when 'the Battalion itself was gone, killed wounded and prisoners' (Battalion War Diary refers). For his gallantry in action that day, Second Lieutenant Edmund de Wind, also of the 15th Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross, 'For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the 21 March, 1918, at the Race Course Redoubt, near Gruiges. For seven hours he held this most important post, and though twice wounded and practically single-handed, he maintained his position until another section could be got to his help. On two occasions, with two N.C.O.'s only, he got out on top under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, and cleared the enemy out of the trench, killing many. He continued to repel attack after attack until he was mortally wounded and collapsed. His valour, self-sacrifice and example were of the highest order.' (*London Gazette*, 13 May 1919 refers). Seath was repatriated on 11 December 1918, promoted Lieutenant in October 1922, and died in Kent in 1972.

Together with a framed portrait of the recipient and two Commission documents.

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Three: Rifleman M. E. Oliver, New Zealand Expeditionary Force

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (26/464 Rflm. M. E. Oliver. N.Z.E.F.); NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (M. E. Oliver, late Pte. N.Z.A.M.C.) *light contact marks, very fine*

1914-15 STAR (6/2033 Sjt. A. H. Anderson. N.Z.E.F.) *good very fine (4)*

£120-160

Marwood Edward Oliver was born 1 March 1891 and attested for the 5th (Wellington) Regiment in November 1911, and served during the Great War as a Rifleman with 'B' Company, 4th Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade overseas from February 1916 until October 1919, before transferring to the New Zealand Army Medical Corps, as a Driver with No. 2 Field Ambulance, in December 1919, before being discharged 14 July 1920. He applied for the New Zealand Territorial Service Medal in September 1922, and died in Wellington on 27 September 1973.

Alexander Henry Anderson was born 22 October 1879, and attested for the Canterbury Infantry Regiment at Reefton, 4 February 1915. He served with the 5th Reinforcements of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, and was wounded at Gallipoli on 9 August 1915. Admitted to King George Hospital, London, he returned to the 1st Canterbury Infantry Battalion in France, 12 May 1916. He was later attached to the 18 Light Trench Mortar Battery, and was promoted Sergeant 7 December 1918.

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An emotive Second World War P.O.W.'s group of six awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major W. A. F. Deas, Royal Artillery: taken prisoner two days after the fall of Singapore, much of his captivity was spent at Tamarkan, where the Senior British Officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Toosey, D.S.O., O.B.E., of 'Bridge Over the River Kwai' fame - as a consequence he must have endured the abysmal treatment meted out by his captors in the construction of the bridge and notorious Burma-Siam railway

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (1424417 Bmbr. W. Deas, R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, these four privately engraved, '1424417 W.O. Cl. II W. A. F. Deas, R.A.'; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1424417 W.O. Cl. III W. A. F. Deas, R.A.), *one or two edge bruises, generally very fine or better (6)*

£600-800

William Allen Frederick Deas was born in South Norwood, Surrey in October 1899 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in December 1922.

Having then witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier, he was serving as a Battery Sergeant-Major in 9th Coast Regiment, R. A., at the time of the Malaya operations in 1941-42. It was in this capacity that he was taken P.O.W. by the Japanese on 17 February 1942, two days after the formal surrender of Singapore: five days earlier, the colony's coastal batteries had been destroyed and related personnel marched to the Indian Recreation Ground to form an infantry battalion.

In his subsequent years of captivity, Deas was incarcerated at an assortment of camps, most notably at Tarmakan in the period October 1942 to February 1943, where the Senior British Officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Toosey, D.S.O., of 'Bridge Over the River Kwai' fame; again, too, under Toosey, a much maligned and most gallant officer, at Nong Pladuk in the period February to September 1944.

In completing his P.O.W. debrief, after being liberated in August 1945, Deas referred to the fact he had undertaken some sabotage work, for 'occasionally it was possible to spike petrol drums' while employed in working parties at Nong Pladuk in 1944. Yet it was his time at Tarmakan that prompted him to make a more extensive entry:

'Four O/Rs of British Battalion escaped from Thamarkhan [Tarmakan] in January 1943. After about 8 days' freedom they were caught by the Thai Police and handed over to nippon. They were taken out of camp and shot. Captain Pomeroy, an American, and a son of Lord Howard [Lieutenant Eric Howard], escaped at the same time and were away for 40 odd days, but were eventually re-captured and brought back to Thamarkhan [Tarmakan]. Later these two officers were said to have been bayoneted to death.'

The brutal murder of these gallant men - they were in fact beheaded - is rarely omitted from accounts of Japanese atrocities. No less harrowing are the accounts of the appalling conditions at Tarmakan, where 300 men - including Deas - were packed into each bamboo hut, with an allocation of about 18 inches in space. Their task: to construct two bridges over the Kwai, one in wood, the other steel and concrete. As the equally gallant Toosey later observed, 'Every form of cruelty that an uncivilised mind could invent was used on the prisoners.' For the record, Toosey described some of the treatment and punishments meted out to these men after the war:

Beatings up in the face with the open hand or closed fist.

Beatings up on any part of the body with any form of implement available, including iron crowbars and great branches of wood.

Kicks on the head, in the private parts and the stomach and legs.

Being made to stand to attention in front of the guard room or anywhere else for hours on end, sometimes holding lumps of wood and other weighty objects above the head.

Kneeling in front of the guard room on two bamboos.

Two prisoners being made to beat one another up.

Doing hand presses for an indefinite period under the eyes of a guard, who would strike the offender if he showed any signs of relaxing.

Solitary confinement in tiny cells of earth and bamboo for weeks at a time.

Deas died in Portsmouth in March 1967; sold with copied research.

286 Six: Hon. Colonel T. J. F. Fuller, Royal Signals

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1939-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1939-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Lieut. T. J. F. Fuller, R. Signals); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; VOLUNTARY MEDICAL SERVICES LONG SERVICE, with 2 Bars (Lt. Col. Tuffley J. F. Fuller), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (6) **£260-280**

Tuffley John Foster Fuller was born on 9 June 1912, the son of a Gunner Officer in the Indian Army. Educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. he was commissioned into the Royal Signals in 1932 and continued to serve with that Corps until 1953, in which year he was placed on the Retired List in the rank of Honorary Colonel; his award of the India General Service 1936-39 & 2 clasp is confirmed in respective Army Lists.

'TJF' - as he was popularly known - built up a fine collection of Orders, Decorations and Medals, being one of a long line of old 'India Hands' to start collecting while serving there in the 1930 and 40s. Following his death at Bedford in 1980, the collection was sold in a 'named auction' by Glendining & Co. on 28 October 1981; a copy of the relevant catalogue is included.

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A rare Second World War escaper's group of six awarded to Able Seaman G. V. Wilson, Royal Navy: captured on the occasion of the loss of the destroyer H.M.S. *Bedouin* on the Malta run in June 1942, he 'jumped ship' on being entrained for Germany from Italy in September 1943 and reached Allied lines some three months later - in a subsequent letter to his counterpart in Naval Intelligence, the Deputy Director of Military Intelligence recommended this gallant rating for mention in despatches

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (C/JX. 158999 G. Wilson, A.B., R.N.), *good very fine and better* (6) **£700-900**

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 30 May 1944:

'For enterprise and devotion to duty.'

The following information has been taken from a letter written by the Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, a letter addressed to his naval counterpart at the Admiralty and dated 26 March 1944:

'Able Seaman Wilson was captured off Pantelleria on 15 June 1942. He was sent via Pantelleria and Castelvetrano to Campo 52 (Chiavari). This camp was taken over by the Germans after the Armistice and on 12 September 1943, the prisoners of war were entrained for Germany. In Wilson's cattle truck the prisoners worked all day and finally managed to force an opening. They then got out of the truck and jumped off the train - Wilson made his way South and finally met Allied troops at S. Vincenzo on 16 December 1943.'

The Deputy Director of Military Intelligence closed his letter with the following observation:

'Had this man been in the Army, D.M.I. would have forwarded to the Military Secretary a recommendation for the award of a Mention in view of his brave conduct.'

George Vitty Wilson was born in Hartlepool, Durham in July 1922. In which year he joined the Royal Navy remains unknown, but he may have witnessed active service in H.M.S. *Bedouin* off Norway in 1940-41. Certainly he was among the ship's complement by the time of the ship's deployment to the Mediterranean in June 1942. Of her subsequent loss, the following account has been taken from Hocking's Dictionary of Disasters at Sea in the Age of Steam:

'The destroyer *Bedouin*, Commander B. G. Scurfield, was leader of a small flotilla which formed part of a force escorting a convoy to Malta in June 1942. The force, which had left Britain on the 5th, was known as the "Harpoon Convoy". On the 15th, when about 30 miles S. of Pantelleria, British aircraft reported the presence of two Italian cruisers and five destroyers some 15 miles to the northward. The *Bedouin* and her flotilla were despatched to engage this force which was superior to them, both in number and gun power.

The action began at 6.45 a.m., the 6-inch guns of the Italian cruisers outranging the lighter weapons of the British destroyers. The *Bedouin* and *Partridge* were hit and badly damaged, but the three remaining destroyers managed to get within range and scored three direct hits on an Italian destroyer. Meanwhile the light cruiser *Cairo*, 4,220 tons, five 6-inch guns, with four 'Hunt-class' destroyers had joined in the action and forced the Italians to turn away.

This engagement, though very brief, deprived the convoy of its naval escort, and during this time it suffered a succession of bombing attacks in which two merchantmen were sunk.

The *Bedouin* was taken in tow by the *Partridge*, but, as both ships were disabled, their progress was slow. Later the Italian squadron returned and the *Partridge* was compelled to cast off the two and the *Bedouin* was left to face both warships and torpedo bombers. She was hit by an aerial torpedo and sank at 2.45 p.m.'

The torpedo hit *Bedouin's* engine room, blasting clear through the ship. She immediately rolled over to port and sank with a loss of 28 men. At dusk, an Italian floatplane and an Italian hospital ship picked up 213 survivors, Wilson among them.

Following his gallant escape - and release from the Royal Navy - Wilson returned to Hartlepool and was employed as a Millwright. He died there in December 2004; sold with copied research.

288 Three: Pilot Officer J. A. C. Newman, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was posting missing after a 'Gardening' sortie in a Wellington of No. 166 Squadron in August 1943

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with original Air Council condolence slip in the name of 'Pilot Officer J. A. C. Newman', *good very fine* (3) £240-280

John Arthur Cyril Newman commenced his operational tour as a pilot in No. 166 Squadron, a Wellington unit based at Kirmington, Lincolnshire, in June 1943. Thus, in the same month, he carried out three 'Gardening' trips and participated in attacks on Krefeld, Wuppertal, Gelsenkirchen, Aachen and Cologne, the latter operation including a visitation from an enemy night fighter. In July, other than an attack on Essen, in which his Wellington was damaged by flak, he was solely employed in attacking Hamburg during the famous 'firestorm' raids at the end of the month; once again, his aircraft was damaged by flak. Finally, in August, he was ordered to carry four 'Gardening' trips and it was on the last of these, off Lorient on the 27th, that he and his crew were posted missing. At the time of his death, aged 22 years, Newman was serving as a Warrant Officer, but his commission had been approved a month earlier and was duly announced in the *London Gazette*; The son of Arthur John and Elsie Newman of Putney, London, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial; sold with brief research.

289 Six: Major M. J. Murray, Royal Corps of Transport, late Royal Engineers

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. M. J. Murray. R.E.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (Capt. M. J. Murray. RE.) mounted court style as worn, together with pair of Captain's tropical cloth epaulettes, *good very fine* (8) £160-200

Malcolm John Murray was born on 19 January 1920. Served in the ranks 3 years 257 days; granted Emergency Commission, 2nd Lieutenant R.E., 27 November 1943; Captain, 25 March 1948; Acting Major, 14 August 1962; transferred to R.C.T., 16 July 1965; retired 2 January 1973.

290 Six: Lieutenant A. S. Mace, Royal Sussex Regiment

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt. A. S. Mace, R. Sussex); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *very fine or better* (6) £140-180

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'Sid Clark was a well-known long-serving and highly respected member of 21 S.A.S. He never wanted to be a soldier as a boy but when the call came in 1939 Sid was already serving as a Territorial with a heavy A.A. Regiment. He went back to T.A. Camp in September 1939 and never came back until 1946. He came off the beaches at Dunkirk and served with the 8th Army and in Special Forces to the end of the war. He joined 21 S.A.S. in 1950 and volunteered for Malaya, helping in the formation of 22 S.A.S. there. He was then Boat Sergeant and when the Boat Troop broke up he joined the Demolition Stick but was unlucky to break a leg in a motor accident at Bisley and later joined H.Q. Squadron as Rations Sergeant ... A great supporter of the S.A.S. and Artists Rifles Associations and 21 S.A.S. Sergeants' Mess, well over a hundred people attended his funeral including many representatives from the Regiment and the Associations. He has a unique place in S.A.S. history as one of the 16 founder members of 21 S.A.S. who, as Territorials, joined The Malayan Scouts from which the regular 22 S.A.S. was founded.'

Sergeant S. C. Clark's obituary notice in *Mars & Minerva, The Journal of the Special Air Service*, April 1992, refers.

A Second World War and Malaya campaign service group of six awarded to Sergeant S. C. Clark, Special Air Service, late Royal Artillery and Royal West Kent Regiment

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22290729 Tpr. S. C. Clark, S.A.S.), mounted loose-style as worn, together with cloth S.A.S. uniform shoulder flash and parachute wings, two embroidered Royal West Kent divisional uniform patches and two buttons, *some official corrections to naming on last, nearly very fine and better (Lot)* **£800-1200**

Sidney Charles Clark was born in Hackney, London in February 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery (Territorials) in April 1939. Embarked For France in 80 H.A.A. Regiment, he saw action with the B.E.F. and returned to the U.K. via Dunkirk in June 1940. It was in the same unit that he was embarked for North Africa, in November 1942, but in April 1944 he transferred to the Royal West Kent Regiment and witnessed further action in Italy in 1944-45.

Having been demobilised and placed on the Army Reserve in June 1946, Clark enlisted in the Army Air Corps (Territorials) in November 1949 and in 21 S.A.S. in September 1950. A founder member of the latter unit, he served in Malaya in the period January 1951 to September 1953 (Medal & clasp). He was also entitled to the Efficiency Medal (AO 119 of 1946, refers). Back in the U.K., he was advanced to Sergeant in December 1959 and served as Boat Sergeant of the Boat Troop and as a member of the Demolition Stick, prior to joining H.Q. Squadron, 21 S.A.S. after a serious injury. Clark, who appears to have retired in the mid-1960s, died in December 1990; sold with copied research, including T.A. and S.A.S. service records.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Boy Scouts Association Membership Card (Hackney District), dated 16 March 1932; his Certified Copy of Attestation for the Army Air Corps, dated 15 November 1949, and Copy of Regular Army Attestation, dated 28 September 1950; a 16th Airborne Division (T.A.) personal accident insurance certificate dated 14 March 1950, named to the recipient as a member of 21st S.A.S. Regiment; a 'call to arms' letter from Anthony Greville-Bell, D.S.O., in respect of a small S.A.S. unit being raised for service overseas, dated September 1950; two official communications in respect of his application for an appointment as a Lieutenant in the Malayan Police, dated in February 1953; two similar in respect of the recipient being paid a disability allowance in 1961-62, and seven related payment / account summaries; and three letters from the recipient's wife, dated in September 1962, and addressed to him at H.Q. Squadron, 21st S.A.S., B.F.P.O. 515'.



Seven: Major O. A. Robertson, Queen's Own Highlanders, late Seaforth Highlanders

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Major O. A. Robertson, Seaforth); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (Major O. A. Robertson, Q.O. Hldrs.), this last in its named card box of issue, the remainder mounted as worn, together with a pair of full-dress gilt Major's 'pips', a set of tunic ribbands, a small swathe of McKenzie tartan and one of the recipient's calling cards, *generally good very fine (Lot)* **£400-500**

Ossian Alexander Robertson was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders on 12 April 1941 and was gazetted to be Captain from 1st December 1947, with seniority dated from 1 April 1944.

Neither the Seaforth Highlanders, or the Queen's Own Highlanders served or were entitled as a regiment to either of the clasps represented on his General Service Medals, and thus the group constitutes an extremely rare combination of Medals and clasps to the respective regiments; likely a unique combination to an officer who served continuously on both sides of the amalgamation watershed of the Seaforth Highlanders and Queen's Own Highlanders.

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Seven: Major A. Mulligan, Royal Tank Regiment, and a member of the British Army Association Football Team

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Major A. Mulligan, R. Tks.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (Lieut. A. Mulligan. R.A.C.) together with the recipient's G.VI.R. miniature awards; five association football prize medals, including ARMY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP WINNERS MEDAL, 9 ct. gold; silver identity bracelet; riband bars; and various buttons, badges, and cloth insignia, *good very fine* (7)

£500-600

Arthur Mulligan was born in Morpeth, Northumberland on 13 December 1908, and attested for the Royal Tank Corps at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 3 October 1928. He rose steadily through the ranks, being promoted Corporal in December 1932; Sergeant in October 1937; and Warrant Officer Class II on 2 July 1939. He was also a keen footballer, and won the Army Football Association Cup with the 4th Battalion Royal Tank Corps in 1935, beating the 2nd Battalion the Royal Ulster Rifles in the final tie at Aldershot, and also played for the Army XI in the International Triangular Tournament against the French and Belgian Army XI's in 1938. Appointed to an emergency Commission on 14 January 1941, he served with the Royal Tank Regiment (as the Royal Tank Corps had been renamed in 1939) during the Second World War as part of the Royal Armoured Corps in North Africa and Italy, and was promoted Captain, 1 November 1947, and Major, 25 August 1954, before seeing further post-War service in Kenya. He relinquished his commission on 10 August 1960, having previously spent two years on secondment at the Military Corrective Training Centre at Colchester.

Sold together with the recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service Book; Soldier's Service Book; Officer's Record of Service Book; Warrant appointing the recipient a Warrant Officer; two Certificates of Education; various Association Football programmes and dinner menus; the recipient's Army Football Association blazer badge; letters; and a large quantity of photographs.

x294 Seven: Squadron Sergeant-Major D. C. Frost, 11 Hussars

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (7946954 Sgt. D. C. Frost. 11 H.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (7946954 Sgt. D. C. Frost. 11 H.) *good very fine* (7)

£100-140

David Frost 'served with the 11th Hussars from 1941 to 1963. He was well known in the Regiment for his ability as an armoured car driver in the early years of the war; his excellence as an instructor which included a spell at the R.A.C. Gunnery School, Lulworth; and for his prowess with horses. He also made his mark with The Royal Gloucestershire Hussars and retired to live in Gloucestershire on leaving the Army in 1963.' (Recipient's obituary in the *Royal Hussars Journal*, 1979 refers).

Sold with various photographic images.

295 Five: Sergeant N. Nyamuka, King's African Rifles

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (7267 Sjt. Nyamuka Nyamuka K.A. Rif.) *contact marks overall, good fine* (5)

£100-140

296 Six: Staff Sergeant C. T. Bain, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (15001482 S/Sgt. C. T. Bain. R.A.O. C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine* (6)

£150-200

Colin Trevor Bain is believed to have served in the Essex Regiment during the Second War, latterly with the Chindits.

297 Seven: Rifleman G. Dunphy, Royal Ulster Rifles

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (878833 Rfn G Dunphy RUR) stamped 'R' for replacement; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, Stars later issues, generally very fine (7) £100-140

298**Eight: Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. C. Ash, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was mentioned in despatches for his command of the 1st Battalion, Malay Regiment during the Emergency**

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R., M.I.D. oak leaf (Maj. G. E. C. Ash, A. & S.H.); KOREA 1950-53 (Major G. E. C. Ash, A. & S.H.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54; CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn, generally good very fine (8) £600-800

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 5 April 1949:

'For distinguished services in the Field in Malaya.'

George Ernest Claudius Ash, the son of Captain & Mrs. Ash of Bedford, was born on 8 October 1913. Educated at Wellington School, Somerset, he was domiciled in the Federated Malay States in the period leading up to the Second World War, being employed variously from 1935 as a school-master in Singapore and latterly as an motor engineer and then accountant with Borneo Motors of Seremban (Negeri Sembilan); on 26 May 1939, he married Bertha Marie Scheiss, a Swiss national, in Singapore Colony.

In November 1939, Ash was granted a temporary commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force (*The Straits Times* of 5 November, 1939, refers), but in May 1940 he enlisted in the British Army. Subsequently commissioned into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 30 November 1940, he served on attachment with the Northumberland Fusiliers in the U.K. from December 1941 until 1944, when he was embarked for India and saw active service during the Burma campaign.

Ash moved to Malaya in 1946, where he served on attachment, in command of 1st Battalion, Malay Regiment until 1948, winning a "mention" for his services in the Emergency. Then in 1950, he joined the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Hong Kong, and subsequently served with the Battalion in Korea during the Korean War, commanding the Headquarters Company. Further overseas service with the Argylls took Ash to British Guiana in 1954, following which he became an instructor at the Support Weapons Wing at Netheravon. His final posting was to the War Office Selection Board, and he was placed on the Retired List in 1961. Granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Ash died at Newbury, Berkshire, in 1992.



1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£340-380

In August 1944, and still as a member of Eaton's crew, Pettit attended a Path Finder Force course at R.A.F. Warboys, and was duly posted to No. 97 Squadron at Coningsby later that month, when he and his crew flew their first P.F.F. mission against Königsberg on the 29th. And between then and February 1945, he raised his tally of sorties to the 45-mark, assorted targets in Czechoslovakia, Norway and Poland being among 97's operational brief, but the majority, in fact, being of the heavily-defended German kind - thus trips to Brunswick, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe (twice), Munich and Stuttgart (twice), among others. And an indication of the opposition confronted over such targets may be gleaned from the fact that his pilot, the newly promoted Flight Lieutenant C. W. Eaton, was awarded a brace of D.F.C.s for the same period (*London Gazette*s 16 February and 4 December 1945 refer). The recommendations - copies included - speak of Eaton as one of the outstanding Primary Blind Markers in the Squadron, who often flew alone over the target amidst accurate predicted flak.

Pettit was released from the Service in January 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original flying log book, covering the period February 1944 to February 1945 (the date of his qualification as a Flight Engineer has been erased from the Certificates of Qualification page, but faint traces of the original entry suggest December 1943); his R.A.F. Service and Release Book and three wartime photographs.

300 *Four: Sergeant D. Girard, Royal Army Service Corps*

1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these privately engraved, '22561650 Pte. D. Girard, R.A.S.C.'; KOREA 1950-53 (22561650 Sgt. D. Girard, R.A.S.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) **£120-140**

301 *Six: Assistant Superintendent A. C. Good, Singapore Police*

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Asst Supt. A. C. Good, S'pore Police); COLONIAL POLICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Asst. Supt. Albert C. Good, Singapore Police) mounted on two bars for wearing, *good very fine* (6) £200-260

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1953: 'Albert Cecil Good, Assistant Superintendent, Singapore Police Force.'

Albert Cecil Good was born on 20 February 1905 at Jullunder, India. He was present at the fall of Singapore and was imprisoned at Changi. He died at Bournemouth, Hampshire, in April 1995.

302 Four: Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Major H. M. Wilson. R.A.O.C.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £160-200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 December 1942: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period November, 1941, to April, 1942.'

Herbert Mackintosh Wilson was born on 23 August 1914, and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from the Officer Cadet Training Wing (R. A.O.C.) on 26 May 1940. He ended the war as a Captain (War Substantive Major), and was confirmed as Major on 23 August 1950. He retired on 6 September 1958 with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a keen golfer and represented the R.A.O.C. Golfing Society in many regimental championships. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson died at Sutton, Surrey in February 1988, aged 73.

Sold with a folder of copied research and a pewter glass-bottomed presentation tankard inscribed 'Presented to Lt. Col. H. M. Wilson by Members of the Cpls' Club Regimental Depot R.A.O.C. Blackdown 15th May 1957'.

303 Seven: Gunner A. S. Wright, Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (2082870 Gnr. A. S. Wright. R.A.)

Pair: Bandsman N. A. Fern

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22527907 Bdsm. N. A. Fern.) renamed; AMBULANCE SERVICE (EMERGENCY DUTIES) L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Noel Anthony Fern) in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *very fine or better* (9) £80-100

x304 Five: Craftsman R. J. Jones, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, CANADIAN WAR SERVICE MEDAL, with clasp; WAR MEDAL, these last three all Canadian issues in silver, together with related group of miniature medals, cap badges for Royal Canadian Dragoons and Royal Winnipeg Rifles, two lapel badges and rank insignia, *extremely fine* (Lot) £100-120

Served in North West Europe with the South Saskatchewan Regiment and joined the R.C.E.M.E. as a Craftsman in January 1948. He was discharged on 13 May 1949.

Sold with various original documents including retirement certificate from Dept. of National Defence and original group photograph (Fort Garry 1942), and copied service record.

x305 Five: Sergeant John Bray, Irish Regiment of Canada, killed in action in Italy in August 1944

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, CANADIAN WAR SERVICE MEDAL, with clasp; WAR MEDAL, these last three all Canadian issues in silver, *good very fine* (5) £80-100

John Bray, Irish Regiment of Canada, R.C.I.C., was killed in action in Italy on 6 August 1944, aged 37, and is buried in Caserta War Cemetery, Italy.

Sold with original Infantry Certificate of Military Qualification (1937) and named condolence slip, together with photograph of grave and copied record of service.

306 Five: Craftsman A. H. Norkett, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (899427 Cfn. A. H. Norkett, R.E.M.E.), *good very fine* (5) £60-80

307 Five: Driver J. F. Stevenson, Royal Army Service Corps

FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53 (T/22793942 Dvr. J. F. Stevenson, R.A.S.C.); U. N. KOREA 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £120-140

308 Four: Warrant Officer Class II J. J. Linley, Royal Engineers

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (14452441 S/Sgt. J. J. Linley. R.E.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (14452441 W.P.Cl.2. J. Linley. RE.) mounted in a glazed display frame with the recipient's miniature awards; G.VI.R. and E.II.R. cap badges and cloth insignia; and card box of issue for last, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £100-140

J. J. Linley served with 12th Field Squadron Royal Engineers during the operations in the Radfan Mountains, April to October 1964.

309 Four: Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Cushion, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (10564059 W.O. Cl.1. L. E. Cushion. R.E.M.E.); REGULAR ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (10564059 W.O. Cl. 2. L. E. Cushion. R.E.M.E.) mounted as worn together with companion set of mounted miniatures, *nearly very fine* (8) £120-140

Lawrence Edward Cushion was born on 6 January 1925. Served in the ranks 24 years 190 days becoming Warrant Officer Class 1; commissioned Lieutenant 27 July 1964; Captain 27 July 1966; Captain (E.M.A.E.) 21 March 1968; Major (E.M.A.E.) 21 March 1973; Lieutenant-Colonel (E.M.A.E.) 21 May 1977; retired 1 June 1979.

Sold with research and two copied photographs.

310 Three: Captain W. C. Johnson, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, second clasp loose on ribbon (Capt. W. C. Johnson. R.A.S.C.) mounted as worn together with ribbon bar, *nearly very fine* (4) £80-100

Lieutenant, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 6 May 1939; W/S Captain, May 1946; transferred to R.A.S.C. September 1946; served 697 Coy R.A.S.C. (W/T) at Port Said, Middle East Land Forces, and with detachment at Haifa, 1946-47.

Sold with research notes.

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- 311** *Pair: Senior Aircraftman J. Kelly, Royal Air Force, Late Royal Marines*
 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (CH/X.5146 J. Kelly Mne. R.M.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (J 4198039 SAC. J. Kelly. R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *1st impressed 'Replacement', very fine or better*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**J. 934335 B. Pickerskill. Ldg. Sea. R.N.**) *good very fine (3)* **£120-160**
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- 312** *Pair: Corporal B. Cousins, Life Guards*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (22556501 Cpl. B. Cousins. L.G.); U.N. CYPRUS, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine (2)* **£80-120**
-
- 313** *Pair: Rifleman Takhatbahadur Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (21148222 Rfn. Takhatbahadur Gurung, 2 G.R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21148222 Rfn. Takhatbahadur Gurung, 2/2 G.R.), *the first with minor edge bruise, generally good very fine (2)* **£140-160**
 Takhatbahadur Gurung was born in 1939 and enlisted in the Gurkhas on 5 November 1957. His total service by the time he took his discharge at Singapore on 13 July 1970 was 15 years, during which period he served in India, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong and Borneo. His full Medal and clasp entitlements are as listed above. At his discharge Gurung's military conduct was described as 'Exemplary'.
 Sold with copied service record.
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- 314** *Pair: Rifleman Kalu Pun, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (21151769 Rfn. Kalu Pun, 1/2 G.R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21151769 Rfn. Kalu Pun, 1/2 G.R.), mounted as worn, *minor contact wear, very fine or better (2)* **£180-220**
-
- 315** *Pair: Sergeant G. Scott, Royal Artillery*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R., 1st issue (22771798 Bdr. G. Scott. R.A.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (22771798 Sgt. G. Scott RA.) mounted as worn, *very fine (2)* **£80-100**
-
- 316** *Pair: Corporal A. G. Jiggins, 5th Dragoon Guards*
 KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22560380 Cpl. A. G. Jiggins. 5 D.G.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, last in card box of issue, *very fine (2)* **£180-220**
 J. A. Jiggins had wartime service and was the driver of the Regimental "Tug" which was a turret-less Centurion tank used for supply and recovery. He was described as a 'character in the Regiment who owned a gramophone but, much to the distress of his colleagues, only one record "The Wheel of Fortune".'
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- 317** *Pair: Trooper R. H. Moore, 7th Royal Tank Regiment*
 KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (19036786 Tpr. R. H. Moore. R.A.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *good very fine (2)* **£180-220**
 Trooper R. H. Moore was a Driver in 7 Troop, and was an experienced reservist having served in the Second War. He was recalled to duty with 'C' Squadron 7th Royal Tank Regiment and was amongst the first batch of men of the unit to arrive in Korea. His Korean medals were sent to 31, Greenock Avenue, Tatley, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
 On 29 July 1950 'C' Squadron 7th Royal Tank Regiment, commanded by Major A. J. D. Pettingell, R.T.R., were guarding an air base in Norfolk when it was decided the Squadron would deploy to Korea as part of 29 Independent Infantry Brigade. On 8 August the first batch of Crocodiles arrived and four days later the first party of Reservists arrived followed by a steady stream of men and vehicles. On the 12 October 1950, together with the Centurions of the 8th Hussars, 'C' Squadron equipped with Churchill tanks sailed on the *Empire Fowey* and arrived in Pusan on 15 November. The Squadron supported the three infantry battalions of 29 Brigade, 1/Glosters, 1/Northumberland Fusiliers and 1/Royal Ulster Rifles for a year, initially in atrocious winter conditions. Because of their ability to climb steep slopes and their versatility to move over paddy fields the Churchill tanks proved extremely useful in providing close fire protection. The Squadron sailed back to Southampton on the *Empire Orwell* on 8 October 1951.
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- 318** *Three: Staff Sergeant J. A. T. Mason, 3rd Dragoon Guards, late Royal Tank Regiment*
 KOREA 1950-53 (22297618 Tpr. J. A. T. Mason, R. Tks.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54; REGULAR ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (22297618 S. Sgt. J. A. T. Mason, 3 D.G.), this with its named card box of issue, *good very fine and rare (3)* **£320-360**
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A Korea War casualty's pair awarded to 2nd Lieutenant C. P. R. M. Hoare, Royal Fusiliers, who won a posthumous mention in despatches for his 'magnificent example' during "Operation Pimlico" in November 1952

KOREA 1950-53, M.I.D. oak leaf (2/Lt. C. P. R. M. Hoare, R.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *lacquered, extremely fine* (2)

£2000-2600

M.I.D. (posthumous) *London Gazette* 23 January 1953. The original recommendation states:

'2nd Lieutenant Hoare led his platoon on the night of 24-25 November 1952, having been ordered to establish a firm base on the mound at the western end of the Kigong-Ni ridge and to capture a prisoner if the opportunity arose.

The platoon left the mine gap at 1804 hours. On hearing movement in the valley to his left en route to the objective, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare ordered one section to cover him whilst he and the remainder of the platoon went to investigate. During this manoeuvre his cover section shot and wounded a Chinaman who ran off into the bushes. Attracted by this noise, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare and his party rejoined the cover section and he organised a temporary defensive position. He then discarded his equipment and armoured vest because of the weight and went in search of the wounded Chinaman and brought him into the platoon area. This prisoner then died.

By 1927 hours the platoon was established on its objective and was mortared at intervals till midnight.

Between 0100 hours and 0500 hours the enemy attacked with Burp guns and concussion grenades several times. After the first wave and in spite of wounds, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare went after the retreating enemy throwing a phosphorous grenade and shouting "Come on Chinkee, surrender" and until his death at approximately 0230 hours, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare moved energetically amongst his platoon, shouting encouragement and orders when required and calling and directing defensive fire.

By the magnificent example of 2nd Lieutenant Hoare, shown on many previous occasions, his platoon were inspired. They refused to leave the wounded and dying, and fought on, and ever closing in on the centre, with the wounded they fought back to back.

At dawn all those known to be alive, which numbered six wounded, helped each other back in pairs through mortar and artillery fire.'

Christopher Ratcliff Pierce Malcolm Hoare was born in Richmond, Yorkshire in September 1931, and was educated at Stonyhurst and the R.M.A. Sandhurst. Granted a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers in November 1951, he landed in Korea with the 1st Battalion in June 1952, where he was appointed a Platoon Commander in 'D' Company. Where, too, poignantly, he was photographed at the head of his platoon just one hour before setting off to accomplish the objectives of "Operation Pimlico".

Hoare is buried in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Pusan, Korea.

Sold with copied service papers and a quantity of research, including a full account of "Pimlico", as published in the *Royal Fusiliers Chronicle* in May 1953.

320



Three: Captain C. I. K. Innes, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was mentioned in despatches for gallantry in Korea when he led a reconnaissance patrol on 20/21 May 1951 which stormed enemy forces entrenched on a 1500 foot mountain, with the result that more than 60 of the enemy were killed

KOREA 1950-53, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. C. I. K. Innes. K.O.S.B.); U.N. KOREA; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, E.II.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. C. I. K. Innes K.O.S.B.) *very fine and better* (3) £800-1000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 September 1951.

Charles Ian Kedie Innes was commissioned into the King's Own Scottish Borderers as a Second Lieutenant, Regular Army Emergency Officer, on 22 April, 1950. His Father had been in the regiment before him and won the D.S.O. in the Great War. He joined the 1st battalion in Hong Kong and was posted to 'D' Company, with whom he served in Korea.

He was mentioned in despatches for a reconnaissance patrol he led against Hill 486 which his Platoon scaled in the morning mist of 20 May 1951, and surprised the Chinese at breakfast. However, the hill was occupied by a company of the enemy and Innes' Platoon, their initial task completed, withdrew in good order. On the following day, Innes commanded both 10 and 11 Platoons of 'D' Company in the patrol that stormed the enemy forces entrenched on the twin crests of the 1500 ft scrub covered mountain. In the battle that followed more than 60 Communists were killed. He was promoted Captain on 19 May 1957 and retired in 1959.

Sold with further research.

321 Pair: Rifleman P. Boocock, Royal Ulster Rifles

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22314705 Rfn. P. Boocock. R.U.R.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) £140-180

322 Pair: Rifleman H. Heavy, Royal Ulster Rifles, wounded in action 30 June 1951

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22524597 Rfn. H. Heavy. R.U.R.) *surname partially officially corrected*; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *very fine* (2) £340-380

Rifleman H. Heavy (given as 'Heavey' on published casualty roll), Royal Ulster Rifles, was wounded in action 30 June 1951.

From April to July 1951 the Chinese 63rd Army, consisting of three Divisions, launched a major attack across the Imjin River. Facing them were three battalions of 29 Brigade, including the R.U.R. It is likely that Heavy was wounded whilst fighting a tactical withdrawal from one of the various high points held by the Ulstermen.

323 Three: Rifleman A. R. Heather, Royal Ulster Rifles

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22415362 Rfn. A. R. Heather. R.U.R.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22415362 Rfn. A. R. Heather. R.U.R.), *mounted as worn, very fine* (3) £240-280

324 Pair: Rifleman W. A. Redfern, Royal Ulster Rifles

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (4977515 Rfn. W. A. Redfern. R.U.R.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *good very fine* (2) £140-180

W. A. Redfern served during the Second War with the Sherwood Foresters, and was called up as a Reservist for the Korean War.

325 Pair: Private T. Butler, Royal Ulster Rifles

KOREA 1950-53 (22246584 Rfn. T. Butler, R.U.R.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £180-200

A member of the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles, 29th Infantry Brigade, which unit was actively employed in Korea in the period November 1950 to October 1951 and was awarded the Battle Honour: 'Imjin'.

326 Pair: Craftsman J. Wellstead, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22485675 Cfn. J. Wellstead. R.E.M.E); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, with card box of issue for last, and the associated miniature awards, *very fine* (2) £80-120



Family group:

Three: 2nd Lieutenant J. N. Lellyett, South African Air Force, a Mustang pilot who was killed on active service in Korea in 1952

SOUTH AFRICAN KOREA MEDAL (2/Lt. J. N. Lellyett); U.N. KOREA 1950-54 (2/Lt. J. N. Lellyett); SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT MEDAL, together with U.S.A. DIVISIONAL CITATION BADGE, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private I. E. R. P. Lellyett, 3rd South African Infantry, late South Africa Medical Corps

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Pte. I. E. R. P. Lellyett, 3rd S.A.I.); BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Pte. I. E. R. P. Lellyett, S.A. M.C.), *good very fine* (6) *£600-800*



Irvine Ellis Ross Parker Lellyett served in the 4th Field Ambulance, South African Medical Corps in East Africa 1916-17. Discharged in the latter year on account of his suffering from malaria, he was awarded the Silver War Badge, but later re-enlisted in the 3rd South African Horse.

Jack Norton Lellyett, Irvine's son, was born in Springs in the Transvaal in March 1929, and was educated at Springs High School. When he joined the South African Air Force in February 1951, he already held a private pilot's licence. Appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in No. 2 Squadron, S.A.A.F., a Mustang unit, he departed for Korea in February 1952 but was killed in a flying accident near Chongdo on the 29th. The first report received in Pretoria in respect of the accident stated:

'2nd Lieutenant Lellyett, while undergoing pre-operational training was flying in No. 2 position on a simulated railway interdiction exercise led by Captain Leathers. He did not recover during a dive during the attack. His aircraft was seen to crash, explode and burn out. The Flight searched the area but did not observe any movement near the scene of the crash. A search party was despatched to the scene of the crash and recovered the body of 2nd Lieutenant Lellyett. He will be buried in the United Nations Military Cemetery at Tangkok.'

In writing to Lellyett's mother, the C.O. of No. 2 Squadron, S.A.A.F., said:

'In the short time he was with us, Jack's attractive personality won him our respect and friendship. I was struck by his high principles and his deep regard for the sacred and spiritual virtues of life, together with his practical and level-headed outlook. My God's comfort be with you in the loss of your fine young son.'

Of the 200 or so South African aircrew who served in Korea, 34 paid the supreme price; sold with copied research.

328 Pair: Private J. L. Moody, Royal Australian Infantry Corps

VIETNAM 1964-73 (216664 J. L. Moody); SOUTH VIETNAM MEDAL 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (216664 J. L. Moody), *good very fine* (2) *£240-280*

John Leonard Moody was a native of Croydon West, New South Wales, Australia, where he was born on 14 March 1948. He was a regular soldier of the Royal Australian Infantry Corps and is recorded as having served with the 8th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment in Vietnam between 17 November 1969 and 12 July 1970. Moody died in Australia on 3 March 2012, aged 63 years.

329**Seven: Corporal A. W. Robertson, Royal Logistics Corps**

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24824809 Pte. A. W. Robertson, RLC); U.N. MEDAL, UNPROFOR ribbon; N.A.T.O. MEDAL, clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. MEDAL, clasp, Kosovo; IRAQ 2003, no clasp (24824809 L. Cpl. A. W. Robertson, RLC); OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, for Afghanistan (24824809 Cpl. A. W. Robertson, RLC); JUBILEE 2002, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and better* (7) *£550-650*

330 Pair: Private J. Woodward, Light Infantry

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24227026 Pte. J. Woodward L.I.); U.N. CYPRUS, reverse engraved '24227026 Pte. J. Woodward L.I.', mounted on card with recipient's cap badge and identity tag, *very fine*

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23891846 Cpl. M. Barrigan RH.) *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£90-110

331 Pair: Private M. D. McKee, 2nd Parachute Regiment

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24471611 Gnr M P S McKee RA) possible 'R' erased from edge, note differing initials; SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24471611 Pte M D McKee Para) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (2) *£1000-1200*

Served in 6 Platoon, B Company, 2 Para.

332 Pair: Marine A. J. Harris, 45 Commando, Royal Marines

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne 1 A J Harris PO41004G RM); SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 A J Harris PO41004G RM) both with their named card boxes of issue, *first with scratch in obverse field, otherwise good very fine* (2) *£800-1000*

Served with 3 Troop, X-ray Company in Northern Ireland and in the Falklands at the battle of Two Sisters. Sold with copy group photograph and notes from a service colleague.

333 Pair: Lance-Corporal J. Sinclair, Scots Guards

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24399604 Gdsm J. Sinclair SG); SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24399604 L Cpl J Sinclair SG) *good very fine* (2) *£700-900*

Served in No. 2 Platoon, Right Flank Company, 2 Scots Guards at the battle of Tumbledown. Sold with roll of RF Coy., two photographs of the recipient on the Q.E.II and copied extracts from the regimental journal.

334 Pair: Corporal W. W. McCooke, Royal Marines

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 15792 W. W. McCooke. Cpl. R.M.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.I.R. (PO15792B Cpl W. W. McCooke. RM) *minor edge bruising overall, therefore nearly very fine or better*

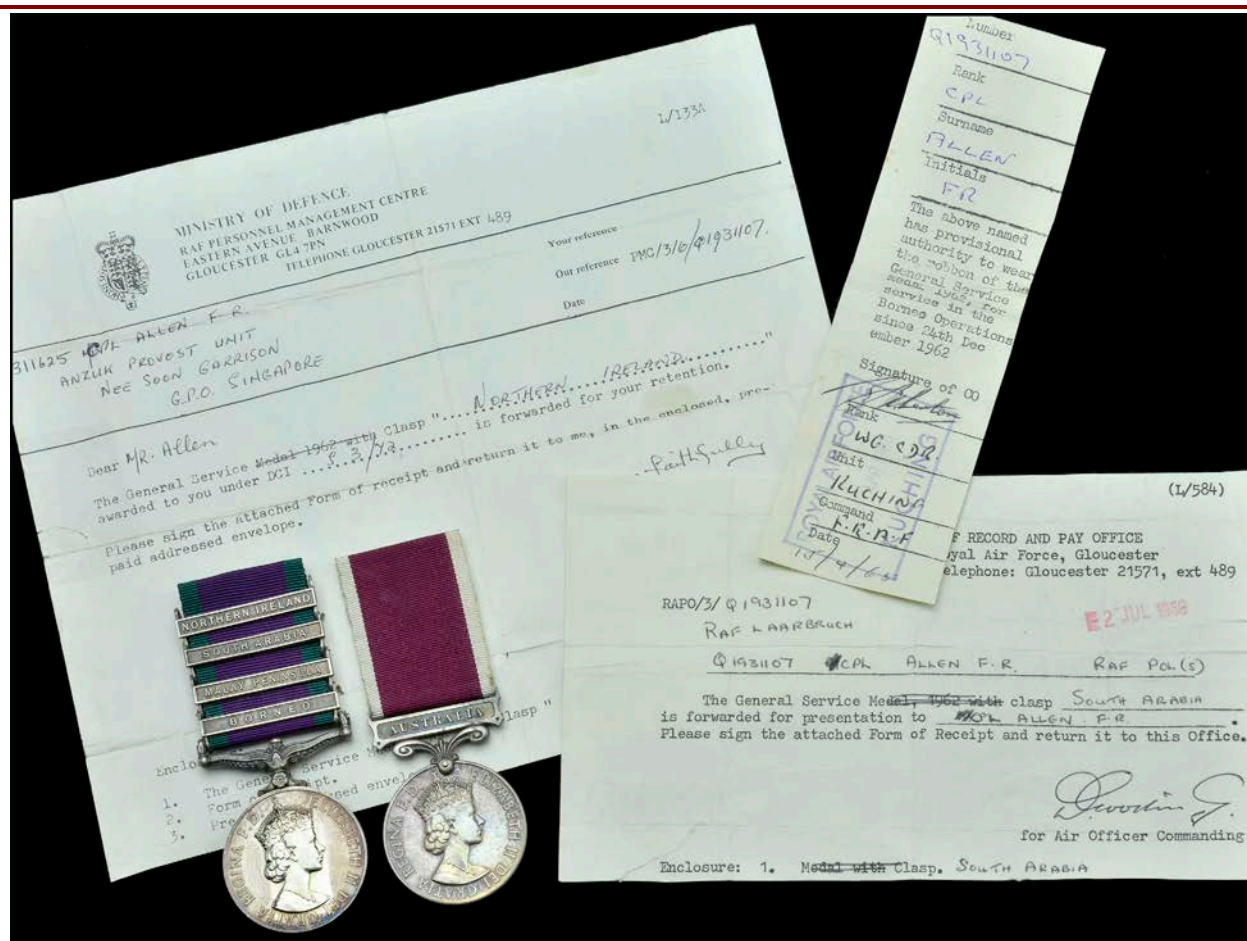
GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (D0909478 R. V. H. Fowden LMEM RN) *surname partially officially corrected, good very fine* (3) *£100-140*

335 Pair: Corporal A. A. Finn, Royal Air Force

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (4099599 S.A.C. A. A. Finn, R.A.F.); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (D4099599 Cpl. A. A. Finn, R.A.F.), *extremely fine* (2) £100-120

336 Pair: Sergeant R. Caton, Royal Air Force

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (1937334 SAC. R. Caton R.A.F.); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (N1937334 Sgt R Caton RAF) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £130-150

337**Pair: Corporal F. R. Allen, Royal Australian Corps of Military Police, late Royal Air Force Police**

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (Q1931107 Cpl. F. R. Allen, R.A.F.), wire clasp rivets; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Australia (311625 F. R. Allen), *good very fine and rare* (2) £400-500

Although medal rolls for post-1948 awards are currently not in the public domain, accompanying original documentation confirms the award of 3 of the clasps on the recipient's General Service Medal 1918-62:

G.S.M. 1962, clasp Borneo: receipt dated at Kuching on 15 April 1965.

South Arabia clasp: receipt (form L/584) dated 2 July 1968.

Northern Ireland clasp: official receipt (form L133/A) DCIS 3/72.

Frank Robert Allen, who was born in the United Kingdom on 21 February 1942, served in the Royal Air Force Police in the 1960s attaining the rank of Corporal and was present in operations in Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, South Arabia and Northern Ireland. On 20 March 1970, in the United Kingdom, Allen enlisted in the Australian Regular Army and was posted to the Royal Australian Corps of Military Police. He is known to have served at R.A.C.M.P. School, Ingleburn, and served overseas with the A.N.Z.U.K. Provost Unit, at Nee Soon Garrison, Singapore; it was while in Singapore during 1972 that he was forwarded his 'Northern Ireland' clasp. Corporal Allen, who was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1975 (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 11 February 1975, refers), took his final discharge from the Royal Australian Corps of Military Police on 14 December 1979.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

338 HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, bronze, 48mm., Soho Mint, *about nearly very fine* £260-300

339



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, pewter, 48mm., Soho Mint, contained in contemporary circular card box, the lid inscribed 'Seringapatam Whitemetal', *minor damage from attempt to affix suspension to rim at 12 o'clock, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£120-160

340 HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, pewter, 48mm., Soho Mint, pierced with ring suspension, *edge corroded and subsequently filed smooth, therefore nearly very fine* £100-140

341



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, Calcutta Mint striking in silver for the native troops of Bengal, 45mm, *good very fine and scarce* £400-500

On the return to Bengal of the native troops belonging to that Presidency who had been in service in Southern India, and were present at Seringapatam - viz. the 10th Native Infantry, three battalions of Volunteers, and detachments of Artillery Lascars - the Commander-in-Chief suggested that Government should mark their approbation of the distinguished services of those corps by the bestowal of a medal as on former occasions. The Governor-General concurred, and General Orders were published granting medals to the native ranks of the troops in question, gold medals for the native officers and silver medals for the other ranks. In this respect therefore the Bengal native soldiers were far more highly favoured than any of the other troops, European or Native, who served in the campaign. The manufacture of the medals was entrusted to the Calcutta Mint and carried out in 1808, a total of 83 being struck in gold and 2786 in silver.

342



SULTAN'S MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, 4th Class, gold, 36mm., fitted with a gold bar suspension, *flan a little bent at one side, otherwise very fine*

£3000-3600

343



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**Robt. Hunter.**) *light marks, otherwise good very fine* £800-1000

Robert Hunter is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard Admiral Exmouth's flagship *Queen Charlotte*.

344



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (**John Smith, 88th Foot**) *considerable contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £800-1000

Ex Colonel Jourdain Collection.

John Smith was born at Clonmel, County Tipperary, circa 1795. He enlisted for the 88th Foot at Cork on 13 December 1813, aged 18 years, a servant by trade. He was discharged on 7 March 1837, having served 23 years 85 days, including 'North America one year, France one year and ten months, Peninsula six months, Ionian Islands ten years ten months, and the remainder of his time at home; was present at the action of Plattsburg in America.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

x345



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Busaco (**David Archer, 95th Foot, Rifles.**) *light edge bruising, otherwise toned good very fine* £1200-1400

Discharged 14 July 1812, in consequence of 'his left eye having been destroyed by a wound which he received at Pombal on the 12th March 1811 from which the ball has not yet been extracted'.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

346



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Busaco (**G. Peirson, A.P.M. G.**) *good very fine* £1000-1200

George Pearson served as Assistant Paymaster General in the Peninsula from September 1809 to April 1814, and was present at Busaco and Cadiz (Challis refers).

347



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Albuhera (**T. Edgeley, 57th Foot**) *nearly very fine* **£1000-1200**

The 57th musters for the period covering Albuhera show Thomas Edgerley as being sick in the General Hospital from 25 May to 12 July 1811, when 'sent to England for Recovery', almost certainly as a result of wounds received at Albuhera.

348

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Albuhera (**Joseph Rodgers, 7th Foot**) *medal has brooch marks to obverse and probably reconstituted from a mount, severely worn overall, a few letters of naming affected, fair only* **£500-600**

Joseph Rodgers was born at Bewdley, Worcestershire, circa 1786. He served in the Worcester Militia from March 1803 to 24 June 1807, and attested for the 7th Foot on the following day. He served at Martinique 1808-09 and in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Albuhera on 16 May 1811. In March 1824 he transferred to the 94th Foot and was discharged in the rank of Colour-Sergeant on 9 August 1828, in consequence of defective vision and 'from several gunshot wounds that he received 16th May, 1811, at Albuhera.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x349



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Egypt, Martinique, Albuhera (**W. Cooke, 23rd Foot**) *a few light scratches, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare combination of clasps* **£2000-2400**

Ex Murray Collection 1891 (sold Sotheby, May 1926); Glendining's, March 1927 and January 1932. Only three medals issued with this combination of clasps, all to the 23rd Foot. Discharged 24 November 1812, in consequence of 'gun shot wound of leg at Albuhera on the 16 May 1811'.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

350



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna (**J. Climo, Drummer, 32nd Foot**) *good very fine* **£1400-1600**

Ex Cleghorn 1872; Needes 1940; Elson 1963; Wallis & Wallis 1988.

Roll also gives entitlement to clasp for Salamanca.

x351



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor (**R. Mereyman 3rd Foot Guards**) rim neatly plugged at 6 o'clock and suspension re-fixed, otherwise very fine *£1000-1200*

Merryman on roll.

352



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera (**Lewis Wheatley, 48th Foot**) nearly very fine *£1200-1400*

Ex Stansfeld Collection 1889, Spink June 1984.

Lewis Wheatley was born at Mitcham, Surrey and enlisted into the 48th Foot on 15 August 1802, aged 18 years. He was discharged on 5 February 1812, in consequence of 'a Gun Shot wound of the Elbow Joint at Albuhera.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

353



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**Robert Dawson, 34th Foot.**) toned, nearly extremely fine *£1200-1400*

Robert Dawson was born in the Parish of Halstead, Essex, in about 1784. He attested for the 34th Foot on 25 April 1805, a labourer by trade, and was discharged on 24 February 1814, in consequence of a 'gunshot wound in his right leg, 25th July 1813, at Maya Pass in action with the enemy'. Sold with copied discharge papers.

354



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Albuhera (**Samuel Bannister, 29th Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* **£1600-1800**

Samuel Bannister was born circa 1781 in the Parish of Lightcliffe, near Hipperholme, Yorkshire. He served in the Fencibles, November 1799 to May 1802, and enlisted into the 29th Foot on 9 May 1802. He transferred to the 1st Battalion Royal Veterans on 25 May 1812 and was discharged from that unit on 12 July 1814, in consequence of a 'severe gunshot wound through the right side at Albuhera 16 May 1811 - and inguinal hernia and disbandment.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

355



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Sahagun, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (**J. Flook, 15th Hussrs.**) *edge bruising and some nicks, otherwise nearly very fine and a very scarce casualty* **£1800-2200**

103 clasps issued for Sahagun.

Joseph Flook was wounded at Sahagun and was also present at Waterloo (Fluke on roll).

x356



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Badajoz, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (**Chas. Peevey, 1st Foot, Royals**) *good very fine* **£1800-2200**

Ex Lawson Whalley Collection 1875; Hydefry sale 1887; Needs Collection 1899; Sotheby, August 1957 and July 1982 (Broadley Collection).

A unique combination of clasps to the M.G.S. medal.

357



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Corunna, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (**Richard Eynon, 23rd Foot.**) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *naming lightly rubbed overall, suspension and clasps reconstructed after removal from mount, otherwise very fine*

£1000-1200

Ex Glendining's June 1904. Unique combination of clasps to the M.G.S. medal.

Richard Eynon was born near Aberystwith, Cardigan, and enlisted into the 23rd Foot, Royal Welch Fusiliers, at Cardigan on 5 October 1807, aged 31 years. He was discharged on 10 July 1817, in consequence of 'defect of vision from ophthalmia'. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm that he was also present at Waterloo.

x358



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes (**J. Pearce, Corpl. 32nd Foot**) *edge bruising, good very fine*

£1800-2200

Late pension (WO 116/59) 'Gunshot wound to bowel causing body deformation'. Another Corporal of this name was wounded at Quatre Bras.

Sold with papers for both men.

359



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria (**J. Henderson, Serjt. 43rd Foot.**) *a little distortion to carriage, otherwise good very fine*

£2000-2600

John Henderson was born in the Parish of Termynamurgin, County Tyrone, and attested for the 2nd Battalion, 43rd Foot, from the Wicklow Militia on 10 September 1806, and transferred to the 1st Battalion on 25 April 1807. In the musters for the period 25 December 1811 to 24 March 1812, he is shown as wounded in the first muster and sick at Castleleyho in the second muster, his wound probably received at Ciudad Rodrigo where the 43rd had 45 men wounded. Promoted to Corporal on 11 September 1813, he transferred to the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion on 15 April 1815, with the rank of Sergeant, was moved to Out-Pension on half-time on 19 July 1816, and joined the 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion as Hospital Sergeant on 25 December 1821. He was discharged from the latter regiment on 30 November 1825, in consequence of 'Reduction; wounded right foot and left thigh; contused right testicle which the Surgeon says may ultimately cause his death.'

Sold with full muster details and copied discharge papers.

x360



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**J. Duffy, Corpl. 50th Foot**) *extremely fine* £1800-2200

John Duffy was born in the Parish of Drumand, near Randlestown, County Antrim, and enlisted for the 50th Foot at Hastings, Sussex, on 27 May 1810, aged 18 years, for limited service of 7 years. He was discharged at Londonderry on 26 May 1817, 'his period of service having expired and his being further rendered incapable of service in consequence of a gun shot wound received 25 July 1813 at the Pass of Maya in the right hip.' A Pension Certificate from the Commissariat Office, New South Wales, Sydney, confirms Duffy's intention to reside at Sydney [and collect his pension there] and notes that he died on 8 August 1867. Sold with copied discharge papers and aforementioned certificate.

361



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Toulouse (**John Lemon, 23rd Foot.**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £2000-2600

Only 31 clasps for St Sebastian to the 23rd Foot and a unique combination of clasps to this regiment.

John Lemon was born at Stake, Suffolk, and served in the 9th Foot from July 1796 to July 1799. He attested for the 23rd Foot on 28 July 1799 and served with the regiment in the Peninsula and at Waterloo (No. 6 Company). He was discharged on 19 May 1818 to Out-Pension of 1s per day.

362



WATERLOO 1815 (**Corporal Geo. Miller, 2nd Reg. Life Guards.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, the reverse heavily polished, otherwise good fine* £1600-1800

George Miller was born at Chertsey, Surrey on 31 December 1790, and joined the 2nd Life Guards in 1810. He served in Spain 1813-14 and at Waterloo in 1815. He was promoted to Troop Quarter Master on 21 September 1821, without purchase, from Corporal of Horse, a rank he retained until placed on half-pay on 1 January 1831, when he had served almost 21 years in the regiment. His M.G.S. medal for Vittoria and Toulouse was sold at Glendining's in February 1903. Sold with copied Statement of Services.

363



WATERLOO 1815 (William Armstrong, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guards.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine *£1400-1600*

William Armstrong enlisted into the 1st Dragoon Guards on 7 February 1814. He transferred to the Cavalry Staff Corps on 18 October 1816, whilst serving with the Army of Occupation in France. Sold with copied muster roll details.

364



WATERLOO 1815 (Troop Q. Master Ja. Rigg, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guard.) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, with silver buckle bar, minor edge bruising, very fine *£1400-1800*

James Rigg served in Captain Michael Turner's Troop during the Waterloo Campaign.

365



WATERLOO 1815 (George Smith, 1st or Royal Dragoons.) fitted with steel clip and replacement bar suspension, clip re-fixed with solder, obverse pitted, fine, the reverse better *£1600-1800*

George Smith was born in 1780 in the Parish of Lavington, near Petworth, Sussex, and was a labourer by trade prior to his enlistment into the Hampshire Fencible Cavalry on 1 November 1799. On 8 March 1800 he volunteered for the regular army and enlisted at Lewes into the 1st Dragoons for unlimited service. He served 'near five years in the Peninsula and at Waterloo' and was discharged at York on 19 October 1823, at which time his commanding officer recommended him for 'His Majesty's Royal Bounty of Chelsea' leading to the grant of a pension of 1s 1d per day.

He served at Waterloo in 'G' Troop commanded by Captain Alexander Kennedy Clark who personally captured the French eagle of the 105th Regiment, after a desperate fight, in which he was severely wounded. George Smith was the only man of this name serving in the regiment at this period and he was later issued with the M.G.S. medal for Vittoria and Toulouse. Sold with copied discharge papers.

366



WATERLOO 1815 (**Edward Leech, 6th or Inniskilling Drag.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *minor edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise good very fine* **£1600-1800**

Edward Leech was born in the Parish of St Mary, near Chester, and was enlisted for the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons at Chester on 10 April 1801, aged 20 years, for unlimited service. He served at Waterloo in Captain Hon. S. Douglas's Troop, when his regiment formed part of Major-General Ponsonby's 'Union Brigade'. He was discharged at Glasgow on 11 June 1824, in consequence of 'length of service', his conduct being described as 'remarkably good'. Sold with copied discharge papers.

367



WATERLOO 1815 (**Samuel Chapman, 12th Reg. Light Dragoons.**) plugged at 12 o'clock and re-fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* **£900-1200**

Samuel Chapman was born on 2 November 1792 and served in the 12th Light Dragoons from 24 November 1808. He served in Captain Erskine's Troop at Waterloo and transferred to the Cavalry Staff Corps on 24 February 1818, being discharged later that year.

See Balmer's *Regimental and Volunteer Medals* (R70) for details of a silver engraved medal 'Presented to Samuel Chapman A Token of Regard from his Brothers in Arms 1817'. Sold with some muster details.

368



WATERLOO 1815 (**William Cross 16th or Queen's Light Drag.**) engraved in obverse field 'Died 21st June 1823', fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *vice mark to lower edge, otherwise nearly very fine* **£1000-1200**

Served in Captain William Tomkinson's Troop at Waterloo. Tomkins was the author of *The Diary of a Cavalry Officer 1809*.

369



WATERLOO 1815 (**Thomas Nixon, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* **£1600-1800**

Thomas Nixon is confirmed on the roll of Captain Mercer's 'G' Troop at Waterloo.

370



WATERLOO 1815 (**Samuel Church, 2nd Batt. 30th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* **£1200-1400**

Samuel Church enlisted at Strabane on 30 June 1806. He served at Waterloo in Captain A. Gore's Grenadier Company and was discharged to Kilmainham Hospital on 28 May 1817. He died in 1830. Sold with some muster details.

371



WATERLOO 1815 (**Boyle Huston, 32nd Regiment Foot**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *reverse die misaligned, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* **£1200-1400**

Served in Captain Stopford Cane's No. 3 Company.

372



WATERLOO 1815 (**Francis Powell, 2nd Batt. 44th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *light contact marks and slightly polished, otherwise nearly very fine* **£1600-1800**

Francis Powell served in Captain Craig's No. 3 Company at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was enlisted into the 44th Foot at Maidstone on 11 June 1813 and went with the regiment to the continent. The musters for April 1814 show him to be a prisoner of war, clearly taken at the ill-fated assault on Bergen-op-Zoom in Holland the previous month. When the 2nd Battalion was disbanded in February 1816 Powell was transferred to the 1st Battalion, and in June 1822 embarked on the *Warren Hastings* for service in India. Arriving there on 6 October he then served in Captain William McLean's Company at Fort William, Dinapore, Berhampore and the Arracan through 1823-25, until he died in hospital on 6 July 1825, cause unknown but the previous two months had seen several actions in which the 44th sustained casualties. Sold with muster details and other research.

373

WATERLOO 1815 (**Uriah Wilkinson. 1st Bt. 52nd Reg of Foot L.I.**) renamed, fitted with replacement bar suspension, *nearly very fine* **£400-500**

Uriah Wilkinson served in Captain Robert Campbell's Company at Waterloo. He later received the M.G.S. medal with 8 clasps.

374



WATERLOO 1815 (**Charles Coe, 2nd Batt. 69th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *good very fine* **£1800-2200**

Sold with copied muster rolls which show that he joined the 69th Foot on 26 December 1811, a Volunteer from the West Norfolk Militia, and was discharged on 19 June 1816.

375

WATERLOO 1815 (**Alex. Glashan, 1st Bat. 92nd Highlanders**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and heavily polished, fine* **£800-1000**

Alexander Glasham is confirmed on the roll of Captain Claude Alexander's Company at Waterloo. Sold with copied roll for this company.

376



WATERLOO 1815 (**Corp. Frederick Kipp, 2nd Light Batt. K.G.L.**) re-fixed steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, some tooling in the fields, otherwise better than good fine* **£1600-1800**

Served in No. 1 Company under Major George Baring at Waterloo, where the regiment was particularly distinguished for their defence of La Haie Sainte.

377

BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (**Carl. Wolff. Hus., Rgt.**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension with length of old ribbon, *nearly very fine* **£400-500**

378 HANNOVER WATERLOO 1815 (**Soldat Christoph Wegener, Landw. Bataillon Hameln**) fitted with replacement rings for suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-400

379 NASSAU WATERLOO 1815, silver, unnamed as issued, fitted with additional rings for suspension, old ribbon, *nearly very fine* £180-220

380 NETHERLANDS SILVER CAMPAIGN CROSS 1813-15, silver, with stamp mark 'PZ', modern ribbon, *good very fine* £300-400

381



SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1814-15, for other ranks, bronze with gilt ornamentation, with original ribbon, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-400

382



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR BURMA 1824-26, silver, fitted with original steel clip and split ring suspension, *good very fine* £600-700

383 ST. JEAN D'ACRE 1840, silver, unnamed, fitted with additional swivel-ring and bar suspension, *good very fine* £200-220

384



DEFENCE OF JELLALABAD 1842, Flying Victory, a gilded medal contained in a contemporary unnamed and unmarked silver frame with glazed lunettes, with silver straight bar suspension, *mint state as struck* £300-400

385



CHINA 1842 (**David Russell, Petty Officer, H.M.S. Alligator.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£400-500*

David Russell was born in Devonport, Devon. His service in the Royal Navy included in H.M. Ships *Comus*, *Alligator* and *Wellesley*.

386

CHINA 1842 (**T. Wallis Acting 2nd Master H.M.S. Dido**) *replacement straight bar suspension, traces of brooch mounting to edge at 3 and 9 o'clock, fine* *£180-220*

Thomas Wallis served as Acting 2nd Master in H.M.S. *Dido*.

387

CHINA 1842 (**William Ferns, Petty Officer, H.M.S. Hyacinth**) *replacement straight bar suspension, traces of brooch mounting to edge at 3 and 9 o'clock, fine* *£200-240*

William Ferns was born in Prestonpans in April 1815, and enlisted in the Royal Navy in May 1834, transferring to H.M.S. *Hyacinth* in June 1838. He was commissioned Gunner in November 1853, and served as Gunner 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Encounter* during the Second China War (entitled to a China 1842 clasp in lieu of a no-clasp China 1857-60 medal).

Like many recipients of the China 1842 clasp, it would appear that Ferns never attached the clasp to his original medal, as in order to do so the suspension and ribbon would need to be reduced from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches (article by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, *Orders and Medals Research Journal* 1979 refers).

x388



CHINA 1842 (**W. Kendall, Lieut. H.M.S. Nimrod**) *original suspension, very fine*

£1800-2200

Walter Kendall entered the Navy on 29 November 1827, passed his examination in 1835, and served as Mate of the *Nimrod* 20, Captain Charles Anstruther Barlow, during the operations of March and May, 1841, against Canton, where he gained the character of being a very deserving officer, but had the misfortune to lose a leg - *vide London Gazette* 8 October 1841:

'It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant Fox, of H.M.S. *Nimrod*, a most promising young officer attached to Captain Barlow's battalion of seamen, who fell at the storm of the western forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the same ship, a very deserving officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.' (Despatch of Major-General H. Gough, Commanding Expeditionary Force, Head Quarters, Ship Marion, Canton River, proceeding to Hong Kong, June 3, 1841).

'The two officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian Army, Deputy Quarter Master General, a very old officer who had served ably in the Burmese War, and Lieutenant Fox, first of the *Nimrod*, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of Lieutenant Fox and of Mr. Kendal (*sic*) his shipmate, the gunnery mate of the *Nimrod*; the former fell a victim to his wound, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting commission as Lieut. of the *Nimrod* in Lieut. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle, until your pleasure is known - though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.' (Despatch of Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H., Heights above Canton, May 29th, 1841).

Being in consequence promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, by commission dated 8 June 1841, Kendall was afterwards appointed, in that capacity, 10 October 1842, to the *Excellent* gunnery ship at Portsmouth, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, and 31 January 1843, to the *Caledonia* 120, flag-ship of Sir David Milne at Devonport. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on 13 March 1845, and was afterwards placed on half-pay.

x389

CHINA 1842 (**Owen Heart. 26th Regiment Foot.**) *original suspension, nearly very fine*

£300-360

Owen Heart/Hart was born in the Parish of Clonidilly, Dublin, and enlisted into the 30th Foot at Dublin on 16 January 1822, aged 18 years, a gardener by trade. He transferred to the 26th Foot on 19 September 1828, and was discharged on 10 October 1843, in consequence of 'being worn out from length of service and disease contracted in China.' Sold with copied discharge papers.



'To Captain Cotton, Field Engineer, I feel under the greatest obligation, and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, Lieutenant Rundall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the sappers called for my best thanks, they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.'

General Sir Hugh Gough's despatch 3 June 1841, refers.

The China War 1842 Medal awarded to 1st Lieutenant & Brevet Captain J. W. Rundall, Madras Sapper & Miners, who was twice mentioned in despatches and severely wounded at Canton: having then received a further wound in the Pegu operations of 1852, he died of disease at Frome

CHINA 1842 (J. W. Rundall, 1st Lieut., Madras Sappers & Miners), fitted with decorated straight-bar suspension, and matching riband buckle and brooch-bar for wearing, *extremely fine* £1200-1500

John William Rundall was born at Madras on 29 September 1812, the son of Lieutenant Charles Rundall of the 14th Madras Native Infantry. At a young age Rundall was sent to England for his education, where, in 1823, he is recorded at school in Essex, with his uncle, Thomas Wharton Rundall of Wanstead, as his guardian. In August 1828 he entered the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, passing out from there in June 1830 aged seventeen years, recommended for the Engineers. Rundall returned to India after an absence of a decade or more to find that his father, then Lieutenant-Colonel, 32nd M.N.I., had died a few months before his arrival at Madras in December 1831. In January 1832 he was posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

In April 1834 Rundall experienced his first, and very short, spell of active service, in the Coorg Campaign. The Rajah of Coorg, a small Hindu principality with the capital Mecara at the head of the Western Ghats, was deposed for misrule and the State annexed to the Madras presidency. Rundall was deputed to search suspect places in the jungles of Coorg for the treasure buried by the ex-Rajah. His search, however, proved fruitless. The succeeding years passed peacefully and in September 1838 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. In 1839 Rundall suffered a serious illness which caused him to take several months of sick leave. However, he evidently made a good recovery as in General Orders, 1 April 1840, he was detailed with the Madras Sappers proceeding on 'services to the Eastward' - namely China.

Opium War - two mentions and a wound

Britain's relations with China had never been easy. Trade was restricted to the southern port of Canton and all communications with the government were in the hands of local Chinese merchants. Britain had no direct political representation at the Emperor's Court at Peking in the north, and all foreigners were considered 'barbarians.' During 1839 the British traders at their Canton Factories, where they existed under restrictive conditions, were forced to leave and an edict was published by the Chinese forbidding all trade with Britain. Various acts of aggression were carried out by the Chinese against British vessels, including those of the Royal Navy. It was against this backdrop that the first, or Opium, war with China took place. This war was mainly a naval expedition to which India supplied some 4,000 troops, but neither could have prevailed without the other. The greatest part of the military came from Madras and included 'A' and 'B' Companies of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Captain Pears.

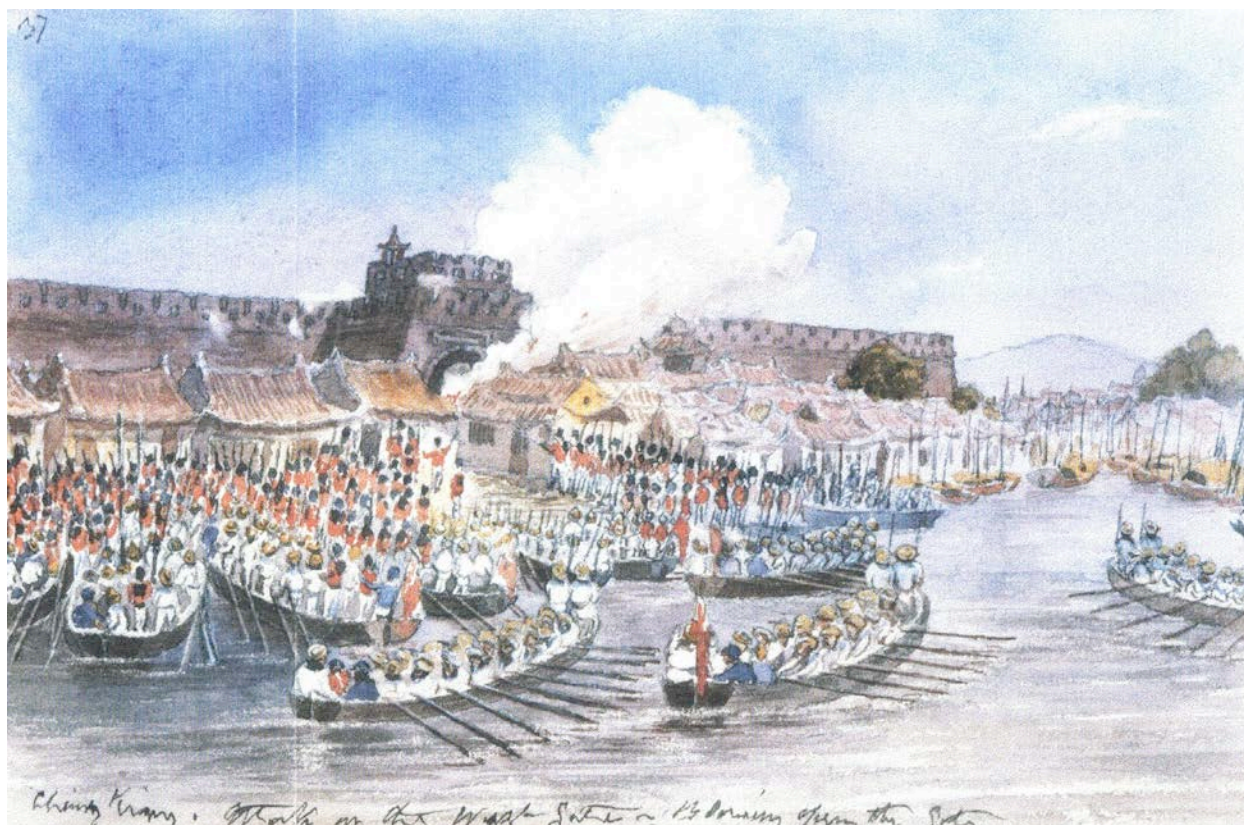
The rendezvous for the Eastern Expedition, Singapore, was reached in early May 1840. At the end of the month the fleet sailed north and after blockading the mouth of the Canton River, or Bocca Tigris as it was also known, landed on the island of Chusan in Hangchow Bay, taking the capital, Tinghae, on 5 July. The troops remained at Tinghae for several months, living under most unhealthy conditions, whilst a diplomatic mission sailed north to the mouth of the Peiho River leading to Peking in the hope of resolving the dispute with the Emperor's government. In this they failed and were informed that any dispute between the two countries would be dealt with only by the authorities at Canton.

Leaving a garrison at Tinghae the expedition returned to the mouth of the Canton Estuary and on 7 January 1841 captured the two southernmost of the Bogue Forts, Chuenpi and Tycoktow, guarding the waterway to Canton. The Chinese then entered into negotiations: the island of Hong Kong was ceded to the British and Chusan returned to the Chinese. However, the negotiations failed and the further Bogue Forts of Annunghoy and North and South Wangtong Islands were assaulted and captured on 26 February. Rundall with 'A' Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant W. J. Birdwood participated in the attack on the Wangtong Islands and received his first mention in despatches in the report of Major F. L. Pratt, 26th Cameronians, dated Bocca Tigris, 27 February, 1841, and published in the London Gazette On 11 June 1841:

'I must especially point out the services rendered by ... Lieutenant Birdwood, Madras Engineers, who superintended the erections of the breastwork whilst Lieutenants Rundall and Johnston, Madras Engineers, accompanied me to lead the respective columns of attack.'

On 28 February, Rundall and Lieutenant J. G. Johnston were directed to demolish the Bogue Forts on Anunghoy with the assistance of working parties of seamen. Rundall was subsequently ordered to join a portion of the force that had proceeded higher up the Canton River. On 2 March Major-General Sir Hugh Gough arrived from Madras to assume command of all land forces, by order of the Governor-General of India.

Canton was a difficult city to approach, there were many navigational hazards particularly for the larger vessels of the fleet. However, Gough proceeded to advance his force, destroying defences along the river.



*Blowing open the West gate of Chin-Keang-Foo, 21 July 1842, at which action Rundall was present
(from a water colour by Surgeon E. H. Cree, R.N.)*

On the afternoon of 23 May a small force was landed at the Factories along the southern river face of the city and Gough proceeded up river to the village of Tsing-poo, his chosen place for landing the main force. Tsing-poo lay to the north and west of the city, from where the troops could advance to the heights overlooking the city to the south and east. His objective was an isolated hill just inside the northern wall of Canton from where he could dominate it. It was no easy task for Canton was well fortified with very high walls. By the evening of 26 May Gough's forces were poised ready for the final assault on the following morning. But it was not to be: political considerations took over with the result that Canton was ransomed and the Chinese Tartar garrison removed sixty miles away. Gough and his forces were greatly chagrined at this turn of events and the force was withdrawn over a period of days and returned to Hong Kong. Gough's despatch, 3 June 1841, to the Governor-General of India, describing the events in detail, comprised forty-five paragraphs. This despatch was published in the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, 8 October 1841, and in it Rundall received his second mention, at paragraph 43:

'To Captain Cotton, Field Engineer. I feel under the greatest obligation and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, Lieutenant Rundall, I regret to say that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks, they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.'

Rundall being on the sick list for 'some time' was probably unable to participate in many of the succeeding engagements along the China coast and he next comes to note during Gough's final advance up the Yangtze River towards Nanking, at the battle of Chin-Keang-Foo on 21 July 1842. The town occupied a strategic point along the Yangtze as it was here that the Grand Canal crossed the river linking the north and south of the country as the main supply route. Chin-Keang-Foo was the hardest battle of the war: it was strongly defended by Tartar troops who fought to the death - first slaughtering their own families. Gough employed three brigades to attack it.

As there was a formidable wet ditch in front of the south and west faces of the city it was determined to force an entry for one of the brigades through the West Gate of the city. Captain T. T. Pears with Lieutenant J.W. Rundall were given this task. The gateway to be attacked was a very substantial work with a guard room above it and ramparts about twenty-eight feet in height. The gate itself consisted of two massive folding doors, ten feet high, seven feet wide and five inches thick, covered with sheets of iron. The gateway lay within an archway of a depth of six feet, thus affording adequate cover for the party placing the powder bags against the doors. Fortunately the city suburbs had extended beyond the gateway, thus giving good cover for the preparation of the powder bags as near as possible to the gate. Three bags were used, each fifty-eight pounds in weight, these were carried by three Sappers with the bags on their heads. In their hands they each carried a stick six feet long, notched at one end for the purpose of hanging the bag from it and propping it against the doors. The fuse was lit and in a few seconds the explosion took place, causing great clouds of dust and smoke. Whilst the archway itself remained undamaged the doors were completely blown in and lay some nineteen feet inside. The moment is dramatically captured in a watercolour by Edward H. Cree, a Royal Navy Surgeon.

Subsequent to the taking of Chin-Keang-Foo, Gough advance up the Yangtze River to Nanking, where the force arrived on 9 August. The victory at Chin-Keang-Foo had proved decisive and three Imperial Commissioners were despatched by the Emperor to Nanking to treat with the British. On 29 August the Treaty of Nanking was signed, whereby the Emperor agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty-one million dollars and other concessions including the opening of five ports to trade.

The return of British units to India then began. 'A' and 'B' Companies of the Madras Sappers were awarded the battle honour China with Dragon, 30 October 1843. No Bengal or Bombay Sappers and Miners participated in this campaign and Rundall was one of eleven Madras Sappers and Miners officers to receive the China 1842 Medal.

By General Order dated 27 August 1844, Rundall was appointed to succeed Captain T. T. Pears as the fourth Commandant Madras Sappers and Miners. At thirty-two he was as yet unmarried, but taking leave in June 1845 to the Neilgherrie Hills, he married at Ootacamund on 10 June. His wife, aged twenty, was Miss Harriet Drury, the daughter of George Dominica Drury, a member of the Madras Civil Service. Over the succeeding years Emily gave him four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1846 the Madras Sappers and Miners under Rundall was reorganised and the Headquarters moved from Bangalore to Meara, in Coorg.

Burma War - Commandant Madras Sapper & Miners - second wound and demise

The spring of 1852 brought the second war with Burma. The Burma Expeditionary Force of 5,800 men comprised two Brigades, one from Bengal, the other Madras, with Major-General H. Godwin in command. The Bengal Brigade arrived off the mouth of the Rangoon River on 2 April, then proceeded eastwards capturing Martaban on 5 April. Godwin then returned to the mouth of the Rangoon River where he was joined by the Madras Brigade on 8 April, including Captain Rundall and his Madras Sappers and Miners.

Godwin's next objective was Rangoon, much fortified since the first war of 1824. Godwin marched inland by a circuitous route to bring him opposite the eastern face of the Schwe Dagon Pagoda, the key to the position and now included within the defences of the town. First he had to take an outlying work known as the White House Stockade. This was accomplished by a storming party supported by two columns. They came under such heavy fire as they moved up that they were obliged to ground their ladders and return the fire. At the assault the Madras Sappers placed four ladders, one of which was raised by three Sappers after four of their comrades had been shot down in the attempt. Captain H. Fraser, Bengal Engineers, led the storming party followed by Captain Rundall. The stockade was taken, but not without considerable loss.

On 14 April, Godwin continued his advance on the Schwe Dagon Pagoda. A storming party, under heavy fire, entered through a gate and captured the succession of terraces of the Pagoda. During this action Captain Rundall was wounded. With the Pagoda in British hands the defenders of Rangoon fled. Bassein was taken on 19 May, Pegu on 3 June and Prome on 10 October.

Rundall, however, died of liver disease at Prome on 12 December, aged forty; command of the Madras Sappers and Miners then devolved on Captain J. Carpendale. Rundall had held the post of Commandant for eight years, well in excess of any other Commandant up to 1857. His wife, who survived him, died in England in early 1916, aged ninety.

Rundall heads the eighteen names of the officers of the Madras Sappers and Miners on the Medal Roll for the India General Service Medal (I.G.S.M.) with clasp 'Pegu'. He is noted as 'Commanding' and 'Deceased.' Had he lived he would have worn on his jacket his China Medal 1842 and I.G.S.M. for Pegu - a unique pair to an officer of the Corps of Madras Sappers & Miners; sold with a copy of *They Gave Us Each a Medal - The Collected Works of Captain Tim Ash, M.B.E.*, edited by Tom Donovan, in which appears Rundall's story, and from which all of the above information has been taken.

391



SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, no clasp (**Hy. Lawton, 16th Lancers**), original riband, *edge bruises, otherwise very fine*
£500-600

Henry Lawton, who was born in Pwelly, Caernarvon, enlisted in the 16th Lancers in London in September 1837. Embarked for India in 1840, he was killed in action at the battle of Aliwal on 28 January 1846; his effects were valued at £8 10s 6d and his name appears on the regimental memorial in Canterbury Cathedral; see *The Sixteenth Lancers and British Soldiering in India 1822-1846*, by John H. Rumsby.

392 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**Henry Prince Cpts Cook's Asst. H.M.S. Curacoa**) *good very fine*
£400-500

Henry Prince was born in Portsmouth, July 1842. He joined the Royal Navy in January 1862, and served in H.M.S. *Curacoa* from May the following year. He advanced to Captain's Cook, prior to his discharge in February 1867.

393 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**J. [Be]nnett, Gunr. R.M.A., H.M.S. Esk**) *brooch marks to obverse and edge affecting two letters of surname, suspension re-fixed, otherwise nearly very fine*
£360-400

John Bennett was born at Wheel, Romford, Essex, on 29 April 1839, and attested for the Royal Marines at Woolwich on 14 July 1853, a volunteer from the Hampshire Militia. He served aboard the *Prince Regent* in the Baltic, March to December 1854. He transferred to the Royal Marine Artillery in March 1855, and served in China in 1857-58, and was present at the capture of Canton in 1857. He served in New Zealand and was employed on shore in 1863-64, taking part in various skirmishes. He was discharged on 6 November 1874, in consequence of length of service and was 'in possession of Baltic Medal, China Medal with clasp for "Canton 1857", and New Zealand Medal.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entries

394



NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1863-1866 (**Lt. J. F. F. Rolleston, 50th Queen's Own Rgt.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, officially re-impressed, very fine* £400-500

James Ffanck Rolleston was born in Ireland, 1836. He was commissioned Ensign in the 50th Regiment, June 1859, advanced to Lieutenant, April 1864, and served with the Regiment in New Zealand. He served during the Waikato Campaign of 1863-1865, under Lieutenant-General Cameron, K.C.B., and also with the field force under Colonel Warre, C.B. He served in the province of Taranaki, and was present at the capture of Te Ari, Manutahi and Matatawahi. He also served during the Wanganui Campaign, and was present at the action of Kakarama, and accompanied Major-General Chute's field force on its march through the bush from Wanganui and Taranaki.

395 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**4126 Sergt. John Walker, 68th Lt. Infy.**) *brooch marks to reverse, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £360-400

John Walker was born in the Parish of Loughgall, Armagh, and enlisted at Armagh for the 68th Regiment on 23 June 1855, aged 16 years 5 months, a weaver by trade. He served at Malta 5 months, Ionian Islands 1 year 1 month, East Indies 11 years 7 months, and New Zealand 2 years 5 months. He served 'in the field' in New Zealand from February 1864 to March 1866, and was present at Gate Pah. He was discharged in the rank of Sergeant on 16 April 1878, on termination of his second period of engagement. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entry.

396 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse undated (**2281 Thos. Lovegrove, 43rd Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £280-320

Thomas Lovegrove attested in the 43rd Foot in January 1846, and went on to serve with the Regiment during the Third Kaffir War (entitled to medal) and the Indian Mutiny (entitled to a no clasp medal). He embarked with the Regiment for New Zealand in September 1863. The latter saw action at Ma-Retu, Tauranga and "Gate Pa". He was discharged to Pension, 4 June 1867.

397 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse undated (**J. F. Allnutt, Clerk, Commt. Dept.**) *officially engraved, post 1873 issue, light contact marks, good very fine, scarce* £280-320

398 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66 (2), reverse undated (**G. Lydon, Con. A.C.**) *engraved in small upright sans-serif capitals, suspension claw re-affixed, partially corrected; another, reverse undated but additionally engraved 'Otau 1863' (J. M. Haslett, No. 1 Coy. Auck. Rifles 1861-67) renamed in engraved upright sans-serif capitals, very fine (2)* £260-300

George Lydon served as a Constable with No. 2 Division, Armed Constabulary.

John Mitchell Haslett (1846-1932), was born in Belfast. He served as a Private in No. 1 Company, Auckland Rifle Volunteers, 1861-1867. He came under fire at Otau settlement, Southern Wairoa, whilst serving alongside a detachment of the 18th Regiment in September 1863.

Haslett applied for his campaign medal in January 1913, receiving it two months later. His papers give that prior to the medal being issued to him instructions were made for the 'erasing that of L. Charniss 3rd Waikato Regt. Delete dates (1861-66) from back and polish.' He died in Auckland, and is buried at Symons St. Cemetery.

399



The Punjab Medal awarded to Colonel W. R. Cunningham, Indian Army, who commanded the 12th Irregular Cavalry at the battle of Goojerat and in the action at Ramnuggar

PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Lieut. W. R. Cunningham, 12th Irregular Cavy.), *minor edge nicks, better than very fine* £600-800

William Robert Cunningham was born in India in July 1819, the eldest son of Major William Cunningham, H.I.E.C. Bengal Army and his wife Rebecca Cunningham. Young William returned home for his education, attended the Ayr Academy and gained a cadetship to study for entry into the Bengal Army in 1836.

Appointed an Ensign in the 70th Native Infantry in the following year, he qualified as an interpreter and was present with the 6th Native Infantry in operations under General Pollock during the First Afghan War (Medal). Having then been advanced to Lieutenant, he took command of the 12th Irregular Cavalry in 1848 and was present at Goojerat and in the action at Ramnuggar, in addition to the pursuit of the Afghans to Peshawur (Medal & clasp).

Cunningham, who was on extended furlough in England at the time of the Indian Mutiny, was placed on the Retired List as a Major-General in April 1875 and died at Dunard Row, Dumbartonshire in September 1899; sold with copied research.

400 PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Bugler R. Cruppe, 6th Cy. 7th Battn. Arty.**) *suspension re-fixed, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise, good fine* £400-460

Richard Cruppe enlisted at Westminster on 13 March 1846, and embarked for India aboard the *Cressy* on 11 September following. He was discharged by purchase on 6 August 1850. Sold with copied muster roll and medal roll entries.

401



PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Chas. Fyans, 61st Foot.**) *a couple of small edge bruises, otherwise good very fine*

£500-600

Private **Charles Fyans** died in India on 7 June 1851. Sold with copied muster roll and medal roll entries.

402



SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**G. Leache. Ordinary.**) *very fine* *£360-400*

George Leach/Leache was born on 28 January 1833. He joined H.M.S. *Castor* as a Boy 2nd Class in 1849 and saw service in the South African campaign as an Ordinary Seaman in that ship. He is shown aboard H.M.S. *London* in 1853 and continued to serve until 8 April 1871, reaching the rate of Gunner's Mate.

403



SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**John Brewer, 2nd Regt.**) *very fine* *£300-360*

John Brewer was born in the Parish of Lawton, near Congleton, Chester, and attested for the 2nd Foot at Salford on 24 December 1839, aged 22, a groom by trade. He served at the Cape of Good Hope 9 years 5 months, and in the East Indies 5 years 3 months. He took part in the 3rd Kaffir War 1850-53 and was discharged on 19 February 1861. Sold with copied discharge papers.

404

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**H. Yateman. 91st Regt.**) *nearly very fine*

£300-360

Henry Yateman was born in the Parish of Chesterton, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, and enlisted into the 91st Regiment at Buckingham on 31 July 1845, aged 17 years 10 months, a labourer by trade. He served in South Africa for 6 years and 2 months, being present during the 3rd Kaffir War of 1850-53, and also saw service in the Mediterranean and in India. He was discharged at his own request on 22 August 1860.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

405 BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and a little polished, nearly very fine*

£110-130

406 CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**Willm. Cooper 93rd Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, suspension post re-fitted, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*

£400-500

407



The Crimean War medal awarded to Private Henry Parker, 11th Hussars; taken prisoner at Balaklava he was a Member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society of 1875-79 and signed the Loyal Address of 1887

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (H. Parker, 11th Hussars.) *officially impressed naming, light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*

£4000-5000

Ex Glendining's November 1902 and January 1906, medal with four clasps in both cases.

Confirmed as a charger and taken prisoner in all published sources. Not entitled to clasp for Inkermann but medal is clearly as issued with four clasps. At least eight other Light Brigade chargers, five of whom were taken prisoner, are also known to have received four-clasp medals due to an administrative error.

Henry William Parker was born at Windsor in July 1831, and entered the 11th Hussars at London District Headquarters on 27 August 1850, aged 19 years 1 month, a servant by trade. He was taken prisoner in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854, and rejoined his regiment in the Crimea on 1 January 1856. Parker was one of eight men of the regiment taken prisoner, all of whom had been wounded or had their horse killed under them. Parker must have been in the latter category as his name is not included in any return of wounded men.


Parker is mentioned in *The Prisoners of Voronezh*, the Diary of Sergeant George Newman, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was also a prisoner of war, having been captured at Inkermann on 5 November 1854:

'Warren, being a good tumbler was persuaded to become a pantaloone, and a young fellow of the name of Parker of the 11th Hussars as his comrade Joey. Dresses were made and Warren gave lessons to Parker in tumbling and other tricks, and they would enliven us in the interval between songs and dances.'

Parker also took part in a play performed before an audience of prisoners of all ranks, the Russian guards and several prisoners, the *Wicked Country Squire* in two acts, in which Parker played the role of Philip, a peasant.

Parker was transferred to the 1st Life Guards on 1 March 1857, and promoted to Corporal of Horse on 8 January 1862. He was, however, discharged on 12 October 1864, being found 'unworthy to serve'. He was a member of the 'Balaklava Commemoration Society' of 1875, 1877 and 1879, and signed the illuminated Loyal Address to Queen Victoria in 1887.

Sold with research and a copy of *The Prisoners of Voronezh*.

- 408** CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**3688. R. Wells. Coldm. Guards.**) regimentally impressed naming, fitted with silver oak leaf suspension brooch, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £360-400
Ex Eaton (later Lord Cheylesmore) Collection 1880.
Robert Wells was born in the Parish of Needham Market, near Stowmarket, Suffolk, and attested at Ipswich on 1 January 1850, aged 17 years. He was discharged on 31 December 1860, having completed 10 years. He served 2 years 4 months with the Army in the East and was present at the actions of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. Sold with copied discharge papers.
- 409** TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue, unnamed, pierced with rings for suspension as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
- 410** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**John Astrobe, A.B., "Bittern"**), *good very fine* £180-220
- 411** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Wm. Hy. Budd, Captns. Cook, "Hastings"**) *good very fine* £200-260
530 'Pegu' clasps awarded to H.M.S. *Hastings*.
- 412** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Wm. Stock. Ord.** "Hastings") *light scratches to obverse, good very fine* £180-220
- 413** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**E. Blaney, Midn., "Proserpine"**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £200-260
134 'Pegu' clasps to the Bengal Marine Ship *Proserpine*.
- 414** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**Corpl. J. Inglis, 14th King's Lt. Dgns.**) *good very fine* £550-650
John Inglis was born in the Parish of West Church, Edinburgh. A Tailor by occupation, he attested for the 14th Light Dragoons on 2 March 1838, aged 19 years, 9 months. He served with the regiment for 21 years, 274 days. Promoted to Corporal in August 1854. Volunteered for the 8th Hussars in December 1859 and promoted to Corporal once more in February 1860. Discharged on 10 June 1862 being found medically unfit. Also awarded the Punjab Medal with clasps for Chilianwala and Goojerat. With copied discharge papers.
- x415** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**Bt. Lieut. Col. R. Shortreae, 2nd Bombay Eur. Regt. L.I.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £800-1000
When appointed to the command of the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry during the campaign in Persia, Lieutenant-Colonel Shortreed was fifty-five years old and had spent his entire career in the Bombay Trigonometrical Survey Department. According to the regimental history he was 'plainly unfitted for command' and was shortly afterwards superseded. Note incorrect spelling of surname on medal.
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- 416** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**507 H. Adams, H.M. 93rd Highrs.**) *suspension slack, edge bruising and overall wear, therefore good fine* £160-200
Sold with medal roll confirmation.
- 417** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**593 W, Shaw H.M. 93rd Highrs.**) *some surface pitting from fire damage, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-200
Sold with medal roll confirmation.
- 418** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Lieutt. C. M. B. Godfrey 2d Bn. R. Sco. Fus.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £260-300
Charles Montagu Bell Godfrey was born on 29 April 1865, and educated at Cheltenham College. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Fusiliers on 29 August 1885. After serving with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in Burma, Lieutenant Godfrey was involved in a fatal accident in Ireland in 1889 when duck shooting with a fellow officer, Lieutenant Douglas Ross. The former was about to fire, when Ross suddenly raised his head, receiving the full contents of the gun in his skull, causing his instantaneous death. In the original report published in the *Irish Times* on 2 August 1889, the names of the two officers were most unfortunately transposed causing an apology to be published. Sold with full details together with two copied photographs.
- 419** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**1033 Pte. J. Glennow 2d Bn. L'Pool R.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £100-140

- 420** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**61 Lce. Corpl. A. Fraser, 1st Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord.**), *good very fine and regimentally rare* £240-280

Likely one of just two such Medals and clasps awarded to the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Alexander Patrick Fraser was a native of Cannonbie, Dumfries-shire, Scotland. A Groom by occupation, he attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Galashiels on 20 December 1881, aged 19 years. He subsequently served with 1st Battalion in the East Indies between January 1883-January 1894 and was awarded the I.G.S. Medal with clasp for Burma 1887-89. As verified by the relevant roll (WO 100/73), he was detached from his unit for services in the Commissariat Department of the Bengal Army in the period November 1887 to April 1889; see the article '25th Foot, King's Own Scottish Borderers', by Alastair Penman, published in the *Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society* (Autumn 1980 Volume 19, pp.184-186). Alexander subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in January 1893; sold with copied medal roll verification and service papers.

- 421** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**Lieut. D. B. Thomas, 1st Bn. Ches. R.**) *good very fine* £400-500

D. B. Thomas was mentioned in despatches for his services in the Chin-Lushai expedition (*London Gazette* 12 September 1890). During the Great War he was employed as Governor of Military Prisons in the Field. Served in France and Flanders, 2 August 1915-17 April 1916 and 27 July 1916-11 November 1918. Mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 27 December 1918) and awarded the O. B.E. Attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Additionally awarded the 1914-15 Star trio of medals.

- 422** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, bronze issue (**Cook Ala Singh Bl. Sappers & Miners**); together with **INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. (218 Sapper Daniel Madras Sappers & Miners)** *generally very fine (2)* £140-180

- 423** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 copy clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**2563 Pte. G. Osborn, 4th Bn. K.R. Rif. C.**) *contact marks, very fine* £70-90

- 424** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93, bronze (**25 Bhisti Saiyia Ahmad, 21st Madras Pioneers**), *official corrections to naming, good very fine and scarce* £400-500

The 21st Madras Pioneers were extensively deployed across several Columns during the Chin Hills 1892-93 operations; see *A Dangerous Game: British Colonial Warfare on the Indian Sub-Continent 1854-1892*, by Parritt & Waibel (Vol. IV, 2010).

- 425** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Sikkim 1888 (**49627 Actg. Bombr. W. Raines, No. 9 Bty. 1st Bde. N. Dn. R.A.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £320-360

William Raines was a native of the parish of Locking, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, where he was born circa 1866. A gardener by occupation, he attested for the Royal Artillery at Chester in July 1885, aged 19 years. He subsequently served for 7 years and 193 days in India, during which period he participated in Burma 1885-87 operations (Medal & clasp; WO 100/69 refers); the 'High Himalaya' kingdom of Sikkim operations of 1888, when 9th Battery was the only R.A. unit so employed (clasp; WO 100/74 refers); and the Miranzai Expedition on the North-West Frontier of India between 8 April to 23 May 1891, for which he was additionally entitled to the clasp for 'Samana 1891' (WO 100/75 refers).

On 23 April 1893, William Raines embarked for return to the United Kingdom, and took his final discharge from the British Army on 6 July 1897. At discharge, William indicated that his intended place of residence was Grove Lodge, Weston-Super-Mare; his service papers are extant and are accessible from The National Archives.

- 426** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1889-92 (**2068 Pte. I. Young, 1st Bn. Hamps. R.**) *second clasp a copy unofficially attached, good very fine* £140-180

Isaac Young was born in Lympington, Hampshire. A Labourer by occupation and a member of the 3rd Hampshire Rifle Volunteers, he attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Gosport on 29 March 1886, aged 19 years. He served in India, October-November 1888; Burma, November 1888-February 1891; East Indies, February 1891-November 1893. Transferred to the 1st Class Reserve in December 1893 and discharged on 28 March 1898. With copied service papers - clasps confirmed.

x427



- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 4 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Samana 1891, Hazara 1891 (**Fazl Azim. Political Dept.**) *good very fine and scarce* £380-420

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- 428** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 4 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Hazara 1888, Hazara 1891, Waziristan 1894-5 (**1341 Sepoy Mirak 4th Punjab Infy.**) *good very fine* £240-280
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- 429** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Hy, Cox. 1st 13th Lt. Infy.**) *slightly worn, good fine* £160-200
Henry Cox attested in the 13th Regiment, October 1857, and served with the Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, where he was 'engaged in the Behar and Oudh Districts' (Medal Roll refers). He was discharged, 'Invalided... July 1871, at Gibraltar.'
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- 430** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Edwd. Lord, 53rd Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine* £160-200
Edmund Lord was born in Shelland, near Rochdale, Lancashire. He attested for the 53rd Regiment at Burnley, Lancashire, in September 1858. He served with the Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, and transferred to the 99th Regiment late in 1859. He served with the latter as part of the garrison at Chusan, China (however, is not listed on China Medal Roll). He was medically discharged 1 March 1864, due to 'defective vision of right eye. Result of injury received in a coal mine, the disability existed prior to enlistment' (Service Papers refer).
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- 431** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**3979 T. Johnson H.M.'s 54th Regt.**) *a slightly later issue, suspension claw tightened, very fine* £140-180
Thomas Johnson attested for the 54th Regiment at the Tower of London, in August 1855. The Regiment were transported to India in September 1857. The three vessels tasked with the voyage were the *City of Manchester*, *Lady Jocelyn* and the *Sarah Sands*. Unlike the disaster that befell the *Sarah Sands*, Johnson arrived safely in the *Lady Jocelyn*.
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- 432** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59 (2), no clasp (**749. J. Piper, 2nd Batt. 60th Rifles**) *officially re-engraved in South Africa 1877-79 style engraving, suspension claw re-affixed; another, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (886 A. J. Brown 2nd Batt. M.T.) toned, neatly re-engraved in upright serif capitals, suspension post re-affixed, edge bruising, generally nearly very fine or better (2)* £200-300
James Piper was born in Marylebone, London, in 1837. He enlisted in the Bengal Light Cavalry at Westminster in March 1858, embarked on the *Maria Hay*, and arrived in India in August 1858. Returning to England with the disbandment of the H.E.I.C., he re-enlisted in the 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment in March 1860, and served with the Regiment in Afghanistan 1878-80 (entitled to medal with Ahmed Khel and Kandahar clasps, and Kabul to Kandahar Star). He was discharged medically unfit due to injuries received whilst working in a Government coal mine at Newcastle, South Africa, 9 November 1881.
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- 433** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Wm. Papps, 6th Dragn Gds.**) *clasp facing cracked on left-hand side, contact marks, nearly very fine* £280-320
William Papps served with the 6th Dragoon Guards during the Indian Mutiny, and was present in the actions of Meerut, Hindun, Alipore, Delhi, Bareilly and Rohilcund.
 In later life he was the landlord of the Rose Inn, at Stroud, Gloucestershire - it still stands to this day.
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- 434** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59 (2), 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Dens. Leary, 53rd Regt.**) *clasp a tailor's copy, suspension claw crudely re-affixed, fine; another, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (John Wayland, 53rd Regt.) re-engaved, very fine (2)* £150-200
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- 435** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J, Davie 2nd Bn. Mily. Train**) *suspension claw slack, contact marks, nearly very fine* £200-240
John Davie was born in Inverery, Forfar, Scotland. He enlisted for the 2nd Dragoons at Aberdeen, December 1855. He embarked with the Regiment for India, March 1857. He was hospitalised in Calcutta, August-September 1857. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion Military Train, at Dum Dum, 6 February 1858. He was taken sick again at Dinapore in October 1858. The following month he was invalided to England, and discharged by purchase on 14 September 1859.
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- 436** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**F, Bestow. 14th Lgt. Drgns.**) *very fine* £240-280
Frederick Bestow was born in Shoreditch, London. He served with the 14th Light Dragoons during the Persian Campaign in 1857, and with the Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, and was present in the actions at Ratghur, Baroda, Garracotta, Junderpore, Betwa, Jhansie, Koonch, Gowlowlee, Calpee, Morar and Gwalior. He was discharged as Sergeant, 'Time Served', 18 September 1861.
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- 437** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**O. Reynolds, 86th Regt.**) *contact marks, good fine* *£180-220*

Owen Reynolds was born in Wanstone, County Meath, Ireland. He attested for the 86th Regiment at Dublin, in December 1845, served with the Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, and saw action at Koonch, Gowlowlee, Morar and Gwalior. He transferred for service with the 56th Regiment, April 1859 (Awarded Army L.S. & G.C. in September 1865). He was discharged at Waterford, April 1868, after 21 years and 129 days' service; admitted 'In-Pensioner', Kilmainham Hospital the following year, and died 4 October 1869.

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- 438** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Cr. Serjt. Chas. Hawkins, Royal Engrs.**) *light scratches, good very fine* *£300-340*

Charles Hawkins served with the Royal Engineers during the Indian Mutiny, and was present in the actions of Jhansi and Koonch. He died of 'Coup de Soliel' (sun-stroke) at Kooch, 7 May 1858.

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- 439** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow (**2305 J. Crossley 1st Bn. 8th Foot**) *a later issue, edge bruising, very fine* *£300-400*

John Crossley was born in Haywood, Manchester. He attested for the 8th Foot at Manchester, in June 1845. He was discharged, 2 August 1861, and resided in Spodland, Lancashire in later life.

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- 440** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Gunner. Davd. Kennedy, 1st Compy. 4th Bn. Art.**) *light contact marks, therefore very fine* *£440-480*

David Kennedy was born in Caurodyke, near Greenock, Renfrewshire. He attested for the Bengal Artillery at Edinburgh, in December 1845. He was discharged in September 1866, after 22 years and 247 days' service, and was admitted as an 'In-Pensioner' to Chelsea Hospital, January 1878. He died 1 May 1894.

441



- INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Jas. Swanson, 93rd Highlanders**) *edge bruises, otherwise very fine* *£400-460*

James Swanson enlisted at Glasgow on 20 November 1854, aged 21 years. He died at Bareilly on 16 June 1858. Sold with copied muster roll entries.

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- 442** CHINA 1857-60, no clasp (**Alex. Johnstone, No 3 B. 13th Bde. R. Art.**) *officially impressed naming, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine* *£160-200*

Sold with copied medal roll entry and various muster rolls for March 1860 to March 1861.



'On the Wednesday [22 August 1860], Mr. Forrest volunteered to take to the Insurgents the dispatches that had been sent to Sungkeang in the 'Kestrel' and Hong Kong. His offer was accepted, and every aid afforded him for effecting what seemed to all a sufficiently daring ride. Accompanied by a single soldier named Phillips, who had a white napkin attached to his bayonet, Mr. Forrest rode out of the South Gate, skirted the City wall to the south-west angle, and then rode for the bridge which crossed the Sica wei canal. A good system of signals had been arranged with the West Gate, one dip of the flag on the bayonet meaning all right, and three dips all wrong. Finding no one at the bridge it was determined to proceed to the rebel camp which was about a mile ahead; on nearing the flags a man was observed on the roof of a house, and on being hailed by Mr. Forrest, descended, and by the appearance of many soldiers running to the camp evidently gave the alarm. The two foreigners thereupon rode through the first lot of flags up to the gate of the camp, and were met by several soldiers almost all having European arms in their possession. On the request being made that some officer should be sent for, a mass of about two hundred rebels came down bearing a huge white flag in the centre of which was painted the "pa kua" and a fine daring looking man dressed in purple silk then presented himself as an officer. After the usual civilities the officer complained of the resistance the foreigners had offered to them, asserting at the same time that the insurgents had been invited to Shanghai by foreigners of all nations. Mr. Forrest was pressed to proceed to Sica wei and see the Chung Wang, but declining the request, that gentleman delivered his dispatches and made his way back to the city wall making the signal that all was well. About twenty corpses were passed on the path alone; by the tainted atmosphere the locality of many more was designated where they could not be seen, and the loss of the insurgents, taking what was seen on this ride as evidence, could not have been inconsiderable.'

The North China Herald, 25 August 1860, refers.

The outstanding China 1857-60 Medal awarded to Robert Forrest, a gallant Student Interpreter of the China Consular Service

CHINA 1857-60, no clasp (Rt. Jas. Forrest, Interpr. Expedy. Force), officially impressed naming, with riband buckle for wearing, *toned very fine* **£800-1000**

Nine China Consular Service officers were employed as interpreters in the Second China War 1857-60; just two of their Medals are known to be extant.

Robert James Forrest entered the Chinese Consular Service from the China Class of King's College London in 1858.

His involvement in the Second China War may be said to have commenced on 20 August 1860, when the Hon. Frederick Bruce, C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade at Shanghai, placed him at the disposal of Commander Reilly, R.N., of H.M.S. *Pioneer*, as an interpreter. Hence Forrest's gallant foray into the enemy's camp on 22 August 1860, as cited above.

He was duly mentioned in despatches by Lieutenant-Colonel March, commanding at Shanghai, which despatch was included in Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant's despatch to the Secretary for State for War in London, dated at H.Q., Tientsin, 2 September 1860:

'I wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency [the C.-in-C.] the spirited conduct of Mr. Forrest, in volunteering to take the notification sent by the Commanding Officer of Allied Forces to the camp of the rebels on the 22nd instant; he was attended in his somewhat dangerous undertaking by Private Phillips of the Royal Marines, likewise a volunteer, who carried the flag of truce.'

Following his daring foray into the enemy's camp, Forrest was instructed by Mr. Harry Parkes, C.B., the Consul at Shanghai, to proceed to Nanking, some 160 miles up the Yangtze, where H.M.S. *Centaur*, was stationed, in order to assume the duties of interpreter to the Senior Naval Officer (S.N.O.). Forrest, unable to find a vessel to take him to Nanking, later reported to Parkes, 'I consequently determined to make my way through insurgent country to Nanking.'

Thus ensued further adventures, in the company of a companion, the Reverend J. Edkins. They travelled part of the way by boat to Tanyang and thence cross-country by sedan chair. Forrest made it his business to collect as much information as possible and at Soochow he gained an interview with the Taiping second-in-command. His subsequent report described the 'utter ruin and desolation' which marked the line of the Taiping march and how human remains lay about 'in all directions.'

Following his courageous journey to Nanking, Forrest settled down to his duties as interpreter to the S.N.O., Captain Aplin, R.N., duties enacted in the period March-September 1861. He subsequently submitted a number of interesting despatches on the activities and proclamations of the Taipings.

Forrest, who was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1872, retired from the Consular Service in April 1893 and died in London in July 1902, aged 66.

His story is told at length in *They Gave Us Each a Medal: The Collected Works of Tim Ash, M.B.E.*, edited by Tom Donovan (2012), a copy of which is included; so, too, an extensive file of copied research, including Forrest's assorted China reports, as extracted from Foreign Office files.

444



CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Gunr. John Ching, No. 4 B. 13th Bde. Rl. Arty.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £200-240

John Chind was born in Exeter, Devon, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Wolverhampton, Warwickshire, on 1 November 1855, aged 19 years, a collier by trade. He served in China 1 year 9 months, and in India 8 years 1 month, and was discharged at Woolwich on 9 January 1877. He was awarded the L.S. & G. C. medal with £5 gratuity in December 1876. Sold with original parchment certificate of discharge and copied discharge papers.

445

CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Lewis Dent 2nd Bn. 60th Regt.**) *suspension claw tightened, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £220-260

Lewis Dent was born in the Parish of Halstead, Essex, and attested for the 60th Regiment at Westminster on 12 October 1854, aged 17 years 10 months. He served at the Cape of Good Hope 1 year 240 days, in India 8 years 200 days, and in China 1 year 304 days. He was discharged at Winchester on 25 June 1874, being 'medically unfit for service abroad' and 'in possession of 4 good conduct badges & has the Indian Mutiny Medal and the China Medal with clasps for Taku & Pekin'.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entry.

446



CHINA 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Chas. Wilkin, R.M.L.I.**) finely engraved in running script, fitted with engraved silver ribbon bar, *toned, good very fine* £300-360

All three clasps confirmed on Asplin's roll for service as a Private in 97 Co. Royal Marines, and that he was wounded at Peiho Forts on 25 June 1859.

Charles Wilkin (Wilkins on medal roll) was born in the Parish of Whittle (?), near Norwich, Norfolk. He enrolled for service as a Volunteer in the East Norfolk Militia on 12 June 1855, and enlisted into the Royal Marines on 11 February 1856, aged 19 years, a servant by trade. Posted to 97 Company, Chatham Division, he served with the Royal Marine Battalion and aboard H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte* in China from 12 August 1857 to 8 March 1863. He was invalided out on 19 August 1863, at which time he was in possession of one Good Conduct Badge granted 14 February 1861, and a medal and 3 clasps for service in China. Sold with copied service papers and medal roll entry.

x447

CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Private J. Graham, 18th Battalion**), *an official late claim, good very fine* £140-180

John Graham is verified on the published roll as having been awarded the above described Medal & clasp for his services in the 18th (Prescott Infantry) Battalion, which distinction was claimed by him in 1913.

x448

CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Sgt. C. F. Weyland, Marbleton I. Co.**), *suspension claw tightened, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £240-280

One of just 17 such Medals & clasps to the Marbleton Infantry Company; verified on the published roll.

x449



CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Pte. J. Bonin, 21st Bn.**), with private riband buckle inscribed, 'Sergt. Instructor 21st Battn. St. Johns', *good very fine* £380-420

Verified on the published roll.

450 ABYSSINIA 1867 (**1067. Drumr. J. Montgomery. 26th Regt.**) *some rubbing to obverse, otherwise good very fine* £260-300

Sold with copied muster lists and medal roll entry which states that Drummer James Montgomery landed in Abyssinia on 30 March 1868 and that he was discharged on 15 February 1870.

451 ABYSSINIA 1867 (**3603 C. Rice 33rd D.W. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £260-300

Charles Rice was born in the Parish of Ardshaw, Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, and attested for the 33rd Regiment on 30 September 1854, aged 20 years. He served in the Crimea at the siege of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp) and in the Abyssinian campaign (Medal). He was discharged at Cork on 18 October 1875, intending to reside in Belfast.

Sold with copied discharge papers which show his regimental number as '3683'.

452 ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Knight. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Active. 73-74.**) *nearly very fine* £180-200

Joseph Knight was born on 3 August 1851 in the Parish of Spelsbury, near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, and enlisted into the Royal Marines at Westminster on 2 June 1870, a farm labourer by trade aged, 18 years 10 months, a volunteer from the Oxfordshire Militia. He was posted to 40 Company, Chatham Division, and served with the African Battalion from 2 December 1873 to 21 February 1874. A Private throughout his service he was invalided out 14 July 1881 'for Orchites per board survey held at Chatham 8th July 1881'. His discharge papers state that 'He is in possession of the Ashantee War Medal and was under fire at Elmina.'

Sold with copied attestation papers and medal roll entry.

453 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2377. Dr. J. Fitzpatrick, 2 Bn. 23rd R.W. Fus. 1873-4.**) *obverse scratched, otherwise very fine* £200-220

Confirmed on the medal roll but not entitled to the clasp for Coomassie.

John Fitzpatrick was born in London and enlisted for the 23rd Foot at Chatham on 16 February 1871, a plumber's labourer, aged 18. He served on the West Coast of Africa from 21 November 1873 to 20 March 1874; at Gibraltar, October 1874 to February 1880; remainder at Home. He was discharged 'medically unfit' on 12 June 1888.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entry.



The Zulu War Medal awarded to Private J. Connolly, 24th Regiment, who was killed in action at Isandhlwana, 22 January 1879

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (199 Pte. J. Connolly, 1/24th Foot.) fitted with ornate silver brooch bar, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £6000-8000

John Connolly enlisted at Newport, Monmouthshire on 21 May 1874, aged 18 years, 9 months. 199 Private John Connolly, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, was killed in action at Isandhlwana, 22 January 1879. He was the brother of 722 Private Cornelius Connolly of the same regiment, also killed at Isandhlwana. Their effects were claimed by their father.



The Zulu War medal awarded to Lieutenant G. D. Hayward, Frontier Light Horse, one of the officers mentioned in Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood's despatch for gallantry in bringing dismounted men out of action during the reconnaissance made before Ulundi on 3 July 1879; gallantry that was further recognised by the award of the Victoria Cross to Captain Cecil D'Arcy and Sergeant Edmund O'Toole of the same regiment, and to Captain Lord William Beresford of the 9th Lancers

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Lieut. G. D. Hayward. Frontr. L. Horse.) *extremely fine*

£3000-4000

The following extract is taken from a despatch from Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, Commanding Flying Column, Camp, Umvolosi River, near Ulundi, July 5, 1879, published in the *London Gazette* of August 21, 1879:

'About the same time Colonel Buller crossed the river lower down, with the mounted men of this column, and advanced very rapidly towards Ulundi to reconnoitre the ground in that direction. Moving out parties to cover his flanks, he pushed forward in a very dashing manner to within two hundred yards of the Ulundi River. Here he came on about five thousand Zulus lying concealed in the valley. The latter opened fire on the advancing horsemen, while the bodies of from three thousand to four thousand of the enemy, moving down on each flank, tried to cut off his retreat. At the Ulundi River the long grass had been carefully plaited near the banks to impede or trip up the horses while the enemy lay concealed in the river bed.

Colonel Buller, having effected the purpose for which he had gone forward, now withdrew his men. He suffered a loss, however, of three men killed, notwithstanding the gallant exertions of his officers to save them. Commandant D'Arcy took up behind him on his own horse Trooper Raubenheim, Frontier Light Horse, but the horse fell, and Commandant D'Arcy was much injured thereby. The trooper was so shaken that he was unable to mount again.

In a similar manner Trooper Peacock, Natal Light Horse, was put up by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller and Captain Prior, behind Sergeant Kerr, Natal Light Horse. Sergeant Kerr behaved exceedingly well, but was eventually pulled off by Trooper Peacock, who was either killed or so stunned that he was unable to rise again. **Lord William Beresford and Lieutenant Hayward also brought dismounted men out of action. Considering that in each of these cases crowds of Zulus were rushing on these courageous men and were only about 150 yards off, their noble conduct will doubtless be noticed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding.'**

In the *London Gazette* of 10 October 1879, the award of the Victoria Cross was conferred on Captain Cecil D'Arcy and Sergeant Edmund O'Toole, both of the Frontier Light Horse, 'for their several Acts of Valour in endeavouring to save lives of soldiers during the reconnaissance made before Ulundi on the 3rd July, 1879.'

The Victoria Cross was also awarded to Captain Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers, announced in an earlier *London Gazette* of 9 September 1879, for saving the life of Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 1/24th Foot Mounted Infantry, on the same occasion. He was aided on this rescue by Sergeant O'Toole, Frontier Light Horse, and when the Victoria Cross was proposed for Lord William he said he ought not to have it unless it was awarded to Sergeant O'Toole as well. This was done. There can be little doubt that Lieutenant Hayward's name was also considered for this high honour at the same time.

456



SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1446. Pte. A. J. Brady, 90th Foot.) *some distortion to clasp face, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-500

Sold with original parchment Certificate of Discharge, Account Book, two group photographs and other documents.

John Brady was born in the Parish of Glenamaddy, County Galway, and enlisted for the 6th Brigade at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, on 27 March 1877, aged 19 years 10 months. His Account Book, under the heading '*Distinguished himself and Medals for*' states '1878 Gaika War; 29 Mar. 1879, Kambula Hill; Zululand, 4 July 1879, Present at Ulundi; South Africa Clasp 1877-8-9'. After further service in India (but no medal entitlement) he was discharged on 27 March 1889, time expired, and enlisted as a militiaman into the 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, on 12 August 1889. He died in February 1933 and was interred Hyde Cemetery, Cheshire.

457



The South African campaign medal awarded to Private John Guthrie, 3/60th Foot, who was afterwards killed in action during the First Boer War in the disaster at Ingogo River on 8 February 1881

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2110. Pte. J. Guthrie. 3/60th Foot.) *extremely fine*

£2400-2800

John B. Guthrie was killed in action at Ingogo River on 8 February 1881.

The following extract is taken from *Rifleman and Hussar*, by Colonel Sir Percival Marling, V.C., C.B.: 'About 2.30 p.m. Sir George Colley sent Captain McGregor, R.E., to Colonel Ashburnham with a message that he was to send a company of the 60th Rifles out to the left, as he thought the Boers were going to rush the position. Colonel Ashburnham pointed out to the Staff Officer that 'I' Company were the only reserve he had, and asked would not half a company be sufficient. The Staff Officer replied "My orders are, sir, from the General, that you are to send a company, and if you will let me have them I will show you where to go. This company, 'I', was commanded by Lieutenant Garrett, the other subaltern being Lieutenant Beaumont. The Staff Officer, Captain McGregor, went out with them, mounted. There is no doubt that he took them farther than he should have done. Captain McGregor, R.E., was himself killed. It was inevitable, considering the mark he presented. 'I' Company and the Boers were now only about 50 yards apart. Garrett was killed quite early, and every man in the company except 9 was either killed or wounded. Nothing could have been more gallant than their behaviour, many of them being quite young soldiers.' Casualties in the 3/60th at Ingogo River amounted to 4 officers and 61 other ranks killed or died of wounds, a few of whom were drowned. A further 2 officers and 53 other ranks were wounded.

458

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1503: Corpl. F. J. Leigh. 17th. Lancers.) *contemporarily re-engraved, contact marks, nearly very fine*

£100-140

459	SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1700 Pte. P. Kirk, 91st Foot), <i>very fine</i>	£400-500
460	SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. P. Magisa, Herschel Nat: Contgt.) <i>suspension remounted, edge bruise, worn, therefore fine</i>	£240-280
461	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (1319 Pte. J. Rodgers, 10th Hussars) <i>official correction to service number, good very fine</i>	£120-160
462	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (1787 Pte. T. Luck, 10th R. Hussars) <i>suspension refitted, edge plugged at 6 o'clock obscuring '10', edge bruise, very fine</i> With note stating he died in Afghanistan on 13 June 1879 - probably of enteric fever.	£90-120
463	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (1054 Pte. J. Malthouse, 10th RI. Hussars) <i>edge bruising, very fine</i> With some copied service notes.	£120-160
464	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (3402 Gunr. W. Rule, 14/9th Bde. R.A.) <i>suspension refitted, edge bruising, nearly very fine</i> Discharged 11 August 1882. With copied roll extracts.	£80-100
465	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (1174 Pte. R. Glanfield, 2/9th Foot) <i>very fine</i> With copied roll extract.	£100-140
466	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (1667 Pte. Jos. Norwood, 63rd Regt.) <i>edge bruising, contact marks, good fine</i> Joseph Norwood was born in Belfast. A Weaver by occupation, he attested for the 47th Regiment at Belfast on 14 January 1866. Transferred to the 63rd Regiment on 14 July 1870. Served in Canada, June 1867-January 1869; West Indies, January-December 1869; India, October 1870-August 1880; Afghanistan, August 1880-November 1881; India, November 1881-September 1882; and Egypt, September-November 1882. For his services he was awarded the Afghanistan Medal without clasp and the Egypt Medal with clasp and Khedive's Star. With copied service papers.	£80-100
467	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80 (2), no clasp (Sowar Samund Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers) <i>edge bruising, some scratches to obverse; another (Sepoy Bhaja, Deoli Irregular Force), this fine; first about very fine (2)</i>	£160-200
468	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Lce. Dufr. Beer Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers) <i>good very fine</i>	£100-140
469	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (684 Pte. J. Brown, 10th RI. Hussars) <i>officially re-engraved, suspension refitted, good very fine</i> Notes with lot state 'dead on roll (enteric)'.	£80-100
470	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (2442 Pte. H. Walsh, 67th Foot) <i>good very fine</i>	£240-280
x471	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 4 clasps, Piewar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1672 Pte. T. Twibell, 65th Foot), <i>edge bruising and considerable pitting from the Star, thus fine or better and very rare to the regiment</i> Only four men of the 65th Foot received the medal with four clasps, both additionally entitled to the Kabul to Kandahar Star. A total of only 23 medals for Afghanistan 1878-80 issued to the 65th Foot (York & Lancaster Regiment). Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£500-550
472	KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880 (1568 Private J. Gordon, 92nd Highlanders) <i>good very fine</i>	£220-260
x473	KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880, unnamed, <i>very fine</i>	£120-160
474	<i>Family Group:</i> CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Capt. W. T. J. Attwell, Albany Rang.) <i>minor edge nicks, good very fine</i> QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Q.M. Sjt: C.A. Attwell, Nesbitt's Horse) <i>minor official correction to surname, good very fine (2)</i> William Thomas James Attwell (1841-1915) was the son of William Attwell, who settled on the Eastern Cape in 1820. W. T. J. Attwell was a one time ostrich and sheep farmer, and in later life a haulage contractor. His horses and tackle were looted by the Boers during the war in South Africa 1899-1902. His post war settlement of £283-10-0d was paid to him in Johannesburg. He had six sons (of whom Cyril Archibald Attwell was one) and two daughters. Five of his sons served during the Boer War. He is buried at 'Seven Fountains Farm, near Salem, Grahamstown.'	£300-360
475	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (1008 Pte. H. Hodge. C. Pol.) <i>good very fine</i>	£140-160

- 476** CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97 (2), 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**W. G. Rossiter. Kimb. Reg.; Tpr J. Bevan Diam. F. Horse.**) *1st with light scratches, therefore very fine, 2nd obverse brooch mounted, suspension re-affixed, nearly very fine* (2) *£180-220*
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- 477** CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 2 clasps, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (**Pte. A. E. Marsden. 1st City Vol.**) *light scratches, good very fine* *£300-400*
Approximately 77 medals issued with clasp combination.
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- 478** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**J. J. Thomas, A.B., H.M.S. "Minotaur"**) *pitting, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£90-120*
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- 479** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**M. Cotter, Stkr., H.M.S. "Thalia"**) *slight edge bruising, good very fine* *£100-140*
Matthew Cotter was born in Co. Cork, Ireland. A Labourer by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1877 and was advanced to Stoker in April 1879. Served on H.M.S. *Thalia*, July-December 1882. With copied service paper and roll extract.
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- 480** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**J. Rowland, Sailmkr., H.M.S. "Tourmaline"**) *good very fine* *£100-140*
Joseph Rowland was born in Paddington, Middlesex on 17 June 1858. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1874 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in November 1875. Promoted to Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class in June 1876 when on H.M.S. *Impregnable* and Ordinary Seaman in May 1877 when at Naval Barracks. Served on H.M.S. *Tourmaline*, September 1880-November 1886 and promoted to Able Seaman in January 1881. Discharged as time expired in June 1886. With copied service paper and roll extract.
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- 481** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**1853 Pte. G. Hutchins, 10th RI. Hussars**) *good very fine* *£100-140*
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- 482** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2035 Sergt. C. Liquorish, 4 D Gds.**) *edge bruising obscuring unit, pitting, good fine* *£100-140*
Charles Liquorish was born in Shoreditch, London. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Cavalry on 16 August 1876, aged 21 years. Posted to the 4th Dragoon Guards, he served in Egypt, August-October 1882, seeing action at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Awarded the above medal and the Khedive's Star 1882. Transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve in February 1887 and discharged having completed his service on 15 August 1888. With copied service papers and roll extracts.
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- 483** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (**1912 Pte. E. Walsh, 10th RI. Hussars**) *edge bruising, good very fine* *£200-260*
Ernest Walsh was born in Southend. A Labourer by occupation and a member of the Essex Militia, he attested for the 10th Hussars at Canterbury, on 8 July 1881. With the regiment he served overseas in the East Indies, December 1881-February 1884 and the Sudan, February-April 1884. Present at the battle of El Teb. Discharged on 20 May 1885 being found medically unfit for further service. With copied service papers.
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- 484** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (**1747 Pte. J. Nelson 10th RI. Hussars**) *suspension claw tightened, edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£240-280*
1 of approximately 12 single 'Tamaai' clasps to the Regiment.
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- 485** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (**1838 Pte. T. Irving 10th RI. Hussars**); together with KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, reverse contemporarily engraved '**1889 Pte. J. Smith 10th RI. Hussars**', *1st with pawn broker's marks to edge at 11 o'clock, contact marks, nearly very fine, 2nd good very fine* (2) *£200-240*
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- 486** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (**F. Potter, Pte., R.M.**) *edge bruising, pitting, fine* *£100-140*
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- 487** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**18221 Driv. N. Taylor, Field Pk. R.E.**) *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine* *£100-140*
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- 488** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**C. of Sups. W. Overton, C. & T.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£140-180*
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- 489** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**C. Tuckett, Shipwt., H.M.S. Tyne**) *minor contact marks, very fine* *£180-200*
Charles Tuckett was born in Exeter, Devon. A Carpenter by occupation, he joined the Royal Navy as Carpenter's Crew on 1 January 1873. Promoted to Shipwright on H.M.S. *Indus* in June 1882, he served as such on H.M.S. *Tyne*, June 1882-June 1885, seeing service in the operations at Suakin during 1885. Pensioned ashore in October 1889 but later served as a Shipwright (Pensioner) July 1891-September 1895.
With copied service paper and roll extract.
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- 490** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**6040 Pte. A. Field, M.S. Corps**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£120-160*
With copied roll extract.

- 491** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**2452 Pte. J. Gowan, 2/K.O.S. Bord.**) *good very fine* £140-180
With copied roll extract.
- 492** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**2308 Pte. F. Hill. 1/S. Staffs: R.**) *very fine* £240-280
Frederick Hill was born in the Parish of Walsall, Staffordshire and enlisted into the 38th Foot at Walsall on 3 July 1880, aged 19 years, a Burnisher by trade. He served in Egypt 1884-5 and received the medal with clasps Nile 1884-5 and Kirbekan. He was discharged, on the termination of his first period of engagement, on 2 July 1892. Sold with copied discharge papers.
- 493** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889, edge inscribed in Arabic script, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-200
- 494** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai (**W. Gristock, Pte., R.M., H.M.S. "Monarch"**) *edge bruising, pitting, good fine, rare* £400-500
- 495** KHEDEVE'S STAR (4), 1882, 1884, 1884-6, and another undated, all unnamed, the second with replacement connecting ring, *nearly very fine or better (4)* £160-200
- 496** KHEDEVE'S STAR, undated, with Tokar clasp, *very fine* £120-140
- 497** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**3372 Pte. A. Thomas, 2/W.I. Rgt.**) *minor contact marks, very fine* £160-200
Alexander Thomas enlisted into the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment on 31 August 1886, aged 20 years. Served in West Africa, November 1888-February 1892. Married Churiana Virginia Sheppard at St. John's, Woburn Lawn, Jamaica, 6 June 1894. Discharged as medically unfit on 20 August 1900. With copied service notes.
- 498** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**T/9441 Sgt. C. H. Doveton, A.S.C.**) *good very fine* £260-300
C. H. Doveton was born in Bathampton, Somerset. A Collar Maker by occupation, he enlisted into the A.S.C. at Reading on 30 June 1890, aged 23 years. Served in West Africa, November 1898-April 1899 and South Africa, February-October 1900. Discharged as a Quartermaster Sergeant on 17 October 1902. Married Annie Baxley, at Farnham, Surrey, on 13 January 1900. With some copied service notes and copied roll extracts.
- 499** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1892, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**2434 Pte. J. Carey, 1/W.I. Rgt.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £200-260
Second clasp not confirmed.
- 500** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**424 Pte. S. Henderson, 1/W.I. Rgt.**) *slight edge bruise, obverse worn through polishing, fine* £160-200
With note suggesting additional entitlement to the '1892' clasp.
- 501** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 3 clasps, 1893-94, 1887-8, 1892 (**2627 Pte. C. Renford, 1/W.I. Rgt.**) clasps mounted in that order, *edge bruising, very fine* £240-280
With notes confirming the three clasps.
- 502** BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (**Trpr. P. Flynn. Raaff's Coln.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £240-280
- 503** BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (**Trpr T. Rossiter. Victoria. Col.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-280
T. Rossiter served in the Victoria Column during the Matabeleland campaign.

504

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**3145. Pte. G. Donlon. 2/Y & Lancr. Regt.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £400-500

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

505 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Sergt. W. Rance. Engineers.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, slightly worn, otherwise nearly very fine* *£140-180*

506 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Corpl. J.P. Finnie Gwelo Vol.**) *severe edge bruising, good fine* *£140-180*

507



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Staff Capt. P. A. Turner. Natal Troop Vol.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£340-380*

Percy Alexander Turner was born in October 1868, and educated at Cheltenham College. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, West Riding Regiment, 21 December 1889, he was promoted Lieutenant, 2 March 1891, and served during the operations in Matabeleland 1893-94 as Staff Officer to the Administrator of Mashonaland, and afterwards as Assistant Staff Officer to the Officer Commanding the Mashonaland Field Force. He subsequently served with the Natal Troop Volunteers in Rhodesia in 1896, in the operations against the Shona and Matabele tribes: 'By the middle of June 1896 the tide of the rebellion was very close to the laager at Salisbury, as evidenced by the murder of four men at the settlement of Ballyhooley only a few miles away. With news of the approaching Natal Volunteers, Judge Vincent in Salisbury despatched Captain St. Hill with a patrol of five men to meet the Natal Troop, who were known to be near, and to hurry them onto Salisbury.

The Natal Troop, with their maxims, were resting at Charter when the murders of the 16th June took place, heading for the Salisbury laager when they were met by Captain St. Hill with instructions from Salisbury. The Natal Troop were to be diverted to bring in two outlying groups of settlers, and punish Matshayangombi for two murders of white men at the Beatrice Mine. The troop was to be divided, forty men under Captain Turner to proceed to the Beatrice Mine and investigate the situation there, while the remainder of the troop were to bring in the party at the Jesuit Mission at Chishawasha.

This Captain Taylor proceeded to carry out, being fired upon on several occasions and losing one man killed. Captain Turner meanwhile proceeded to the Beatrice Mine on 19 June and the following morning burned Mhlopa's kraal, near the mine, taking the inhabitants by surprise. Although there were abundant signs of the murders there was no trace of the bodies of the two men. The Natal Troop under the command of Captain Turner then attempted to reach Hartley Hill, but were unable to fight their way through and suffered casualties, Trooper Mitchell fatally wounded. All the men at the Salisbury Reef came in safely, grateful for the rifles and ammunition that had been provided. On the return journey from the Reef to the laager at Salisbury an attack developed in which one driver was killed and two loyal natives were wounded.'

Upon arriving in Salisbury, Turner served as Staff Officer to Judge Vincent, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 June 1897). After a spell as Adjutant, West Riding Regiment, 1897-1901, he was promoted Major, 16 February 1907, and given command of the 2nd battalion. He served with the West Riding Regiment during the Great War in France from 26 September 1914; was advanced Brigadier-General; Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915); and created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Appointed Colonel of the West Riding Regiment in 1934, he died in Cambridge in September 1940.

Although his service in Rhodesia would suggest that Turner is entitled to a British South Africa Company Medal with reverse for Matabeleland 1893, with clasp for Rhodesia 1896, the latest publish transcript of the medal roll lists him receiving just the medal in this lot.

508 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Troopr. C.H. McDouall. R.H.V.**) *reverse of suspension claw rivet missing, good very fine* *£240-280*

509 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Med. Officer L. Weiner. Salisbury Fld. Fce.**) *suspension re-affixed, obverse brooch mounted, nearly very fine, scarce* *£180-220*

510 CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, ring suspension (**196 L.N. Hakim Singh, 30th Bl. Infy.**) *engraved naming, contact marks, about very fine* *£400-500*


x511 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3750 Pte. F. J. Denham 11th. Hussars.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* *£100-140*

Frederick James Denham was born in Exeter in 1874, and attested for the 11th Hussars on 27 January 1894. He served with the Regiment in India from September 1894, and took part in the operations on the Punjab Frontier 1897-98, before being invalided home in April 1898. After being discharged on 26 January 1906, after 12 years' service, he re-engaged for service during the Great War, and served in the U.K. with the 13th Hussars, before finally being discharged on 16 October 1919. His I.G.S. is his only medal.

512 QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (**3797 Pte. J. Dixon. 1 Gren: Gds.**) *official correction to two digits of regimental number, otherwise good very fine* *£180-220*

513 KHEDIVÉ'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp (**4546 A/Cpl. J. Edwards. 2nd Rifle Brigade.**) *extremely fine* *£140-160*

514 BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY MEDAL 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions, bronze (**Sergt: 14: Sawing**) *locally engraved naming, good very fine* *£400-500*
Ex American Numismatic Society.

- 515** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**G. J. Cox, Sto., H.M.S. Monarch**), *one or two edge bruises, nearly very fine* £80-100
- 516** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze (**426 Bhisti Mowla, S. & T. Corps, Secbd. D.**), *very fine* £140-180
Medal confirmed on the Supply & Transport Corps (Madras Command, Secunderabad District) roll signed at Stellenbosch, South Africa on 29 December 1902 (WO 100/297 refers).
- x517** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**418 Corpl. G. McKenzie, Queenstown R.V.**), *very fine* £120-140
Sold with copied medal roll verification.
- 518** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**5076 Sgt. S. J. McDonnell, Liverpool Regt.**), *file mark on edge to right of suspension post and official correction to surname, good very fine* £280-320
The recipient was killed in action on 9 November 1899 during the first Boer assault on Ladysmith. The siege had begun on 2 November.
From the early morning of 9 November, Boer artillery and rifle fire poured into the town. A probing attack was launched by the commandos on Observation Hill and countered. But, as recorded by the war correspondent H. H. S. Pearce in *Four Months Besieged: The Story of Ladysmith*:
'We had not, however, done with the enemy by repulsing him at one point. His big guns opened up again presently from Blauwbank and Rietfontein to the west and north. A smaller battery on Long Hill echoed the deep boom from "Long Tom", who was carrying on a duel with our naval gun, and throwing shells over the town, to burst very near Sir George White's headquarters. Field guns from the nek near Lombard's Kop joined in chorus, shooting with effect on Tunnel Hill, held by the Liverpools, several of whom were hit. Sergeant Macdonald (sic) went out of the bomb-proof to mark where one shell had struck, when another burst on the same spot, and he fell terribly mangled by jagged fragments of iron. His comrades rushed to aid him, but he died in their arms, saying simply, "what a pity it was I went out to see."
McDonnell was buried in Ladysmith town cemetery. He is commemorated on the King's Liverpool Regiment memorial in St John's Gardens, Liverpool.
- 519** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**1276 Sowar Ata Mahomed Khan, 8th Bengal Lcrs.**), *edge nicks and a little polished, very fine* £240-280
Medal confirmed on the 8th Bengal Lancers roll signed at Stellenbosch, South Africa on 29 December 1902 (WO 100/296 refers), likewise Khan's entitlement to the single clasp 'South Africa 1902' on the roll signed on 11 February 1903.
- 520** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**C. H. Edwards, P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Niobe**), *minor scratches to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-120
The published roll states the recipient was entitled to the Medal without clasp.
- 521** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**1931 Pte. J. Cock. D. Of E. Own V.R.**), *good very fine* £60-80
- 522** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**2417 Pte. F. Fisher. Worcester: Regt.**), *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- 523**  QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (**Lieut. C. H. Harrison, West India Rgt.**), *extremely fine and rare* £280-320
Charles Howard Harrison, the son of Charles Lynch Harrison and Eleanor Blanche Harrison, was born at, Gaya, Bihar Agency, India, on 3 November 1879. At the time of his birth, his father was a Civil Servant holding the appointment of 'Sub Deputy Opium Agent'. Educated at Allhallows School, Honiton, Devon, he was a good athlete and captained the school Rugby Team - and latterly played football for the local Honiton Football Club.
Shortly after leaving school, Charles became a 'Gentlemen Ranker' and enlisted in the British Army as a Private in the Devonshire Regiment. Uncommonly, Charles, while holding the lowly rank of Lance-Corporal, was nominated - and granted - a 'Commission in-the-field' from no less a personage than the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa (*London Gazette* 17 August 1900, refers). On his appointment to a commission he was posted a 2nd Lieutenant to the West India Regiment. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 19 June 1901. Harrison is subsequently recorded as having died of 'Enteric Fever' at Wellington, Madras Presidency, India, on 13 August 1903. At the time of his death, He was 23 years and 9 months of age and serving on attachment with the Devonshire Regiment. An obituary to Lieutenant Harrison was published in the *Exeter & Plymouth Gazette* on 28 August 1903.
- 524** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Cape Colony (**3797 Pte. E. Bennett, Middlesex Regt.**), *good very fine* £220-280
The recipient was wounded on Spion Kop on 24 January 1900.
- 525** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**1426 Pte. A. Venor, 2: Sea: Highrs.**), *toned, extremely fine* £70-90

- 526** **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902**, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**3784 Pte. T. Davies, Cheshire Regt.**) *good very fine* **£70-90**

- 527** **An emotive Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Corporal E. Smeeton, a yeoman volunteer who was reported as having died of wounds in 1901 but survived - only to die from them five years later**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (25246 Cpl. E. Smeeton, 38th Coy. Imp. Yeo.), *good very fine* **£300-400**

Ernest Smeeton was a 30-year-old farmer with a wife and three young children when he volunteered to fight with the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War. Having passed the medical, riding and shooting tests he was enlisted into the Gloucestershire contingent of the 10th Battalion I. Y. at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham on 5 February 1901.

Before his departure to the front, his friends held a special smoking concert for him at the George Hotel, as did his fellow members of the Working Men's Club two days later, both being recorded in the local newspapers. On both occasions he was presented with a pipe, pouch and tobacco and wished a good voyage and safe return to his wife and children.

In May 1901 the 10th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry formed part of Lieutenant-General Lord Methuen's column of 1000 Yeomanry, 150 Mounted Infantry, 600 infantry, ten guns and four pom-poms. Methuen was ordered by Kitchener to conduct a "drive" against his eventual nemesis, General Delarey and his marauding commandos. The result of the 30-day trek was a "bag" of only 70 prisoners, 26 surrendered burghers and 102 wagons with several thousand heads of sheep and cattle. Delarey slipped away again but not before an ambush had inflicted several casualties on the Gloucestershire yeomen at Korannafontein on 11 June.

The casualty lists reported that Corporal Smeeton had died of wounds during this engagement. However, six weeks later, the *Gloucestershire Echo* published extracts from a letter sent by Shoeing Smith W. Isaac of the 38th Company, 10th Battalion:

'At the battle of Corunnafontein (sic) the writer was in the advanced screen. The Boers allowed them to get at close quarters, and then poured a volley into them. His horse was shot dead under him, and he pitched onto a rock, hurting his head. Two others were shot dead, and another was injured beside him. Then the Yeomen were reinforced, and drove the Boers off ... "Smeeton was with me when my horse was shot, his being shot also. He fell on the rock and sustained concussion of the brain. I have no doubt he will be ordered home." This and similar remarks in another letter from the front encourage Smeeton's friends to believe that the report of his death was a mistake.'

Corporal Smeeton was invalided home and subsequently discharged as being medically unfit for further service. His safe return was celebrated with a smoking concert at the Working Men's Club. He also attended the dinner given for returned volunteers and reservists by the Mayor and Corporation of Cheltenham at the Winter Gardens in September 1902. He received an Army pension. Tragically though, he never recovered from his wounds. He died suddenly on 24 July 1906, by this time the father of four children, as reported in the *Gloucestershire Echo*:

Cheltenham Ex-Yeoman's Sudden Death THE CORONER'S INQUIRY

'The sudden death of Ernest Smeeton (36), Army pensioner, of 6, Granville-street, Cheltenham, formed the subject of an inquiry by the Divisional Coroner (Mr J. Waghorne) at the Cheltenham Police Station on Wednesday.

Mary Emily Smeeton, widow of deceased, told the Coroner that since the South African war her husband had been unable to follow any vocation, but prior to the war he had been a farmer. He went to South Africa in the Imperial Yeomanry in 1900. In consequence of an accident he met with through being thrown from his horse, which was shot under him, deceased had to undergo the operation of trepanning, after which he was invalided home. That was in 1901. Soon after his return he began to be subject to epileptic fits, which continued at intervals up to the day of his death. He was never well, and always suffered from the effects of the accident. On the 24th inst. he was about as usual, and seemed in the best of health. He ate a very hearty dinner, and about 2.45 p.m. went upstairs to lie down in accordance with his usual custom. About 3.20 p.m. witness heard him scream, and at once proceeded to him. She found him lying on the bed in the throes of a fit. He was lying with his face downwards on the pillow. Witness removed the pillow and opened the window, and then sent for Mr. Witcombe, a neighbour, who came, but the deceased died almost immediately. Witness sent for medical aid, but death had taken place ere it arrived.

Thomas Henry Witcombe, parcel carman, in the employ of the G. W. R. Company, living at 32 Granville-street, and Dr. Richard Davis, of Pulteney House, Cheltenham, also gave evidence. The latter ascribed death to an epileptic fit. Deceased was suffering from chronic epilepsy, the result of an injury to the head. At times his fits were productive of extreme violence, and it took half a dozen men to restrain him. On one occasion he smashed everything in the room and ran out into the garden in a nude state.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from epilepsy, the result of an injury to the brain received whilst serving with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa 1901.'

Ernest Smeeton is commemorated on the Cheltenham South African War memorial, which was unveiled in 1907.

528



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**1723 Dmr. W. S. Ward, York & Lanc: Regt.**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* **£180-220**

W. S. Ward, a drummer with the 3rd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, was killed at Klip Drift, during the Battle of Tweebosch, 7 March 1902, when a 2,000 strong Boer commando led by Koos de la Rey defeated a British Column of 1,250 men under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Methuen, in what was the last major British reverse of the Boer War. British losses amounted to 68 officers and men killed, and 121 wounded. In addition, over 200 officers and men, including General Methuen, and all 6 guns were captured by the Boers- this was the only occasion during the entire War that a British general was captured.

529



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**39 Pte. N. De Verdon, Qnsld: M.R.**) *damage to left edge with some loss to regimental number, suspension re-fixed with solder, lacking claw and no longer swivels, otherwise nearly very fine* **£200-260**

Nivel De Verdon was the son of Sir George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., a noted Australian politician and banker. He served with the First Contingent in "A" Company, Queensland Mounted Infantry, from 1 November 1899 until invalided home to Australia, arriving back on 18 August 1900.

See Lot 698 for the Moroccan award to one of his brothers.

530 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5468 Pte. J. C. Tyler, Devon: Regt.**) *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, light contact marks, very fine* **£60-80**

531 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast (**4228 Pte. P. Laird, 1st RI. Innis: Fus.**) *very fine* **£80-100**

532 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**1712 Sowar Fateh Sher Khan, 18th Bengal Lcres.**) *very fine and rare* **£340-380**

Medal and the three state clasps are confirmed on the 18th Bengal Lancers roll signed at Stellenbosch 29 December 1902.

533 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**3429 Pte. T. P. Bedford. Scots Guards.**) *very fine* **£80-100**

Thomas P. Bedford was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He attested for the Scots Guards at Liverpool in June 1900 and served in South Africa, January-October 1902. He was discharged 22 December 1902, after 2 years and 197 days' service.

534 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5782 Pte. F. Lewis, North'd. Fus.**) *very fine* **£100-120**

x535 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**6322 Pte. H. Brown, R. Candn: Regt.**) *good fine* **£80-100**

Harry Brown was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and enlisted at Fredericton, N.S., on 25 October 1899. He served in the 2nd Special Service Battalion, R.C.R., in South Africa with the First Canadian Contingent from 1 December 1899 to 25 December 1900. Sold with copied service record.

536 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**5235 Pte. J. Siddeley, 1st L.N. Lanc: Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* **£80-100**

537 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**5315 Pte. H. R. Jobson, E. Kent Regt.**) *edge bruising, contact marks and polished, therefore good fine* **£80-100**

Confirmed on roll which notes service with the Mounted Infantry.



'Your son was admitted to our hospital on 15th March [1902] suffering from Enteric Fever. He did very well until about the 31st March when he became worse ... He was always a very quiet boy and made a very good patient. He did not suffer much pain, only great weakness, still we hoped that he would get over it. I tried several times to get the address of his people at home but he was too weak to say more than that they lived in the north of London. He died quietly in the night without any pain and was unconscious so left no messages ...'

A letter from Nursing Sister H. A. Lawrence to the father of Gunner E. J. Theobald, refers.

A well-documented Boer War Medal awarded to Gunner E. J. Theobald, Royal Field Artillery: wounded in the V.C. action at Moedwil in September 1901, he subsequently died of disease

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6082 Gnr. E. J. Theobald, 28th Bty. R.F.A.), dated clasps attached by brass rivets, extremely fine **£240-280**

Edward John Theobald enlisted in the Royal Artillery, aged 18, on 7 March 1900. He served in South Africa from 1 January 1901 with 28th Battery, R.F.A. According to Stirling's *British Regiments in South Africa*, 'In the second phase of the war the 28th was much employed in the Megaliesberg, the treacherous gulleys of which they have every reason to remember. Two guns of the 28th were with Dixon when he was attacked at Vlaktefontein, 29 May 1901. After the screen was driven it was round these two guns, which were captured and then recaptured, by what was perhaps the finest bayonet charge in the war, that the fight raged with unsurpassed fierceness ... Three guns of the battery were with the same column, now under Kekewich, when it was attacked by Delarey and Kemp at Moediwil or Megato, 29 September 1901. The battery again did well. They lost 5 men killed and 9 wounded.'

The action at Moedwil was a dawn attack by 1200 Boers on Kekewich's camp. It was a fierce, determined and carefully-planned attack which lasted two and half hours. Creswicke wrote that 'the success of the repulse was mainly due to the amazing gallantry of all ranks'. Gunner Theobald was slightly wounded. Private W. Bees of the Derbyshire Regiment was awarded the Victoria Cross for taking water to wounded men under heavy fire.

Gunner Theobald died of disease on 12 April 1902 and was buried in the Waverley Road Cemetery, Bloemfontein. He is commemorated on the left hand pillar of the Royal Regiment of Artillery Memorial in St James's Park, London. His next of kin was his father, Harry Theobald, of 38 Pickering Street, Islington, London.

Sold with a quantity of original letters and official communications, comprising R.A. Record Office letter to the recipient's father, dated 5 October 1901, with confirmation of his son having been slightly wounded at Moedwil; another similar, reporting his death from enteric fever at Bloemfontein, dated 15 April 1902; War Office communication, dated 15 May 1902, regarding his Estate; the above quoted letter from Nursing Sister H. A. Lawrence, No. 9 General Hospital, Bloemfontein; War Office communication confirming final settlement of the recipient's Estate at £19 4s 5d, dated 2 September 1902; and R.A. Record Office forwarding letter for his Queen's South Africa Medal, dated 14 May 1903.

- 539** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5630 Pte. B. Amor, Wilts. Regt.**), the dated clasps attached by unofficial rivets, edge bruising and polished, good fine **£100-120**

- 540** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**2138 Pte. F. Hobbins, R. Welsh Fus.**), last two clasps unofficially riveted, edge bruising, very fine **£140-180**

Sold with Medal & clasp roll verification; the recipient was sent his 'Orange Free State' and 'South Africa 1901' clasps in 1903.

- 541** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**Surg. Maj: J. Keenan, S.A. Lt. Horse.**) minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine **£260-300**

- 542** CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (**W. H. Wiltsher, A.B., H.M.S. Terrible**) edge details worn in places, contact marks, good fine **£140-180**

Provenance: Glendining's December 1990.

543



ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (**Burger A. J. Oberholzer**), *extremely fine* £160-180

A unique name on the respective Prisoner of War and League of Veterans nominal rolls.

Abraham Jacobus Oberholzer, who was born on 10 May 1873, was a resident of Pypsteel, Edenburg, Orange Free State in 1899. During the Boer War, he served as a Burger with the Bethlehem Kommando, latterly having served under Kommandant Barkhuisen. Abraham is recorded as having surrendered and becoming a Prisoner-of-War on 5 May 1901. In later life he lived with his wife Maria Johanna Oberholzer (nee Fouche) at Naudestraat, Bethlehem, and is recorded to have died there on 22 August 1941.

544 ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (**Artlst. A. P. Fourie**) *some edge nicks, good very fine* £180-220

Andries Petrus Fourie served in the 3rd Battery, Transvaal Staats Artillerie, 1899-1902 and was present at Spion Kop, Tugela, Dundee, Ladysmith and in operations in the Ermelo and Standerton districts. At the time of his medal application he was serving with the South African Railway and Harbour Police at East London.

Sold with copied medal application form.

545 ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, high relief bust (**1446 Pte. Thomas Wise. W. African Regt.**) *impressed naming, tightened at claw, otherwise good very fine* £300-350

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

546 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (**66 Pte. Matakanya, 1st K.A. Rifles**) *edge bruising, very fine* £180-220

Also entitled to the Ashanti Medal 1900, without clasp.

With copied roll extracts.

547 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56 (2), 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**3356 Sepoy Megha Singh, 27/Punjabis; 3130 Hvlr. Sham Singh, 107th Pioneers**) *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine (2)* £160-200

Second with copied roll extract.

548 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56 (2), 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (**2150 Pte. O. Robertson, 3rd W. India Regt.**) *edge bruising, cuts and contact marks, good fine*; another, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (**1121 Pte Tanko, 2nd N.N. Regt.**) *regiment correctly impressed, number rank and name renamed in large capitals, some edge bruising, very fine (2)* £ 160-180

549 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56 (2), 1 clasp, West Africa 1906 (**112 Pte. Jamali, 1st K.A. Rifles**); another, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (**127 Pte. Dula, B. Coy. 1/K.A.R.**) *both with edge bruising and worn through polishing, poor (2)* £120-160

Jamali was entitled to the Africa General Service with clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 - with copied roll extract. 'West Africa 1906' clasp not confirmed - probably added at a later date.

550 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56 (3), 1 clasp, Kenya (**N/48982 Cpl. Kisabi Makali, K.A.R.; 5152 Const. Mutuka Ulii; X.4140 Wdr. Omar s/o Mohamed**) *second with minor correction to naming, first with edge bruising and contact marks, second with minor edge bruise, very fine and better (3)* £90-120

551 **The Africa General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant E. Tims, Lancashire Fusiliers, late 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, who was wounded in North Africa in March 1943 and taken P.O.W. at Arnhem in September 1944**

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (3526756 Sgt. E. Tims, L.F.), *extremely fine* £400-500

Eric Tims, a native of Peel Green, Manchester, was born in December 1916 and enlisted in the Lancashire Fusiliers in September 1933. Attached to the Airborne in the 1939-45 War, he served as a Sergeant in the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, and was wounded in North Africa on 8 March 1943 and taken P.O.W. at Arnhem on 18 September 1944. Subsequently held at Stalag IVB at Muhlberg, he was liberated on 23 April 1945.

Sold with copied casualty return and P.O.W. debrief.

552 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**2954 Sowar Mir Afzul 19th Lancers**); another, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**1664 Jemde Chet Ram. 30 Lcrs.**) *latter part of name officially corrected on first, nearly very fine (2)* £70-90

Mir Afzal served with Fane's Horse on the North West Frontier in 1908, and subsequently was awarded the Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal for service during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre.

Chet Ram attested for the Indian Army in November 1898, and was promoted Jemadar on 4 September 1914, serving with Gordon's Horse during operations on the North West Frontier in 1919.

- 553** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**87 W. E. E. McKinley, Ryls.**), *good very fine and scarce*
£120-160

William Edward Eric McKinley, son of Albert Wiseman McKinley and Mary Constance McKinley, was born at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India on 5 November 1890. At the time of William's birth, his father was employed as a boilermaker with the North Western Railway at Saharanpur Station, one of the company's major service centres with adjoining marshalling sheds, and which around flourished a large 'Railway Community.' Like his father - and other family members before him - William also joined the North Western Railways. By 1926, he is recorded as being resident in Lahore, Punjab, India, where he was employed in the company's Mechanical Engineering Department; on 8 February 1926, William married Mary Millicent Webster, at Sialkot, Punjab, India.

- 554** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**9032 Spr. Ramasami, 2 S & M.**); another, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**1554 Spr. Ithu Jadhav, R. Bo. S & M.**) *edge cut*; another, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**1882 Jem. Karam Ilahi, Bengal S. & M.**) *last partially officially corrected, generally very fine (3)*
£60-80

- 555** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**268 Rfmn. Ba Sein, Chin-Kachin Bn.**), *edge bruising, nearly very fine and scarce*
£160-180

The Chin-Kachin Battalion was formed in 1918 from the 85th Burma Rifles and comprised of one Chin and three Kachin companies. The unit only existed under that title between 1918-1922, so consequently any campaign medals named to it are scarce.

- 556** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1st issue, bronze, unnamed, *good very fine*
£220-260



- x557** 1914 STAR (3), with clasp (**9608 Pte. G. Houghton. 11/Hrs.**); another, without clasp (**13027 Pte. C. Conroy. 11/Hrs.; 7933 Pte. T Reeves. 11/Hrs.**) *good very fine (3)*
£140-180

George Houghton joined the 11th Hussars from the Irish Cavalry Depot, Dublin, 26 April 1913, and served with 'B' Squadron, 11th Hussars during the Great War in France from 15 August 1914.

Christopher Conroy served with the 11th Hussars during the Great War in France from 8 November 1914, and joined 'A' Squadron at La Clytte, France, on 24 November 1914.

Thomas Reeves served with 'C' Squadron, 11th Hussars during the Great War in France from 15 August 1914, and was discharged on 26 October 1915.

- 558** 1914 STAR (4) (**No. 2289 Sowar Sultan Ali, 9/Horse; Swpr. Ishar, 9/Horse; 3148 Sowar Rakhmat Khan, 19/Lncrs.; No2361 Sowar Alam Khan, 36/Horse**) *nearly very fine or better (4)*
£120-150

Sultan Ali served during the Great War with Hodson's Horse; **Rakhmat Khan** served with Fane's Horse; and **Alam Khan** served with Jacob's Horse.

- x559** 1914-15 STAR (**107029 Pte. E. Newman. A.S.C.**); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (**Lieut. C. St. J. C. Roberts.**); VICTORY MEDAL (2), (**Capt. J. B. Peloquin; G-36982 Pte. S. Ughetto. R. Suss. R.**) *very fine (4)*
£50-60

Private Ernest Newman served in the Balkans from 6 November 1915. Sold with copied m.i.c.

Lieutenant Charles St.J. C. Roberts, Army Service Corps, is entitled to the British War Medal only for '14 day Tour of Inspection in France from 17.9.17'. Sold with copied m.i.c. and some family information.

Captain John Baptiste Peloquin served with the Canadian Forces.

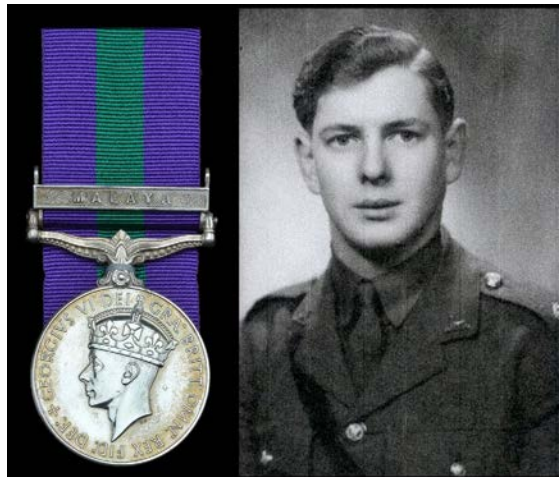
- 560** 1914-15 STAR (6) (**Pte. Chitjta. 1-K.A. Rif.; 9614 Pte Sumani 1/K A R; 1193 Pte Yuda 2/K A R; 1215 Pte Duwa 2/K A R; 485 Pte Reuben 2/K A R; 1252 Pte Matengula 2/K A R**); together with BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (**2350 Pte Silas 2/K A R**) *generally worn, nearly very fine (7)*
£120-160

- 561** 1914-15 STAR (9) (**N. 1947 Sowar Abdul Rashid Khan, 1/Lancers.; No. 1969 Sowar Malak Sher Khan, 1/Lancers.; No. 1490 Sowar Shar Fuddin, 1/Lancers.; N. 1566 Sowar Fajar Ali Khan, /Horse.; No. 2332 Sowar Niamat Ali, 13/Lncrs.; No. 1822 Resvt. Nawab Khan, 15/Lncrs.; No. 2080 Sowar Ran Singh, 16/Cavy.; No. 1448 Sowar Ahmad Sher, 23/Cavalry, (F.F.); No. 3188 Sowar Rahmat Gul, 36/Horse.**) *generally nearly very fine or better (9)*
£80-120

Abdul Rashid Khan, Malak Sher Khan, Shar Fuddin, and **Fajar Ali Khan** all served during the Great War in Skinner's Horse; **Namat Ali** served in Watson's Horse; **Nawab Khan** served in Cureton's Multanis; and **Rahmat Gul** served in Jacob's Horse.

- 562** 1914-15 STAR (9) (No. 3978 Sowar Amar Singh, 7/Haryana Lncrs.; N.2090 Sowar Chirag Khan, 13/Lncrs.; No.2334 Sr. Khan Zaman, 17 Cavy.; No.2284 A.L.Dfr. Jahangir Khan, 18/Lncrs.; No.2442 Sowar Abdul Ghafoor Khan, 18/Lncrs.; No.1632 Sowar Indar Singh, 23/Cavy.; No.3894 Sowar Mir Baz Khan, 25/Cavy.; No.4092 Sowar Sher Singh, 25/Cavy.; No.2613 Sowar Yakub Khan, 32/Lncrs.) *nearly very fine or better* (9) £80-120
- Chirag Khan served during the Great War with Watson's Horse; Jahangir Khan and Abdul Ghafoor Khan served with King George's Own Lancers.
-
- 563** 1914-15 STAR (4) (No. 3048 Dfdr. Ramjee Dass, 7/Haryana Lncrs.; No. 2149 Sowar Bhag Singh 16/Cavy.; No. 2123 Sowar Zeri Gul, 17/Cavy.; Rislidr. Raj Wali Khan, 51 S.C.C.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (5) (Lieut. K. W. Bridges.; Lieut. C. W. Chater.; 2372 Dfdr. Khadim Hussain Shah, 18 Lcra.; 419 Sowar Sheikh Bare, 31 Lcra.; 2637 Dfdr. Dost Muhd. Khan, 38 C.I. Horse.) *nearly very fine or better* (9) £100-140
- Ramjee Dass served during the Great War with the Haryana Lancers and was killed in action on 19 November 1915 in Mesopotamia, probably whilst on reconnaissance prior to the attack on Ctesiphon three days later; he is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.
- Bhag Singh served during the Great War with the 16th Cavalry, attached Hodson's Horse, and was killed in action during the occupation of Beijan, 20 September 1918; he is commemorated on the Heliopolis (Port Tewfik) Memorial, Egypt.
- Zeri Ghul served during the Great War with the 17th Cavalry, attached Cureton's Multanis, and died of disease on 21 April 1916 in France.
- K. W. Bridges served during the Great War as a Lieutenant in 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs; C.W. Chater as a Lieutenant in Hodson's Horse.
- Khadim Hussain Shah served during the Great War with King George's Lancers, and was awarded an Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal for service in Egypt.
- Sheikh Bare served during the Great War with the Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, was reported Missing in Action, and is commemorated on the Delhi Memorial (India Gate), India.
- Dost Muhammad Khan served during the Great War with the 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, and was awarded an Indian Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry in France in 1917 (G.G.O. 1531 of 1917).
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- 564** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (4784 A. Pace. Maltese L.C.) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-140
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- 565** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (Pte. Mbovu Biyela. S.A.N.L.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- Approximately 40 bronze British War Medals awarded to Swazi men.
-
- 566** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (5712 Pte. H. Mpaela. S.A.N.L.C.) *very fine* £70-90
-
- 567** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (20588 Pte. T. Sekhesa. S.A.N.L.C.) *very fine* £70-90
-
- 568** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (947 Labr. Mohd. Din, 2 L.C.) *good very fine* £70-90
-
- 569** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (2) (537 Cooly Piran Ditta 2 Lahore Labour Cps; 671 Msn. Mir Mohd, 2 L.C.) *1st very fine, 2nd suspension re-affixed and subjected to acid, fine* (2) £80-100
-
- 570** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, bronze issue (No. 35206. Chinese L.C.) *nearly very fine* £60-80
-
- 571** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (11) (2292 Sowar Abdul Ghafur Khan, 1 Lcra.; 2199 Sowar. Mohd. Isham Khan, 1 Lcra.; 2460 Sowar Indar Singh, 3 Horse.; 2609 Sowar Naranjan Singh, 3 Horse.; 2923 L-Dfdr. Naiki Ram, 10Lcra.; 276 Dfdr. Gulzar Khan, 13 Lcra.; 3638 Dfdr. Otari Singh, 19 Lcra.; 3448 A.L.D. Abdull Rehman, 21 Cavy.; 2458 Dfdr. Mohd. Shafi Khan, 30 Lcra.; 3114 Dfdr. Nathe Khan, 32 Lcra.; 2849 L-Dfdr. Kehar Singh, 32 Lcra.) *test cuts to two, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine or better* (11) £100-140
- Abdul Ghafur Khan, Mohammed Ishak Khan, Indar Singh, and Naranjan Singh all served during the Great War in Skinner's Horse; Naiki Ram served with Hodson's Horse; Gulzar Khan served with Watson's Horse; Otari Singh served with Fane's Horse; and Mohammed Khan served with Gordon's Horse.
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- 572** VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (7) (2131 L-Dfdr. Lal Khan, 1 Lcra.; 2763 Dfdr Allah Ditta, 9 Horse; 4264 Farr. Sahib Din, 9 Horse.; 1485 L-Dfdr. Partab Singh, 16 Cavy.; 2783 Swr. Kala Khan, 17 Cavy.; 2425 Sowar Saiden Shah, 17 Cavy.; 3063 Dfdr Hukam Dad, 19 Lcra. F.H.) *minor official corrections, nearly very fine or better* (7) £60-80
- Lal Khan served during the Great War with Skinner's Horse; Allah Ditta and Sahib Din served with Hodson's Horse; and Hukam Dad served with Fane's Horse.
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- 573** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (403 Sowar Maskin Shah, Burma M. Rif.), *a little polished, nearly very fine and scarce* £160-180
- The Medal & clasp are confirmed as per the respective campaign medal roll of the Burma Mounted Rifles (WO 100/G48/458). The recipient - a Punjabi Muslim volunteer from the Bhamo Battalion Burma Military Police - is shown as having served with the Burma Mounted Rifles between 13 August 1918 to 30 April 1919.
- In his parent corps, Bahmo Battalion Burma Military Police, the recipient held the regimental number 558, and the rank of Sepoy, while in the Burma Mounted Rifles his regimental number was 403 and he held the rank of Sowar; the medal roll was compiled and signed at Bhamo, Burma, on 29 March 1924.

- 574** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**143221064 Sigm. J. M. Impey. R. Sigs.**) in named card box of issue; another, 1 clasp, Near East (**23242931 Pte. A. E. Ellerington. R.P.C.**) *minor edge nicks to last, therefore generally very fine or better* (2) **£60-80**
-
- 575** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14471225 Gnr. D. W. Close, R.A.**), *good very fine* **£60-80**
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- 576** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**AS.26348 Pte. S. Kobile. A.P.C.; E.C. 2670 Pte. M. Sometime A. P.C.**); another, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**830 Pte. Blal Muhammed. T.O.S.**) *last partially officially corrected, light scratches over all, very fine or better* (3) **£60-80**
-
- 577** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14138147 Pte. D. P. White. MX.**); another, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23241634 Pte. J. A. Farebrother. MX.**) in named card box of issue, *minor edge bruising to 1st, very fine, 2nd extremely fine* (2) **£80-120**
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- 578** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**1669224 Cpl. E. G. Foster, R.A.F.**); 1 clasp, Cyprus (**22566504 Bdr. B. R. Taylor, R.A.**), *good very fine* (2) **£80-100**
-
- 579** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**Lt. E. C. Baum. R.E.M.E.**) in unnamed card box of issue, *good very fine* **£80-100**
- Ernest Charles Baum** was born on 18 July 1926; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 15 May 1948; qualified B.Sc.; Lieutenant, 10 December 1949; Captain, 18 July 1953; Major, 18 July 1960; Lieutenant-Colonel, 31 December 1966; retired 26 January 1973; appointed to Warminster School contingent, C.C.F., and at his own request to revert to the rank of Lieutenant, 1 September 1974, with seniority 21 February 1951. He died at Warminster in October 1978.
- Sold with copied research.

580

The General Service Medal 1918-62 awarded to Lieutenant K. S. Rose, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action in Malaya along with all six members of his patrol, when they were ambushed by Communist Terrorists whilst patrolling a rubber estate in Perak on 17 February 1952

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt. K. S. Rose. Gordons.) *nearly extremely fine* **£600-800**

Kenneth Stewart Rose was born at Downham Market, Norfolk in February 1931 and was educated at Culford School, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Enlisting in the Highland Brigade at Chatham in November 1949, he was appointed to a Short Service Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders in August 1950.

Advanced to Lieutenant, following his arrival in Malaya in early 1951, he was killed in action in an ambush in Perak State on 17 February 1952, an incident reported in the local press:

'Six men of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, led by 2nd Lieutenant Rose, were ambushed and all killed by Communist guerillas today in Perak State. The Reds stripped the bodies, removing uniforms and even underclothes, as well as all weapons and ammunition. The Gordons were patrolling the Narborough rubber estate, near Sungkai, 50 miles south of Ipoh, when 20 guerillas fired on them from slit trenches.

They were going down a narrow estate track a mile from the bungalow of the manager, Mr. Ronald Boxall, of West Dulwich.

It is believed the guerillas had waited overnight. They had dug their trenches in the darkness on the hillsides overlooking the track.

All the Gordons were killed outright in the first bursts of fire from the Reds who waited until the soldiers were in the middle of the ambush positions, stretching about 150 yards.

Mr. Boxall heard firing just after 7 a.m. and immediately went out in an armoured car. When he found the naked bodies of two Gordons at a turn in the estate track, he about-turned and telephoned the police.

The guerillas have been trying for months to intimidate labourers on about 15 estates in this district and the Gordons killed today were posted to Narborough estate only last Wednesday ... Police believe about 200 well-armed Communists are now operating in this district, the largest gang exceeding 100.'

Rose and his men were buried with full military honours in Taiping Civil Cemetery, Perak.

Photocopied images of the funeral are included with accompanying copied research, including official letters to the recipient's mother.

- 581** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**16563 Pte. O. Natobe, Fiji Inf. Regt.**), *extremely fine and scarce*
£220-260
- 582** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**KML. 304939 Pte. Mwendo. Makite. K A R; N. 51984 Pte. Gwemba Nyalala. K.A.R.; N. 51864 Pte. Asifa Pias. K A R.**) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (3)*
£60-80
- 583** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**Lt. F. A. F. H. Maitland, R.A.P.C.**), with original investiture pin, *good very fine*
£120-160
Francis Anthony Frederick Hereward Maitland, who was born in 1932, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 3rd November 1951. He is recorded as having died in the last quarter of 1962, at Oxford, England, when only 30 years of age.
- 584** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**25182 Pte. Ranganayi, Rh. A. R.**), *one or two minor edge bruises, good very fine*
£80-100
- 585** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**1564 Cpl. Mutizwa. Rh. A.R.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce*
£40-50
Rhodesian African Rifles.
- 586** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**9247 Pte. Ali Ahmed Aulaqi. A.P.L.**) mounted on card with A.P.L. Cap Badge and Shoulder Titles, *small dig to obverse, very fine, scarce*
£80-100
- 587** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23510479 Fus. F. L. Stevenson R.H.F.**) mounted on card with H.L.I. metal insignia, *with official corrections, nearly very fine*
GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**23706325 Spr. T. R. Mealey. RE.**) *good very fine (2)*
£90-110
- 588** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Brunei (**23894589 Pte. A. W. Sinnott. RAMC.**) mounted as worn, *remnants of lacquer, good very fine*
£100-140
- 589**



The General Service Medal 1918-62 awarded to Police Lieutenant A. J. Brosnan, Federation of Malay Police, who was killed in action in an ambush at Kluang in Johore on 15 February 1952

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (159 P/Lt. A. J. Brosnan. F. of M. Pol.), together with named transmission slip and photograph of recipient, *extremely fine*
£500-600

Andrew J. Brosnan was among those ranks of the Palestine Police who was recruited for like services in Malaya following the 'Stand Down' in the former territory in 1948. As reported in the Security Forces Weekly Intelligence Summary (Malaya) for the week ending 21 February 1952, he was killed in an ambush at Kluang, Johore on the 15th:

'There have been nine cases of rubber tree slashing, all of them on a large scale of 700 or more trees. The largest was 5,300 trees in the Kotatinggi area. The other cases occurred in the Johore Bahru area (three times). Segamat and Kluang (twice each) and one in the Muar area. A Police Lieutenant [Brosnan] and an S.C. were killed in an ambush on an estate in the Kluang area. In another estate ambush in the Johore Bahru area three S.C.s have been killed and an Assistant Manager wounded. Shots fired into Kluang garrison cantonment by night killed a Malay sapper. An S.C. was wounded in Johore Bahru circle by shots at a Manager's bungalow.'

Brosnan, who was 39 years old, was buried in Kranji Military Cemetery; sold with copied research.

- 590** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Capt. K. Walker, 2-14 Punjab R.**) *officially renamed, very fine*
£70-90

Kenneth Walker (1904-1996), resided in Mentone House, Hessle, East Yorkshire. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Tank Corps, 6th February 1926. He transferred as a Captain to the Indian Army in January 1936. He served with the 2/14th Punjab Regiment, and was appointed Temporary Major 3rd May 1941. Advanced Major 6th February 1943.

- 591** KOREA 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (**K. H. Woodford 3889 E**) possibly a replacement medal; another, renamed, together with U.N. Korea both to (SF 13535 G J Macdonald), *good very fine* (3) *£80-100*
- Kenneth Harold Woodford** was born at Calgary, Alberta, and joined the Royal Canadian Navy on 5 November 1940. For his war services he was awarded the 1939-45, Atlantic, Italy and Pacific Stars, the C.V.S.M. and War medal. In September 1952 he was awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration. He served in Korea in H.M.C.S. *Naden*. All of these medals were reported lost by Chief Petty Officer Woodford in circumstances unknown whereupon the Department of National Defence recommended their replacement upon repayment. Sold with full copied service record.
- Gordon James Macdonald served in the Royal Canadian Navy from 2 October 1950 to 17 December 1953. Sold with full copied service records.
-
- 592** KOREA 1950-53 (**T/293520 Cpl. Cpl. S. Holland, R.A.S.C.**), *extremely fine* *£80-100*
-
- 593** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Radfan (**23697753 Cpl. J. Bell-Jack. RS.; 684059 Jnr. Tech. R. E. Pilcher R.A.F.**) 1st mounted on card with Cap Badge, *suspension slack on last, generally very fine or better* (2) *£120-160*
-
- 594** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (**8 WPC. Anama Maria. Sarawak Police.; 3221 PC. Julie Ak Ramak. Sarawak Police.**) *last partially officially corrected, good very fine* (2) *£120-160*
-
- 595** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, South Arabia (**24012153 Tpr. R. Turner. 10 H.; 23698108 Cpl. T. C. Preece. 10 H.**) both mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (2) *£100-140*
-
- 596** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (4), 1 clasp, Radfan (**23718494 Pte. P. N. Talbot. 1. E. Anglian; 22790000 Pte. V. J. Nicholson. 2. E. Anglian**); another, one clasp, South Arabia (**23924451 Pte. J. L. Rouse. 3 R. Anglian.; 24033168 Pte. J. P. O'Donovan. 4 R. Anglian.**) mounted in a glazed display frame, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£180-220*
- The East Anglian Brigade was formed of 1st Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment (formed from an amalgamation of the Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Regiments); 2nd Battalion (Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire Regiments); 3rd Battalion (Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire and Essex Regiments); and 4th Battalion (Royal Leicestershire Regiment).
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- 597** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24048338 Tpr. A.G. Pattison. LG.; 24277746 Gdsm. C. Hall LG.**) *last impressed 'Duplicate', generally very fine* (2) *£80-100*
- Hall** is believed to have transferred to the Welsh Guards, and served during the Falklands.
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- 598** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24413803 Gdsm. B. D. Scott SG.; 24225121 L/CPL. H. McM. Docherty A & SH.**) first mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) *£80-100*
-
- 599** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24435600 Gnr A M Brown RA; 24408110 Tpr K P Lahillonne RTR**) both mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better* (2) *£80-100*
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- 600** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24270022 Pte A Melling Para.**) mounted as worn, *good very fine* *£100-140*
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- 601** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24438947 Pte. D P Gross Para**) mounted as worn, *very fine* *£100-140*
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- 602** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, Malay Peninsula (**062141 T. G. Barnes. R.E.M.2. R.N.**) *good very fine* *£80-100*
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- 603** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (**21153169 Rfn. Chambahadur Pun. 2/2 Gr.**) clasps secured by retaining rod, *minor edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* *£70-90*
-
- 604** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**23835429 Pte. A. Yates. ACC.**) clasps joined by retaining rod; another, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**23479243 Rfn. D.G. Sneddon. Cameronians.**) *last with unofficial rivets and right hand side of 2nd clasp facing sprung, generally very fine or better* (2) *£180-220*
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- 605** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Dhofar (**24290208 Spr. P.A. Youngson RE.**) mounted as worn, *very fine* *£90-110*
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- 606** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**23631490 S. Sgt. Y. Ahmet RAPC.**) mounted as worn, *very fine* *£120-160*
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- 607** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**24017028 Pte. R. B. Munro, A. & S.H.**), *edge nick, good very fine* *£400-500*
- The Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders was the only Scottish infantry regiment to qualify for four different clasps on the General Service Medal 1918-2007.



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross, an early c. 1815 Mantle Star, by *Lewis, St. James's, London*, 240mm, cloth bullion, silver and gilt wire and sequins, with red velvet background to motto and green thread wreath, with original paper backing with maker's label, *paper backing deteriorated, considerable wear to points and elsewhere, therefore nearly very fine* *£800-1200*

The Military Division of the Order of the Bath was instituted on the expansion of the Order in 1815, and the majority of early Mantle Stars date from this year. The label on the reverse 'Lewis, Gold Laceman, Embroiderer, Sword Cutler &c. to Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent & Sussex' dates the Star as being manufactured prior to the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent in 1820.

609



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 'TD' over 'HD' for Thomas and Henry Davies, fitted with wide gold swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *refurbished overall, minor chips to several arms and some loss of enamel to both wreaths, otherwise very fine* £2600-3000

610



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold, hallmarked London 1877, complete with gold swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £600-700

611



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross collar chain, silver-gilt and enamel, excellent quality manufacture, early 20th century, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *catches on case damaged, insignia extremely fine* *£2600-3000*

x612



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, *extremely fine* *£1000-1200*

613

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, *chipping to both centres, very fine* *£260-300*



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross, Mantle and Star, the Mantle, by *Wilkinson, London*, in dark blue satin edged with red satin, and lined with white silk, with maker's stamp on inside, complete with Hood in red satin edged with dark blue satin and lined with white silk, attached stock label reading 'Prince Louis de Ligne', with white silk ribbons; and attractive Mantle Star, 225mm, silver bullion star with white velvet and gold bullion thread badge of the order, plain paper backing, *the Star a little bruised at the tips, otherwise in excellent condition* £800-1200

His Excellency Louis Eugene, Prince de Ligne, Special Ambassador from King Albert of the Belgians, was appointed an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on 25 January 1910. The Mantle of the Royal Victorian Order was instituted in 1911, prior to the Coronation. Wilkinson, Robemakers and Tailors, of Maddox Street, London, manufactured the original Mantles of the Royal Victorian Order for the 1911 Coronation, and are not recorded to have produced any since.

615



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander's set of insignia comprising neck badge (1st type, without white border to blue enamel band), gold, silver-gilt and enamels with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star with small gold ring and ribbon loop; and breast star in silver, gold and enamels, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, fitted with gold pin for wearing, with small length of modern neck ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£8000-10000*

616 An O.B.E. attributed to A. W. Burkill, Esq., Shanghai Defence Force

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1928, in its Garrard & Co. case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£80-120*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 March 1929.

Albert 'Bertie' William Burkill was born in Shanghai in 1873, was educated at Bromsgrove School, Worcestershire, where he played for the cricket XI, and returned to live in Shanghai in 1892. His father, Albert Robson Burkill, had arrived in Shanghai in 1857, an early Shanghai adventurer out to make his fortune. He started by joining the firm of Messrs Glover, Dow & Co. before starting his own company A. R. Burkill & Sons, in the silk business, with Bertie taking over as Chairman of the company on his father's death in 1913.

Burkill served briefly on the Shanghai Municipal Council and on two occasions was Master of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club; he was also the Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club and President of the Shanghai Rugby Football Club. Created an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the delayed New Year's Honours list of 1929 for services to the Shanghai Defence Force, he returned to England in 1935, and died in January 1952 in Kensington, London.

Sold with the O.B.E. Bestowal Document, Central Chancery enclosure; and two Congratulatory Letters.

617 THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type lady's shoulder badge, hallmarked London 1917, mounted on bow and tails as worn, *extremely fine* *£80-100*

618



MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, (Military), named on edge (**W. S. Danby.**) *minor edge bruise, extremely fine* *£160-200*

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1965.

O.B.E. Medal *London Gazette* 28 September 1921: 'In recognition of gallant conduct in the performance of military duties.'

The recommendation states: 'At Mitchellstown on 10th July, 1921, this soldier shewed great pluck and devotion to duty during an attack made by rebels on a watering party. Though wounded in three places by the first volley of rebel fire, he refused to have his wounds dressed and insisted on driving his mules back to Barracks, being all the time under heavy fire.'

William Samuel Danby served with the Queen's Royal Regiment, and missed the investiture of the O.B.E. Medal at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, 14 January 1922, due to being still hospitalised in Aldershot.

619 ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, in its Garrard case of issue, extremely fine £150-180

620



The Edwardian Imperial Service Order awarded to Richard Stephens, Clerk of Works at the Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, E.VII.R., silver, gold and enamels, in its fitted Elkington & Co. case of issue, extremely fine £300-340

Sold with the recipient's original I.S.O. warrant, dated 27 May 1903 and signed by the King, in its red scroll box.

First known as the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the hospital was built to a design of Sir Joshua Webb, an officer of the Royal Engineers, and covered 53 acres. The original plan of five blocks for men and one for women was completed in 1868 but a further block for men was added in 1902, the year before Clerk of Works Richard Stephen was awarded his I.S.O.

621



BARONET'S BADGE OF GREAT BRITAIN (Rose and Thistle surround), 22 carat gold and enamels, the reverse hallmarked London 1929 and inscribed 'Malet of Wilbury 1791', in a later fitted case, good very fine £800-1000

Sir Henry Charles Malet, 7th Baronet (cr. 1791), brother of 5th Baronet; D.S.O. 1917; O.B.E. 1920; J.P.; born 21 September 1873; succeeded nephew 1918. Served in Cape Mounted Rifles and Captain 8th Hussars, South Africa 1899-1902 (Queen's medal four clasps, King's medal two clasps); European War as D.A.Q. M.G. and A.Q.M.G. (D.S.O., O.B.E., Officer du Merite Agricole); left service with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; died 14 October 1931.

622



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, by J. W. Benson Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, silver and enamel, concave reverse inscribed in four lines, '2nd Class/Order/of/Merit', with manufacturer's name and address, unnamed, lacking buckle, good very fine £400-500

623



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, silver and enamel, the reverse with central nut fitting and engraved on two lines '2nd Class / Order of Merit', lacking ribbon buckle, test mark to one point and minor enamel chip to edge of centre, otherwise good very fine £400-460

624



KAISAR-I-HIND, E.VII.R., 2nd class, silver, with integral top brooch bar, extremely fine

£300-360

625



QUEEN'S MESSENGER BADGE, E.II.R. issue, by Garrard, London, silver-gilt and enamel with pendant silver greyhound, badge reverse inscribed, '82', hallmarks for London 1964, in its damaged case of issue, lacking ribbon, badge very fine

£800-1000

626

KNIGHT BACHELOR'S BADGE, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarked London 1961, in its Garrard & Co. Ltd. case of issue, small chip to red enamel, otherwise good very fine

£240-280

627

KNIGHT BACHELOR'S BADGE, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarked Birmingham 1979, in its Garrard & Co. Ltd. case of issue, with full neck cravat and evening dress miniature, nearly extremely fine

£200-260

LONG SERVICE, CORONATION and JUBILEE MEDALS

- 628** *Pair: Dafadur Sadha Singh, 20th Deccan Horse*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (127 Dfdr. Saddu Singh, 20 Horse.); INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (127 L.Dfdr. Sadha Singh, 20 Horse) *last partially officially corrected*
INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (1471 Fr. Phuman Singh, 20/Horse.) *very fine (3)* £140-180
Sadha Singh was awarded the M.S.M. for the Egyptian theatre.
40 M.S.M.s awarded to 20th Deccan Horse during the Great War, of which 23 were for Egypt.
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- 629** INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (3424 Dfdr. Kirpa Ram, 7/ Haryana Lcrs.; 2218 Dfdr. Mangal Singh 30th. Lcrs.) *test marks to both, nearly very fine (2)* £160-200
Kirpa Ram was awarded the M.S.M. for the Mesopotamian theatre.
13 M.S.M.s awarded to 7th Haryana Lancers during the Great War, of which 7 were for Mesopotamia.
Mangal Singh was awarded the M.S.M. for the French theatre.
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- 630** INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (3), G.V.R., 2nd issue (7836 Sqn. Daf. Maj. Rizak Ram, 2 Lrs.); another, G.VI.R. (8315 Dfdr. Wahab Khn, 43 Cav. I.A.C.; a9072 Sqdn. Dfdr. Maj Lakha Singh, R Deccan. Horse I.A.C.) *last officially re-impressed, nearly very fine (3)* £160-200
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- 631** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse (Thomas Rawson, 33rd Regiment Foot. 1840.) *impressed naming, fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, very fine* £160-180
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- x 632** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (423. Pte. J. Pennegar. 11th. Hussars) *good very fine* £70-90
James Pennegar was born in Mayfield, Sussex in 1840, and attested for the 11th Hussars on 30 September 1858. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1879, and was discharged 4 November 1879, after 21 years and 20 days' service.
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- 633** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (748 Qr. Mr. Sergt. G. Ritchie, 72nd Foot) *good very fine* £80-100
With notes which state that George Ritchie attested for the 72nd Regiment at Montrose on 14 November 1860. He served in India, November 1861-November 1865 and February 1871-December 1881. He retired to a pension on 10 January 1882.
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- 634** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3185 Pte. E. Davies, 3rd Rifle Bde.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-100
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- 635** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (18536 Paymr. Sgt. J. Fitzpatrick, Dist. Staff R.A.) *good very fine* £80-100
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- 636** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1651 Pte. R. S. Portch, A.S. Corps) *good very fine* £70-90
-
- 637** ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (10412 Sjt. W. Nicholson. A.S.C.) *edge bruising*; together with EFFICIENCY MEDAL (4), G.VI.R., Territorial (3189958 Sjt. W. Nicholson. K.O.S.B.; 6205312. Pte. R. F. Tyrrell. MX.; 5178503 Pte. E. A. Aubrey. R. Tank C.); another, E.II.R., T. & A. V. R. (21128071 Sgt. D. E. Sedgeman RAOC.) *last in named card box of issue, generally very fine (5)* £120-160
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- x 638** ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Canada, (Q.M.S. (W.O.Cl.2) W. S. Smith R.C.E.); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES L.S., G.V. R. (C.Q.M.S. A. Leonard Le Regt. de Mais) *the last with minor official correction to surname, toned, very fine (2)* £100-120
-
- 639**



ROYAL AIR FORCE LEVIES, IRAQ L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., an unnamed specimen, *good very fine, scarce* £300-400

- 640** ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, E.II.R., reverse officially dated 1970, *good very fine* £70-90
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- 641** VOLUNTEER OFFICER'S DECORATION, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1894, reverse engraved '**Captn. & Hon. Major C. Wallington 17th North Middx R.V. Febry 1895**', complete with top riband bar; together with VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (**2269 Sergt. A. Holloway 1/V.B. Rl. Berks. R.**) engraved naming, *generally very fine or better* (2) £180-220
-
- 642** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES), V.R. (**Lce. Sergt. F. Charde, Southern Mahratta Ry. Voltr. Rifles**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
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- 643** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES) (2), E.VII.R. (**Sergt. J. Farrell, Lucknow Voltr. Rifles; Sergt. G. G. B. Taylor, Simla Vol. Rifles**) engraved naming, first with official correction to surname, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
J. O. M. Farrell, Superintendent of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1901).
G. B. Taylor, Accountant and Agent of the Rohilcund & Kumaon Bank at Cawnpore. (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1888-1892).
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- 644** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES) (2), E.VII.R. (**Lce. Corpl.A. Righton, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Voltrs.; Sergt. W. Rodrigues, S. Mata. Ry. Rfls.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine and better* (2) £140-180
W. Rodrigues - Travelling Inspector of Accidents (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory*, 1905, 1914, 1916).
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- 645** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES) (2), G.V.R. (**Corpl. J. H. Cooke, Cawpore Voltr. Rfls.; Colour Sergt. D. A. Clarke, Simla Vol. Rifles**) engraved naming, *good very fine and better* (2) £120-160
J. H. Cooke, Clothing Department, Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Cawpore (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1914).
D. A. Clarke, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioners Office, Guardaspur (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1912).
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- 646** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES) (2), G.V.R. (**Vol. H. L. Carter, 1st Bn. Bl. N. Ry. Vol. Rfl. Corps; Sgt. J. F. Cook, G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Corps**) engraved naming, *last with correction to unit, very fine and better* (2) £120-160
H. L. Carter, Assistant Signal Engineer, E.I. Railway (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1929).
J. F. Cook, Assistant, Clothing Department, Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Cawnpore (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1914).
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- 647** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES) (2), G.V.R. (**Reservist L. Lane, E.B.S. Ry. Voltr. Rfls.; Vol. M. Nicholson, Bl. & N.W. Ry. Vol. Rifles**) engraved naming, *first with faint scratches to obverse, very fine and better* (2) £100-140
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- 648** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES) (3), G.V.R. (**Rfm. H. W. Brown, 2 M. & S.M. Ry. Rif., A.F.I.; Sgt. L. A. Callaghan, 2 Bn. N.W. Ry. R., A.F.I.; Actg. Sergt. F. G. Ribeyro, 1-13 G.I.P. Ry. Bn. I.D.F.**) impressed naming, *very fine and better* (3) £150-200
L. A. Callaghan, Assistant Signal Inspector, E.I. Railway (ref. *Thackers Indian Directory* 1921).
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649



MILITIA L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**1114 Sgt. C. Woodruff. 5th Middx: Regt. Mil**) *light scratches, otherwise good very fine, unique to unit* £300-340

Charles Woodruff was born in Paddington, London. He attested for the 5th Middlesex Militia at Hounslow, in April 1880.

Militia L.S. & G.C. awarded per Army Order November 1905. A unique award to the 5th Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

650



EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Southern Rhodesia (**B9336 C.Q.M.S. Sidney J. Paterson**) *contact marks, very fine* £150-200

Sidney James Paterson was born on 28 June 1912. He served in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force before the Second World War, and was promoted Sergeant in September 1939. In March 1941 he was promoted Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant and posted to the 1st Battalion Nigeria Regiment, 23rd Nigerian Brigade, R.W.A.F.F. During the war he served in West Africa and India, being discharged in November 1945. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal (Southern Rhodesia), published in the *Colony of Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette* of 7 June 1946.

651 CEYLON POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, 1st type, G.V.R. (**Insp. T. H. Doll.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £260-320

652



NEW ZEALAND LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL (**Lieut. (Temp. Capt.) G. Lewis. R of O. 12th. N. & M. Rgt. (1918)**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £100-140

Griffith Lewis, a fruit grower from Nelson, New Zealand, was born 1 August 1882, enrolled into the Waimea Rifles, 5 February 1900, and was commissioned Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers, 12th (Nelson and Marlborough) Regiment, 13 December 1905. He served during the Great War in 'F' Company, 2nd Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade, and was twice wounded in action (6 October 1916 and 14 September 1917), before being promoted temporary Captain, 14 June 1917. Discharged on 10 May 1918, he died at Nelson on 8 February 1961.

653 NEW ZEALAND POLICE L.S. & G.C. (**No. 24 1/C Con. D. Flanagan. N.Z.P.**) *ring suspension, traces of lacquer, good very fine* £70-90

654 NEW ZEALAND POLICE L.S. & G.C., with 35 Years Service bar (**3832 Cons. B. W. H. Nathan N.Z. Police 1955**) *straight bar suspension, good very fine* £80-120

The New Zealand Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is awarded for 14 years' service, with 21, 28, and 35 Years Service bars being awarded for additional periods of 7 years.

655 NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (**Lt. F. R. Husband, N.Z. Corps Sigs.**) *good very fine* £100-140

Frederick Ritchie Husband was born at Taranaki in January 1895, and attested for the Waikato Mounted Rifles, 1 June 1914. He served during the Great War with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in the specialist Signalling Section from 26 June 1916, serving overseas from November 1916 until May 1919. Discharged in June 1919, he transferred to the Territorial Reserve, and was advanced to Company Sergeant Major, Northern Depot, NZ Corps of Signals, before receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in July 1933. He was awarded the New Zealand Territorial Service Medal in September 1935, and subsequently served during the Second World War, rising to the rank of Major, before he transferred to the Reserve of Officers, 9 February 1944. In later life he owned a farm at Raglan, near Auckland, and died at Thames, 13 April 1969.

656



Pair: Major J.A. Cameron, 1st Wellington Regiment

NEW ZEALAND LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL, 2nd issue by White, unmarked (Maj. J. A. Cameron, Retd. List.) *officially renamed*; NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue by Wright (Maj. J. A. Cameron, Retd. List.) *generally good very fine* (2) *£180-220*

James Aeneas Cameron was born in 1880. He served as a Captain in the Irish Rifles, Wanganui, July 1908 to February 1911. He re-engaged for service with the N.Z.E.F., 14 August 1914, and served during the Great War in both the Egyptian and French theatres of War. Advanced to the rank of Major, 1 March 1916, he was appointed 2nd in command 4th (Reserve) Battalion, Wellington Regiment, 15 September 1917. Later that year he was appointed Acting Provost Marshal, Anzac Provost Corps. He was discharged 14 December 1919.

- 657** EMPRESS OF INDIA 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, with full length of neck riband and brass issue pin, in slightly damaged C. C. Adams, London case of issue, *good very fine* *£320-360*

- 658** DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver (**No. 5590 Pte. H. C. Grant, 10th Royal Hussars.**) contemporarily engraved in sloping sans-serif capitals, *scratch to obverse, good very fine* *£60-80*

H. C. Grant, 10th Hussars served as Orderly to H.R.H. The Duke of Teck at the Delhi Durbar.

- 659** **Three: Police Constable W. Farrow, Metropolitan Police**
JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Farrow T Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Farrow. T. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Farrow.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*

Together with SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE (2), G.V.I.R. (**Albert T. Dear; Sydney F. C. Hunt**) last in named card box of issue with 'Berkshire (Windsor)'; METROPOLITAN SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE AWARD, 1914, unnamed, with similar Star lapel badge and portrait photograph of a Special Constable wearing first award; NATIONAL FIRE UNION LONG SERVICE MEDAL, silver (**Fireman Charles Fletcher 516 28 years service**) with 'Twenty Years' top riband bar, *suspension claw tightened on last, contact marks, generally very fine* (7) *£100-140*

Charles Fletcher joined the Marlow Fire Brigade in 1882.

LIFE SAVING AWARDS

660



A Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) awarded to Seaman Hermann Fehlau, of the German steamer *Köln* of Bremen, for the rescue of the crew of the *Margaret Mitchell* of Glasgow

SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL (FOREIGN SERVICES), E.VII.R., silver, 'From the British Government', 'For Gallantry and Humanity' (Hermann Fehlau, 23rd November 1902), *very fine and scarce* £400-500

A scarce medal, there being only 222 Edward VII medals (of all types) awarded, of which 181 are known to be in silver with the type 5 rev. (Scarlett 2010 p50).

The Liverpool barque *Margaret Mitchell* was on a voyage from Cardiff to Maranhem. While in Cardiff dock the ship was leaking. Leaving port on 17 November 1902, by the 19 November 17 inches of water was found in the hold and as the weather worsened this increased to 11 feet by the 21st and the ship was abandoned. Two days later, on 23 November, the *Köln*, of Bremen, arrived at the scene. Her Second Officer, Max Wittekopf, and eight men, including Hermann Fehlau, launched a boat from the ship in a heavy sea and at great risk and danger, and managed to rescue the crew. The *Köln* then steamed for a further three hours in search for two more members of the crew who had drifted away from the main group and eventually rescued them also. The subsequent Court of Inquiry found that the *Margaret Mitchell* had not been 'in a fit and proper condition ... to encounter the ordinary perils of the sea'. The Board of Trade awarded a piece of plate to the master of the *Köln*, together with one gold and eight silver medals and £3 each to the rescuers (see R. J. Scarlett *The Sea Gallantry Medal*, 2010, pp. 293-294; *Manchester Courier*, 7 February 1903, p. 15; *London Daily News*, 24 March 1903, p. 12).

661



An interesting Royal Humane Society Medal awarded to George Page, a patrol officer in H.M. Customs at Southampton: after his retirement he was recommended for the Albert Medal for his numerous acts of bravery in the period 1862-64 but in the event he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal 'as an exceptional case'

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, large bronze medal (successful), the reverse inscribed, 'George Page, 26 Sep. 1862', ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £300-400

George Page, a Patrol Officer with H.M. Customs at Southampton, was awarded the R.H.S. bronze medal for a rescue there on 26 September 1862 (R.H.S. case no. 17009). Then, on 17 November 1862, Page performed another rescue and in recognition of this and his earlier rescue the Royal Humane Society awarded him their silver medal. Both rescues are described in Lambton Young's book *Acts of Gallantry* (1872, pp. 261-2), thus:

'On the 26th September 1862, as the passengers were landing in the Southampton Docks from the Jersey steamer *Despatch*, a barrow man named Charles Dyer, who has very bad sight, struck his eye against a crane on the quay and was thrown backwards into the water by the violence of the blow. The water was twenty feet below the level of the quay wall; he would in all probability have been drowned had it not been for the courage and humanity of Mr George Page, one of the Customs patrol officers, who immediately jumped from the quay into the dock, and held Dyer until they were both rescued by the boats.'

And:

'On the 17th of November 1862, when James Harris, a dock labourer, was rolling a cask, having a rope attached, the cask overpowered him, he became entangled in the rope, and was drawn over into the water; he struck himself in such a way as to become at once insensible; an instant alarm was raised, when George Page again plunged in with his clothes on, a distance of about twenty feet to the water, and supported him until a rope was thrown to him, which he held until a boat picked them up; he was in the water for five or six minutes, it being very cold, from which and the excitement Page was so exhausted that he could not sit up in the boat or walk alone when brought on shore'.

Following his retirement in 1906 George Page was recommended for the Albert Medal for these and other rescues. Ruled as ineligible due to the lapse of time, Page was – with the King's approval – uniquely awarded the Imperial Service Medal instead for his gallantry; sold together with copies of the R.H.S. case reports and the 24 page Albert Medal recommendation file (HO 45/10322/129103).



The unique and highly emotive 'posthumous' Hamstead Colliery Disaster Medal in Gold awarded to 'the Altofts Hero' J. Welsby, for his gallantry in attempting to rescue at great personal risk 24 entombed miners following a terrible fire at the colliery, 4 March 1908, and laying down his own life in the process. For his conspicuous bravery he was also awarded a posthumous Edward Medal (Mines) in Bronze

HAMSTEAD COLLIERY MEDAL 1908, 15 ct. gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1907, the reverse embossed and engraved 'Presented to John Welsby (Deceased) for Conspicuous Bravery in Attempting to Rescue the Entombed Miners March 1908', lacking top suspension bar, in case of issue, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £1600-2000

E.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1908 John Welsby (in a joint citation with James Hopwood, James Whittingham, James Cranswick, John Henry Thorne, and Walter Clifford [all awarded the Edward Medal (Mines) in Silver]; and Joseph Outram [awarded the Edward Medal (Mines) in Bronze]):

'On the 4th March, 1908, a fire broke out at the Hamstead Colliery; 24 miners were entombed. The above named miners descended the mine at various times at great personal risk to rescue the miners. They were provided with oxygen apparatus, but were unable to effect their object.'

'Hamstead Colliery, near Birmingham, suffered a disastrous fire on the 4th March, 1908, whereby 24 miners were entombed. Rescue attempts by the Hamstead men were augmented by the efforts of volunteers from the neighbouring Tankersley (Barnsley) and Altofts (Normanton) Mine Rescue Brigades. John Welsby, from Altofts, was involved in the third rescue attempt, and he descended into the pit wearing life saving apparatus. He was working with another Yorkshireman, James Whittingham, and in their anxiety to traverse the workings as far as possible, they used up too much of their oxygen supply. When some 800-900 yards from the bottom of the shaft Welsby discovered that his supply of oxygen was running out. They tried to return but Whittingham soon found that his comrade was becoming faint. With great gallantry, Whittingham helped him along as best he could in a passage that was only 4' 6" in height, whilst encumbered with a breathing apparatus weighing 35 lbs., through smoke which was encompassing them like a wall, but they had not travelled far when he collapsed. Whittingham did not leave him. There was no help near and they were at least 500 yards from a place of safety. First carrying and then dragging his comrade, he pressed forward, but overcome with exhaustion and finding his own oxygen had nearly spent itself, he was reluctantly compelled to leave Welsby behind. He placed a lamp beside him so that he might easily be found when other assistance could be obtained. There were two other men in the pit, but they had taken another direction. When the cage was drawn up, Whittingham was distressed and scarcely able to explain himself. Another party went down. Their progress was slow and painful owing to the increasing density of the smoke, and before they could reach Welsby their stock of oxygen had become dangerously low, and there was nothing for it but to return. A consultation was held, and it was decided that it would be an unwarrantable risk of life to make any further attempt to rescue Welsby. His body was recovered several days later, still wearing his smoke helmet.' (*Yorkshire Evening Post*, 6 March 1908 refers). In spite of their valourous efforts, all of the twenty-four trapped miners died.

John Welsby was born in Liverpool in 1877 and was employed at Pope and Pearson's Colliery, Altofts. 'A member of the local ambulance class, he had rendered valuable aid to injured comrades on several occasions, and was also proficient in the use of oxygen apparatus in the mine. Last Thursday week he was brought out of the pit to go to Hamstead. So urgent was the call that he had not time to go home to bid his wife and two children good-bye, but they were told of his going by the messenger who went to the house for his clothes. The next that his widow heard of him was when Mrs. Garford, the wife of the Chairman of the Colliery, called personally at the house to inform her of her husband's death.' (*Yorkshire Evening Post*, 16 March 1908 refers). Over 6,000 miners lined his funeral route. A local road, Welsby Avenue, was later named in his honour.

24 Hamstead Colliery Disaster Medals were awarded in gold to those miners who took part in the rescue operations, as well as to the Government Inspectors and officials who directed underground operations at great personal risk; and a further 16 in silver to the local miners who assisted in the later exploration work. In addition, 5 Silver and 2 Bronze Edward Medals (Mines) were awarded. John Welsby's widow received his Edward Medal (Mines) from H.M. King Edward VII at Buckingham Palace.

Sold together with a portrait of the recipient and various photographic images of the recipient's funeral procession.



A Hamstead Colliery Disaster Medal in Gold pair awarded to Mr. A. M. Henshaw, General Manager, Talk-o'-th'-Hill Colliery, for his gallantry, at great personal risk, in directing underground operations during the attempts to rescue 24 entombed miners following a terrible fire at the colliery, 4 March 1908

HAMSTEAD COLLIERY MEDAL 1908, 15 ct. gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1907, the reverse embossed and engraved 'Presented to A. M. Henshaw for Conspicuous Bravery in Attempting to Rescue the Entombed Miners March 1908', with integral top suspension bar, in case of issue; NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERY OWNERS RESCUE TEAM MEDAL, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham and enamel, with top 'Jamage 1911' riband bar, and additional 'Norton 1912' bar, reverse engraved 'A. M. Henshaw', *extremely fine* (2) *£1200-1600*

Albert Mayon Henshaw, the General Manager and Director of the Talk-o'-th'-Hill Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was awarded the Hamstead Colliery Disaster Medal following the devastating fire at the Hamstead Colliery on 4 March 1908, in which 24 miners were entombed and perished. He was subsequently a member of the North Staffordshire Colliery Owners Rescue Team, and involved in the rescue at Jamage Pit, Bignal Hill Colliery, 25 November 1911, when an explosion killed six miners; and at Norton Colliery, 24 February 1912, following a huge explosion that resulted in the death of one miner and the injury of another (fortunately the explosion occurred on a Saturday afternoon, when there were only three men, as opposed to the usual work force of 500, underground- as it was 50 pit ponies were killed in the explosion). For his service to the mining industry, in particular as a central examiner to the Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, and a member of the Safety in Mines Research Board, he was appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours List, June 1932.

24 Hamstead Colliery Disaster Medals were awarded in gold to those miners who took part in the rescue operations, as well as to the Government Inspectors and officials who directed underground operations at great personal risk; and a further 16 in silver to the local miners who assisted in the later exploration work. In addition, 5 Silver and 2 Bronze Edward Medals (Mines) were awarded.

The North Staffordshire Colliery Owners Rescue Team Medal was instituted in 1911, following the Team's founding that year in consequence of the Whitehaven Pit Disaster the previous year, and was awarded to those men of the rescue team who took part in rescue efforts and recovery work. Awarded in silver, it was suspended from a top riband bar bearing the details of the incident for which the medal was first awarded; further rescues were commemorated by additional bars. It was awarded for nine separate rescues, 'Birchenwood 1911', 'Jamage 1911', 'Hednesford 1911', 'Norton 1912', 'Silverdale 1913', 'Crackley 1914', 'Minnie 1915', 'New Hem Heath 1915', and 'Minnie 1918'. Mr. Walter Clifford received the medal with all nine Bars.

664



A Boy Scout Association Gallantry Cross pair awarded to Private O. J. Williams, Welsh Regiment

VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (65273 Pte. O. T. Williams, Welsh R.); BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION GALLANTRY CROSS, 2nd Class (Silver Cross), 2nd issue, by *Collins, London*, silver, reverse inscribed, 'Instructor O. J. Williams, 2/12/24' (sic), note different initials, frayed ribbon, with brooch bar, very fine (2) £750-850

The disaster which saw the village of Dalgarrog in North Wales, swamped with water, killing 16 people, on the night of 2 November 1925 was caused by the failure of two dams. The Eigiau Dam, a gravity dam, firstly failed, releasing a flood of water from a reservoir; the released water then overwhelmed the Coedty Dam, an embankment dam, downstream, which in turn permitted a torrent of water to flood into Dalgarrog. The disaster led Parliament to pass the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act of 1930.

Sold with a colourful award document for the Silver Cross, awarded to 'instructor O. J. Williams, 1st Llansrst Troop', 'For his gallant conduct on the occasion of the bursting of a dam at Dalgarrog on the night of 2/12/25', 'dated March 19th 1926'. Document mounted in a glazed wooden frame, 56 x 45.5cm. Note different years dates on cross and certificate.

665



A Boy Scout Association Gallantry Cross group of three awarded to Able Seaman H. W. Henstock, Royal Navy

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (B.Z.4690 H. W. Henstock, A.B., R.N.V.R.); BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION GALLANTRY CROSS, 3rd Class (Gilt Cross) 2nd issue, by *Collins, London*, silver-gilt, reverse inscribed, 'H. W. Henstock, 11.6.25', incorrect ribbon, lacks brooch bar, very fine and better (3) £750-850

MISCELLANEOUS

666



The historically important Antarctic 1914-16 Polar Medal to Able Seaman Timothy McCarthy, Royal Naval Reserve, one of five men chosen by Shackleton to accompany him in the *James Caird* during his epic 800 mile open-boat voyage from Elephant Island to South Georgia - over 'the most tempestuous area of water in the world' with 'gales almost unceasing... in a small and weather beaten boat, already strained by the work of previous months'. An ever optimistic and hardy Irishman, McCarthy was the first to sight South Georgia, on the 14th day of arguably the greatest open-boat voyage of all time. Having survived the privations of the Antarctic he paid the ultimate sacrifice, 16 March 1917, when he was killed at his gun in action against U-44

POLAR MEDAL 1904, bronze, G.V.R., 1 clasp, Antarctic 1914-16 (T. McCarthy, Able Seaman. "Endurance."), suspension claw a little slack, otherwise good very fine £15000-20000

Timothy McCarthy (1885-1917) was the son of John and Mary McCarthy of Kinsale, County Cork. He was serving as an Able Seaman in the Royal Naval Reserve when he applied to join Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914. McCarthy was one of 26 men chosen to crew the *Endurance* for the expedition.

Little elaboration of this, one of the most famous of Polar expeditions, is required here. McCarthy's prominent role, however, is worthy of further illustration. After leaving home shores the *Endurance* was held up by solid pack ice in the Weddell Sea in January 1914. This was before Shackleton's trans-continental party could even reach its starting point. Prior to this occurrence common consensus amongst the whaling captains at Grytviiken, South Georgia, with whom Shackleton had consulted, was that it was the worst year in living memory for currents and ice patterns. Shackleton had ploughed on regardless, and this indomitable spirit was to be tested countless times over the coming months.

Through January, and into February 1915, the ice continued to pack tightly around the *Endurance* as she drifted with the ice. It became apparent that the crew would have to winter with the ship in the ice. The pressure of the ice caused damage to the ship, and she began to leak. On 27 October 1915 the ship was abandoned and a camp set up on the ice. After a failed attempt to sledge to Robertson Island, another camp called Ocean Island was established on a large ice floe. As many supplies as possible were rescued and accumulated here before the *Endurance* eventually sank on the 21st November.

In December 1915 several reconnaissance journeys were carried out, but all were painfully slow due to the disintegrating ice. A new more secure camp was established some 10 miles from the old one. At Patience Camp the party waited for conditions to improve so that they may be able to use the three boats (*Dudley Docker*, *James Caird* and the *Stancomb Wills*) that they had with them. At the end of the first week of April 1916 Clarence Island and Elephant Island had been sighted. Shackleton realised with anxiety that beyond these islands there was no refuge. All this time the ice pack was breaking up and the situation becoming more fraught with danger. It was impossible at this juncture to use the boats, due to the risk of them being crushed in the ice.

Nonetheless it was imperative that action be taken and on the 10th April they embarked on their 5 day journey to Elephant Island. Conditions were perilous, 'a terrible night followed, and I doubted if all of the men would survive it. The temperature was below zero and the wind penetrated our clothes and chilled us almost unbearably. One of our troubles was lack of water, for we had emerged so suddenly from the pack into the open sea that we had not had time to take aboard ice for melting in the cookers, and without ice we could not have hot food. The condition of most of the men was pitiable. All of us had swollen mouths and could hardly touch the food... we were all dreadfully thirsty, and although we could get momentary relief by chewing pieces of raw seal meat and swallowing the blood, our thirst was soon redoubled owing to the saltiness of the flesh.' (*South, The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-17*, refers).



Elephant Island - Wild and McCarthy Find a Base

Exhausted, Shackleton's men hauled their supplies on to an inhospitable landing place on Elephant Island. After a reconnaissance it was quickly apparent that the beach was unsuitable for a long term base. On the 16th April Shackleton decided to send a party, under Frank Wild, to find a more suitable site for a camp. The party was to be comprised from some of the more hardier individuals, and McCarthy was amongst them, 'I had decided to send Wild along the coast in the *Stancomb Wills* to look for a new camping-ground, on which I hoped the party would be able to live for weeks or even months in safety.

Wild, accompanied by Marston, Crean, Vincent and McCarthy, pushed off in the *Stancomb Wills* at 11am and proceeded westward along the coast... The *Stancomb Wills* had not returned by nightfall, but at 8pm we heard a hail in the distance and soon, like a pale ghost out of the darkness, the boat appeared. I was awaiting Wild's report most anxiously, and was greatly relieved when he told me that he had discovered a sandy spot, seven miles to the west... Wild said that this place was the only possible camping-ground he had seen, and that, although in very heavy gales it might be spray-blown, he did not think that the seas would actually break over it. The boats could be run on a shelving beach, and, in any case, it would be a great improvement on our very narrow beach.' (*Ibid*)

On the 17th April the three boats set off for the new site. The seven mile pull took most of the day, as they almost immediately encountered a gale on the open water. Most of the members of the Expedition were suffering severely from salt water boils, and to a slightly lesser extent frostbite. The new camp appeared to offer relative safety for as long as the dwindling food supplies lasted.

The Greatest Open-Boat Voyage of All Time...

With the onset of winter near, however, it was clear that Shackleton had to do something. It was unlikely that there would be enough food for all of the men, and the latter were becoming weaker and more demoralised as the days went by. What ensued was to become one of the greatest open-boat voyages of all time:

'The conclusion was forced upon me that a boat journey in search of relief was necessary and must not be delayed. The nearest port where assistance could certainly be secured was Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, 540 miles away; but we could scarcely hope to beat up against the prevailing north-westerly wind in a frail and weakened boat with a small sail area.

It was not difficult to decide that South Georgia, which was over 800 miles away but lay in the area of west winds, must be our objective. I could count upon finding whalers at any of the whaling-stations on the east-coast, and, provided that the sea was clear of ice and that the boat survived the great seas, a boat party might make the voyage and be back with relief in a month.

The hazards of a boat journey across 800 miles of stormy sub-Antarctic ocean were obvious, but I calculated that at the worst this venture would add nothing to the risks of the men left on the island. The boat would not require to take more than one month's provisions for six men, for if we did not make South Georgia in that time we were sure to go under....

The perils of the proposed journey were extreme, and the risk was justified solely by our urgent need of assistance. The ocean south of Cape Horn in the middle of May is known to be the most tempestuous area of water in the world, and the gales are almost unceasing. We had to face these conditions in a small and weather-beaten boat, already strained by the work of the previous months.... I had at once to tell Wild that he must stay behind, for I relied upon him to hold the party together while I was away... I determined to take Worsley with me as I had a very high opinion of his accuracy and quickness as a navigator... Four other men were required, and, although I thought of leaving Crean as a right-hand man for Wild, he begged so hard to come that, after consulting Wild, I promised to take him.... I finally selected McNeish, McCarthy and Vincent, in addition to Worsley and Crean.... The crew seemed a strong one, and as I looked at the men I felt confidence increasing....

After the decision was made, I walked through the blizzard with Worsley and Wild to examine the *James Caird*. The 20-foot boat had never looked big, but when I viewed her in the light of our new undertaking she seemed in some mysterious way to have shrunk. She was an ordinary ship's whaler, fairly strong, but showing signs of the strain she had endured. Standing beside her, and looking at the fringe of the tumultuous sea, there was no doubt that our voyage would be a big adventure.

I called McCarthy [McNeish], the carpenter, and asked him if he could do anything to make the ship more seaworthy. He asked at once if he was to go with me, and seemed quite pleased when I answered "Yes." He was over fifty years of age and not altogether fit, but he was very quick and had a good knowledge of sailing-boats. He told me that he could contrive some sort of covering for the *James Caird* if he was allowed to use the lids of the cases and the four sledge-runners, which he had lashed inside the boat for use in the event of a landing on Graham Land at Wilhelmina Bay. He proposed to complete the covering with some of our canvas, and immediately began to make his plans.' (*Ibid*, in this account, written in 1919, Shackleton occasionally confuses McCarthy with McNeish, the latter was in his 50's whilst McCarthy was in his 20's)

The voyage commenced on 24 April 1916, 'the tale of the next sixteen days is one of supreme strife amid heaving waters, for the sub-Antarctic Ocean fully lived up to its evil winter reputation. I decided to run north for at least two days while the wind held, and thus get into warmer weather before turning to the east and laying a course for South Georgia. We took two-hourly spells at the tiller. The men who were not on watch crawled into the sodden sleeping-bags and tried to forget their troubles for a period. But there was no comfort in the boat, indeed the first night aboard the boat was one of acute discomfort for us all, and we were heartily glad when dawn came.... Cramped in our narrow quarters and continually wet from the spray, we suffered severely from cold throughout the journey. We fought the seas and winds, and at the same time had a daily struggle to keep ourselves alive. At times we were in dire peril. Generally we were encouraged by the knowledge that we were progressing towards the desired land, but there were days and nights when we lay hove to, drifting across the storm-whitened seas, and watching the uprearing masses of water, flung to and fro by Nature in the pride of her strength.

Nearly always there were gales. So small was our boat and so great were the seas that often our sail flapped idly in the calm between the crests of two waves. Then we would climb the next slope, and catch the full fury of the gale where the wool-like whiteness of the breaking water surged around us.... Much bailing was necessary, but nothing could prevent our gear from becoming sodden.... There were no dry places in the boat, and at last we simply covered our heads with our Burberrys and endured the all-pervading water. The bailing was work for the watch.

None of us, however, had any real rest. The perpetual motion of the boat made repose impossible; we were cold, sore and anxious. In the semi-darkness of the day we moved on hands and knees under the decking. By 6pm the darkness was complete, and not until 7am could we see one another under the thwarts.... The difficulty of movement in the boat would have had its humorous side if it had not caused so many aches and pains. In order to move along the boat we had to crawl under the thwarts, and our knees suffered considerably. When a watch turned out I had to direct each man by name when and where to move, for if all hands had crawled about at the same time the result would have been dire confusion and many bruises.' (*Ibid*)

During this testing period Worsley records that when McCarthy had finished his time on watch at the tiller, he always displayed his 'cheerful optimism' and his habit of handing over the helm with "It's a fine day, sorr."

By the seventh day, the weather finally started to improve to the extent that the party were able to calculate that they had travelled roughly over 380 miles towards South Georgia. Over the course of the following three days steady progress was made, despite increasing suffering caused by exposure and a diminishing supply of food.

On the eleventh day, 5th May, the weather changed for the worse, 'a hard north-westerly gale came up... The sky was overcast and occasional snow-squalls added to the discomfort produced by a tremendous cross-sea - the worst, I thought, which we had encountered. At midnight I was at the tiller, and suddenly noticed a line of clear sky between the south and the south-west. I called to the other men that the sky was clearing, and then, a moment later realised that what I had seen was not a rift in the clouds but the white crest of an enormous wave.

During the twenty-six years' experience of the ocean in all its moods I had never seen a wave so gigantic. It was a mighty upheaval of the ocean, a thing quite apart from the big white-capped seas which had been our tireless enemies for many days. I shouted, "For God's sake, hold on! It's got us!" Then came a moment of suspense which seemed to last for hours. We felt our boat lifted and flung forward like a cork in breaking surf. We were in a seething chaos of tortured water; but somehow the boat lived through it, half-full of water, sagging to the dead weight and shuddering under the blow. We bailed with the energy of men fighting for life, flinging the water over the sides with every receptacle which came into our hands; after ten minutes of uncertainty we felt the boat renew her life beneath us. She floated again, and ceased to lurch drunkenly as though dazed by the attack of the sea. Earnestly we hoped that never again should we encounter such a wave.' (*South, The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton refers*)

McCarthy First to Sight South Georgia

Privations continued among the men, with Vincent having collapsed under the strain and water now running desperately low. The 6th and the 7th May, 'passed for us in a sort of nightmare. Our mouths were dry and our tongues swollen. The wind was still strong and the heavy sea forced us to navigate carefully. But any thought of our peril from the waves was buried beneath the consciousness of our raging thirst... Things were bad for us in those days, but the end was approaching. The morning of May 8th broke thick and stormy, with squalls from the north-west. We searched the waters ahead for a sign of land, and, although we searched in vain, we were cheered by a sense that our goal was near. About 10am we passed a little bit of kelp, a glad signal of the proximity of land. An hour later saw two shags sitting on a big mass of kelp, and we knew then that we must be within ten or fifteen miles of the shore.... We gazed ahead with increasing eagerness, and at 12.30pm, through a rift in the clouds, McCarthy caught a glimpse of the black cliffs of South Georgia, just fourteen days after our departure from Elephant Island. It was a glad moment. Thirst-ridden, chilled, and weak as we were, happiness irradiated us. The job was nearly done.' (*Ibid*)

On the 10th of May, despite being tormented by one last hurricane, the *James Caird* finally managed to land in a small cove, with a boulder strewn beach guarded by a reef on the south side of King Haakon Bay. The crew had not drunk anything for 48 hours. Completely exhausted, and unable to pull the boat out of the water they landed their stores and rested for a few days in a cave. They hunted for birds, and slowly recuperated some strength thus enabling them to embark again on the 15th May for the 8 mile trip to King Haakon Bay.

Shackleton's men arrived at the head of the bay, and proceeded to establish Peggotty Camp under the beached and upturned boat. From here it was decided that Shackleton, Worsley and Crean would set out on foot for Stromness Bay, and the whaling stations. On the evening of the 18th May, 'we turned in early that night, but troubled thoughts kept me from sleeping. The task before the overland party would in all probability be heavy, and we were going to leave a weak party behind us in the camp. Vincent was still in the same condition and could not march. McNeish was pretty well broken up. These two men could not manage for themselves, and I had to leave McCarthy to look after them. Should we fail to reach the whaling station McCarthy might have a difficult task.' (*Ibid*)

On the 19th May the three men set off to cross the mountains to Stromness. They managed the journey, despite their weakened state, by the following day. They had traversed a completely unexplored mountain range. Worsley set off in a whaler to rescue McCarthy and his two charges that night. They returned to Stromness on the 22nd May, 'McCarthy, McNeish and Vincent were landed on the Monday afternoon, and quickly began to show signs of increasing strength under a regime of warm quarters and abundant food. McCarthy [McNeish] looked woefully thin after he had emerged from a bath. He was over fifty years of age and the strain had told upon him more than upon the rest of us. The rescue came just in time for him.' (*Ibid*)

Shackleton arranged for McNeish and Vincent to be returned to England. He also arranged passage for McCarthy to be sent home, with both his and Worsley's warm expressions of gratitude.

The Great War - Ultimate Sacrifice

Whilst Shackleton eventually rescued the rest of his men from Elephant Island, McCarthy, who had barely survived the ordeals of the Antarctic was almost immediately thrust into service during the Great War. He returned to the Royal Naval Reserve, and served as a Leading Seaman in S.S. *Narragansett*. She was a defensively armed British Steam Tanker, and on the 16th March 1917 was employed on a voyage from New York to London transporting lubricating oil. On the latter date she was torpedoed and sunk by *U-44* off the south-west coast of Ireland. Forty-six sailors lost their lives, including McCarthy.

As Shackleton remarked himself of his crew, 'The same energy and endurance which they showed in the Antarctic they brought to the Greater War in the Old World. And having followed our fortunes in the South it may interest you to know that practically every member of the Expedition was employed in one or other branches of the active fighting forces during the war. Of the fifty-three men who returned out of the fifty-six who left for the South, three have since been killed and five wounded. McCarthy, the best and most efficient of sailors, always cheerful under the most trying circumstances, and who for these reasons I chose to accompany me on the boat journey to South Georgia, was killed at his gun in the Channel.' (*Ibid*)

Tragically McCarthy never lived to see his hard earned Polar Medal, nor does it appear from the roll that his Great War medals were ever claimed or issued. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Note: Neither McNeish nor Vincent were recommended by Shackleton for the Polar Medal and neither received it. Thus, of the six gallant men of the *James Caird*, Shackleton, Worsley and Crean received Silver medals or clasps, whilst McCarthy alone received the Bronze medal and clasp.

The *James Caird*, named after one of the sponsors of the expedition, survives to this day and is proudly displayed at Dulwich College, South London.



NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEF'S MEDAL, George III (Jamieson Fig. 18), silver, 76.6mm, fitted with original riveted ornamented suspension loop, *edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine and rare* £8000-10000

A similar example was sold by Bowers & Merena in March 2001, from The Cabinet of Lucien M. LaRiviere (Part II, Lot 2013, \$21,850).

Medals from this issue were distributed to North American Indian Chiefs from 1776 until 1814. They were very much 'war' medals rather than commemorative medals and they attracted influential Indians throughout what is now Canada and the United States of America to the British cause, and were worn with great pride by the recipients and their descendants.

The British Government tried to prevent seizures of tribal land by settlers for personal gain and enlisted indigenous tribes (about 13,000 men, mostly Shawnee, Iroquois, Cherokee, Creek and Seminoles) as Allies to fight the Thirteen Rebel Colonies in 1776-83, the United States in 1812-14 and to defend Canada. Both the Indian and métis (mixed blood) communities overwhelmingly sided with the British during the American Revolution. They were badly needed for military manpower. Very early in the revolution, the Americans posed a direct threat to Canada, and the famous Charles de Langlade (who was half Ottawa) led Indians from Wisconsin and Michigan in two campaigns against the Americans in 1776 and 1777.

Louisiana was still a Spanish possession in the late 18th century, and both the Spanish and the rebel colonies were fighting the British by 1778. The Indians of northern Wisconsin, and upper Michigan joined the British in an attack against St. Louis in 1780. The attack failed, and some Indians who took part in it were attacked by Indians under Siggenauk as they retreated through Illinois. The 1783 peace treaty between the United States and Britain transferred the entire trans-Appalachian West, including Wisconsin, to the United States.

The United States did not occupy any part of the upper Midwest until almost fifteen years after the American Revolution. The British refused to give up posts at places such as Mackinac Island and Detroit until the United States agreed to certain stipulations of the 1783 treaty. Moreover, the United States focused most of its energy on defeating the powerful Indian confederacy in Ohio between 1790 and 1794.

The United States defeated the Ohio Indians in 1794 and forced them to sign a treaty that gave away much of their land. That same year, the United States and Great Britain signed Jay's Treaty, which settled outstanding differences between the two countries. The British abandoned their posts in the Midwest, and the United States took over the British Fort Mackinac in 1796 and established forts at Chicago (Fort Dearborn, 1803), and Des Moines (Fort Madison, 1808). These small forts were inadequate for controlling a large geographical area with a population opposed to their presence. Midwest tribes and resident fur traders remained solidly British during the 1790s and early 1800s. First, British companies such as the North West Company controlled the regional fur trade. Second, wars against the Ohio Indians in the 1790s revealed to all Midwestern Indian tribes that the United States wanted to acquire their lands. Even Indians such as Siggenauk - who once supported the Americans - switched sides.

In 1805 an Ohio Indian named Tenskwatawa, or the Shawnee Prophet, began to preach Indian resistance to American encroachment. He gained many adherents throughout the Midwest and Wisconsin, and Ojibwe from as far away as Lake Superior flocked to his village in Ohio and later in Indiana to hear his message. The Ho-chunk were particularly receptive to his message. The Shawnee Prophet's brother, Tecumseh, took an active role in forming a military confederacy of several Midwestern and Southeastern tribes to resist American expansion.

During the War of 1812 the British in Canada and Indians under Tecumseh's leadership became allies against the United States. When the War of 1812 began, the weakness of America's hold over the Midwest was apparent. A combined Indian and British military force left their fort on St. Joseph's Island and conquered the American fort at Mackinac Island without firing a shot. Meanwhile, the Potawatomi slaughtered the entire American garrison at Chicago. British fur trader Robert Dickson organized Wisconsin Indians to fight the United States. The Menominee, Ho-chunk, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Santee Dakota, Sauk, and Fox all fought on the side of the British during the war and fended off American attempts to regain control of the region.

In 1814, the United States established a small post at Prairie du Chien called Fort Shelby, but the Indians and British militia quickly conquered it, renamed it Fort McKay, and defeated two American relief expeditions sent up the Mississippi River from St. Louis to retake it. That same year, Indians from Wisconsin and Michigan repelled an American military force that attempted to retake Mackinac Island. The United States found the area of Wisconsin and northern Michigan virtually unassailable, and throughout the War of 1812, it remained firmly in the hands of the British and their Indian allies.



The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Royal Engineers

VICTORIA CROSS; ORDER OF THE BATH, Military Division, gold and enamel, ring suspension; CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *edge bruise*; CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860; EGYPT 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, *edge bruise*; FRANCE, SECOND EMPIRE, LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier's Badge, silver, gold and enamel; TURKEY, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, silver, gold and enamel; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, mounted as worn from old and faded ribbons, in a glazed mahogany display case with a fine original portrait photograph of the recipient in the display case, in uniform and wearing medals, *generally good very fine* (9)

£2400-2800

V.C. *London Gazette* 24 February 1857. 'Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1855, 15 February 1856 (Crimea), 4 November 1860 (China), 3 September 1882, 19 September 1882, 21 September 1882, 6 October 1882, 2 November 1882 (Egypt), 27 March 1884, 11 April 1884, 29 April 1884, 6 May 1884 (Egypt), 23 June 1885, 25 July 1885 (Egypt).

Gerald Graham was born on 27 June 1831 in Acton, Middlesex and was educated in Dresden, Wimbledon, Edinburgh and the Royal Military College, Woolwich. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1850 and promoted Lieutenant in February 1854 shortly before embarking for the Crimea. He served in the Battles of Alma and Inkermann and at the siege of Sebastopol and was twice wounded.

He was awarded the V.C. for leading a ladder-party in the assault upon the Redan on 18 June 1855.

In the China Campaign he was seriously wounded on 21 August 1860 whilst directing a bombing party at the successful attack on the Taku Forts but recovered sufficiently to be present at the capture of Peking. Appointed Captain in 1858, he received the brevet of Major in 1859, was promoted Major in 1872, received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861 and Colonel in 1869. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel in 1876 and Major-General in 1881, he served throughout the Egyptian War of 1882 in command of the 2nd Brigade and was present at the Battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, for which he was created a K.C.B. In 1884 he was appointed to the command of the expedition to relieve Tokar and fought in the Battles of El Teb and Tamaai. For his services in the Sudan in 1884/5 he was promoted Lieutenant-General, created a G.C.M.G. and awarded the Order of the Medjidie 1st Class. In 1896 he was created a G.C.B. and in 1899, the same year as he died, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

Sold with original Warrant for the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (Military), with original signature of Queen Victoria, dated 20 May 1896, together with forwarding letter from the Registrar & Secretary, Albert W. Woods, and official envelope addressed to 'Lieut. General Sir Gerald Graham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.'; and an original edition of *Life, Letters, and Diaries of Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham V.C., G.C.B., R.E.*, by Colonel R. H. Vetch, C.B., London 1901.

669 CEYLON VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL 1914-18 (**S. P. John**) bronze, *nearly extremely fine* £80-120

670 INDIAN TITLE BADGE (2), G.V.R., Khan Sahib, silver and enamel, reverse inscribed '**S Abu'l Haan 3rd. June 1918**', in case of issue; another, G.V.R., Rai Sahib, silver and enamel, reverse inscribed '**Babu Tarak. Nath Bhattacharya 1st. Jan'y. 1925**', *first very fine, scratch marks to second therefore this good fine* (2) £80-120

671 INDIAN RECRUITING BADGE (3), G.V.R., neck badge, bronze, silver-gilt and enamel, reverses stamped '271'; '655'; '2071'; INDIAN RECRUITING BADGE, G.V.R., silver and bronze, reverse stamped, '137', with integral silver brooch bar, *very fine* (4) £140-180

Badge no. 655 awarded to Naik Sawale Khan, 1/25 Punjabis.

672 COPY STARS (5): THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, G.C.B. (Military), Knight Grand Cross star, base metal and painted 'enamel'; another, similar, except all white 'enamel' missing; another, K.C.B. (Civil), Knight Commander's star, an adapted silver star with copy centre, red enamel lacking from motto, and retaining pin missing; THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, G.C.H. (Military), Knight Grand Cross star, a modern fabric representation; **Germany, Prussia**, Order of the Black Eagle, Grand Cross star, bullion central medallion on copied paper background; together with a copy casting of the Royal Hanoverian Arms, gilt with traces of enamel, *fair to fine* (6) £60-80

x673 SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 1 clasp, Ferozeshuhur (**Capt. B. Kendall 1st E.L.I.**) naming re-engraved in upright capitals, *very fine* £80-100

674 37th HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT BEST SHOT MEDAL (2), silver base silver medal with prominent 'crossed rifles' and 'crowned 37' suspension, with gilt band inscribed, '**Best Shot. Lewis Gun 1937 Pte R. Hutchings**' '7' of '1937' re-engraved; reverse: crossed rifles within a wreath, complete with brooch bar, in *Phillips, Aldershot* fitted case of issue, lid inscribed in gilt, '1st Bn. The Hampshire Regt.'; another, bronze, with silver band inscribed, 'Best Shot Lewis Gun (Runner Up) 1928', complete with brooch bar, in *Phillips, Aldershot* case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £160-200

Robert Horace Joseph Hutchings, of Portsmouth, Hampshire, attested for the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment c.1937, and served with the Regiment in Palestine, and then in the Second World War. He died in Egypt, 16 April 1943, and is buried in Kantara War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

675



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF MUSIC COUSINS MEMORIAL PRIZE MEDAL, by *Mappin & Webb, London*, obverse: bust of Cousins facing right; reverse: crowned lyre, 'Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall' (**Pupil James L. T. Hurd. 1st. Battn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.**), 44mm., bronze; together with a bronze medallion for the Centenary of the Light Division 1908, in *Mappin & Webb* box of issue, *edge bruise to first, good very fine* £40-50

James 'Jock' Lyne Thorne Hurd was born in Portsmouth in April 1878 and grew up in the Portsea Island Union Workhouse, before receiving his education at the Duke of York's Royal Military School in Dover. He attested for Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders, 9 May 1893, and went to the School of Music at Kneller Hall, winning the Cousins Memorial Prize Medal in 1905. He was appointed Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, May 1905, and served with the Regiment throughout the Great War (entitled to British War Medal only). In 1919 he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 12 December 1919), and the following June became the Bandmaster of the Royal Artillery Gibraltar Band. In 1922 he returned to Portsmouth, as Bandmaster, Royal Artillery Portsmouth Band, before being appointed Lieutenant and Director of Music, Irish Guards, 18 March 1929. He retired with the rank of Captain, 8 April 1938, and died at home in Richmond, Surrey, in 1968.

676



AN ORIGINAL R.A.F. FLYING LOG BOOK APPERTAINING TO **Sergeant J. E. Mosses, Royal Air Force, who completed a tour of operations as a Flight Engineer in Halifaxes of No. 420 Squadron in 1944-45**, Form 1767 (revised October 1943) Type, for Navigators, Air Bombers, Air Gunners and Flight Engineers, covering the period June 1944 to February 1945, together with several original photographs and negatives, *in good condition (Lot)* **£200-260**

J.E. Mosses, who qualified as a Flight Engineer in July 1944, commenced his operational tour in No. 420 Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of Tholthorpe, in September of the same year.

A member of Pilot Officer O. H. Austenson's crew, he flew his first sortie - a strike on Calais - on the 25th. Re-visiting the same target on the following day, his crew also attacked Bottrop and Cap Gris Nez before the month's end. In October, they flew eight sorties, including two trips to Duisberg and two to Cologne; in November they carried out six more, among them another visit to Duisberg, in addition to Dusseldorf and Bochum; and in December they flew another eight sorties, including two further strikes on Cologne and their fourth trip to Duisberg.

The new year witnessed attacks on Frankfurt and Stuttgart and pilot and crew carried out their final sortie on 4 February - an attack on Osterfeld. Austenson, who had been advanced to Flight Lieutenant in the interim, was awarded the D. F.C. (*London Gazette* 25 May 1945, refers).

677

A BESTOWAL DOCUMENT APPERTAINING TO Sir George Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., namely the warrant for his appointment to Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, dated in June 1909 and signed by Edward VII, together with related forwarding letter from the Secretary of the Order, the first framed and glazed, *some wear but generally good condition (2)* **£60-80**

George William Buchanan was born in Copenhagen in November 1854, the fourth son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, Bt., a distinguished diplomat. Young George was educated at Wellington College and followed in his father's footsteps when he entered the Foreign Office as an Attaché in Vienna in 1875. A long and distinguished career ensued, his postings including Rome, Tokyo, Berne, Sofia and The Hague, prior to service as Ambassador to Russia, Italy and the Vatican.

He was the last British Ambassador to the Imperial Russian Court, based at Petrograd from 1910-18, when 'he stood by the unfortunate ruler of Russia with wise advice whenever he was allowed an opportunity of tendering it, but too often tendering it in vain.' Assorted foreign distinctions aside, Buchanan was appointed G.C.B. in 1915, G.C.M.G. in 1913 and G.C.V.O. in 1909. He died in December 1924; sold with copied research.

678

QUEEN MARY'S CHRISTMAS TIN 1914, complete with pack of tobacco, unopened, and pack of cigarettes, opened at top but contents untouched, and Christmas cards for 1914 and 1915, *excellent condition* **£80-100**

679

Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin, 1946-91, complete, 1946-66, 1968, 1972 and 1973 bound annually; together with Seaby's Coin & Medal List. 1941 (part), 1942 (all) and miscellaneous odd issues [Lot]. *In good condition and a valuable resource* **£100-150**

WORLD ORDERS and DECORATIONS

- 680** **Austria**, Empire, BRAVERY MEDAL 1914-16 (2), silver medal 1st Class, silver medal 2nd Class; **COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL** 1908, bronze; **KARL TROOP CROSS** 1916; **France**, **LEGION OF HONOUR**, 3rd Republic, Chevalier, silver, gilt and enamels, *damage to several arms*; **St Helena Medal**; **Italy**, **ITALO-TURKISH WAR** 1911-12, stamped L. Giorgi, no ribbon; **ALTIPIANI MEDAL** 1918, silver, in NAAFI box of issue; unidentified silver Fascist medal; **Russia**, **CRIMEA MEDAL** 1853-56, bronze, no ribbon; **Spain, Franco Period**, **CAMPAIGN MEDAL** 1936-39, on 'front-line service' ribbon; together with a white metal commemorative medal for the Death of Wellington 1852, *nearly very fine or better* (12) *£100-140*

- 681** **Egypt**, Kingdom, **ORDER OF THE NILE**, 4th Class breast badge, by *J. Lattes, Cairo*, 73mm including crown suspension x 52mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name on reverse, riband lacking rosette, *good very fine* *£140-180*

x **682**



- France, Kingdom**, **ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF St. LOUIS**, Knight's breast badge, 34mm., gold and enamel, with pointed finials, unmarked, *nearly extremely fine* *£300-400*

- 683** **France, Kingdom**, **ORDER OF THE LILY** (2), a fine quality reduced-size breast badge, 36mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver, cross on top of crown slightly bent, with bow on riband; another, First Restoration 1814-15, Cross type, 35mm including crown suspension x 21mm, silver and enamel, bust of Louis XVIII facing right on obverse, *minor enamel damage, good very fine, scarce* (2) *£140-180*

- 684** **France, First Empire**, **LEGION OF HONOUR** (3), 2nd type, Knight's breast badge, 52mm including crown suspension x 36mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, no wreath, reverse eagle facing left; another, 3rd type, 57mm including crown suspension x 37mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, reverse eagle facing left; another, '100 Days' period, 4th type, Knight's breast badge, 54mm including crown suspension x 37mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, reverse eagle facing right, *significant enamel damage throughout, therefore fair to fine* (3) *£200-300*

685



- France, First Empire**, **LEGION OF HONOUR**, 4th type, a fine quality reduced-size breast badge, 43mm including crown suspension x 28mm, gold and enamel, reverse eagle facing left, minor enamel damage to central mottoes, *very fine, scarce* *£200-300*

- 686** **France, Kingdom**, July Monarchy 1830-48, **LEGION OF HONOUR**, Knight's breast badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, poincon mark to tassel at base of wreath, significant enamel damage to wreath, motto, and tips of arms, *good fine* *£100-140*

- 687** **France, Second Republic**, **LEGION OF HONOUR** (2), Knight's breast badge, 56mm including crown suspension x 39mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, poincon mark to tassel at base of wreath; another, a reduced-size knight's breast badge, 26mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, no crown, *enamel damage to second, nearly very fine or better* (2) *£260-320*

- 688** **France, Second Empire**, LEGION OF HONOUR (4), Knight's breast badge, 61mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, poinçon mark to tassel at base of wreath; another, similar; another, reduced-size breast badge, 42mm including crown suspension x 28mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, poinçon mark to tassel at base of wreath; together with a miniature award, *significant enamel damage to wreath and cross throughout, therefore good fine* (4)
£200-300

- 689** **France, Third Republic**, LEGION OF HONOUR (2), Officer's breast badge, 55mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, poinçon mark to tassel at base of wreath, with rosette on riband; another, Knight's breast badge, 55mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, silver, gilt centre, and enamel, poinçon mark to tassel at base of wreath, *white enamel restoration to first, very fine* (2)
£80-100

- 690** **France**, LEGION OF HONOUR (11), various defective, copy, and composite badges, all periods, comprising 2 Commander's badges and 9 knights badges, silver and enamel, three lacking central medallions, *enamel damage in parts, fine and better* (11)
£200-300

- 691** **France, First Empire**, a 'triple order' broad sash riband, combining the ribands of the Legion of Honour, the Imperial Order of Reunion, and the Order of the Iron Crown, *excellent condition, rare*
£80-120
Provenance: Waterloo Museum Sale.

x 692



- France, Second Empire**, CHINA CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1860, by *Sacristian F.*, silver, with original riband, *good very fine*
£200-260

- x 693** **France, Second Empire**, MEXICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1863-66, by *Sacristian F.*, silver, with later embroidered riband, *good very fine*
£80-100
Together with an original Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies Expedition to Mexico Medal Bestowal Document, named to Jean le Goff.

- x 694** **France, Republic**, ORDER OF MARITIME MERIT (2), Officer's breast badge, 42mm., silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; another, Knight's breast badge, 42mm., silver and enamel, *very fine* (2)
£70-90

- 695** **France, Republic**, ORDER OF THE ACADEMIC PALMS, 3rd type, 2nd class 37mm x 28mm, silver and enamel; MEDAILLE MILITAIRE (2), Second Empire, silver and silver-gilt, with eagle suspension, in red leather case; another, Fifth Republic, silvered and gilt, with uniface trophy of arms suspension; MEXICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1863-66, by *Barre*, silver, lacking riband; together with five unofficial or copy medals; five bronze clasps for the Crimea Medal; and lapel rosette for the Legion of Honour, *minor enamel damage to first, nearly very fine and better* (9)
£80-120

- x 696** **France, Republic**, MEDAILLE MILITAIRE (2), Third Republic, 3rd type, uniface trophy of arms suspension, silver and gilt; another, Fourth Republic, 2nd type, uniface trophy of arms suspension, silver and gilt; GENEVA CROSS 1870-71, bronze, with original embroidered riband; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE FRANCE-PRUSSIAN WAR 1870-71, 1 clasp, Engage Volontaire, bronze; COLONIAL MEDAL 1893-1962, 1st type, 1 clasp, de l'Atlantique à la Mer Rouge, silver; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE GREAT WAR 1914-18, bronze; ALLIED VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, unofficial Charles variety, bronze; LEVANT CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1922, 2 clasps, Levant, Levant, bronze; MIDDLE EAST MEDAL 1956, 1 clasp, Moyen Orient, bronze; together with a miniature Legion of Honour and miniature Medaille Militaire, *generally very fine or better* (11)
£100-140
Sold with Bestowal Document for the Medaille Militaire awarded to Corporal Farrier Charles Auguste Philibert, 23rd Infantry Regiment, for gallantry during the Great War.

- x 697** **France, Republic**, TONKIN MEDAL 1883-85, Army issue, silver; CHINA MEDAL 1900-01, 1 clasp, 1900 Chine 1901, silver, together with related miniature award; INDO-CHINA WAR MEDAL 1946-54, 1 clasp, Indochine, bronze; *nearly extremely fine* (4)
£70-90
Together with original Ministère de la Guerre Expedition to China 1900-01 Medal Bestowal Document, named to Etienne Jules Maise Janicaud.

698



Morocco, ORDER OF WISSAM AL-HAFIDIAN (1910-13), Commander's neck badge, gold, silver-gilt and enamels 108 x 60mm, lacking neck ribbon but with four lapel ribbons and three lapel rosettes, *extremely fine and very scarce* £400-600

Sold with original Royal Licence giving permission to Egbert Sumner Verdon, Esquire, M.D., to accept and wear from the King, dated St James's, 8 August 1912: 'His Imperial Majesty the Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid of Morocco has been pleased to confer upon you the Insignia of Commander of the Hafidian Order in recognition of valuable services rendered by you.' Also accompanied by news cutting announcing the award in the *London Gazette* and his calling card 'St Stephens Club, Tangier'.

Egbert Sumner Verdon was born in Melbourne in 1868, son of Sir George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., a noted Australian politician and banker. He attended Toorak College, Melbourne, and entered Jesus College, Cambridge in 1887. Achieved BA 1891, MA 1896, MB and B Chir 1897, MD 1901. While at St Thomas's Hospital, achieved MRCP and LRCP in 1896. He was House Physician at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital before becoming Physician to Sir A. Nicholson's Mission to the Court of Morocco in 1902. Whilst there he took service as a doctor with the Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Azidan, and remained with him until the end of his reign in 1908. He continued with his successor, Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid, until his abdication in 1912. Doctor Verdon died in April 1931 whilst on a voyage from Tangiers to Southampton. Sold with further details.

See Lot 529 for the Q.S.A. awarded to his brother for service with the Queensland Mounted Infantry.

699 Ottoman Empire, LIYAKAT MEDAL, 25mm, silver, pierced with straight bar suspension; KARADAG MEDAL 1861, silver; **Japan**, RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR MEDAL 1904-05, with clasp, bronze; RED CROSS MEDAL, silver; together with a miniature Japanese Order of the Rising Sun; miniature Nepalese Order of the Goorkha Right Hand; and a group of five miniature medals comprising 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaf; Jordanian Order of An Nahada; and Ottoman Gallipoli Star 1915, *very fine* (11) £100-140

700 Ottoman Empire, GALLIPOLI STAR 1915, silver and enamel, reverse stamped 'B.B.&Co.', *good very fine* £70-90

701



An exceptional Rhodesian Bronze Cross group of four awarded to Lieutenant Moses Pongweni, Rhodesian African Rifles, who was decorated for his repeated acts of gallantry during the Rhodesian Bush War and was one of the first black officers to receive a commission in the Rhodesian Army

ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980, officially numbered '09867'; BRONZE CROSS OF RHODESIA, reverse inscribed, '641024 W.O. II M. Pongweni'; RHODESIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (R41024 Cpl. Moses); EXEMPLARY SERVICE MEDAL (Lt M. Pongweni) *note variation in spelling of name, good very fine and better* (4) £1200-1500

Bronze Cross Rhodesia Notice No. 1139 of 1976, dated 15 October 1976.

The recommendation states:

'Warrant Officer Pongweni, formerly of 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian African Rifles, now with 2nd Battalion, The Rhodesian African Rifles, has, for the past eighteen months, been engaged in continuous anti-terrorist operations, both as a platoon warrant officer and in recent months as a platoon commander. During this period his platoon has been involved in numerous contacts with terrorists in which several of the enemy have been killed and captured. In all these engagements Warrant Officer Pongweni displayed outstanding aggression and leadership.

On one occasion Warrant Officer Pongweni and his platoon were flown into stop positions ahead of a follow-up group. When it became apparent that the terrorists had slipped through the net, Warrant Officer Pongweni immediately re-deployed his stick nearly two thousand metres at the double in an effort to cut off the terrorist group. So accurate was his prediction that he observed the terrorists moving into their hiding place and was able to direct the fire force right on to the target, resulting in the elimination of the entire group. Shortly after this engagement, Warrant Officer Pongweni and his stick were flown into a contact whilst the battle was in progress. Under fire from the time they deplaned, Warrant Officer Pongweni demonstrated his leadership and calmness by deploying his men into an excellent cut-off position, thus sealing the fate of the terrorist group. In this contact all seven members of the terrorist group were eliminated and this success was due in no small measure to Warrant Officer Pongweni's courage and determination.

On another occasion, Warrant Officer Pongweni and his patrol of six men were operating in a remote area of the Honde valley. Shortly before last light, the patrol was ambushed by fifteen to twenty terrorists in well prepared positions. In the first few seconds of the contact, one member of the patrol was killed and another injured. Warrant Officer Pongweni, himself, was in a totally exposed position but, with complete disregard for his own safety and under heavy fire from close range, he immediately engaged the terrorists. Such was his example that he was joined by his machine-gunner and together they put the terrorists to flight. Rallying the survivors, Warrant Officer Pongweni gave chase to the terrorists before returning to tend his dead and wounded. In this engagement there can be no doubt that Warrant Officer Pongweni's personal courage in the face of heavy fire was instrumental in saving the lives of his patrol in a critical situation.

More recently, Warrant Officer Pongweni and his platoon were returning to base by vehicle when they were ambushed by between fifteen and twenty terrorists from across a broad and deep river. Warrant Officer Pongweni's presence of mind and rapid orders to his driver enabled the leading vehicle to get clear of the killing area without loss. Realising that he was unable to cross the river to assault the terrorist position Warrant Officer Pongweni skilfully deployed his troops, under fire, to an excellent position overlooking the area of thick bush in which the terrorists were hiding. Within seconds he had two machine-guns in action and very quickly regained the initiative. Such was the effectiveness of the fire that some of the terrorists broke and fled whilst the remainder, although unseen in the dense bush, were pinned down and remained so until the arrival of the fire force. Throughout the engagement which lasted for over two hours, Warrant Officer Pongweni was in complete command of the situation and his personal leadership and example were an inspiration to all.

Warrant Officer Pongweni's initiative as a platoon commander and his courage and leadership in battle have earned him the respect and admiration of his men. His constant good humour in adversity and his unswerving allegiance have been an inspiration to all those who have served with him.'

Sold with copy of Bronze Cross certificate and citation and with copied newspaper extracts in which Pongweni is mentioned and photographed; together with Rhodesian African Rifles cap badge; metal 'RAR' title and two cloth badges.

Lieutenant Moses Pongweni was one of the first black officers commissioned into the Rhodesian Army.

702 *Pair: Sergeant Ferrao, Rhodesia Police*
RHODESIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (13217 Sgt. Ferrao (Dup)); RHODESIA POLICE L.S. & G.C. (13217 Sgt Ferrao (Dup))

Pair: Constable Maliselo, Rhodesia Police
RHODESIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (12878 Const. Maliselo); RHODESIA POLICE L.S. & G.C. (112878 Const. Maliselo)
RHODESIA DISTRICT SERVICE MEDAL (122385B D. A. E. Chipiro); RHODESIA LAW AND ORDER MEDAL (6218 Wdr. Sunurayi); RHODESIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (21759 Const Mhara) *minor edge bruising, good very fine (7)*

£100-140

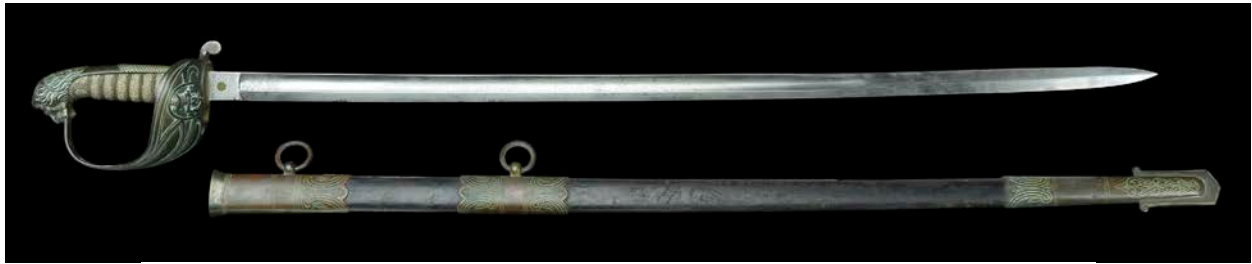
703 *Russia, MEDAL OF ZEAL, Nicholas II, small, silver (174390. J. W. Samson. C.E.R.A. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Jupiter.)* officially impressed naming, on 'St. Stanislas' riband, *edge bruise, very fine* £180-220

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*, and 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. For his part, Samson was awarded the Russian Medal of Zeal.

704 *Russia, A selection of 38 mainly copy and reproduction medals from both the Empire and Soviet periods, including a copy Cross of the Order of St. George; and a reproduction badge of a Hero of the Soviet Union; various campaign medals; and miniatures of both the Imperial Order of St. George, and Order of St. Anne, with swords, generally very fine or better (38)* £100-200

MILITARIA

705



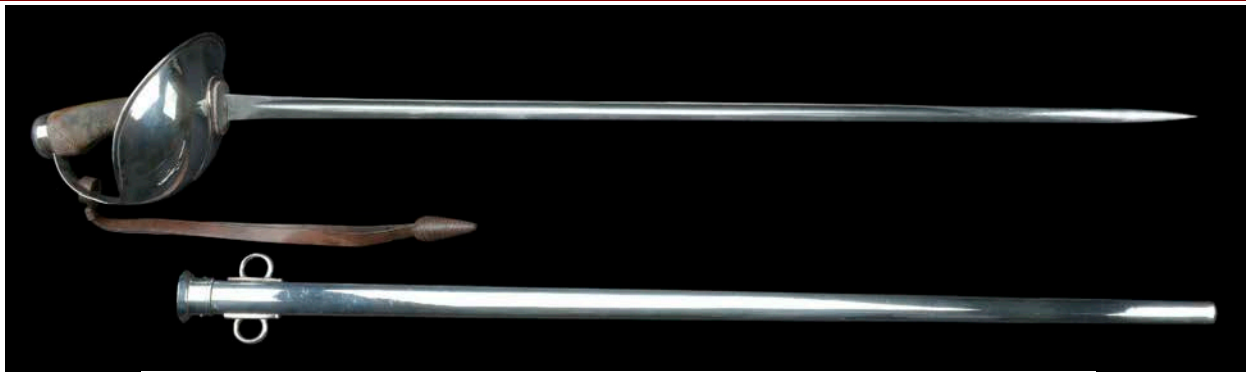
ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER'S 1845 PATTERN SWORD, the 79 cm blade by Miller & Sons, London with single fuller and etched with the Imperial crown over RNR over a fouled anchor, the Royal Arms of Great Britain and panels of scrolling foliage, standard gilt brass hand guard, the cartouche shows St. Edward's crown over a fouled anchor and RNR, wire bound fish skin grip, standard lion's head pommel, complete with its gilt brass bound leather scabbard, *slight rust nips to the blade and no gilt remains in any area otherwise in sound condition* £180-240

706



VICTORIAN PERIOD INFANTRY OFFICER'S LEVEE PATTERN WAIST BELT AND SASH; A LATE 19TH CENTURY BRITISH SOCIETY SWORD, the waist belt of standard pattern being gold lace with central crimson silk line complete with both sword slings, the whole lined with red moroccan, gilt and silver waist belt clasp with central Victorian royal crest, the sash of gold and crimson lace lined with red moroccan. The Society sword with 79 cm straight blade by Stohwasser & Winter, 39, Conduit Street, London W, with single fuller and etched with oak sprays Knots Simpliciter, gilt brass hand guard with swept quillons, bone grip with gilt brass pommel, contained in its black leather scabbard this with three gilt brass chapes, *good overall condition the gilt areas on the sword require careful cleaning (3)* £80-120

707



1908 PATTERN TROOPER'S CAVALRY SWORD MARKED TO THE 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS, the 88 cm straight blade with single fuller marked at the forte with the broad arrow EFD crown over 36 over E and various other markings, the plated scabbard marked M 11.13 and 7/DG 232, complete with brown leather sword knot, the hand grip of chequered composition, *good overall condition* £100-150

708

BAYONETS AND SWORDS, five assorted bayonets, four with scabbards including a Chassepot, a 1907 Enfield, and two Martini Henry, a continental side arm with scabbard the 64.5 cm slightly curved blade without marking and badly pitted at the end, a reproduction Royal Naval cutlass, *good overall condition* (7) £80-120

709

RELIC ASSEGAI SPEARHEADS, both heads 46 cms long were found in the garden of the last residence of a Major P. H. Browne and gifted to the vendor when researching the background and career of Major Browne, now contained in a glazed frame, *conservation has taken place to prevent further deterioration* (2) £50-80

710



1ST FIFESHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS PLAITED HAIR AND DOUBLE AWARD IN GOLD DATED 1883, the 36 cm plaited hair 'chain' is interspersed with copper gilt mounts and links, the two gold awards are engraved, the first with the Thane of Fife over C.Coy/1st FRV, the reverse with monogram J.S., the second shows the Thane of Fife over C.F.R.V/1883, the reverse with the monogram J.S, both stamped 'D.D.' and with ornate suspender holder (weight approx. 5 gms), *very good condition* £200-250

The stamp 'D.D.' is the sponsor mark of the Cupar goldsmith David Duncan, of St. Catherine's Street, Cupar, registered at the Edinburgh Assay Office.

711



9TH QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS, 16TH THE QUEEN'S LANCERS POST 1902 OTHER RANKS LANCE CAP PLATES, 8TH KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS A 2ND LIEUTENANT'S BLUE FROCK CHAIN MAIL SHOULDER STRAPS, both the lance cap plates in die stamped brass, both with two screw post fasteners, the first with honours to South Africa 1899 - 1902 and the second with honours to South Africa 1900 - 02, the epaulettes of regulation format mounted on blue cloth and displaying a single rank star and the brass title 'VIIIH', *the first in good overall condition, the second with one ray finial point missing and perforated in nine places, the epaulettes in good condition* (4) £100-150

712



44TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE c. 1840, an extremely fine example 10.3 x 8.4 cms, the rectangular gilt back plate with clipped corners bears silver mounts being St. Edward's crown (Indian interpretation) over laurel sprays which enclose the title strap 'Bengal Nat. Infantry' with central '44', below the laurel sprays a scroll 'Deig', all the mounts are attached via small screw posts and hand cut nuts, maker's mark at the bottom is probably that of Ranken & Co, Calcutta, two hook and two stud fasteners, *slight gilt loss to two areas on the back plate otherwise in very fine condition* *£1000-1500*

713



GEORGIAN PERIOD OTHER RANKS BRASS CROSS BELT PLATE, a good quality period die cast brass example, the face engraved with St. Edward's crown over script capitals 'G.R.' all within a narrow decorative border, one hook two studs to the reverse, *the hook partly distorted otherwise in good condition for age* *£100-150*

714



DUBLIN UNIVERSITY OTC CAP BADGE AND TWO CAP BADGES TO THE 18TH BATTALION THE LONDON REGIMENT, the first of good quality in die stamped gilding metal shows the Imperial crown over a circle bearing the college motto and central arms and at the base a scroll 'Dublin OTC University', original slider fastener with a small hole and slightly bent; two standard pattern Irish harp cap badges to the 18th London one in blackened brass, one in white metal, *good condition (3)* *£80-120*

715



PRETORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS SHAKO BADGE AND HELMET PLATE, both items of similar format in bronzed brass, the first a smaller eight pointed star 5.5 cms square is overlaid with the arms and motto of the Boer Republic, two loop fasteners with period hand written detail 'Chaco badge G.3863 Folio 129', the second 11.3 cms square is mounted with the arms and motto of the Boer Republic lying upon crossed flags and surmounted by an eagle with outspread wings, two loop fasteners, this is annotated 'Helmet Plate supplied G.3863 Folio 131', the card is headed 'Pretoria Volt. Rifle Corp', very good condition (2) £500-700

716 OTHER RANKS BRASS SHOULDER TITLES 14 VARIABLE ITEMS, comprising scarce examples to West London Regt/V.T.C/Westminster, University/OTC/of London (three part plate with original backing plate), University/OTC/City of Dundee (three part item third section of larger lettering), T/OTC/Inns of Court, Bugle Horn/Durham (the bugle horn with applied white metal 3 possibly for the 3rd Militia Battalion), T/4/Queens, T/9/London, T/12/County of London (the T and 12 of different format), T/21/County of London, T/23/London, T/25/London, T/28/London and T/28/County of London, Royal/Norfolk, good overall condition (14) £70-100

717



10TH (NORTH LINCOLN REGIMENT) HALL MARKED SILVER MESS TABLE LIGHTER, of ornate baluster form, 16 cms high and mounted on an square ebony base, the lower part is engraved with the Sphinx over laurel sprays these enclose H.M/X, Peninsular, Sutledge (sic), Punjab, the base engraved 'Presented to the Officers 10th Regiment by Surgeon A. Wood, 10 Feb 1852' (hall marks severely rubbed), the upper section which is most probably a replacement is hall marked London 1878, good condition

£150-250

- x718** GEORGE IV POLICE BATON, of wooden cylindrical form 42 cms in length, upper and lower sections painted blue, the upper bearing St. Edward's crown over IV over G.R these in gold and red paint, the lower again in gold features 'R/20', the central section with white painted finish, a good period item, *slight wear to both ends otherwise good condition* £60-100
-
- 719** IMPERIAL GERMAN PICKELHAUBE PLATES, nine standard issues for the Prussian Regiments all with elements missing, one larger white metal example with the overlay missing and the cross from the orb missing, *as described* (10) £50-80
-
- 720** IMPERIAL GERMAN PICKELHAUBE PLATES, basic Prussian issues all with defects, an officer's gilt example overlaid with the Landwehr cross but lacking a leg and the orb, two State examples again with defects, *as described* (11) £50-80
-
- x721** FIRST WORLD WAR MAPS AND TRENCH MAPS (18), comprising **British** (15), paper, 1:4500, Plan of Ypres; another, paper, 1:250000, March 1918, The Western Front from the Sea to Reims; another, paper, 1:5000, Thelus SW; another, paper, 1:100000, 1918, with markings showing advances late 1918, Germany Bovigny to Blankenheimer; another, canvas, 1:40000, September 1918, with markings and overlay Enemy rear organisation, East of Cambrai; another, canvas, 1:40000, November 1917, overlay Enemy rear organisation, South West of Cambrai; another, canvas, 1:20000, October 1917, Belgium and France sheet 28 S.W. Messines; another, canvas, 1:40000, October 1917, Belgium and France sheet 27, with markings, around Cassel; another, Canvas, 1:10000, Le Sars 1916, with markings; another, canvas, 1:100000, 1916, Belgium, Valenciennes 12; another, canvas, 1:100000, 1915 Amiens; another, canvas, 1:100000, 1915 St. Quentin; another, canvas, 1:20000, 1916 North of Albert; another, canvas, 1916 Lens, with markings; and **German** (3), paper, 1:80000, 1917, double sided with markings Cambrai-Arras; another, paper, 1:80000, Arras 7A; another, paper, 1:80000, 1917, Nr 65 Armee Sud, Soissons-Loan-St. Quentin area, *some in poor condition but otherwise readable (lot)* £100-200
-

722

15TH BOMBAY (?) NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICER'S WATER COLOUR DRAWING PORTRAIT C. 1840 - 1855, the portrait 33 x 48 cms depicts a young officer of the Battalion Companies in full dress with box epaulettes, white leather shoulder belt and shoulder belt plate, this displays a crowned star pattern plate bearing 'XV' in the centre, the sitter's crimson waist sash and 1822 pattern sword hilt are also shown, unsigned, contained in a gilt wood and glazed frame, the reverse with part remains of trade label, *the white card mount a possible replacement and with some slight foxing* £200-300



Commission Form – Medals 22 July 2016

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned below. 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 20 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the European Union) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:-

Up to £100 by £5

£100 to £200 by £10

£200 to £500 by £20

£500 to £1,000 by £50

£1,000 to £2,000 by £100

£2,000 to £5,000 by £200

£5,000 to £10,000 by £500

£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000

£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000

£50,000 to £100,000 by £5,000

Over £100,000 by £10,000

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. All absentee bids will be executed in the name of 'Wood'.

NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 16:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, DNW 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.dnw.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted or faxed to our office using this form will now be entered by our staff into the system using exactly this facility to which our clients now have access.

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 Sale printed in the catalogue.

Signed _____

Name (Block Capitals) _____ Client Code _____

Address _____

Tel: _____ E-mail _____

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

☐ Cash ☐ Cheque ☐ Credit/Debit Card (see below) ☐ Bank Transfer

☐ Other (please give details) _____

Please note that all payments for purchases by credit card are subject to a 2 percent surcharge on the total invoice price. All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

☐ Master Card ☐ Visa ☐ Amex ☐ Debit card (no surcharge) Issue No

Name (as shown on card) _____

Card no. _____ Start Date / Expiry Date /

Your bids may be place overleaf

Commission Form – Medals 22 July 2016



Lot No	£ Bid	Lot No	£ Bid	Lot No	£ Bid

Saleroom Notices

Any Saleroom Notices relevant to this auction are automatically posted on the Lot Description pages on the our website. Prospective buyers are strongly advised to consult the site for updates.

Successful Bids

Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the European Union) will be added to your invoice.

All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully and complete the payment instructions overleaf.

Prices Realised

The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at **www.dnw.co.uk** in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 09:00 the following day.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BUYERS

Absentee Bids

It is recommended that absentee bids are placed using our online advance bidding facility, which is available on our website at www.dnw.co.uk. Bids placed in this way cannot be seen by others and do not go live until the actual moment that the lot in question is being offered for sale. All bids can be easily altered or cancelled by the bidder prior to this point. An automated confirmatory email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations.

Anyone with a valid email address can easily register to bid online.

There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so.

Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your bids than to execute them yourself online.

Whilst online bids can be placed up until the moment a lot is offered for sale, all bids made to the office must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and should be received by 18:00 on the day before the auction. Although we will endeavour to execute late bids, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any bids received on the day of the auction itself.

Commission Form

Further advice to bidders and purchasers may be found on the commission form included with this catalogue. Please use this form when sending bids to us by post or fax.

Buyers' Premium

A buyers' premium of 20% on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in, or lots are delivered within, the European Union) **is payable by the buyer on all lots.**

Pre-sale Estimates

The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

All lots are automatically reserved at the bid step which reflects 80% of the lower estimate, unless otherwise instructed by the buyer.

Methods of Payment

All payments must be made in pounds sterling. Payment may be made by transfer direct to Dix Noonan Webb's account at:

Lloyds TSB

Piccadilly London Branch

39 Piccadilly

London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64

Account No: 00622865

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L

IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865

BIC: LOYDGB21085

Please include your name, account number and auction date with the instructions to the bank. Alternative methods of payment which will enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, bankers drafts, credit cards (Master Card, Visa and American Express) and debit cards. Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have cleared.

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.

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon receipt of your written despatch instructions and full payment in pounds sterling for the lots you have bought. Carriage will be at the buyer's expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request.

All credit card payments are subject to an additional charge of 2 per cent.

Insurance cover will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge for non-UK deliveries.

Clearance of Purchases

Buyers who have not established a credit arrangement with Dix Noonan Webb will be asked to pay for their purchases in pounds sterling when they wish to take possession of them. It is regretted that Dix Noonan Webb cannot take banker's references over the telephone at the time of clearance and that buyers cannot take possession of their purchases until cheques are cleared.

If buyers wish to pay for their purchases by cheque they are urged to arrange clearance of their cheques well in advance of the sale by supplying appropriate banker's references.

Lots will only be released to the purchaser, or his or her authorised representative, if full payment in pounds sterling has been received and cleared by Dix Noonan Webb, together with settlement of any charges due.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS

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 Dix Noonan Webb that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not exceed the previous bid by at least 5 percent or by such other proportion as the auctioneer shall in his absolute discretion direct.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out in paragraph 4 above and agrees that Dix Noonan Webb, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the purchaser is resident in the European Union.

Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the EU.

5 Payment

Immediately a lot is sold the buyer shall:

(a) give to Dix Noonan Webb his or her name and address and, if so requested, proof of identity; and

(b) pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb 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.

6 Dix Noonan Webb 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'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to Dix Noonan Webb may be applied by Dix Noonan Webb towards any sums owing from that buyer to Dix Noonan Webb on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

8 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 Dix Noonan Webb of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

9 (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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Dix Noonan Webb's discretion. In no event will Dix Noonan Webb be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause.

10 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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.

11 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, Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb's possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb under this Condition, none of the seller, Dix Noonan Webb, 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 Dix Noonan Webb, 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence or any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any single item lot which has a minimum value of £100, 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 Dix Noonan Webb. Dix Noonan Webb 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.

15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Dix Noonan Webb's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before Dix Noonan Webb remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Dix Noonan Webb is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Dix Noonan Webb is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

Dix Noonan Webb shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Dix Noonan Webb has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb and the buyer, Dix Noonan Webb shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Dix Noonan Webb's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances

do not permit Dix Noonan Webb to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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.

19 If, notwithstanding that the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Dix Noonan Webb.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of Dix Noonan Webb's then latest estimate or middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Dix Noonan Webb 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).

22 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Dix Noonan Webb shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 Dix Noonan Webb 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

24 Dix Noonan Webb 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.

25 Any representation or statement by Dix Noonan Webb, 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 Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 Dix Noonan Webb shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 Dix Noonan Webb 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.

29 (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) Dix Noonan Webb 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.

30 Any notice by Dix Noonan Webb 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.

31 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. Dix Noonan Webb 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.

32 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 Dix Noonan Webb by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Dix Noonan Webb published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Dix Noonan Webb charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, 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.

33 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

34 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the European Union.

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