



Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

including

The important Falklands War DCM group of six awarded to Sergeant JS Pettinger, Parachute Regiment

and

A Fine Collection of Medals to the South Wales Borderers

**Thursday 17th September 2020
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

AUCTION

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Thursday 17th September 2020
at 10am

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Please note: Lots will be sold at a rate of approximately 120 per hour

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Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	17 March 2021



Britannia Medal Fair



2020

Sunday 15 November 09:30 - 14:00

2021

Sunday 25 April 09:30 - 14:00

Sunday 21 November 09:30 - 14:00



Jewellery, Watches, Antiquities and Objects of Vertu

to include The Culling Collection
of Military Watches Part II
to be held on

Tuesday 15th September

Viewing by appointment

All enquiries please contact
Frances Noble or Laura Smith
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A German 'Calibre 40' pilot's mono pusher
chronograph wristwatch by **Hanhart**, post 1939.
Estimate: £3,000-£5,000 to be included in the sale

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Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

1



The 'Flag Officer Malta' K.B.E., 'Vice-Controller of the Navy' C.B., 'Prince of Wales's visit to South Africa' M.V.O., and 'Minesweeping 1918' D.S.C. group of thirteen awarded to Admiral Sir G. A. B. Hawkins, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his services as Captain of H.M.S. *Kent* at the destruction of an enemy convoy off the coast of German-occupied Norway in November and December 1945

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander's 2nd type neck badge and breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with full-dress and evening dress neck cravats in *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with full-dress and evening dress neck cravats in *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, gold, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered '1226' and additionally engraved 'Lieut. Comdr. G.A.B. Hawkins'; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1918 and additionally engraved 'Lieut. G.A.B. Hawkins; 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. G. A. B. Hawkins, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. A. B. Hawkins, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935, named on the edge 'Comdr. G. A. B. Hawkins', these last ten court mounted as worn, generally good very fine or better (13) £3,000-£3,600

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 24 March 1919: 'Minesweeping 1 July to 31 December 1918'.

M.V.O. 4th Class, 29 July 1925: A.D.C. to Governor-General of South Africa; Prince of Wales's visit to South Africa.

C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 1 January 1949: For services as Vice Controller of the Navy.

K.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 5 June 1952: Flag Officer, Malta.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1945: Captain H.M.S. *Kent*, Operation Counterblast.

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all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)



Geoffrey Alan Brooke Hawkins was born on 13 July 1895, eldest son of Captain H. R. M. Hawkins, of South Walks, Dorchester. He entered Osborne College in May 1908, and was appointed in January 1913 as midshipman to the cruiser *Natal*, in which he served during the first part of the First World War. In January 1916, he was promoted sub-lieutenant and joined the destroyer *Sandfly*, and from May 1917 served in the minesweeper *Holderness*, in which he was promoted to lieutenant. In June 1918, before he was 23, he was given command of a minesweeper, the *Tedworth*, and in 1919 was awarded the D.S.C. for war service in her.

From 1924 to 1927 he served as A.D.C. to the Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone. During the tour of the Prince of Wales to South Africa in 1925 he was attached to the staff of His Royal Highness, and was appointed M.V.O. He resumed sea service in May 1927, in the *Nelson*, Atlantic Fleet flagship, and two years later was appointed to the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, from which he was promoted to Commander in December 1930. After attending senior officers' courses in 1931 and the Staff College in 1932, he was executive officer of the *Effingham*, Reserve Fleet flagship, in 1933, and in command of the destroyer *Ardent* in the Mediterranean in 1934-35. He then had two years as executive officer at Dartmouth College and was promoted to Captain in December 1937. During 1938 he served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, until being selected for the Imperial Defence College course of 1939.

On the outbreak of the Second World War he was appointed for special service at the Admiralty, but shortly afterwards took command of the armed merchant cruiser *Queen of Bermuda* in the South Atlantic. From 1941 to 1943 he was chief staff officer to Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and was then appointed to command the cruiser *Kent*. He was mentioned in despatches in 1944 for courage displayed in this ship during operations which resulted in the sinking of an enemy convoy off the coast of Norway.

From May 1945, he was Commodore of the R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth, until his promotion to rear-admiral in January 1947. Two months later he was appointed Vice-Controller of the Navy in the Admiralty. In this post, which he held until October 1949, he had wide responsibilities for the provision of naval material. He was made a C.B. in the 1949 new year honours. In August 1950, the same month in which he was promoted to vice-admiral, he was appointed Flag Officer, Malta, and Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard, serving there for the customary two years. He was created K.B.E. in the 1952 birthday honours, and was placed on the retired list in December of that year. He was attached to the staff of the Princess Royal on tours of the West Indies in 1960 and to Cyprus in 1962.

He married in 1926 Lady Margaret Scott, eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Buccleuch. Her younger sister was Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester. She was a lady-in-waiting to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, at the time of her marriage, and as the Earl and Countess of Athlone were living in Cape Town, the Earl being Governor General of South Africa, the marriage between Lady Margaret and Commander Hawkins took place in a newly built cathedral in Cape Town.

Sold together with the following associated items:

- i. H.M.S. *Natal* Medal 1915, silver, 25mm, 'Presented to H.M.S. *Natal* from the People of *Natal*', impressed on the edge 'Midshipn. Geoffrey A. B. Hawkins.', together with various naval buttons and two named identity discs.
- ii. Hallmarked silver cigarette case, Birmingham 1919, 90mm x 85mm, with inscription 'Presented to Lieut. Hawkins, R.N. from the Ship's Company H.M.S. *Harebell* 1921', and with a record of his previous appointments and commissions 'R.N.C. Osborne, R.N.C. Dartmouth, H.M.S. *Cumberland*, H.M.S. *Natal*, H.M.S. *Gossamer*, H.M.S. *Nicator*, H.M.S. *Sandfly*, H.M.S. *Holderness*, H.M.S. *Meynell*, H.M.S. *Tedworth*, H.M.S. *Zetland*, H.M.S. *Mistley*, H.M.S. *Harebell*'.
- iii. Royal Tournament, bronze medal, 32mm, the reverse inscribed 'Bayonet Combats R. Navy. H.M.S. *Nelson*. Atlantic Fleet 1929, in its *Carrington & Co.* case of issue.
- iv. Mention in despatches oak leaf, with Admiralty forwarding enclosure.
- v. Pair of Admiral's rank shoulder board by *Gieves Limited* and two large silver bullion stars.
- vi. Red and white silk pennant for the rank of Vice-Commodore.
- vii. A good selection of portrait photographs and others relating to the Admiral's naval career.
- viii. 'Programme for the Visit of Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal to Cyprus March 1962', clearly intended for very limited private circulation amongst officials involved.

See Lots 323 and 70 for the medals awarded to the recipient's wife and their daughter.

x2



A Great War D.B.E. group of three awarded to the Hon. Dame Maud E. Bevan, Commandant of Royston Auxiliary Hospital and President of the Hertfordshire Red Cross

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, D.B.E. (Civil) Dame Commander's 1st type set of insignia, comprising should badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Star, silver, silver, gilt, and enamel; Jubilee 1935, on lady's bow riband; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with one Additional 'Geneva cross' Award Bar (The Hon. Dame Maud Bevan.) all housed in a fitted *Spink, London, case, nearly extremely fine (4)* *£700-£900*

D.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918:
'For services in connection with the War.'

The Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth Bevan, née Brand, was born on 18 August 1856, the daughter of the Hon. Henry Brand, M.P., and the grand-daughter of General Henry Brand, 21st Baron Dacre, a Barony dating back to 1307. Her father served as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1872 to 1884, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hampden upon his retirement.

Maud Bevan served as Commandant of Royston Auxiliary Hospital, Hertfordshire, a Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital with 70 beds, and also as President of the Hertfordshire Red Cross during the Great War, and for her services was created a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1918. She married David Augustus Bevan in 1885, with whom she had three sons and a daughter, and died on 8 January 1944.

Sold with copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's son-in-law, Major J. N. Buchanan, see Lot 4.



A Great War 'Baltic 1919' D.S.O. and Al Valore Militare group of five awarded to Captain W. E. B. Magee, Royal Navy, who was also awarded the C.B.E. in 1945 for services as a Commodore of Ocean Convoys 1941-45

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. E. B. Magee, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Commr. W. E. B. Magee, R.N.); Italy, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare, bronze, unnamed as issued, court mounted as worn, together with miniature ribbon bar, *good very fine* (5) *£1,800-£2,200*

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 March 1920: 'Honours for services in the Baltic 1919; Lieut.-Commander W. E. B. Magee, for distinguished services in command of H.M.S. Watchman.'

Al Valore Militare, bronze *London Gazette* 16 March 1918; for services in H.M.S. *Thisbee* and in submarine hunting with the Harwich Force.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1917; 20 February 1919 (services in destroyers, Harwich Force, July to November 1918); 27 June 1944 (3 years services Ocean Convoys).

William Edward Blackwood Magee was born at Simla, Punjab, India, on 9 July 1886, son of Colonel A. H. Magee. He entered the Royal Navy on 15 September 1901; Midshipman, 30 January 1903; Sub-Lieutenant, 30 March 1906; Lieutenant, 31 October 1908; Lieutenant-Commander, 31 October 1913; Commander, 30 June 1921; Captain 30 June 1929; retired 9 July 1933; Commodore 2nd Class, R.N.R., 23 April 1941; Commodore of Ocean Convoys, Liverpool Convoy Pool [H.M.S. *Eaglet*, R.N. base, Liverpool], April 1941 to December 1944; Commodore of Ocean Convoys, Bombay Convoy Pool [H.M.S. *Braganza*, R.N. base, Bombay, India], December 1944 to May 1945; reverted to retired list 4 October 1945. Captain Magee died at Fordingbridge, Hampshire on 3 April 1981.



A Great War D.S.O., M.C. group of six awarded to Major J. N. Buchanan, Grenadier Guards; a pre-War First-Class cricketer for Cambridge University and the M.C.C.

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. J. N. Buchanan. G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. N. Buchanan); War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) *£2,000-£2,400*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. he led his company with great skill and determination, capturing two enemy strong points, together with two machine guns, seven officers, and about sixty men. The success of the action on this part of the field was entirely due to his fine leadership, and his men were greatly encouraged by his personal example and admirable coolness under fire.'

John Nevile Buchanan was born in Grahamstown, Cape Colony, on 30 May 1887, the son of Sir John Buchanan, A Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa, and was educated at Charterhouse, where he captained the Cricket XI, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was in the Cambridge XI for four years, from 1906 to 1909, captaining the side in his last year, and made 31 First-Class appearances for the university, scoring 1,484 runs, including four centuries, and taking 26 wickets. Called to the Bar in 1910, he played for Marylebone Cricket Club against Oxford University that summer.

Buchanan was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve) on 15 August 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 November 1914. He was promoted Lieutenant on 26 January 1915, temporary Captain on 4 May 1918, and temporary Major on 6 December of that year, and for his gallantry at Boesinghe in July 1917 was awarded the Military Cross. Transferring to the Staff as Brigade Major of the 3rd Guards Brigade, for his services during the latter stages of the Great War was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He resigned his commission on 29 March 1920, retaining the rank of Major.

Buchanan married Miss Nancy Isobel Bevan, the daughter of David Augustus and Dame Maud Bevan, in 1915, with whom he had three sons and one daughter. Following the outbreak of the Second World War Buchanan was granted the a commission as temporary Wing Commander in 1939, before relinquishing his commission the following summer. He died in St. John's Wood, London, on 31 October 1969, within a stone's throw of Lord's Cricket Ground.

Sold with copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's mother-in-law, Dame Maud Bevan, see Lot 2.



A Second War destroyer commander's D.S.O., D.S.C. group of seven attributed to Commander Mark Thornton, Royal Navy, whose exploits included the withdrawal of troops from Dunkirk and the sinking of the U-32 and the U-208 whilst in command of H.M.S. *Harvester*, and the destruction of two further U-boats whilst in command of H.M.S. *Petard*, including the highly important capture of a new four-wheel Enigma cypher machine and cypher books from U-559

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1943, with integral top riband bar; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1941, and hallmarked London 1941; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; **Greece**, War Cross 1940, mounted court style as worn, together with matching set of mounted miniature medals, ribbon bar, three spare oak leaf emblems with enclosure letter, and a Mediterranean Fleet Rifle Meeting, silver prize medal, hallmarked Birmingham 1934, top suspension bar dated '1934' and ribbon bar inscribed 'Rifle Title 1934', very fine or better (15) £1,800-£2,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 12 January 1943: Sinking of the Italian submarine *Uarsciek* south of Malta on 15 December 1942 by the British destroyer *Petard* (Lieut.-Commander M. Thornton) and the Greek destroyer *Vasilissa Olga*.

Greek War Cross *London Gazette* 22 June 1943: for services as above.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 31 January 1941: Sinking of the U-32 north-west of Ireland on 30 October 1940 by the destroyers *Harvester* (Lieut.-Commander M. Thornton) and *Highlander* (Commander W. A. Dallmeyer).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: Evacuation of troops from Dunkirk by H.M.S. *Harvester* (Lieut.-Commander M. Thornton).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 September 1943: Sinking of the U-559 in the Mediterranean on 30 October 1942.

Mark Thornton was born on 14 September 1907, and joined the Royal Navy as Acting Sub-Lieutenant on 1 January 1928; Sub-Lieutenant, 16 September 1928; Lieutenant, 16 November 1930; Lieutenant-Commander, 16 November 1938; Commander 31 December 1945; retired 15 May 1956. Served in H.M.S. *Scimitar*, 7 June 1938 to 26 February 1940; in command of H.M.S. *Harvester* from 11 March 1940 to 15 March 1942; in command of H.M.S. *Petard* from 28 April 1942 to January 1943; in command of H.M.S. *Verulam* from 20 September to 8 December, 1944.

In *Harvester*, Lieutenant-Commander Thornton was also successful in the sinking of the U-208 in the North Atlantic west of Gibraltar on 7 December 1941, in company with *Hesperus* (Lieut.-Commander A. A. Tait). His part in the sinking of the U-559 when in command of *Petard* and the capture of her Enigma cypher code books proved to be of the greatest importance. The following extract is taken from *The Real Enigma Heroes* by Phil Shanahan:

'On 30 October 1942, two Royal Navy men serving on HMS *Petard* drowned whilst capturing codebooks from a German U-boat. A teenager, who helped them, tragically died two years later.

Able Seaman Colin Grazier, from Tamworth in Staffordshire, was 22 and had been married for just two days before he set out to join the British destroyer. First Lieutenant Tony Fasson, from Jedburgh in Scotland, was 29. The Enigma material they seized from the U-559 enabled Alan Turing and his team of brilliant codebreakers at Bletchley Park to crack the German naval Enigma code and pave the way for peace.

According to shipmates, Fasson and Grazier stripped naked and swam out to the crippled U-559. In doing so, they headed for the very hell their enemy was fleeing. They boarded the submarine together and began to smash open cabinets with their guns. They passed the contents, including the codebooks, up to Brown who had joined a boarding party making its way to the vessel on a small boat. Both Fasson and Grazier went down with the U-boat when it took in a sudden rush of water. Their bodies were never recovered. Brown had managed to pass the books up to his colleagues. As the submarine sank he popped out of the conning tower like a cork and survived.

Soon the documents were in the hands of the codebreakers who could scarcely believe their luck. It gave them the clues to finally cracking the four-rotor Enigma code which had prevented them reading the scrambled U-boat messages for the previous 10 months. The codebooks seized from the U-boat included the Short Signal Book and the Short Weather Cipher, which proved to be priceless materials for the Allies. Thanks to the documents the men got from the U-559, the code (known as Shark) was solved at Bletchley Park on December 13, 1942. Retrieving the Enigma codebooks from U-559 meant the messages used by the German high command to communicate with their U-boat fleet out in the Atlantic could now be read. Intelligence gained from the deciphered communications was codenamed "Ultra" and revealed the positions of the submarines. As a result, convoys bringing essential supplies, including food, to Britain from America could be re-routed to avoid attack. The tables were turned as the hunters became the hunted. The U-boat wolf packs had been sinking Allied ships at double the rate they were being built, with a terrible loss of life. In contrast the number of U-boats was doubling as the Germans gained the upper hand in the war. Up to 800,000 tonnes of Allied shipping was being lost in the Atlantic on a monthly basis. It was unsustainable and Britain was getting ever closer to the ropes.

The need for secrecy condemned these men to anonymity. For decades after the war the Navy men's heroism remained cloaked in secrecy for fear the Germans would find out their 'unbreakable' Enigma code had been compromised. Not even their own families could be told what they had achieved. But all that changed when Phil Shanahan took up their cause while working as deputy editor of the Tamworth Herald in 1998.

"It started off as a purely local story and campaign for Colin Grazier to raise money for some sort of memorial to him in Tamworth, but we soon saw it was much bigger than that and found ourselves carrying the torch for Fasson and Brown too," he said.

The culmination of the campaign was the unveiling of the three-anchors monument in St Editha's Square, Tamworth. The memorial was created by world-renowned sculptor Walenty Pytel, who produced the Queen's Jubilee fountain sculpture at the Houses of Parliament. The Enigma heroes sculpture features a genuine ship's anchor weighing more than two tonnes. Each anchor represents one of the men's lives.

Many other tributes came about as a result of the campaign. In Tamworth there is now a Colin Grazier hotel and roads have been named after each of the men, Bletchley Park, HMS Petard and even the ship's captain, Mark Thornton. Beers have also been named after the heroes and last year Shanahan helped to script a short film about the story at Bletchley Park.

In autumn of 2017 Parliament officially recognised and commemorated these heroes in an Early Day Motion. Sir Winston Churchill's grandson, Sir Nicholas Soames MP, was among the signatories. The motion states,

"That this House salutes the extraordinary courage of the three crew members of HMS Petard who, on 30 October 1942, boarded the sinking German submarine U-559 in circumstances of extreme peril; recognises that the Enigma material they retrieved proved vital in saving countless Allied ships and lives; deeply regrets that two of them were drowned when the submarine foundered and the third did not survive the war; and believes that the example and self-sacrifice of Lieutenant Anthony Fasson GC, Able Seaman Colin Grazier GC and Canteen Assistant Tommy Brown GM must never be forgotten."

Sold with a copy of Hugh Sebag-Montefiore's book *ENIGMA The battle for the Code* which contains a 7-page detailed account of the U-559 story.



The important Second War 'sinking of the Bismarck' D.S.O. group of ten awarded to Rear-Admiral A. J. L. Phillips, R. N., in command of H.M.S. *Norfolk* during the action

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1941, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. J. L. Phillips, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. L. J. Phillips, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (10)
£6,000-£8,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 October 1941: 'For mastery, determination and skill in action against the German Battleship *Bismarck*; Captain Alfred Jerome Lucian Phillips, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Norfolk*.'

Alfred Jerome Lucian Phillips was born on 2 August 1893, and entered the service on 15 May 1906; Midshipman, 15 January 1912; Acting Sub-Lieutenant, 15 May 1913; Sub-Lieutenant, 15 January 1914; Lieutenant, 15 February 1915; Lieutenant-Commander, 15 February 1923; Commander, 30 June 1928; Captain, 31 December 1934; retired, 8 January 1944; Rear-Admiral retired, 22 December 1947. Captain Phillips was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Iron Duke* in October 1937 and commanded H.M.S. *Norfolk* from 12 February 1940 to 19 January 1942. He was awarded the D.S.O. in recognition of the significant part played by H.M.S. *Norfolk* in the sinking of the *Bismarck* in May 1941.

Sinking of the Bismarck

The moment it became known that the *Bismarck* and *Prinz Eugen* had put to sea from Bergen, dispositions were at once made to prevent the enemy from breaking into the Atlantic to execute Admiral Lutjens's 'Good hunting and good bag.'

Sent to patrol the Denmark Straits, the cruisers H.M.S. *Suffolk* and H.M.S. *Norfolk* set out to track down the enemy, poor weather with fog and ice floes making their brief all the more difficult. On the evening of 23 May 1941, however, lookouts aboard the *Suffolk*, followed by those in the *Norfolk*, sighted the German ships sailing at high speed on a south-westerly course. Admiral Wake-Walker, with his flag in *Norfolk*, immediately reported this intelligence to the surrounding British forces.

Throughout the night the two cruisers continued to shadow the enemy force and, on the following morning, witnessed the attack carried out by the *Prince of Wales* and the *Hood*, the ultimate result of which was the terrible loss of the latter battleship. Hits, however, were observed on the *Bismarck*, and soon afterwards a successful torpedo strike was delivered by a Fleet Air Arm aircraft from the *Victorious*.

On the evening of 25 May contact was lost and it was not until a Coastal Command aircraft re-sighted the *Bismarck* 550 miles west of Land's End that the Royal Navy moved in for the kill, a victory that prompted Churchill to state to the House of Commons on 27 May:

'Great as is our loss in the *Hood*, the *Bismarck* must be regarded as the most powerful as she is newest battleship in the world, and the striking of her from the German Navy is a very definitive simplification of the task of maintaining the effective mastery of the Northern Sea and the maintenance of the Northern Blockade.'

The *Norfolk's* role throughout the pursuit of the *Bismarck* was a significant one and on at least one occasion she came under the *Bismarck's* direct fire. The following extract was taken from "*Pursuit*", by Ludovic Kennedy:

"...*Norfolk*, meanwhile, fifteen miles away inside the fog, had picked up the first of *Suffolk's* signals: her Captain Alfred Phillips was in his sea-cabin eating cheese on toast when the Yeoman of Signals burst in with the news. Phillips at once increased speed and steered for the open water, but in his eagerness not to lose touch, he misjudged the direction, and emerged from the fog to find *Bismarck* only six miles ahead, coming straight at him. This time there was no doubting her readiness. As *Norfolk* swung to starboard to get back to the safety of the fog, *Bismarck's* guns roared in anger for the first time. On the *Norfolk's* bridge they saw the ripple of the orange flashes and brown puffs of cordite smoke, heard the scream of the shells - a sound which some have likened to the tearing of linen and others to the approach of an express train. Admiral Wake-Walker saw the sea to starboard pocked with shell splinters, observed one complete burnished shell bounce off the water fifty yards away, ricochet over the bridge. Great columns of milk-white water rose in the air, two hundred feet high. Five salvos in all *Bismarck* fired before *Norfolk* regained the mist: some straddled, and splinters came aboard; but there were no casualties or hits."

The 8-inch guns of *Norfolk*, alongside the heavier armaments of the *Rodney* and *King George V*, greatly contributed to the final bombardment of the *Bismarck* and as the *Dorsetshire's* torpedoes delivered the coup-de-grâce, so ended one of the greatest threats ever placed upon allied convoys in the North Sea.

Sold with copied research including a good number of copied photographs and period news cuttings.

*Sold by Order of the recipient's Family for the benefit of
the Bomber Command Memorial and the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund*



The exceptional and rare Second War D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Group Captain W. D. G. 'Four-Run' Watkins, Royal Air Force, who after serving as a Gunner in the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) from 1929, joined the R.A.F. in 1936 as an Armourer and at the outbreak of the Second World War was serving as an Air Observer with 75 (New Zealand) Squadron. Serving with 149 Squadron in 1940, he was awarded the D.F.M. and was commissioned in September of that year.

Mentioned in Despatches the following year, for his exceptional bomb aiming and navigation skill during his second tour Watkins was awarded the D.F.C. in 1942. A third tour as Air Bomber with 214 Squadron followed in 1943, after which he was appointed Acting Wing Commander and in 1944 he commenced a fourth tour as Commanding Officer of 15 Squadron; possibly the first such appointment for an Observer. At times serving as Master Bomber, he was shot down over Germany in November 1944. Bailing out with his clothes and parachute on fire, he was taken prisoner, being held at Stalag Luft 1 as the highest ranking British Officer, until released in May 1945.

By early 1947 Watkins had logged an incredible 600 plus operational and over 400 passenger hours, and his four War-time tours would equate to approximately 120 bombing operations. Post War, he continued to serve, with Testing and Armaments, ultimately attaining the rank of Group Captain

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1944, and the base of the lower arm additionally privately engraved 'W. D. G. W. Sept. 1944', with integral top riband bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI. R., reverse officially dated 1942, and the edges of the lower arms additionally privately engraved '44828 S/Ldr. W. D. G. Watkins. R.A.F.'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (534190. Sgt. W. D. G. Watkins. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine and a rare combination of awards (7)* *£12,000-£15,000*



One of only 18 D.S.O., D.F.C., and D.F.M. combination awarded to the Royal Air Force for the Second World War.

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D.S.O. *London Gazette* 7 November 1944.

The recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, this officer has participated in a large number of sorties. He has continued to display the highest standard of skill, courage and leadership, qualities which have been reflected in the efficiency and fine fighting spirit of the squadron he commands. His devotion to duty has been unflinching.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 4 December 1942.

The recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal this bomb aimer has participated in many operational sorties. In October, 1942, he took part in an attack on Genoa and made 4 runs over the target area to ensure his bombs would strike their objective. On a previous occasion he was detailed to act as navigator and bomb aimer on a sortie over Hamburg. Despite the terrifically heavy defences, he made 4 runs over the target and obtained 2 excellent photographs. Squadron Leader Watkins always displays great determination to locate and bomb the target. His coolness and courage under fire are outstanding and his devotion to duty has been a high example.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 7 June 1940.

The recommendation states: 'Sergeant Watkins was the observer and bomb aimer in an aircraft which carried out an attack on a large convoy of enemy transport one night in May 1940. Five runs were made over the target, at heights between one thousand and fifteen hundred feet and in the face of anti-aircraft fire and continuous searchlight activity. Sergeant Watkins displayed great coolness and determination throughout the operation. He has been engaged in several other raids and has shown conduct in accordance with the highest traditions of the service. His bomb aiming and navigation have materially assisted in the success of the operation in which he has participated.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 September 1941.

William David Gordon Watkins was born in London on 11 September 1908. He initially served in the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) from 11 March 1929 until 10 March 1933, being discharged with the rank of Lance Sergeant. On 25 August 1936, he joined the Royal Air Force with the rank of Armourer (AC2), no. 534190. His first operational posting was posted to 25(F) Squadron in May 1937 and he was promoted Armourer (AC1) in December that year. Attending the Air Gunners' course at 2 Advanced Training School in May and June 1938, he was re-mustered Armourer/Air Gunner on 18 June 1938 and on 3 June 1939 as Air Observer.

By the outbreak of the Second World War Watkins was serving with 75 (New Zealand) Squadron, flying Wellington Mk1's. During this period, the squadron served in a training roll, where Watkins 'formed a strong friendship towards New Zealanders as he admired their ability to recognise a job to be done and then doing the necessary.' He then briefly served with 214 Squadron, flying Wellington Mk1's, during November 1939, before being posted to 149 (East India) Squadron on 5 December of that year, again flying Wellington Mk1's. Serving as Acting Sergeant Air Observer from 31 December 1939, he was confirmed with that rank on 18 March 1940 and was awarded the Air Observer Badge a week later.

Re-classed as Air Bomber, Watkins continued to serve with this squadron, which formed part of 3 Group, taking part in numerous operations and being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal in June that year. Clearly a skilled bomb aimer and navigator, he was commissioned Pilot Officer on 12 September 1940 and continued to serve with 149 Squadron on Air Observer duty. Serving as Acting Flying Officer from 6 December 1940 and Acting Flight Lieutenant from 23 June 1941, he was posted to HQ 3 Group the same day, serving on Armaments duties. Confirmed in the rank of Flying Officer on 12 September 1941, he was again honoured for his service, being Mentioned in Despatches on 24 September 1941.

On 4 February 1942 Watkins was posted to Directorate of Training (Operations) as Acting Squadron Leader. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on 4 December 1942, his recommendation again points to his skills as a bomb aimer and navigator, but also twice points to two particular occasions where he made 4 runs over the target area to obtain accurate results. This dedication to getting the job done gained him another moniker, crews calling him 'four-run' Watkins. Interestingly, one of the raids singled out, the attack on Genoa in October 1942, suggests that although serving at the Directorate of Training, he still took part in operational sorties.

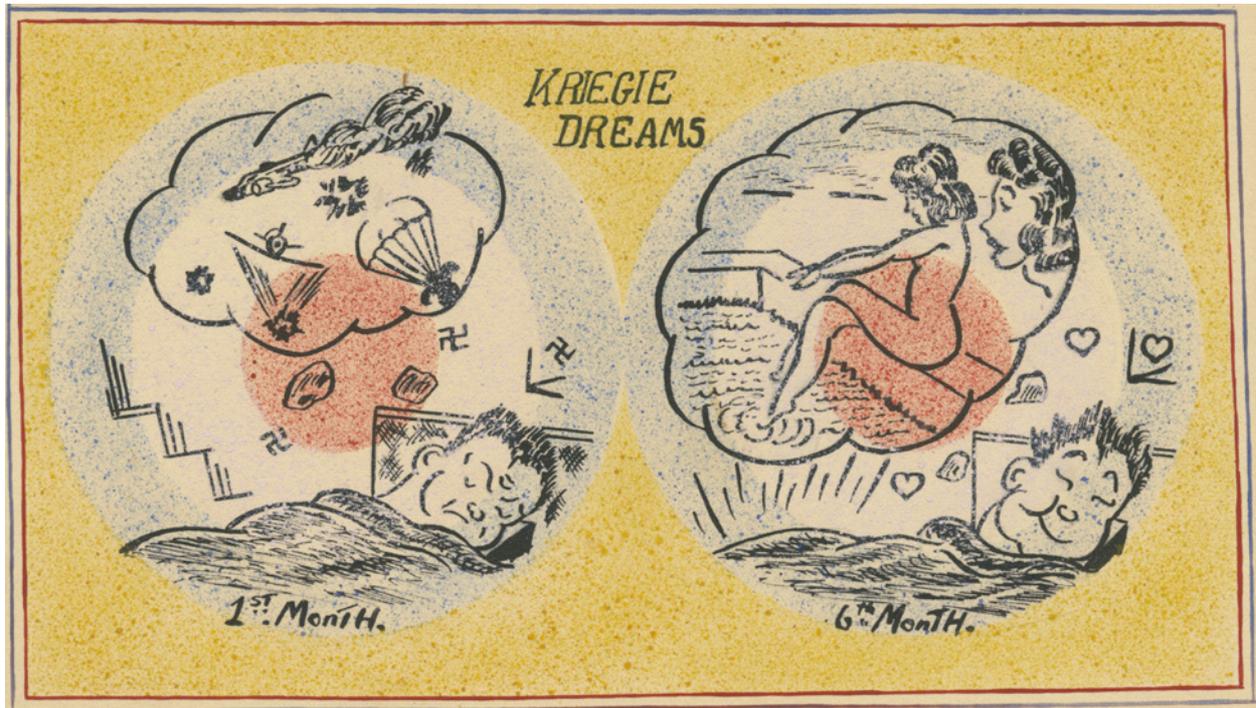
On 8 March 1943 Watkins started his third Operational Tour, being posted to 214 (Federated Malay States) Squadron as an Air Bomber. During his tour, 214 Squadron flew Stirling Mk1's, as part of Bomber Command's main bomber force. Promoted to the rank of Acting Wing Commander on 5 August 1943, he transferred to HQ (Operations Room) 3 Group the same day. On 6 March 1944, Watkins was posted to Feltwell as Commanding Officer and Officers Advanced Training School two weeks later, here attending the Junior Commanders Course. On completion of the course on 15 April 1944, Watkins was posted to Command of 15 Squadron, this being a rare posting of an Observer to command of a squadron; indeed, it is believed this was the first such posting. With 15 Squadron, he was now flying in Lancaster Mk1's and was again part of the main bomber force. At times serving with the key roll of Master Bomber, Watkins was responsible for leading large scale raids to their correct targets. Another member of the squadron described him as 'a true leader by example, not only lofty in stature but lofty in integrity, courage and loyalty'. Awarded the Distinguished Service Order on 7 November 1944, he was posted Missing in Action nine days later.

Shot Down and Prisoner of War

At 13.27 hours on 16 November 1944, Wing Commander Watkins, serving as Master Bomber, took off in Lancaster PB137. Leading 182 Lancasters of 3 Group, they were tasked with bombing enemy troop positions at Heinsberg, on the North Rhine. In the vicinity of the target, PB137 was shot down. According to Watkins's youngest son, PB137 was hit by anti-aircraft fire which caused the target indicators to explode and Watkins was either thrown out or bailed out aircraft as it broke up. He can also 'recall a hand written note in which my father recorded he was unconscious for a period as the aircraft exploded and came to when descending with part of his clothes and parachute on fire. He could not establish if any of the crew managed to bail out.' Landing in the vicinity of the battery that shot him down, the battery crew 'protected him from hostile locals before he was taken into custody and sent to Stalag Luft 1 at Barth, in Western Pomerania, Germany. Admitted in "damaged condition" and he was designated Senior British Officer.' Of the eight man crew of PB137, Watkins was the only survivor, remaining a Prisoner of War for the remainder of hostilities.

On 30 April 1945, the prisoners at Stalag Luft 1 were ordered to evacuate the camp in the face of the advancing Soviet Red Army but the Senior American Officer, Colonel Hubert Zemke, refused to give the order. After negotiations between Zemke and the commandant, it was agreed that to avoid useless bloodshed the guards would go, leaving the P.O.W.s behind. The next day, the first Soviet troops arrived. The Soviet troops treated German civilians in the area badly, but American and Commonwealth personnel were treated with respect (the liberated P.O.W.s were careful to wear armbands on which their nationality was written in Russian). The Russian soldiers replaced the Germans as guards and locked the gates and refused the Allied soldiers to be evacuated, it wasn't until almost two weeks later that a US Colonel showed up and threatened to shoot the Soviet Commander if he didn't allow his 'Allies' to be released. With the threat of being shot he ordered the gates opened and the prisoners to be evacuated. B-17 Bombers that had all of their armaments taken out were flown in and all remaining Allied prisoners were finally evacuated by air. Between 13-15 May, the camp was evacuated by American aircraft in Operation *Revival*. The British P.O.W.s were returned directly to Great Britain.

As can be seen from the above, tensions were high when the Russian's arrived, and according to the recipient's family: 'when it came time to abandon Stalag Luft 1 camp, an attempt was made to assassinate Dad. He was reading on his bunk and happened to shift his position as a shot was fired into his pillow.'



Post War Armaments Specialist

After his release from captivity in August 1945, Watkins attended the Empire Armaments School at Manby, before being posted the HQ Bomber Command. Between May 1946 and December 1947 he served with Air HQ British Air Forces of Occupation, having been granted a permanent Commission of Squadron Leader/Acting Wing Commander in March that year. On his questionnaire regarding suitability for continued service on the permanent list he noted has noted 'over 600 hours operational', 'over 400 hours as passenger'. Also recorded are 'one tour as Observer, one tour as Squadron Bombing Leader, one tour as Flight Commander, one tour as Squadron Commander'. Transferring to the Technical Branch, 29 January 1948, his postings until 1963 appear to be in the main as an armaments specialist, serving at Bombing Trials Units; HQ 2nd Tactical Air Force; and Aero and Armament Experimental Establishment, Boscombe Down, among others. Advanced to Wing Commander on 1 January 1950, and Group Captain on 1 January 1957, he died on 26 June 1965.

As a post script to his Wartime service, Watkins' son recalls: 'He also appears to have been involved in the testing of the "bouncing bomb". Whether or not he was one of the two observer supernumeraries on the Dambuster Raid I have not as yet been able to discover. During his two tours of duty in Germany after the war he travelled all over the country taking note of the effectiveness (or otherwise) of the bombing campaign, frequently taking us all along with him. On one such journey, we stopped at either the Mohne or Sorpe Dam (memory fails me now) and he said it was one he had bombed.'

Sold together with the recipient's Bestowal Document for the D.S.O., housed in a glazed display frame; the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, housed in a glazed display frame; the recipient's Caterpillar Club Membership Card, named to 'W/Cdr. W. D.G. Watkins', with enclosure stating 'we much regret that under present condition we are unable to continue presenting a gold caterpillar Pin'; the recipient's Navigator's Book, containing various charts and other navigational maps; two Douglas Combined Protractors and Parallel Rules; the recipient's Prisoner of War identity paper, *this laminated*, various photographs; and other ephemera.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 753.



A Great War 'Mesopotamia' O.B.E. group of twelve awarded to Captain H. W. B. Livesay, Royal Indian Marine and Royal Australian Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Lieutenant H. W. B. Livesay, R.I.M.); 1914 Star (Lieut. H. W. Livesay, R.I.M.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt-Comdr. H. W. B. Livesay, R.I.M.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, this last officially impressed (H. W. B. Livesay, R.I.N.); Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these also mounted court-style as worn, and all housed in a *Gieves, London, case, generally good very fine* (12) *£800-£1,200*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 18 November 1918:

'For distinguished service in connection with military operations in Mesopotamia.'

Henry Waterworth Bligh Livesay was born in Ventnor, Isle of Wight on 14 February 1884, and apprenticed to Iredale & Porter, Liverpool, he gained his Second Mate's Certificate in June 1905. Appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine in August 1905, he arrived in India in October that year, and was promoted to Lieutenant in August 1909. Serving in *Hardinge* from April 1910 to May 1911, he was one of a small number of R.I.M. personnel awarded the Naval General Service Medal with clasp Persian Gulf 1909-1914 - where he performed the duty of 'Beach Master' from April to May 1911 (his service papers erroneously record entitlement to the Africa General Service Medal with clasp Somaliland 1908-10 instead).

Livesay served during the Great War with 'A' Force from September to November 1914, then with H.M. Ships *Swiftsure* and *Proserpine* from November 1914 to June 1915. In February 1915 he was commended for his 'excellent work' in connection with disabling a number of enemy boats intended to be used to cross the Suez Canal - for which he was later Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 March 1918). After leave on a medical certificate, June to November 1915, he was placed on Special Duty, November 1915 to February 1916, and subsequently served with 'D' Force, March to July 1916. Appointed Chief Executive Officer in July 1916, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander in November 1917. For his wartime services in the Mesopotamia theatre of war he was awarded the O.B.E.

Livesay served as Director of Sea Transport, Basra, from January to April 1919, before being appointed Assistant Principal Officer, Calcutta, in June 1919. Promoted Commander in September 1921, he commanded the old battleship H.M.S. *Cornwallis* from April 1923, before being appointed Principal Officer at Chittagong in April 1924; Officiating Principal Officer, Aden, in August 1928; and Principal Officer, Aden, in May 1929. Promoted Captain in September 1929, he served once more as Principal Officer at Aden from January 1930, before being given command of the *Clive* from December 1930 to January 1932. His final appointment was as Principal Officer at Rangoon in February 1932, a post he held until he retired on 29 September 1937.

Appointed to the Royal Australian Navy in August 1939, Livesay was appointed to the Directorate of Sea Transport, Sydney, in December 1939. He served as Commodore of Convoy US10 to the Middle East, April to August 1941, and was allocated to the 1st Malaya Convoy in January 1942. Appointed to the Boats, Harbours and Estuaries Department in September 1942, and the following month to the Navy Wing at Randwick, his further efforts to be re-appointed were denied, apparently due to health problems.

x9

*Family Group:***A post-War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Mrs. Winifred Torrance, née Gentles, County Director, Nottinghamshire Branch, British Red Cross Society, late Voluntary Aid Detachment**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (W. Gentles. V.A.D.); British War and Victory Medals (W. Gentles. V.A.D.); Defence Medal; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with Seven 'Geneva cross' Additional Award Bars (Winifred Torrance.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Three: Captain W. T. Torrance, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Egypt

1914-15 Star (Capt. W. T. Torrance. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. T. Torrance.) mounted as worn, *the medals all somewhat blackened with age, very fine*

Seven: Miss Mary T. Torrance

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Voluntary Medical Service Medal (Miss Mary T. Torrance.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (16)* *£300-£400*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1952.

Winifred Torrance, née Gentles, served as a Nurse with the Voluntary Aid Detachment during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from 30 April 1915. She married Captain W. T. Torrance, Royal Army Medical Corps prior to the War's end, and was subsequently County Director of the Nottinghamshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society, for which she was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1952.

W. T. Torrance served with the South Midland Brigade Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from May 1915, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 6 July 1917 and 5 June 1919).

Mary T. Torrance was the daughter of Captain W. T. and Winifred Torrance.

x10

**A scarce Great War M.B.E., inter-War 'Sudan 1926' A.F.C. group of eight awarded to Group Captain R L. Crofton, Royal Air Force, late Northumberland Fusiliers**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918; Air Force Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. L. Crofton. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. L. Crofton. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *nearly very fine and better (8)* *£1,800-£2,200*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 15 February 1927:

'In recognition of valuable flying services rendered in the Sudan and in connection with the operations in the Nuba Mountains province of the Sudan, 1926.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

Richard Llewellyn Crofton was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers on 25 January 1915, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, and later to the Royal Air Force, for his services during the Great War he was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1919 Birthday Honours' List.

Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 January 1924, during the inter-War years Crofton served with the R.A.F. Garrison in the Sudan, commanding the Detached Flight at Khartoum- his main duties were survey work, particularly in the areas between the White Nile and the Wau, Tonj, and Rumbek; co-operation with the Sudan Defence Force; provide air transport for officials at Khartoum to allow them to visit the various District Governors, and equally to allow the District Governors to cover their areas more efficiently; and to educate the native population in the power of aircraft.

Crofton's biggest challenge whilst in the Sudan was persuading the various officials to use aircraft as a means of transport- prior to his arrival all travel was done by means of camel, and the officials were reluctant to give up the large 'out of office' allowances and opportunities for shooting that came with this slower form of transport! For his services in the Sudan, in particular in connection with the operations in the Nuba Mountains province in 1926, he was awarded the Air Force Cross.

Returning to the U.K. Crofton was promoted Squadron Leader on 1 August 1933; Wing Commander on 1 October 1937; and temporary Group Captain on 1 December 1940. He retired on 22 March 1945, retaining the rank of Group Captain.



The rare and unusual Second War M.B.E., Great War M.C. and 'Gallipoli Armoured Cars' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. de la Poer Beresford, Royal Engineers, late Royal Naval Air Service Armoured Car Section

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse inscribed 'G. D. Beresford Capt. R.E. 17. Feb. 17.'; Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (F.1429. G. Beresford, P.O. Mech. Arm. Car. Sec., R.N.); 1914-15 Star (F.1429 G. De. La. P. Beresford P.O.M. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. G. De. La. P. Beresford.) court mounted for wear, *generally good very fine and a rare combination of awards (6)* **£12,000-£14,000**

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection of Naval Medals, October 1996.

One of only 7 D.S.Ms. for Gallipoli Armoured Cars.

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 11 June 1942:

'For valuable services rendered in connection with the War.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 12 March 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a working party. He successfully carried out his work under very heavy fire. Later, he made a dangerous reconnaissance and obtained most valuable information.'

The following more informative recommendation was submitted by 17th Division Headquarters on 26 March 1917:

'2/Lt G de la Poer Beresford, 93rd Field Company. For conspicuous gallantry and good work. On the night of February 8/9 this officer was in charge of a wiring party in front of the captured trench in sector U.14D. He carried out this work to a successful conclusion under heavy rifle fire, although three times forced to retire to the trench by enemy bomb attacks. Again on the night of February 10/11, accompanied by an N.C.O. he carried out a daring patrol reconnaissance of the enemy's wire and trenches on the left flank of the captured trench and succeeded in bringing back information which was of the utmost importance. This officer invariably does well when on forward work.'

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1915:

'For services in the Gallipoli Peninsula 1915.'

An Admiralty Letter of the 21 December 1915, gives the following citation:

'I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that the award of the D.S.M. made to your son and to another rating C.P.O. Trussell was for Distinguished Conduct with the Armoured Car Section in Gallipoli, in repulsing an attack in force, made by the enemy, on June 11 last. The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force has reported that the failure of this attack was almost entirely due to the good lookout, presence of mind, and efficiency in handling their guns displayed by these two men, 80 dead bodies being counted in front of the British positions when the enemy retired.'

M.I.D. General Sir Ian Hamilton's Despatch of 22 September 1915:

'For gallant and distinguished services in the field.'

Gervais de la Poer Beresford was born at Brighton on 29 November 1894, and was educated at Marlborough College 1909-12, where he was a member of the College O.T.C. He afterwards attended Vevey Gymnase and Lausanne University 1912-13. He was a pre-War territorial member of the 8th Battalion, Essex Regiment, and attested for the Royal Fusiliers in London on 15 September 1914. He transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service on 9 November 1914, and served with 10 Squadron, Armoured Car Section in Gallipoli from 25 April 1915 until 6 October 1915, when he was discharged to shore on the disbandment of the Armoured Car Section. He was appointed to a commission in the Royal Engineers on 12 November 1915, and served in France with 93 Field Company from February 1916 to December 1917, when he returned to England with a broken leg. He afterwards served in North Russia where he served as Liaison officer to Russian Engineers and was in charge of training two Russian Engineer battalions at Archangel from November 1918 to June 1919, under Colonel Spokes, C.R.E., and General Ironsides. He arrived home from Archangel on 22 September 1919, having been awarded the Russian Order of St Anne, 3rd class with swords.

Beresford next went to India and Burma where he worked for 17 years with the Burma Oil Company, the final 2 years as Agent and General Manager of the Chauk Oil Field in Upper Burma. During this period he served as a Trooper in the Calcutta Light Horse (August 1920 to March 1924), and as a Sergeant in the Surma Valley Light Horse (November 1926 to March 1933). He was also Hon Magistrate in the Chauk Municipality 1933-36. He held various R.E. staff appointment in the U.K. from 31 July 1942, and in North West Europe from January 1945 to June 1946 as a Liaison officer. He retired in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and died on 10 May 1979, aged 83 years.

Sold with copied research together with an original Admiralty letter giving details of the award of the D.S.M., as quoted above, and a similar letter with citation for the M.C. from H.Q. 17th Division.

Note: The D.S.M. group to C.P.O. Mechanic A. G. Trussell was sold in these rooms in September 2007.

12 A Second War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Commandant C. H. Wilkinson, Grimsby Auxiliary Fire Service, late Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (168833 Cpl. C. H. Wilkinson. R.E.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £180-£220

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 18 April 1941.

The Recommendation states: 'On several occasion the Grimsby Auxiliary Fire Service under the leadership of Commandant Wilkinson has rendered valuable assistance in the salvage of ships. When a trawler was in danger of foundering, Commandant Wilkinson and his men embarked in a tug and despite the darkness, heavy seas, and a strong wind, they succeeded in boarding the damaged vessel and got the water under control. Commandant Wilkinson is a courageous leader and has set a fine example to his men.'

Charles Henry Wilkinson 'left school at the age of 12 to start work as an errand-boy, before joining the railways at the age of 17. He was elected to Grimsby Town Council in 1920 and served as Mayor in 1940-41. As Chairman of the Fire Brigade Committee in the late 1930s, he took a keen interest in the organisation of the first Auxiliary Fire Service, and became A.F.S. Commandant for Grimsby. His outstanding work, especially in going to the aid of damaged ships - he was in charge of the first team of firemen to "put to sea" during the War, when they brought in a distressed trawler and saved 31 lives - earned him an M.B.E.

At one time Wilkinson was in charge of 1,000 firemen and 33 fire stations, in an area which included seven aerodromes. Appointed a magistrate in Grimsby in 1928, he became chairman of the bench in 1961. In 1957 he was made an honorary freeman of Grimsby, and in 1962 his native town gave him the only remaining honour it could offer, when he was appointed to the purely honorary post of High Steward. He died on 23 January 1964, aged 76.' (*Grimsby Evening Telegraph* refers).

Sold with copied newspaper extracts, including a photograph of the recipient.

13 A post-War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 C. Blair, Royal Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (S/57366 W.O. Cl. 1. C. Blair. M.B.E. R.A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (S/57366 W.O. Cl. 1. Blair. M.B.E. R.A.S.C.) *last officially renamed, generally very fine (7)* £200-£240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1951. The original recommendation states:

'This Warrant Officer has been recommended previously for an M.B.E. in the New Years Honours Lists 1950 and 1951 and similarly for the Birthday List 1950.

The citations on these occasions were as shown below:

NEW YEAR 1950

"In recommending this Warrant Officer for the award of an M.B.E. I am of the view that it would indeed be difficult to find a case more deserving of consideration in time of peace.

He has been employed in A.G.8. since 1 April 1946, and has given outstanding service throughout this period. During the past year in particular he has been subjected to quite abnormal conditions, all of which he has overcome in the most exemplary manner.

Owing to reductions in staff the clerical work of the Branch has frequently been at breaking point, but on each occasion by his own personal example, initiative and untiring work Blair has averted a crisis.

He has been fighting personal ill-health or illness in his family throughout this period, has been uncomplaining and cheerful and the requirements of the Service have always been put before his own personal problems, acute though they have been.

To weld into a happy and hardworking team a mixed staff of military and civil servants, many of whom are over 60, is a remarkable achievement, which reflects the greatest credit on such a young Warrant Officer.

BIRTHDAY 1950

"S.S.M. Blair was most highly recommended for the award of a M.B.E. in the New Years Honours List 1950, in view of his outstanding service over many years, the extremely difficult circumstances under which he fulfilled his task as Chief Clerk, A.G.8. up to August 1949, and the success with which he had welded into a happy and hardworking team the mixed staff of military and civilian clerks comprising the establishment of A.G.8.

Since that period he has continued to render outstanding service, and his personal example, initiative and untiring devotion to duty have been maintained at the outstanding level on which the previous recommendation was made. Additionally he has devoted himself to the recreational interests of the personnel at Stanmore outside normal working hours."

NEW YEAR 1951

As above with the addition of the following:

"S.S.M. Blair has continued to deserve the high praise given in these previous citations and I would most strongly recommend that he be given the award in recognition of his outstanding services since 1946."

14 A post-War 1953 'Malaya' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Fritch, Royal Army Dental Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Major J. C. Fritch. R.A.D.C.) mounted for wear, *very fine* (4) *£300-£340*

Provenance: R. Schweder Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 October 1953:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1953.'

The original recommendation states: 'Throughout the period covered by this citation Major Fritch has had the dental care of all ranks of GHQ, FARELF, among other units. His professional work has constantly been of the very highest quality and has earned the unstinted praise not only of patients but also of inspecting Dental Officers. Major Fritch has shown a zeal, steadfastness and devotion to duty which have been a great inspiration to all those with whom he has come in contact.'

John Crawford Fritch was born in November 1919 and received his commission into the Royal Army Dental Corps in March 1943. He commanded 902 Army Dental Centre, Singapore, advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in March 1958, and retired in November 1963.

15 A post-War M.B.E. pair awarded to Matron Eva S. Buckwell, Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal; together with a Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses Queen Alexandra's Committee badge, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1914) and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (3) *£120-£160*

Sold with the following documents: M.B.E. award document, dated 1 January 1957, in official delivery envelope, along with the Statutes of award booklet; Home Secretary's enclosure slip for Defence Medal; Downing Street submission letter for the M.B.E., dated 28 November 1956; Ministry of Health congratulatory letter for award, dated 3 January 1957; Letter from 10 Downing Street, dated 10 January 1957; Central Chancellery Letter regarding not needing to return the M.B.E. Insignia following the death of the recipient, dated 27 April 1979, the letters all in their official envelopes, the majority addressed to 'Mrs. E. S. Buckwell, The Rectory, Lavant, Sussex.'

16



A Great War 'Western Front' R.R.C. group of four awarded to Matron Miss Bertha F. Perkins, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel, on lady's bow riband; 1914 Star (Sister B. F. Perkins. Q.A.I.M.N.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (A. Matron B. F. Perkins.); together with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service cape badge, silver, *generally very fine and better* (5) *£800-£1,200*

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

Miss Bertha Frances Perkins was born in Snaith, Yorkshire, on 27 July 1873 and trained at Leeds General Infirmary from 18 August 1897 to 19 August 1900. After spending three years employed on the private staff of Westminster Hospital she was appointed a Staff Nurse in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on 4 February 1904, and was promoted Sister on 8 June 1906. She served with the Q.A.I.M.N.S. during the Great War in France and Flanders from 12 August 1914 at No. 45 Casualty Clearing Station, and held the post of Acting Matron from 5 October 1915 to 9 August 1917. Invalided home from France in early 1918, for her services during the Great War she was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916), and was awarded the R.R.C., being presented with her Royal Red Cross insignia by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 10 July 1918.

Miss Perkins was promoted Matron on 10 July 1925, and retired on 27 July 1928, after 24 years and 173 days' service. She died on 28 January 1954.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research.



A Great War 'Auxiliary Patrol' D.S.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant T. F. Lanktree, Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Australian Naval Reserve, who was decorated for his services in command of H.M.S. *Hondo* while part of the Auxiliary Patrol

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1918, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. T. F. Lanktree, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. F. Lanktree, R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, last three officially impressed 'T. F. Lanktree, R.A.N.R.(S)'; together with 'Returned from active service' badge, this numbered '35733' on reverse, *generally good very fine (9)* *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 14 July 1916:

'For services in the Auxiliary Patrol between 1 January 1915 and 31 January 1916.'

The original recommendation states it was for services while in command of H.M.S. *Hondo*

Thomas Francis Lanktree was born in Dublin, Ireland, on 6 October 1893, and was appointed a temporary Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 19 February 1915. He was posted to the yacht *Shemara* from 25 February, before he assumed command of the trawler *Hondo* on 9 March 1915. It was for his services while so employed, that he was awarded the D.S.C. Further service in the Orkneys followed, before service in naval barracks from August 1916 to September 1917, when he once again resumed command of a trawler. Appointed acting Lieutenant on 17 August 1918, he was demobilised on 25 April 1919.

Appointed a probationary temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve on 25 July 1941, Lanktree served in *Rushcutter* between 4 and 16 August 1941; *Lonsdale* between 17 and 18 August 1941; *Brisbane* from 2 August 1941 to 30 September 1942; *Magnetic* from 1 October 1942 to 13 February 1943; *Torrens* from 14 February to 30 September 1943; and *Maitland* from 8 April 1944 to September 1944, when he was drafted to *Kuttabal*. His appointment was terminated on 15 November 1945.

Sold with a monogrammed, hallmarked silver visiting card case, with two visiting cards for 'Mr. Thomas F. Lanktree, R.N.R.'



A Great War D.S.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Carrick, Royal Naval Reserve, later Chief Superintendent of the Trinity House Service, who was decorated for a gallant action against an enemy submarine

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1916, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. A. G. Carrick, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. G. Carrick, R.N.R.) *contact marks, generally very fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 12 May 1917.

The original recommendation states: 'Engaged in action and sunk by gunfire an enemy submarine on 6 April 1917. T[heir] L[ordships'] appreciation sent to Lieut Jones [commanding officer], officers and men for the way in which they carried out their duties.'

Arnold George Carrick, born Morgan (in which name his D.S.C. was gazetted), was appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve on 4 August 1910, and was promoted Sub-Lieutenant on 27 February 1915, Lieutenant in 1918 and Lieutenant-Commander in 1926. He served in H.M.S. *Caronia* from 8 August 1914, with the R.N.A.S. from 8 July 1915, and in torpedo boat destroyer *Sprightly* from 3 December 1916, of which he was second-in-command and was awarded the D.S.C. for services while so employed. He was later Chief Superintendent of the Trinity House Service and wrote an account of their operations in Operation *Overlord*, although it is not known whether he played any role therein.



A good Second War 1945 'Operation Judgement' D.S.C. group of six awarded to Lieutenant Commander (Air) J. M. Glaser, Fleet Air Arm, who having already been M.I.D. for his service from the carrier H.M.S. *Fencer* during convoy escort to and from North Russia, was awarded the D.S.C. when he led 853 Squadron in the attack on U-boat depot ships at Kilbotn in the Lofoten Islands, 4 May 1945 - the last offensive operation carried out by the Home Fleet in the European War.

A Swordfish, Wildcat and Avengers Observer, Glaser was selected for Pilot Training after the war and went on to command 703 and 803 Squadrons. Having flown Sea Vampires, Firebrands, Seahawks and Meteors, Glaser survived a crash landing in his Attacker aircraft in February 1952. His luck ran out the following year when he was killed in a mid-air collision 200 feet above a school near Chichester, 19 May 1953

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., hallmarks for London '1948', reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, Air Crew Europe; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as originally worn, *light contact marks, otherwise generally very fine or better (lot)* £2,800-£3,200



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 7 August 1945:

'For outstanding skill, bravery and devotion to duty whilst serving in H.M.S. *Queen* in successful air strikes against U-boat base at Kilbotn, Norway.'

The original recommendation states: 'Lieutenant Commander Glaser led 853 Squadron during the attack on U-boat depot ships at Kilbotn with skill and resolution. Although his aircraft was hit by flak he continued to direct operations coolly and efficiently. I consider the success of the attacks carried out by the Squadron was in great measure due to his leadership and to the confidence which his Squadron has in him.

Remarks of intermediate authority: Fully concur. This was 853 Squadron's first real strike and credit is due to Lt. Cdr. Glaser that it was so successful.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 July 1944:

'For undaunted courage, skill and devotion to duty while serving in H.M.S. *Fencer* in the escort of convoys to and from N. Russia in the face of determined attacks by U-boats.'

The original recommendation states: 'As Air Staff Officer he was unfailing in his devotion to duty and unsparing of himself during operations involved in the passage of a recent North Russian Convoy and its attack by a U-boat pack. At one time for 72 hours he was continuously briefing the crews of aircraft and controlling the operations of those aircraft, when airborne, from the Air Operations Room, during which time he had no sleep or rest.

Owing to the position of the bridge [H.M.S. *Fencer*] and its poor communication, I had to rely on him completely, giving him only the broadest outline upon which to base his decisions. At no time had I any worry as to the aircraft being used but to their best ability. In addition he is the Ship's Signal Officer. He is of outstanding ability for one of his age and seniority, is well able to accept responsibility and is possessed of sound powers of judgement.'

John Marshall Glaser was born in Golders Green, London in July 1920. He joined the Royal Navy as a Midshipman (Air) in January 1939, and advanced to Sub-Lieutenant (Air) in July 1941. Glaser carried out training as an Observer, and saw service with H.M. Ships *Hermes*, *Enterprise* and *Formidable* between 1939-1943. He advanced to Lieutenant (Air) October 1942, and was posted for operational service with H.M.S. *Fencer* (carrier) in July 1943. Glaser served as Acting Lieutenant Commander (Air) and Air Staff Officer with *Fencer* during convoy escorts to and from North Russia when she was engaged in Operation F.Z. as part of the escort of the Convoys J.W. and R.A. 59 to North Russia during April and May 1944.

Glaser temporarily commanded 842 Squadron (Seafires, Swordfish and Wildcats) whilst serving with H.M.S. *Fencer*. He was appointed to the command of the newly formed 853 Squadron (Avengers and Wildcats), 19 December 1944. The Squadron were posted for operations off H.M.S. *Queen* in January 1945, and flew as part of a carrier force on anti-shipping and minelaying operations off Norway. Glaser led his squadron during Operation *Judgement*:

'On the 4th May a notable attack was made by aircraft from H.M. Ships *Searcher*, *Trumpeter* and *Queen* on U-boat depot ships at Kilbotn in the Lofoten Islands. In the face of heavy flak, a striking force of 16 Avengers escorted by 28 Wildcats dived on their targets, released their bombs and broke away out to sea. Hit by 8 bombs and near-missed by at least 5 more, the *Black Watch*, the large U-boat depot ship, exploded violently and sank. A 250-ton U-boat [U 711] seen alongside the *Black Watch* at the start of the attack was not seen again. A supply ship was left burning furiously and sinking. A flak cruiser, the *Harald Haarfaagre*, which had sent up intense light and heavy A.A. fire throughout the attack, was silenced and set on fire. The complete success of this operation was a fitting ending to the Home Fleet offensive operations in the European War and the result may well have helped to persuade the German Naval High Command that the continuation of U-boat warfare from Norway was not worthwhile.' (Cabinet - Summary of Naval Air Operations - 1st May to 1st August, 1945, refers)

Ten days later H.M.S. *Queen* embarked on escort duties for the convoy J.W. 67 to Russia, and acted in the same capacity for the return convoy R.A. 67 which arrived in the UK, 30 May 1945. These two being the last Russian convoys of the war. Glaser's squadron was disbanded at the end of May 1945, and he advanced to Lieutenant Commander (Air) in October 1949.

Glaser was selected for Pilot Training after the war, and subsequently commanded 703 Squadron, R.N.A.S. Ford, Sussex, April 1951 - January 1953. During this posting he suffered a fracture to his arm and leg when he crash landed an Attacker aircraft which had stalled on approach to R.N.A.S Ford, 7 February 1952. Glaser stayed at Ford, and was appointed to the command of 803 Squadron - this posting was to be short lived when he was killed in a flying accident, 19 May 1953. The *Littlehampton Gazette* adds the following:

'The pilots of two jet Attackers from the Royal Naval Air Station at Ford were killed when their aircraft collided 200 feet above a school at Sidlesham, near Chichester, on Tuesday. One of the pilots, the commanding officer of No. 803 Squadron, broke an arm last year when his aircraft crashed into the bank of the Arun at Littlehampton.

Eyewitnesses, many of them school children, saw the single-seater Attackers emerge from cloud. The nose of one aircraft collided with the tail of the other. Immediately there was a loud explosion and the aircraft disintegrated, the wreckage falling over a wide area.

The wings of one aircraft fell in a field near the school, where 250 children were having there their last morning lesson before the midday break. A blazing engine crashed in a field about 100 yards from the school, and the ejector seat of one of the Attackers fell on the roof of a house on the Keynor Estate. It bounced into a garden, narrowly missing a woman.

The body of one of the pilots was found among the wreckage, and that of the second pilot was recovered among other wreckage some distance away.... Lieutenant Commander Glaser will be buried at the Station's cemetery at Clymping today...'

Sold with the following related items and documents: 6 miniature awards, mounted as worn, with additional loose Arctic Star; riband bar; naval buttons etc; pewter tankard, engraved 'Lieut/Commander. J. M. Glaser. From the Service Trials Unit. Royal Navy'; mantel clock, wooden, by *Ferranti*, with small metal plaque engraved 'Lt. J. M. Glaser, R.N. from the Officers of the 17th Carrier Air Group 27 - 3 48'; 3 Royal Navy Pilots Flying Log Books (16 May 1946 - 19 May 1953), the latter date annotated in pencil 'Daddy died', with enclosure listing the forwarding of the three logs to recipient's widow at 78 Cornwall Road, Littlehampton, Sussex, dated 19 June 1953; a large quantity of photographs from various stages of recipient's service career, including a leather bound album which is annotated and covers his service with 853 Squadron from December 1943 onwards - including photographs taken during the raid on Kilbotn; Certificate For Wounds and Hurts, dated 7 February 1952; a half smoked cigar, newspaper cuttings and other ephemera; and extensive copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain H. H. McColl, West Riding Regiment, later Royal Flying Corps, Royal Air Force, and Indian Army

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. H. McColl. W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. H. H. McColl. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, very fine (7) £800-£1,200

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916 and 24 December 1917.

Hugh Herbert McColl was born on 7 September 1893, son of an old Cliftonian and one of six brothers educated at the school, 1907-12. He represented the school in Boxing at Aldershot and went up to Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1912; winner of the Freshmens Lightweight Boxing that year and represented Cambridge University at Boxing. He afterwards won the 3rd Army Officer's Lightweight Boxing Championship in 1916. He was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant, on 17 September 1914; Lieutenant, 1 July 1915; temporary Captain, 5 February 1917.

McColl was commissioned into the 9th (Service) Battalion, West Riding Regiment, which was formed at Halifax in September 1914. He landed in France on 15 July 1915, at Boulogne. Captain McColl was later transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and qualified as an Observer in the Royal Air Force on 31 May 1918, before returning to France where he served in No. 38 Squadron. He was wounded three times during the war.

Following the end of the war he remained with the R.A.F. until transferring to the Indian Army in 1921, having gained a Forestry Diploma at Cambridge earlier in that year. He was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Indian Forest Service, 1921. Captain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 26 August 1929, with Seniority 16 February 1925; Major 1931; Deputy Conservator of Forests 1933. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he was a Captain serving with the Reserve of Officers on the Army in Burma; Commandant, Japanese P.O.W. Camp, Burma, 1939; Staff, Italian P.O.W. Camp, India, 1941-42. He resigned from the Army in June 1944, and resigned from the Forest service in 1947. He was the author of *Working Plan for the Myittha Forest Division*, for the period 1937-38, and for the Burma Government, 1951-52.



A Second War Beaufighter and Mosquito Pilot's D.F.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander A. J. Picknett, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who from 1941 served with 25 Night Fighter Squadron, claiming 3 German aircraft and completing 118 Operational Patrols, before joining 681 Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron in August 1943, making a further 33 operational flights over targets in Burma and Siam, the majority piloting Mosquitos

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£1,400-£1,800*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 November 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'During the past twelve months Squadron Leader Picknett has completed 29 long range photographic reconnaissance sorties involving 149 hours flying in daylight over enemy territory. The results obtained have always been of the highest order. His two most outstanding flights have been obtaining, for the first time, full cover of the Kra Isthmus Railway (a round flight of 1,900 miles) and a complete survey of Car Nicobar Island. As a Flight Commander his enthusiasm in undertaking the longest sorties and the skill with which he has completed them has been an inspiration to the aircrews under his command. On the ground, his devotion to duty and leadership have made him a popular yet successful commander. Prior to joining the squadron Squadron Leader Picknett had flown 256 hours of night fighter operations and destroyed three enemy aircraft.'

Alan John Picknett was born in 1921 and had his first training flights with the University Air Squadron (London) on 28 March 1939. At the outbreak of the Second War, he joined the Royal Air Force and was commissioned Acting Pilot Officer on 14 February 1940. His logbooks show he started flight training in July 1940 and he was confirmed in the rank of Pilot Officer on 2 December 1940. After extensive training as a night fighter pilot, he was finally posted to 25 Squadron at R.A.F. Wittering in February 1941. Piloting Bristol Beaufighter Mk1's, between then and 14 November 1942 he would complete an incredible 103 operational night patrols and was credited with 3 German aircraft destroyed (logbook notes one of these damaged): an FW Condor destroyed, 1 May 1941; a Dornier Do.217 destroyed in flames, 29 May 1942; and a Dornier Do. 217 damaged, 29 July 1942.

Converting to Mosquito Mk.IX's on 29 October of that year, Picknett would complete a further 10 operational night patrols, before being attached to 3rd Ferry Training Flight, R.A.F. Lyneham, on 13 January 1943. Having been promoted Flight Lieutenant (War Substantive) on 2 December 1942, after several similar attachments, Picknett was briefly posted to 27 Squadron on 18 July 1943. Piloting Mosquito Mk.II's from Agartala, India, he seems mainly to have been testing aircraft for the squadron and on 10 August following, he was posted to 681 Squadron.

681 Squadron had recently been formed as a photographic reconnaissance squadron, equipped Mosquito Mk VI and XI's, and it seems likely that Picknett had been sent out as a highly experienced pilot in this type. Operating over targets in Burma and Siam, paying particular attention to Rangoon, Mandalay, and the Andaman Islands, 681 Squadron took part in a major photographic survey of Burma, producing valuable information for the campaigns of 1944 and 1945. Between joining this Squadron and ending his tour on 17 July 1944, Picknett would complete 33 operational photographic reconnaissance flights and was recommended to be awarded the D.F.C. two weeks later. Interestingly 681 Squadron seems to have switched to Spitfire XI's in September 1943; however, Picknett's log shows the vast majority of his flights were piloting Mosquito's, 4 others being B-25 Mitchell's.

Posted to 23 Group at Calcutta on 18 July 1944, Picknett was posted back to Britain in November of that year and promoted Acting Squadron Leader on 21 November 1944. He spent the rest of the war as a Flight Instructor. Post-war, he served with a large number of Squadrons, training schools, and at the Air Ministry. Advanced Wing Commander on 1 January 1956, he finally retired on 28 January 1968.

Sold with the recipient's six R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books, covering Picknett's entire service; and a copy of the original recommendation for the D.F.C.



A Second War A.R.R.C. group of six awarded to Matron Enid H. McMurray, Indian Military Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver and enamel, reverse officially dated 1945, and base of lower arm of cross additionally privately engraved 'P/Matron E. H. McMurray.'; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Coronation 1937; together with the recipient's miniature A.R.R.C. badge, on lady's bow riband; Indian Military Nursing Service cape badge, silver, unnamed; and Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, cape badge, silver and enamel, the reverse numbered '531' and engraved 'E. Mc.Murray. 1930-1934.', *pin back suspension lacking from last, the medals polished, generally very fine and better (lot)* *£500-£700*



Provenance: Sold by Order of the Family.

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Mrs. Enid Helen McMurray, née Brown, was born in Mussoorie, India, on 29 October 1900, and trained as a nurse at the Presidency General Hospital in Calcutta, from 24 January 1930 to 6 May 1934. She continued to serve at the hospital until 19 June 1937, before subsequently training as a Midwife. Joining the Indian Military Nursing Service, she served with them as a Temporary Matron during the Second World War, and was awarded the A.R.R.C. She died on 10 January 1982.

Sold with the named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the A.R.R.C.; Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Certificate of Training, dated 6 May 1934; two State Medical Faculty of Bengal Certificates, for Nursing, dated 4 May 1933, and Midwifery, dated 9 April 1938; two State Medical Faculty of Bengal Certificates of Registration, dated 30 June 1933 and 4 June 1938; Medical College of Bengal Midwifery Practice Certificate, dated 11 January 1938; a portrait photograph of the recipient wearing her medals; two I.M.N.S. cloth shoulder titles and rank insignia; and the recipient's passport form the 1970s.



A Crimea War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant-Major J. Harris, 41st Foot, who was mortally wounded during the Second Assault on the Grand Redan, 8 September 1855, and died of his wounds four days later

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Serjt. Major John Harris, 41st. Foot.); Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Serjt. J. Harris. 41st. Regt.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, with blank Crimea-style 'oak leaf' clasp, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *minor edge bruising, about extremely fine (3)* *£2,400-£2,800*

D.C.M. Recommended 26 January 1855; Submitted to the Queen, 7 February 1855.

John Harris attested for the 41st Regiment of Foot, and served with them as a Sergeant-Major in the Crimea. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and an annuity of £20, and was mortally wounded during the final attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855: the Regimental History states: 'He was hit whilst leading a body of the 41st into the work, and fell as they were getting well inside the Redan.' He died of his wounds on 13 September 1855.



A rare Great War sniper's D.C.M. group of five awarded to Lieutenant V. S. Van Renen, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Cape Peninsula Rifles, decorated for 'conspicuous bravery and ability as a scout and sharpshooter'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5800 Sjt: V. S. Van Reenan. 2/K.R.R.C.) note spelling of surname but as in London Gazette; 1914-15 Star (R-5800 Pte. V. S. Van Renen. K.R. Rif: C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. V. S. Van-Renen.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Lt. V. S. Van Renen. R. of Officers.) court mounted, nearly extremely fine (5) *£1,400-£1,800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916; citation *London Gazette* 1 March 1916:

'For conspicuous bravery and ability as a scout and sharpshooter. Throughout the campaign he has always displayed great courage, and has been most successful as a sniper.'

Valentine Sebastian Van Renen was presumably born in South Africa and served as a Corporal and Sergeant in the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles from 25 June 1890 to 1 July 1898. He served as Company Sergeant-Major in the Cape Peninsula Rifles from 7 July 1903 to 31 December 1912. Van Renen joined the British Army on 13 October 1914, as a Private in the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who he joined in France on 23 November 1914, but ineligible for the 1914 Star.

The following entry from the Regimental history would seem to tie in perfectly with Van Renen's arrival in France and the award of his D.C.M.:

'On December 26th the Brigade (2nd Brigade/1st Division) marched into Cambrin, and took over the line from the Bethube-La Basse road to the Canal, relieving the South Staffords. It was still freezing, and the trenches were in very good condition, except that the front parapet was barely bullet-proof, and that the Germans had attained an ascendancy in sniping, which made it almost impossible to use any of the loopholes in our own parapet.

We had, however, lately received a draft of Rhodesians and of other men from our Overseas Dominions. A number of these men were selected from these and from the Battalion generally, and formed into a section of Battalion snipers under Lieutenant Rattray. Thanks to their enterprise and accurate shooting, we soon got the upper hand of the German snipers, and this ascendancy was maintained in every section of the line.'

Van Renen was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant on 29 August 1917, and sent to the 7th Battalion, K.R.R.C., located near Ypres, and spent the following five months in operations around that sector. At the end of January 1918, the unit moved to the St Quentin area where it helped stop the last German offensive in March. The Battalion afterwards transferred to Amiens where, on 20 June, it was disbanded. Van Renen was promoted to Lieutenant in the 5th (Reserve) Battalion, K.R.R.C., on 28 February 1919, and left the Army on 1 April 1920. Returning to South Africa after being released from the Army, Van Renen settled in the Sea Point area of Cape Town. In December 1927 he applied for the Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. & G.C. by virtue of his 23 years in uniform, viz 8 years in the D.E.O. V.R., 9 years 6 months in the Cape Peninsula Rifles, and 5 years 6 months in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. His request was approved and the medal was issued in March 1928.

'... the battle of Mount Longdon was won to a considerable extent by the persistence and determination of a relatively small group of soldiers who continued to slug it out for dominance against a well-entrenched enemy. In reports and reminiscences of the battle, the same names crop up again and again: McKay, McLaughlin, Weeks, Fuller, Gough, Gray, Pettinger. They represent a litany of uncompromising professionalism and focussed aggression.' (*Green-Eyed Boys, 3 Para and the Battle for Mount Longdon*, by Christian Jennings and Adrian Weale, refers



The important Falklands War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant, later Captain, J. S. Pettinger, 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, who distinguished himself on countless occasions whilst serving as Patrol Commander D (Patrol) Company during 11 days of operations in and around the Mount Longdon area. Pettinger's D Company were the 'eyes and ears' of 3 Para, and carried out extensive close target reconnaissance in and amongst enemy lines - in order to provide accurate descriptions of routes onto the objective, and detailed information on enemy strengths and locations prior to the assault on Mount Longdon.

Pettinger and his men 'ghosted' in and out, 'We worked our way into the enemy positions and around to the north of the rocks, cautiously probing in where we could. Numerous enemies were seen and heard, often only a few metres away, and machine gun and mortar positions were found and noted.... I eventually checked my watch to see it was almost 04:30; we were still on the enemy position having been there for about 5 hours.

I took the decision to place our weapons down by our sides and just walk off the position heading north; a tactic used in Northern Ireland years before. To our surprise and fright, we discovered we had walked through several occupied enemy trenches with men talking. Nobody stopped us. Once clear, we ran as fast as possible back westwards towards our first RV.'

During the preparation for the attack on Mount Longdon Sergeant Pettinger completed six close target reconnaissances against the objective, and once completed, 'On the night of 11th/12th June, Sergeant Pettinger acted as a guide for B Company for their part in the battalion night attack onto Mount Longdon and was able to place them in such a good starting position that the attack came as a complete surprise to the enemy. Once the battle had commenced he was a constant source of information and advice to the Company Commander, while acting with dash and determination during the many assaults against strong points on that night, killing at least three enemy.'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (24159222 Sgt J S Pettinger Para); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24159222 Pte. J. S. Pettinger Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24159222 Sgt J S Pettinger Para) name and unit partially officially corrected; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Reserves Service Medal, E.I.I.R. (Capt J S Pettinger RAMC) mounted as originally worn, with named card boxes of issue for last two medals, generally very fine or better (6) £100,000-£120,000



Pettinger (left) and Brian Faulkner at Buckingham Palace following presentation by the Queen



'In an enemy bunker on top of Mount Longdon having a brew', Pettinger (left), Hunt (right). Shortly after this photo was taken enemy artillery opened up and partially buried them

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 8 October 1982:

'Sergeant Pettinger is a Patrol Commander D (Patrol) Company 3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment. On the nights of the 2nd/3rd June Sergeant Pettinger was Commander of one of a number of patrols tasked to gain information about enemy forces holding Mount Longdon.

Sergeant Pettinger's mission was to recon routes onto Mount Longdon with the aim of placing a rifle company in the best possible position for a night assault later. This meant closing with the enemy who at times were only a few metres away in order to gain his information. This he did with great success on four occasions over the two nights, displaying a high standard of skill and coolness, knowing that capture would lead to the compromise of the battalion plans. The information gained led to him being able to produce accurate descriptions of routes onto the objective, detailed information on enemy strengths and locations, and on the night of 8 June to lead a platoon along the assault route in a rehearsal for the planned attack. Once again he closed with the enemy, gained further information, and cleared more routes, again with great coolness. On the night of 11th/12th June, Sergeant Pettinger acted as a guide for B Company for their part in the battalion night attack onto Mount Longdon and was able to place them in such a good starting position that the attack came as a complete surprise to the enemy. Once the battle had commenced he was a constant source of information and advice to the Company Commander, while acting with dash and determination during the many assaults against strong points on that night, killing at least three enemy. During the preparation for the attack on Mount Longdon Sergeant Pettinger completed six close target reconnaissances against the objective. He displayed the highest standards of professional skill, alertness, accuracy of reporting, coolness in the face of the enemy as well as courage during the actual assault.'

John Stuart Pettinger was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, and joined the Army in September 1968 at the age of 15 as a Junior soldier of The Parachute Regiment. He spent two years serving with the Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion at Oswestry, after which he completed 'P Company'. Pettinger was posted to the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment in early 1971, and he provides the following previously unpublished detailed and graphic account of his operational service:

'I was initially due to serve with 2 Para, however the under 18 rule had just been imposed for troops in Northern Ireland (NI) which resulted in getting posted to 3 Para instead.

During 1972, after a very arduous physical and mental selection phase in South Wales, I joined D (Patrol) Company 3 Para, (also known as Patrol Company). I stayed with the Company several years and returned as a Sergeant in 1981 after various postings; including numerous tours in NI both on the border and in Belfast with the Company (Coy) and also as a Corporal instructing recruits at Browning Barracks, Aldershot for two years during 1976-78, which was both enjoyable and fulfilling. Additionally, I had two tours in Malaya and attended the Jungle Warfare Instructor Course.

In 1978 I attended the SAS selection and after a month of arduous training I had to withdraw due to injuries. However instead of being 'Returned to Unit' (RTU'd) which was the normal action for injuries, I was kept on at Hereford, helping out on the Training Wing and was to await the next selection phase. After approximately a month I was directed to attend the selection for what was commonly known as 'The Det' or '14 Intelligence Company' and now is officially named the Special Reconnaissance Regiment (SRR; part of the UK Special Forces). I passed the difficult selection phase and was deployed as an Operator for the next couple of years. Skills learnt from this work I utilised and taught later on, both with Patrol Coy and also in civilian life.

In 1981, as I re-joined 3 Para in Germany, the Patrols were reorganised as a Platoon (Pl), forming part of Support (Sp) Coy and was soon to be posted to Tidworth, as well as a further Northern Ireland deployment on the border. Over the next few months, my main task was to organise and deliver the training for the Patrol Platoon members in preparation for that NI deployment, which was a highly successful tour for the Platoon.

During the early part of 1982, when the Battalion (Bn) was based in Tidworth, the Patrols were directed to reform as a company, D (Patrol) Company, therefore more men suitable for Patrol Coy work were required. With another Patrol's SNCO, we ran a selection phase in South Wales for almost a month. Towards the end of that selection (April 2nd), we were directed to return immediately to the Bn at Tidworth and be ready to deploy the next morning.

We were to discover that night that the Argentinian Forces had invaded and occupied the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. Nobody was quite sure quite where this was at this stage, but we were soon to find out.

Political wrangling and logistic preparation held us back until the 8th April, when we were to join SS *Canberra*, (a requisitioned cruise liner) at Southampton. We sailed the next day heading south. This was to be a long six-week voyage, where all basic skills were honed, blood given, and fitness training continued. We also received several intelligence briefings and lectures and were able to conduct some map studying; still not knowing quite where we were going.



*Surviving members of D Patrol, Pettinger (Centre),
'Jock' Wilson (left), 'Zip' Hunt (right)*

Additionally, it included some time spent on Ascension Island where the Bn practised beach landings from Landing Craft Utility (LSU) and we were able to test fire and check zero our weapons, including the Battalion support weapons and sniper rifles.

The Company order of battle (ORBAT) was organised and my Patrol consisted of myself, Lance Corporal Mark (Zip) Hunt as radio operator, Private Yanto Evans as gunner and Private Richard (Dickie) Absolon MM (posthumous) as lead scout and sniper.

During the afternoon of the 19th of May, the Bn "crossed decks" by LCU from SS *Canberra* onto HMS *Intrepid*. There was very little room on a fully complimented ship to carry a further Bn of Paratroopers and all of their kit and equipment. Later that day, a Sea King helicopter ditched astern of HMS *Intrepid* just before landing. Carrying members of 22 SAS, it had lost power and control. An incredibly sad night when we lost twenty-two men, including a couple of personal friends, before we had engaged the enemy.

Two days later, during the early hours of 21st of May, 3 Para prepared to move in the darkness from HMS *Intrepid* by LCU to land on the beaches around Port San Carlos. Instead, 2 Para were to utilise the LCU's first for their landing which delayed our progress until daylight. The beaches were not marked for our landings and the LCU Skippers were extremely careful not to hit any rocks on the seabed. After searching for a suitable drop off point (DOP) we eventually deployed a little short from land and I stepped off into waist deep, freezing water.

The Patrol Coy undertook various tasks around the settlement, including putting an early warning protective screen around the Bn whilst the Bridgehead was being prepared. My task was to get as far north as possible to give the earliest warning of any Argentinian aircraft approaching at low-level, using the valleys to avoid radar. I found a location approximately 12 miles north of San Carlos, on the high ground between Foul Bay and Concordia Bay. This proved a very difficult night move due to the trackless terrain, the possibility of enemy activity and the weight we carried; each man had approximately 140lbs (approx. 64kg) of kit and equipment.

The weight in our four Bergans, (rucksacks), included three radios, spare batteries, a hand generator, a change of clothes, seven days striped down GS rations, (tins), sleeping bag and poncho, extra GPMG ammunition and all of the ancillary bits required. Our webbing equipment with ammunition, bayonet, grenades and water, and we also had our various weapons.

Over the next few days, from this location, we activated several 'Air Warning Red' by radio allowing the Bn to take cover from possible air attacks. We were also able to listen to the BBC World Service on our HF radio.

On the 27th of May, the Bn along with Patrol Coy HQ and other patrols received orders to move east, cross country and towards Teal Inlet, thirty miles (45km) away. I was informed via radio and had hoped to link up with the Bn at Port San Carlos and move with them, however, by the time we arrived they had already left some hours beforehand, leaving us to catch up. We managed to jump onto a Chinook helicopter for part of the way and re-joined the Bn the next day, where they had dug in a defensive position around Teal Inlet. When we arrived, the Patrols were redeployed to place a security screen around the location. At this point, we had been on the move for two days and this night became particularly difficult due to tiredness, and the heavy snow that fell through the night.

On the 29th May, we received the news that 2 Para had attacked and secured Goose Green although several soldiers had been killed and many more injured including the Commanding Officer (CO), Lt Col H Jones who was killed. He was later awarded the Victoria Cross. The next morning was bright and sunny, and we had the chance to re-organise and rest for a few hours at Teal Inlet.

On 30th May, the Battalion started the move further east towards Estancia House, another twenty miles (30k) away. Here again, the terrain was extremely difficult underfoot while the weather changeable with biting winds, heavy rain and blizzard conditions. The Bn was moving in light order (webbing and any day sacks), whereas the Patrols carried their Bergans as tasking was unknown and therefore all kit and equipment could be required.

Just before last light, the Bn stopped in a layup area where several Patrols received orders to continue onto Estancia House and the surrounding areas to check for enemy and secure the location. My Patrol tasking was to escort four men from 9 Squadron Royal Engineers (9 Sqn) onto the western slopes of Mount Estancia, past and NE of the settlement where a local man had reported a mine field. This included crossing the tidal River Estancia and enduring atrocious sleet and blizzard conditions. No mines were found.

The Bn moved into the area by the 1st of June, and the companies established in defensive positions in the mountains surrounding Estancia where the Bn HQ made their base. That day, I lead my patrol on a clearance patrol and reconnaissance (recce), further over Mount Estancia and onto Mount Vernet. We almost stumbled into an Argentinian position so stopped short to watch and listen before approaching very carefully, ready to attack it. Fortunately, it appeared to possibly be an Argentinian radio-relay station which had recently been abandoned in haste. A lot of equipment had been left, including radio logs, maps, vehicle batteries, tents, sleeping bags, clothing and much more. We gathered all of the paperwork together and returned it to the Bn HQ for crucial intelligence, and I debriefed on the patrol work. A couple of days later, I noticed that some of that equipment (tents etc) had been gathered and used around the Bn.



3 Para gallantry award recipients

The next day I was tasked with the first recce or close target reconnaissance (CTR), onto Mount Longdon approximately twelve miles (18k) away to gain information about enemy positions and possible routes onto the mountain in preparation for the Bn attack. We were very aware that a compromise during this patrol onto the enemy position could possibly alert the enemy to the Bn's intentions and our high "prone to capture" situation was certainly not favourable.

The four of us moved out before last light to cover some of the ground in daylight, as just east of Estancia are areas of 'rivers of rocks' which are open expanses of bare, loose rock, some of which were car size, and very difficult to cross even in daylight. At the same time, other patrols conducted similar recces on various areas forward of the Bn location.

I aimed for Murell Bridge which is about three miles (5k) short of Mt. Longdon to use it to cross the river. Tactically not very sound, but at that point we had no idea of the depth of the river, which we found out on later recces. This became our Patrol's final rendezvous (FRV) to be used if we got split up. We approached in the darkness and spent time observing the bridge for any enemy movement. Our lead scout, Dickie Absolon, moved carefully forward to have a closer look and check for any booby traps etc. All was clear, and we quickly crossed at the bridge at around 22:00 moving further forward to a position by a shallow peat bank, crossing the Furze Bush stream, which was to later become the start line for the Bn. This was approximately 600-800 meters short of the forward edge of the concave slopes of Mt. Longdon, and where I left Zip and Yanto, making this our first rendezvous point (RV), with the orders to open fire onto the mountain if they saw any form of firefight as it could possibly be Dickie and I trying to extract after a compromise and hopefully they could divert some attention.

Dickie and I crawled forward and onto the edge of the western end of the rocky out-crops of Longdon, unaware of any possible minefields; I was astonished at the height of some of the rocks containing the defended position that was in some depth eastwards. We worked our way into the enemy positions and around to the north of the rocks, cautiously probing in where we could. Numerous enemies were seen and heard, often only a few meters away, and machine gun and mortar (Mor) positions were found and noted. The time on the position was forgotten and went very quickly, as I had told the other two patrol members that if we were not back by 04:30 to report us missing and move back to the FRV at 05:00 so that they would be clear before first light. I eventually checked my watch to see it was almost 04:30; we were still on the enemy position having been there for about 5 hours.

I took the decision to place our weapons down by our sides and just walk off the position heading north; a tactic used in NI years before. To our surprise and fright, we discovered we had walked through several occupied enemy trenches with men talking. Nobody stopped us. Once clear, we ran as fast as possible back westwards towards our first RV. Zip and Yanto had left so we continued to move quickly back to the FRV. We caught up with them a short time later.

We returned to the Bn and I gave my report and de-brief to the CO Lt Col Hew Pike before re-preparing our equipment, cleaning weapons and then getting a couple of hours rest.

It became obvious that the CO was keen to move the Bn forward and attack Longdon as soon as possible, as the Brigade plan was now to move without delay onto the hills and mountains surrounding Port Stanley, with 3 PARA to attack and capture Mount Longdon, 45 Cdo to attack the mountain called Two Sisters and 42 Cdo onto Mount Harriet.

A few hours later, we deployed again back toward Longdon for a further recce. Unknown to us, the Bn later moved forward and was preparing to attack. We completed our recce, like to the first one, gathered further information of enemy positions and again walked off, this time avoiding the trenches. We linked up with Zip and Yanto and I was informed of the Bn move forward as Zip had received it by radio. We walked back very carefully, in fog, to the Bn front line where the soldiers were aware that in front of them somewhere was the enemy. We approached very cautiously to avoid a 'blue on blue' situation and eventually we heard the noise of men digging shell scrapes and voices. We went to ground and shouted that we were approaching their front line, which worked - thankfully.

However, there was to be a delay due to the arrival of General Moore taking command of Brigade operations. This delay at least gave us the chance to reassess the situation and conduct further patrols on and around Mt Longdon.

The Bn moved back to the mountains around Estancia and we (Patrol Coy) continued to conduct recce's onto and around the area of Mt. Longdon, gaining more information with each patrol. This intelligence gave us the ability to build a large earthen model of the mountain and enemy positions therein, from which the CO and the Companies could use to brief from. During this patrolling phase, two patrols had contact and a fire fight with the enemy near Murell bridge, extracting without injuries.

Anti-tank mines had been found in an area west of Mt. Longdon, although no mines or markings for mines were found in the areas to the north and NW of Longdon which, on many occasions, were the lines of our approach and exit from the mountain. Later we were to find out that there were scattered anti-personnel (AP) mines in this area.

On the 11th of June, 3 Para started its advance onto Longdon to conduct a silent night attack with the Patrols marking the start line at Furze Bush stream. My task was to get B Coy across the start line then assist with casualties and prisoners of war (POW), but tactics and battles will always change once across the start line and into contact with the enemy.

After crossing the area of the start line, one of my patrols was to lead 6 Pl to the western slopes of Longdon and my patrol approached with B Coy HQ between 4 and 5 Pl. It was a bright moon-lit night and we were on an open concave slope with very little cover, somewhere I had already been on numerous occasions.



Regimental Sergeant Major Pettinger (1991)

B Coy had almost made it silently to the forward edge of the enemy positions when a Section Commanders (Sect Comd) stood on an AP mine. This explosion and the accompanying eerie scream were the start of what was to be a very hard night of close quarter battle, followed by two days of occupation on Longdon under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire.

Following that first mine explosion, the enemy opened fire at us in the open ground where we took cover and returned fire. The sky turned red with tracer and chaos ensued. I managed to locate 5 Pl Comd and then 4 Pl Comd, showing them a centre axis to aim for amongst the rocks through the skyline that was now familiar to me having sketched it previously.

The men had their initial orders to capture this mountain which was now their focus. With enemy fire pouring down on us, the Pl's broke down to sections, half sections and pairs, skirmishing forward with bayonets fixed and grenades ready. My Patrol stayed with Coy HQ and we skirmished towards and onto the mountain.

After an extremely hard close-quarter bloody fight, B Coy reached the top of the mountain and came to a stand-still with many men killed and injured. They reorganised and prepared to continue the push further forward when it was decided that A Coy could now take up the fight.

Our own Naval Gunfire Support was employed onto the mountain within 50 meters of our position. I was tasked to locate A Coy and guide them forward and through B Coy position and onto the mountain. I left my Patrol in cover on the top of the position and worked my way back down to familiar voices of A Coy and then showed them the way up towards and through the B Coy position. A Coy then moved eastwards along the mountain, continued the fight through, finally securing the position approximately nine hours after crossing the start line.

That night, 17 men of 3 Para were killed and many more injured. Many enemies were killed and injured.

12th of June: a short while after A Coy went firm and started to reorganise themselves, I was tasked with clearing between the Coy areas on the mountain for any enemy stragglers.

We came across some enemy in bunkers and tents which gave us a few fraught moments, but without resistance, they were now POW's and were passed back through the Coys to an area at the north west end of Longdon near our own Regimental Aid Post (RAP). Immediately after this, our next task was to lead a Support (Sp) Coy group of a Milan detachment and two Sustained Fire (SF) gun groups to the forward edge of the position as quickly as possible. We collected the men and weapons and moved quickly along the northern edge of the position, still finding enemy stragglers.

A short while later, this task was cancelled, and the Sp Coy men returned to their original positions while we dropped back through B Coy position. Longdon was being bombarded with artillery and mortar fire throughout the day and we continued taking more casualties. The 'in-coming' artillery and mortars were constant and accurately being controlled by an enemy Observation Post (OP) on Mount Tumbledown immediately to our south. 3 Para had six more soldiers killed and a number of others seriously wounded.

As a patrol, we had several remarkably close encounters with the enemy bombardment, being almost buried by one explosion and being blown off our feet with another, many more were too close for comfort.

I decided that we would move off the mountain for a short period and collected another Patrol as we headed west. We had been on the go for over two days and desperately needed to rest before we were required and re-tasked again. I lead the men westwards about six hundred meters to a group of rocks where we rested, cleaned weapons and had some food. During this time, the Bn HQ was organising the evacuation of casualties and dead.

After a few hours, we received a radio message from the CO, who was on Longdon between A and B Coys, ordering us to attend a briefing. A short while later we arrived at the NW corner of the position where the RAP and some of Bn HQ were based. Whilst stopped, I left the men together with other Patrol Coy members and made my way towards the CO's position. This was quickly curtailed as a few seconds after leaving the men and about 10 meters from them, an artillery or mortar round landed amongst them. This was devastating, injuring most of those close by. Zip had turned to cover me and had his back to the explosion which threw him to the ground. He was just winded however Dickie had taken a large piece of shrapnel through his helmet and through his head. Unfortunately, he died a little while later. There were four or five other injuries from this explosion.

The brief from the CO was for us to locate and destroy the enemy mortars that were close to Wireless Ridge and firing accurately onto Longdon. We knew the artillery location was in Stanley as we had seen it before.

My patrol was now just the two of us, so I gathered another Patrol to assist and after a discussion with a SNCO in the Bn Mortar (Mor) Pl, we moved forward of the Bn and onto the western end of Wireless Ridge. Here we could see many Argentinian troops, some very close to us and others heading off the mountains towards Stanley. Additionally, we could see the enemy artillery on the racecourse in Stanley however the enemy mortars were out of sight to us. We were able to use a search and destroy method with our mortars and after some time the enemy mortars stopped. Whether we hit them, or they realised what was happening and left we will never know.

During that period, I radioed many times to our artillery for a fire mission onto the enemy guns in Stanley which were still highly active. Our guns were busy adjusting fire further onto Wireless Ridge for the pending 2 Para attack, so we were not given the priority. Later that day, just before last light, we were eventually given the fire mission which we used effectively against those enemy guns on the racecourse.

Later, I sent the additional Patrol back to the Bn area and myself, Zip and one other (John Wilson) stayed forward to watch the 2 Para assault onto Wireless Ridge.

The next day (14th of June), 3 Para prepared to move through 2 Para and attack Moody Brook and the racecourse. As orders were being given by the CO that afternoon, the shout came that the Argentinians had surrendered.'

Pettinger's gallantry during eleven days of operations in the Mount Longdon area, including taking part in the assault, was recognised with the award of the D.C.M., one of five awarded to the Parachute Regiment for the Falklands conflict. Private R. Absolon was also recognised and was awarded the M.M. posthumously. Pettinger is also frequently mentioned in several publications including: *Green-Eyed Boys, 3 Para and the Battle for Mount Longdon* by Christian Jennings and Adrian Weale; *Excursion To Hell, Mount Longdon, A Universal Story of Battle* by Lance Corporal V. Bramley, 3 Para; and *Three Days in June, 3 Para, Mount Longdon*, by Private James O'Connell, 3 Para, in which Pettinger is quoted and mentioned extensively.

After the Falklands War, 'I remained with the Company and was promoted to Colour Sergeant (C/Sgt). In 1983 was posted to the Infantry Training Battle School at Brecon as an Instructor on the Senior NCO division.



An exceptional 1943 posthumous King's Police Medal for Gallantry awarded to Head Constable Mohammad Hussain, Punjab Police, for his gallantry during the apprehension of two armed military deserters, despite suffering three wounds himself during the action - the last being fatal

King's Police Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, for Gallantry (Mohd. Hussain, Head Constable No. 458, Punjab); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£500-£600*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, November 1996 (when K.P.M. sold as single).

K.P.M. *Gazette of India* 11 September 1943:

'On 27th May, 1943, Mounted Head Constable Mohammad Hussain was one of a small party of Mounted Police who went out from Police Station Nathana to search for two armed military deserters, who had been reported in the neighbourhood. In the course of the search, the Head Constable and his Sub-Inspector were riding along the main road, when they suddenly saw the two deserters, who were armed with 3 rifles and a quantity of ammunition, appear from behind a bullock cart. The deserters immediately loaded their rifles, but the two police officers closed with them and a hand-to-hand struggle took place. Neither of the police officers had time to draw their weapons, but Mohammad Hussain attempted to wrest a rifle from one of the deserters. In the course of the tussle he was shot twice by one of the deserters and, realising that the only thing to do was to take cover and use his own rifle, he broke away. As he was galloping towards some trees, he was fired at and wounded for the third time in the back, the bullet emerging from his abdomen. In spite of this he dismounted and continued to play a most active part in the battle which ensued between the deserters and the remainder of the police party, who had by now come up. When his wounds, which were bleeding profusely, had been roughly bandaged, he so encouraged his men and directed their fire that, after a fierce exchange of shots lasting nearly one and a half hours, both the deserters were shot dead. Unfortunately, his wounds proved fatal and he died in hospital a day later. Mohammad Hussain's personal courage, devotion to duty, indifference to his wounds, and disregard of danger, were an inspiring example to his men and he most gallantly upheld the best traditions of the Punjab Police.'



A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Master of Arms F. Sprake, Royal Navy, who was decorated for service aboard the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. Orotava during 1915

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (150887. F. Sprake. M.A.A. H.M.S. Orotava.) *with minor official corrections*; 1914-15 Star (150887, F. Sprake, M.A.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (150887 F. Sprake. M.A.A. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (150887 Frank Sprake, Sh. Corpl. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Levithian.) *generally very fine (5) £700-£900*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 31 March 1916:

'in recognition of services in the Patrol Cruisers, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., during the period ending 31 December 1915.'

Frank Sprake was born on the Isle of Wight on 30 September 1873, entering naval service on 2 September 1889 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *St Vincent*, quickly seeing promotion to Able Seaman by 1892. Appointed a Master at Arms in 1910, he was pensioned to shore in October 1913, having been awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 October 1906.

Re-engaged for war service on 2 August 1914, Sprake served until 1915 in H.M.S. *Pembroke I*; before going to sea in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Orotava*, as part of the 10th Cruiser Squadron in the Northern Blockade, for which he was awarded the D.S.M. He was demobilised in March 1919.

Sprake was presented with his D.S.M. on 16 April 1916, by Vice-Admiral R. G. O. Tupper, in command of the Tenth Cruiser Squadron, when he was inspecting the ship.



A Great War 'Auxiliary Patrol' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Engineman A. T. Mayhew, Royal Naval Reserve, for services in H.M. Drifter Majesty in 1915-16

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (E.S.1511. A. T. Mayhew, Engn. R.N.R. Majesty. Aux. Pat. 1915-6); 1914-15 Star (E.S. 1511. A. T. Mayhew. Engn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1511ES. A. T. Mayhey. Engn. R.N.R.) *good very fine (4) £700-£900*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 July 1916.

The recommendation states: 'Service in the Auxiliary Patrol during the period 1 January 1915 to 31 January 1916. Carried out duties under extremely arduous and hazardous conditions of weather and exposure to enemy attack and mines with marked zeal, gallantry and success.'



A Great War D.S.M. group of three awarded to Engine Room Artificer T. Fowler, Royal Navy, for gallantry whilst serving with the destroyer H.M.S. *Grasshopper*, January - June 1918

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (M1380. T. Fowler, E.R.A. 4.Cl. "Grasshopper" 1918.); British War and Victory Medals (M.13830 T. Fowler. E.R.A. 3 R.N.) worn, fine (3) £600-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918:

'For services in other destroyers between 1st January and 30th June 1918'.

Thomas Fowler was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire in January 1870. An engine fitter by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class, 15 June 1915. After service at *Pembroke II*, he was posted to *Conquest*, March 1916-September 1917, being confirmed in his rank in April 1917. After a further spell at *Pembroke II*, he was posted to the destroyer *Grasshopper* and the depot ship *Hecla*, October 1917-May 1918 and thence on the same destroyer and the depot ship *Apollo* until August 1918, being advanced to E.R.A. Class 3 in May 1918. He was then posted to *Pembroke* but in October 1918 was sentenced at the Chester Assizes for three months imprisonment for attempted murder. Fowler was demobilised in April 1919.

For his service aboard the destroyer *Grasshopper*, 1 January-30 June 1918, he was awarded the D.S.M. On 5 February 1918 the *Grasshopper* assisted in the rescue of survivors from the S.S. *Tuscania*. The ship was torpedoed by the *UB-77* whilst carrying U.S. troops from New York to Liverpool. At the time of her loss she was carrying 2,235 persons of which 166 were lost.



A Great War 1918 'Minesweeping' D.S.M. group of three awarded to Deck Hand P. J. L. Day, Royal Naval Reserve, for gallantry whilst serving with the armed trawler H.M.S. *Tarantella*, October - November 1918

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (D.A./19902. P. J. L. Day, Dk. Hd. R.N.R. "Tarantella" Minesweeping 18, Oct - 18, Nov. 18) double-struck in places; British War and Victory Medals (19902D.A. P. J. L. Day. D.H. R.N.R.) toned, generally good very fine (3) £500-£600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 February 1919:

'In recognition of services in minesweeping operations off the Belgian Coast, including the minefields off the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge, between the 18th October and 8th November 1918.'

Phillip John Langley/Longly Day was born in Lowestoft in October 1881. He initially served during the Great War with the Merchant Navy (group has been recorded as previously sold with a Mercantile Marine War Medal), and transferred to the Royal Naval Reserve in March 1918. Day served with the armed trawler H.M.S. *Tarantella* on minesweeping duties from April 1918. He was discharged in February 1919.



A Second War 'anti-aircraft' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Seaman F. R. Burgess, Royal Navy, who was decorated when H.M.T. *Rinovia* was attacked by air in the Western Channel in July 1940, and managed to shoot down one of her attackers

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX. 197294 F. R. Burgess. Smn. H.M.T. *Rinovia.*); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 copy clasp, France & Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the recipient's Patrol Service badge, surface scratches and edge bruises to first, generally very fine (5) £800-£1,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 4 October 1940:
'For good services when attacked by enemy aircraft.'

Frederick Ronald Burgess served in *Rinovia*, a 429 ton Grimsby trawler, built in 1931 and requisitioned by the Royal Navy in August 1939 and fitted as a minesweeper. She was employed in sweeping mines in the western Channel. On 19 July 1940 she was the target of an air attack, but survived, shooting down one of her attackers, during which Burgess distinguished himself and was recognised with the D.S.M. On 2 November 1940 she detonated a mine when 2.9 miles south-south-east of St. Anthony Point, Falmouth and sank, with 14 casualties.

A Second War D.S.M. awarded to Skipper T. E. Dupen, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.196055 T. E. Dupen. 2-Hd. R.N.) *officially re-impressed naming, polished, good very fine* £300-£400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941:
'For outstanding zeal, patience, and cheerfulness, and for never failing to set an example of wholehearted devotion to duty, without which the high tradition of the Royal Navy could not have been upheld.'

Thomas Edward Dupen served during the Great War in both the Royal Navy and latterly as a Skipper in the Royal Naval Reserve: amongst the ships he served in were H.M.S. *St. Tudno*, from 8 December 1942 to 1 December 1943; H.M.S. *Europa*, from 10 April to 13 July 1945; and H.M.S. *Beaver*, from 14 to 31 July 1945.



A fine Second War 'PQ18 - North Russian Convoys' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Leading Seaman G. E. Shepherd, Royal Naval Reserve, in recognition of 84 hours continuous duty as part of the guns crew of S.S. *Empire Tristram*, as she faced constant enemy aircraft and U-boat attacks through some of the most dangerous waters in the world

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (D/X10514B. G. E. Shepherd. L/Smn. R.N.R. Sept. 1942.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (X.10514B. G. E. Shepherd. Smn. R.N.R.) mounted for wear, *edge bruise to last, generally very fine or better* (7) *£800-£1,000*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 February 1943:

'For fortitude, seamanship and endurance in taking Merchantmen and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries to North Russia through heavy seas and in the face of many attacks by enemy aircraft and submarines.'

The Recommendation for the award was raised by the Master of the SS *Empire Tristram* to the Senior British Naval Officer Archangel:

'Leading Seaman G. E. Shepherd. 3rd time in a North Russia Convoy. 84 hours on continuous duty giving encouragement and inspiration to the rest of the guns crew.'

George Edward Shepherd served during the Second War with the (Defensively Equipped Merchant Ship) S.S. *Empire Tristram*. He was present with her on several North Russia convoys, including PQ18 - during which he displayed gallantry for which he was awarded the D.S.M. The latter, which was to be the last of the North Russia convoys, consisted of 40 merchant ships, 2 oilers, 2 anti-aircraft ships and a rescue ship. The Royal Navy escort comprised 34 warships headed by H.M.S. *Scylla*. The convoy came under relentless air and U-boat attack from 12th to 18th September 1942, resulting in the loss of 13 merchant ships sunk and many badly damaged. It is estimated that three U-boats were destroyed, and 40 German aircraft were shot down so intense was the fighting.

Note: The above group was offered for sale at Bosleys in March 2016. Another D.S.M. group of four was offered for sale at Bonhams in March 2014. The D.S.M. was listed as impressed 'X.10514B. G.E.Shepherd. T/A.L.Smn.', and the campaign awards as privately impressed.

34



A Second War D.S.M. group of four awarded to Acting Chief Motor Mechanic J. H. Thompson, Royal Navy, who was decorated for gallantry while serving in light coastal craft in enemy waters, and was killed in action off the Dutch coast on 3 November 1943

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (MX. 98650 J. H. Thompson. A/Ch. Motor M.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 21 December 1943 :

'For skill and daring in a successful action in enemy coastal waters while serving in light coastal craft.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 May 1943:

'For courage and endurance while serving in light coastal craft in an action with an enemy armed trawler, which resulted in its destruction.'

Joseph Howard Thompson was born in Sunderland in December 1921 and served in the Royal Navy. He was killed in action on 3 November 1943, aged 22, while serving on H.M. *Motor Torpedo Boat 606*, when she was lost by gunfire from German surface craft off the Dutch coast, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

35



A Second War D.S.M. awarded to Leading Seaman A. S. Allen, Royal Naval Reserve, for minesweeping operations in H.M. Trawler *Elbury* in the Mediterranean, and for courage at the Twin Lewis gun in an attack by an enemy aircraft in January 1943

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (X.21627A. A. S. Allen. L. Sea.) mounted on original investiture pin in its case of issue, *extremely fine* *£900-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 5 October 1943.

Sold with Buckingham Palace named enclosure letter and letter from the Admiralty which states the award was 'for zeal and devotion to duty while serving in H.M.T. ELBURY in many Minesweeping Operations in the Gulf of Bone, and more especially for courage and resource at the Twin Lewis gun in an attack by an enemy aircraft on 7th January 1943.'



Family Group:

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Sergeant T. J. Crum, South Wales Borderers

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (5-18281 Cpl. T. J. Crum. 5/S.W. Bord:) 'S' of unit officially corrected; 1914-15 Star (18281 L.Sjt. T. J. Crum. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (18281 Sjt. T. J. Crum. S. Wales Bord.) edge bruise to BWM, otherwise about extremely fine

Pair: Private G. Trezise, Devonshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (67795 Pte. G. Trezise. Devon. R.) in named card box of issue, with outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. Jos. Trezise, 20 Fair View, Pengarry, Mons.', extremely fine (6) £800-£1,200

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

Thomas James Crum was born in 1883 and attested for the South Wales Borderers at Monmouth on 19 October 1914. He served with the 5th (Pioneer) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 July 1915, was twice wounded, and was awarded the Military Medal and a Second Award Bar. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 11 February 1919; his certificate of discharge states:

'This N.C.O. has done valuable work in charge of Regimental Police and is an experienced Pioneer. He is most capable and reliable, bears an exemplary character, and was awarded the Military Medal and Bar for gallantry in action.'

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve; Certificate of Employment during the War; an Invitation to a Dinner given by the Mayor of Monmouth for discharged and demobilised sailors and soldiers, 18 July 1919, named to 'Sgt. T. Crum M.M. & Bar', and a postcard photograph of two Sergeants in uniform, one of whom is believed to be the recipient.

Granville Trezise attested for the Devonshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War, before transferring to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Employment during the War.



The outstanding Great War 1916 'Somme' M.M. and 1917 'Ypres' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Scout Corporal C. E. Maloney, 7th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was originally recommended for the D.C.M. in 1916, and captured a German dugout containing 20 prisoners the following year, before succumbing to multiple fatal wounds, 23 September 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (3160 Pte C. E. Maloney. 7/Aust: Inf: Bn.); 1914-15 Star (3160 Pte C. E. Maloney. 7/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (3160 Cpl. C. E. Maloney. 7 Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for wear, *good very fine or better* (4) *£2,000-£2,400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916. The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'At Pozieres, France, from 19/22 August 1916, No. 3160 Pte. C.E. Maloney, 7th Battalion, A.I.F., showed conspicuous bravery during the recent assault N.E. of Pozieres and particularly on the night of the assault, 19/20, when he carried messages and reports backwards and forwards from front line to advanced Headquarters in I.C.O. These messages and reports were of the most vital importance and had to be carried through intense barrages of enemy fire. His untiring efforts up to the time of relief, night of 21/22 August, in locating our positions are also worthy of mention, because of the great risks he knew he was taking. He also guided numerous digging parties to their tasks thereby saving much valuable time.'

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 12 December 1917. The original recommendation states:

'Near Polygon de Zonnebeke, east of Ypres on 20th September 1917, Cpl. Maloney displayed great courage and enterprise as a Scout Corporal. He captured 20 prisoners and was foremost in the advance of the Battalion, sending back valuable information. He was severely wounded whilst observing, in an exposed position, the progress of the action.'

Charles Edward Maloney was born in Richmond, Surrey in 1893. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, Victoria, 7 July 1915. He was posted to the 10th Reinforcements, and via Egypt, transferred to the 7th Australian Infantry Battalion. He served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from March 1916.

Maloney distinguished himself on the Somme in August 1916, where he was employed as a messenger and a scout. His ability as a scout is highlighted on another occasion later in the year by *Our Dear Old Battalion - The Story of the 7th Battalion, A.I.F., 1914-1919*:

'Two incidents that occurred on 19 December, broke the monotony of the daily trench routine. Lieutenant Bill D'Altera (d. 10 Dec 1925) and two scouts made a daylight reconnaissance of Gueudecourt village in a vain attempt to locate some hidden monastic tunnels. D'Altera then ventured out to nearby Lard Trench with Private Charles Maloney (3160), who was widely regarded as the best scout in the battalion, and who had previously explored the trench and brought back souvenirs. Maloney confirmed that, although the trench was now empty, it had recently been occupied by the enemy. When D'Altera came under fire from what appeared to be enemy snipers, Maloney reassured his officer with these words; "That's alright sir. It's only the 8th Battalion!"'

Maloney advanced to Corporal in January 1917, and was wounded in action, 21 April 1917. He distinguished himself once again, this time in the Ypres sector, 20 September 1917:

'Shortly after Herrod had set up his BHQ in the dugout, Corporal Charles Maloney of the Scouts Section arrived and reported that 20 prisoners had been captured in a nearby dugout. Maloney was later mortally wounded whilst observing the advance of the 7th Battalion. His action in taking the 20 prisoners including one officer, belonging to the 4th and 15th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiments (RIR), during the early stage of the advance and his willingness to take great risks in an effort to obtain information, led to him being awarded a Bar to his MM. At 6.30 am, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell the CO of the 8th Battalion, arrived and set up his BHQ in the dugout that had earlier been captured by Maloney.' (*Ibid*)

Maloney received multiple gunshot wounds during the above action - to his left shoulder, leg and thigh - of which he died three days later. Corporal Maloney is buried in the Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.



A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Sergeant H. B. Tyler, 4th Australian Machine Gun Corps, Australian Imperial Force, who was also wounded in action, 8 August 1916, and commissioned in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (663 Sjt: H. B. Tyler. 4/Aust: M.G.C.) *very fine* £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry in the field during the advance near Morcourt, east of Corbie, August 1918. When the advance was checked near Cerisy Gailly by heavy enfilade machine gun and field gun fire from Chipilly, he promptly rushed his guns forward and engaged the field guns, silenced them causing many casualties among the enemy's gunners. The whole time being under direct fire himself. By his total disregard for his own safety he set a splendid example to all troops near him.'

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 24 January 1919. The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'For conspicuous leadership and gallantry. During the attack near Hamel, east of Corbie, this NCO was in charge of two guns for the new support line. When about half way over he heard that his Section Officer with the two guns for the final objective was killed, together with the Corporal and one gun team. He promptly placed the senior No. 1 in command of the rear guns and ran forward, re-organised the remaining men of the advanced guns and led them forward to the new front line, selected positions and covered the consolidation by the infantry. Through his promptness and coolness no gun gear or ammunition was lost and the guns reached the final objective with the infantry. He set a splendid example of initiative and leadership.'

Henry Bernard Tyler was born in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in 1891. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 16 September 1914, and was posted to the 14th Australian Infantry Battalion via Mudros and Alexandria. Tyler advanced to Corporal in April 1916, and served with the 4th Australian Machine Gun Corps in the French theatre of war from June 1916.

Tyler was wounded in action, 8 August 1916, advanced to Sergeant in May 1918, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in August 1918. He advanced to Lieutenant in December 1918, and returned to Australia in May 1919. Tyler was discharged in September 1919.

39 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Corporal C. A. Hay, 'C' Squadron, 1/1st Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3004 Cpl C. A. Hay. 1/1 D. Of Lanc: Yeo:); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (110156 Cpl C. [sic] Hay. D. Of Lanc: O. Yeo:) *toned, light contact marks, therefore very fine, scarce (2)* £400-£500

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

Charles A. Hay served during the Great War with the 'C' Squadron, 1/1st Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry in the French theatre of war from 28 August 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Engineers.

40 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal A. D. Turner, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (16359 Bmbr: A. D. Turner. H.Q. 72/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (16359 Gnr. A. D. Turner. R.F. A.); British War and Victory Medals (16359 Cpl. A. D. Turner. R.A.) *light contact marks overall, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (4)* £300-£340

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

Arthur D. Turner served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 10 July 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

41 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant W. H. Cook, 136th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (31462 Sjt: W. H. Cook. 136/Hy: By: R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (31462 Sjt. W. H. Cook. R.A.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* £280-£320

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

42 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to 2nd Corporal W. C. Gribble, 2/3rd London Field Company, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 22 August 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2949 Sapr W. C. Gribble. 2.3/Lond: Fd: Co. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (2949 A.2. Cpl. W. C. Gribble. R.E.) with named card box for campaign awards and identity disc, *BWM officially renamed, extremely fine (3)* £280-£320

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916.

Wallace Charles Gribble resided at 69 Harold Road, Upton Park, London. He served during the Great War with the 2/3rd London Field Company, Royal Engineers on the Western Front. The latter were renumbered the 520th Field Company in 1917, and it was with them that Gribble died of wounds on the Western Front, 22 August 1918.

2nd Corporal Gribble is buried at Dive Copse British Cemetery, Sailly-le-Sec, Somme, France.

43 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal G. S. Allen, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 14 July 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3321 Pte G. S. Allen. 1/Nth'd. Fus.); 1914 Star (3321 Pte (A. Cpl) G. [sic] Allen. 1/North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3321 Pte. G. S. Allen. North'd Fus.) *generally very fine or better (4)* £360-£400

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915.

George Sharp Allen served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 14 July 1916. The Battalion served as part of the 9th Brigade, 3rd Division on the Somme from 2 July 1916. On the date that Allen was killed the Battalion was engaged in the 'attack on Bazentin-le-Grand (14/7) - in support of 13th King's Liverpool and 12th West Yorkshire objective taken by 9.30am. Casualties - 211.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers)

Corporal Allen is commemorated on the Theipval Memorial, Somme, France.

44 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal C. H. Iley, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (15637 L. Cpl. C. H. Iley. 4/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-15637 Cpl. C. H. Iley. R. Fus.) *very fine (3)* £280-£320

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

Charles Henry Iley was a native of Bath. He served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in the French theatre of war.

45 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal J. Burns, 12th (Ayr & Lanark Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (295941 Pte J. Burns. 12/R. Sc: Fus:) *edge bruise*; British War and Victory Medals (295941 Pte. J. Burns. R.S. Fus.) *otherwise generally very fine or better (3)* £280-£320

M.M. *London Gazette* 25 July 1919.

James Burns was a native of Carlisle, Lanarkshire. He served during the Great War with the 12th (Ayr & Lanark Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers in the French theatre of war.

Sold with a photocopied image of recipient in uniform.

46 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. E. Pickens, 7th (Service) Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action whilst serving with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front, 28 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13827 Pte R. E. Pickenings [sic]. 7/E. Lanc: R.); 1914-15 Star (13827 Pte R. E. Pickings. E. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (13827 Cpl. R. E. Pickings. E. Lan. R.) *generally good very fine (4)* £400-£500

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

Robert Edward Pickens (also listed as 'Pickenings' and 'Pickings') was born in Hulme, Manchester and resided with his parents Mr and Mrs S. R. Pickens at 62 Duke Street, Old Trafford, Manchester. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 18 July 1915. The Battalion served as part of the 56th Brigade, 19th (Western) Division on the Somme, July - November 1916.

Pickens advanced to Sergeant and subsequently transferred to the 1st Battalion. He was serving with them when he was killed in action on the Western Front, 28 October 1918. Sergeant Pickens is buried in Auberchicourt British Cemetery, Nord, France.

Sold with an illuminated scroll named to Sergeant R. E. Pickens presented by the Urban District Council of Stretford, dated 3 June 1919.

47 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Company Quarter Master Sergeant H. Cadman, 20th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (5th City)

Military Medal, G.V.R. (17842 C.Q.M. Sjt. H. Cadman. 20/Manch: R.); 1914-15 Star (17842 C. Sjt H. Cadman. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (17842 C. Sjt. H. Cadman. Manch. R.) *BWM officially renamed, VM erased, generally very fine or better (4)* *£260-£300*

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

Harold Cadman was a native of Higher Openshaw, Manchester. He served during the Great War with the 20th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (5th City) in the French theatre of war.

48 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private A. Brown, 8th (Service) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders

Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-8356 Pte A. Brown. 8/Sea: Highrs:); 1914-15 Star (S-8356 Pte A. Brown. Sea: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (S-8356 Pte. A. Brown. Seaforth.) *light contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine (4)* *£300-£340*

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

Alan Brown was a native of Whitehaven, Cumbria. He served during the Great War with the 8th (Service) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in the French theatre war.

49 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal L. Harris, 7th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade

Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-7392 Pte L. Harris. 7/Rif: Bde:); 1914-15 Star (7392 Pte. L. Harris. Rif. Brig.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (7392 A. Cpl. L. Harris. Rif. Brig.) *very fine (3)* *£280-£320*

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

Lewis Harris was born in London in November 1888. He enlisted in the Army in December 1914, and served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 14 May 1915. The Battalion served as part of the 41st Brigade, 14th (Light) Division on the Somme, August - September 1916. Harris advanced to Corporal and subsequently served with the Labour Corps. He was discharged, 31 March 1920, and in later life resided at 11 Ringcroft Street, Holloway, London.

Sold with the following original documentation: Replacement Discharge Certificate, dated 2 November 1939; National Registration Identity Card, complete with photograph of recipient.

50 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Elston, Army Cyclist Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4914 Pte.- L.Cpl.- J. Elston A.C.C.); 1914-15 Star (4914 Pte. J. Elston, A. Cyclist Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (4914 Pte. J. Elston. A. Cyc. Corps.) *heavy edge bruising to MM, the medals worn throughout, fine (4)* *£280-£320*

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1919.

John Elston attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 6 August 1915. He saw further service on the Western Front, before being evacuated to England suffering from influenza on 10 November 1916. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Military Medal, before being transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 30 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

51 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Private G. A. Blair, Army Cyclist Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1930 Pte G. A. Blair. A.C.C.); 1914-15 Star (1930 Pte. G. A. Blair. A. Cyclist Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (1930 Pte. G. A. Blair. A. Cyc. Corps.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (George Aymers Blair, M.M.) last in *Royal Mint* case of issue, together with a fine rolled gold (?) half hunter pocket watch, by *Waltham, USA*, the front ornately engraved with the initials of the recipient; the inside back plate inscribed, 'Presented to Pte. Geo. Aymers Blair, by the People of Farnworth. In recognition of distinguished service rendered in the Great War. 1914-18', *last partially officially corrected, good very fine (lot)* *£380-£420*

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

George Aymers Blair was a native of Farnworth, Bolton. He served during the Great War with the Army Cyclist Corps in the French theatre of war from 26 September 1915. After the war was employed as a Postman in Bolton.

52 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal G. E. Else, 24th Company, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), who died of wounds on the Western Front, 25 November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6646 Pte G. Else. 24/Coy M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (6646 Pte. G. E. Else. M.G. C.); Memorial Plaque (George Edward Else) *cleaned, generally very fine or better (4)* *£500-£600*

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

George Edward Else was born in Ramsgate, Kent. He served during the Great War with the 24th Company, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry) in the French theatre of war. Else advanced to Lance Corporal and died of wounds on the Western Front, 25 November 1917. He is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.



A Great War 1916 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Private W. G. Walters, 4th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, a veteran of Gallipoli, he was originally recommended for the D.C.M. and went on to be killed in action on the Western Front, 30 April 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1848 Pte W. G. Walters. 4/Aust: Inf: Bn:) *edge bruise*; 1914-15 Star (1848 Pte. W. G. Walters, 4/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1848 Pte. W. G. Walters. 4-Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine (4)* *£700-£900*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916. The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'At Pozieres, France, 23rd July 1916, Pte. Walters showed himself remarkably cool and courageous under fire. He was of the greatest assistance to his company commander in carrying messages throughout the enemy barrages and, further, in digging out buried men, he not only saved several lives but inspired others by his conduct and played no small part in maintaining the morale of those around him.'

William George Walters was born in Albury, New South Wales, Australia, 1894. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool, New South Wales, 15 February 1915, and was posted to the Army Corps, Ammunition Park, serving in Gallipoli from May 1915.

Walters transferred to the 4th Australian Infantry Battalion in January 1916, and served with them in the French theatre of war from March of the same year. He distinguished himself whilst serving with the Battalion on the Somme, 22/23 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion suffered casualties of 13 killed and 67 wounded.

Private Walters was killed in action on the Western Front, 30 April 1917, and is buried in Vraucourt Copse Cemetery, Vaulx-Vraucourt, Pas de Calais, France.



A Great War 1917 'Second Battle of Bullecourt' M.M. group of four awarded to Private H. Hewitt, 7th Australian Machine Gun Company, Australian Imperial Force, a veteran of Gallipoli, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 22 September 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (122 Pte H. Hewitt. 7/Bde: Aust: M.G. Coy); 1914-15 Star (122 Pte H. Hewitt. 25/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (122 Pte. H. Hewitt. 25 Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for wear, with small 9ct. gold badge, engraved 'For God & King, Australia', generally good very fine or better (4) £700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Bullecourt on 3rd May 1917. Although buried twice he helped to dig his gun out and remained at his post under very heavy shell fire, thereby materially assisting in repelling enemy counter attacks.'

Herbert Hewitt was born in Edmonton, Canada. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Brisbane, Queensland, 1 March 1915, and was posted to the 25th Australian Infantry Battalion, serving in Gallipoli from September 1915.

Hewitt transferred to the 7th Australian Machine Gun Company in March 1916, and served with them in the French theatre of war later that month. He distinguished himself during the Second Battle of Bullecourt, 3 May 1917.

Private Hewitt was killed in action whilst serving with No. 1 Section on the Western Front, 22 September 1917, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

An interesting Great War 1917 'Passchendaele Ridge' stretcher bearer's M.M. awarded to Private O. Tuami, 48th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, born in Finland and a Russian subject, Tuami was tried by Field General Court Martial and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with hard labour almost immediately upon his arrival in France. He was released, having served a year of his sentence, and returned to his unit only to distinguish himself as a stretcher bearer some 3 months after his release

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2434 Pte O. Tuami. 48/Aust: Inf:) very fine

£500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918. The original recommendation states:

'At Passchendaele Ridge, N.E. of Zonnebeke on 12th October 1917. For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. He carried in wounded men under extremely dangerous fire which was constantly being directed on wounded and stretcher bearers. His remarkable coolness and strength was responsible for saving many lives. He was carrying men continuously during the whole operation.'

Oskar Tuami/Tuomi was born in Abo, Finland (a Russian subject) in November 1891. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Adelaide, South Australia, 6 January 1916, and was posted to the 48th Australian Infantry Battalion in France in 1916. Tuami was tried by Field General Court Martial in France, 8 July 1916, and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with hard labour.

Tuami served a year of his sentence at No. 2 Military Prison, before having the 2nd year suspended. He returned to his unit in July 1917, and distinguished himself during the Battalion's attack on Passchendaele Ridge, 12 October 1917. The Battalion captured all of its objectives, and over 200 German prisoners, suffering 13 officers and 359 other ranks killed, wounded or missing 12-14 October 1917.

Tuami returned to Australia in 1919.



The superb Second War 1941 'South West Pacific - Malaya campaign' immediate M.M. group of four awarded to Bandsman R. E. Taylor, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders - 'The Jungle Beasts', who under the command of Lieutenant Colonel I. M. Stewart fought a valiant rearguard action covering the withdrawal of the 11th Indian Infantry Division through Malaya and into Singapore, suffering horrendous casualties in the process. Taylor, along with the other survivors from the Battalion, was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at the surrender of Singapore, 15 February 1942. He died in captivity at Changi Jail, Singapore, 15 January 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2966508 Bdsmn. R. E. Taylor. A. & S. H.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine (4)* *£3,000-£3,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 January 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the South West Pacific.'

The following short recommendation (from a number of awards to the 2nd Battalion) was listed in *The Straits Times*, 30 January 1942:

'His great devotion to duty during bombing and machine-gun attacks was an example to all. At the height of activity he was exposed to great danger in carrying casualties to the ambulances.'

Reginald Edward Taylor was born in September 1900, and was a native of Walworth, London. He served during the Second War with the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the Malayan Campaign of 1941-42. Taylor is recorded in *Moon Over Malaya - A Tale of Argylls and Marines* by J. Moffat and A. H. McCormick as distinguishing himself at Salak Village, Perak River, 23 December 1941:

'23 December was a day of general and confused withdrawal. Japanese reconnaissance planes flew ridiculously low as if to show their contempt for possible attack. They were followed by low-level air attacks and a further artillery attack on the Argylls' transport near Salak on the Perak River, which caused twenty-five casualties including Rations Sgt Percy Evans and L/Cpl Michael Friel who lost a leg. Four Argylls and two mess boys were killed. Pte Stan Roberts remembers: 'We didn't see any of our planes. Theirs flew in at 300 feet high - you could see the pilots.'

Bandsman Robert [sic] Taylor distinguished himself that day and was later awarded the Military Medal. The citation reads:

'His great devotion to duty during bombing and machine-gun attacks was an example to all. At the height of activity he was exposed to great danger in carrying casualties to the ambulances.'

The Battalion covered the withdrawal of the 11th Indian Infantry Division through Malaya and into Singapore, suffering very heavy casualties as a consequence. Taylor, and other survivors from the Battalion, were taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at the surrender of Singapore, 15 February 1942. Bandsman Taylor died aged 42 whilst in captivity at Changi Jail, Singapore, 15 January 1944, and is buried in Kranji War Cemetery.

Taylor is recorded as assisting in composing the popular Argylls song of the time *Moon Over Malaya*:

'Palm trees are swaying in the moonlight
Casting their shadows o'er the sea
What then will greet us in the morning
Just stay a while and listen here to me.

For a moon is shining on Malaya
Stars twinkle down from up above
Girls in their sarongs and kabayas
In their kampongs they sing their songs of love.

You can hear Terrang Bulan and old Sarino
Songs their mothers sang in days gone by
From Penang to Ipoh and Malacca
You can hear those enchanted lullabies.

For the guitars they are strumming in the moonlight
And the echo of those kronchongs never die
There's a moon shining brightly on Malaya
And to think someday we're going to say... Goodbye!

Later, in the prison camps they would add the words: 'And thank Christ we're going to leave it by and by!' 2nd Lt. Gordon Smith recalls the song being composed and played at Tyersall Park by the Dance Band section of the Regimental Band. Cpl James Greig, possibly assisted by Bandsman Reg Taylor, created this song. They never said 'Goodbye' to the Far East for they both died in captivity, Greig in Thailand and Taylor in Singapore.' (*Moon Over Malaya - A Tale of Argylls and Marines* by J. Moffat and A. H. McCormick refers)



A Second War 'Siege of Tobruk - break out' immediate M.M. pair awarded to Corporal H. Salt, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was originally recommended for an immediate D.C.M. for his gallantry during the garrison's attempt to link up with the relieving forces of the Eighth Army

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4746912 L. Cpl. H. Salt. Y. & L. R.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, G.V.I.R., Near East (4746912 Cpl. H. Salt. M.M. Green Howards.) *light contact marks, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (2)*
£800-£1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 February 1942, the original recommendation (for an immediate D.C.M.) states:

'On 26th Nov., 1941, a successful night attack was carried out by this Battalion on an enemy post. At first light on 27th Nov., 41, a number of carriers were ordered to take up to the captured position supplies of SAA bombs, etc. L/C Salt was the driver of one of these carriers. When about 100 yards from the position the carrier was blown up on a minefield. At the same time the enemy were delivering a counter attack and the area was under heavy small arms and mortar fire. L/C Salt, who was uninjured, without further orders proceeded to carry his load of SAA and bombs from the carrier to the position. This necessitated several journeys on foot under heavy fire. He showed a complete disregard for his own safety and continued with the task until all the ammunition was cleared.'

Harold Salt was a native of Sheffield, and served during the Second War with the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. The Battalion served as part of the 14th Infantry Brigade, 70th Infantry Division during the Siege of Tobruk, 10 April - 27 November 1941. Salt's battalion was part of the garrison that was required to break out through the besieging German and Italian force and link up with British Eighth Army as they attempted to relieve Tobruk. It was during this process that Salt distinguished himself and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry.

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A Second War 1943 'North Africa' M.M. group of four awarded to Private L. A. Jones, 2/5th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, who was severely wounded at Oued Sedjenane, Tunisia, 10 February 1943

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4862721 Pte. L. A. Jones. Leic. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *light contact marks, very fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 April 1943, the original recommendation states:

'At Oued Sedjenane on Feb. 10th 1943 Pte Jones was badly wounded in the leg while accompanying his platoon commander Lieut. Dumenil in an attack on a strongly held enemy position. Although the remainder of the platoon was pinned down by fire, he crawled forward to his platoon commander who had advanced to the objective. Pte Jones, although injured and in great pain, crawled for a distance of over 200 yards carrying a wireless set in an attempt to re-establish communication. On reaching Lieut. Dumenil he collapsed.

There can be no question that his devotion to duty was of an exceptionally high order.'

Leonard Arthur Jones was born in Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire in 1932, and enlisted in the Leicestershire Regiment in June 1940. He served with the 2/5th Battalion in North Africa as part of 46th Infantry Division, and distinguished himself at Sedjenane, Tunisia, 10 February 1943 - his M.M. being the first won by the Battalion during the North African campaign. Jones was severely wounded during the action, and was discharged as no longer physically fit for war service, 15 August 1943. He died in Rochester, Kent in 2009.

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A Second War 1943 'Sicily Landings' M.M. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class I M. Rodger, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was originally recommended for the D.C.M. for his gallantry on the beaches of Sicily during the early hours of 10 July 1943.

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (3124671 W.O. Cl. 2. M. Rodger. R. S. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (3124671 W.O. Cl. 2. M. Rodger. R. S. Fus.) *generally very fine or better (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1944:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Sicily.'

The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'The Unit Landing Officer was wounded on landing at 0400hrs 10th July. This W.O., was his assistant, carried on with his work in a very cool and unperturbed manner. The work was complicated in that the Bn had two Assembly Areas on account of the advance leading off the right hand corner of the beach. This W.O. ran everything in a calm and orderly way, during the bombing of the beach and never failed to send vehs. and men up to his Bn as soon as they were ready to leave the Beach Area.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946 (North West Europe).

Michael Rodger served during the Second War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers as part of the 17th Infantry Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, XIII Corps for the Sicily Landings, 9/10th July 1943. Rodger's Battalion landed on beaches in the Gulf of Noto around Avola, south-east Sicily during the early hours of 10 July 1943, as part of the opening stage of Operation *Husky* - the Allied invasion of Sicily. He subsequently advanced to Warrant Officer Class I.



A good post-War 1950 'Malaya operations' M.M. group of eight awarded to Corporal Dhanbahadur Ghale, 1st Battalion, 2nd (King Edward VII's Own) Gurkha Rifles, who distinguished himself when 36 Gurkhas were pinned down by a well situated enemy Bren Gun during an action in the Jementah area of north Johore, 28 March 1950. Despite being wounded by the initial burst of enemy fire, Dhanbahadur Ghale engaged and killed the enemy Bren Gunner on his own, thus enabling the two platoons of Gurkhas to move on and capture the fortified position initially held by over twice their number

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (21132178 L/Cpl. Dhanbahadur Ghale. 1/2nd. G.R.) *with official corrections*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21132178 Rfn. Dhanbahadur. Ghale 2 G R) *minor official correction to unit*; Indian Independence Medal 1947 (21132178 Rfn. Dhanbahadur. Ghale. G.R.) *generally nearly very fine or better* (8) *£1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 May 1950:

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

The recommendation states: 'No. 21132178 Lance Corporal Dhanbahadur Ghale played a most conspicuous part in a successful action fought by two platoons of "C" Company, 1/2 Gurkha Rifles with the Chinese bandits in the Jementah area of North Johore on 28 March 1950.

At about 1300 hours the force which was searching for a suspected enemy camp, came under intense rifle and automatic fire at close range from prepared positions. The ground was open and there was little cover. The leading Rifleman was severely wounded almost at once, his left arm being shattered, and Lance Corporal Dhanbahadur Ghale who was in command of the leading section was wounded in the hand. The force was pinned to the ground and left little space for manoeuvre. In particular heavy fire came from an enemy Bren gun directly to Lance Corporal Dhanbahadur's front, and it was evident that until this Bren gunner was silenced the power of manoeuvre of the rest of the force would be limited and attended by possibly heavy casualties.

Despite his wound Lance Corporal Dhanbahadur retained most praise worthy powers of leadership. He moved his own Bren gunner to his right flank and himself engaged and killed the enemy Bren gunner and subsequently prevented other bandits reaching the Bren gun trench.

The remainder of the force was now able to execute a flanking attack and the enemy hastily evacuated their positions. One body, that of the Bren Gunner, was recovered from the enemy positions and heavy blood stains found both in the position and during the follow up indicated that at least four further casualties had been inflicted.

A subsequent examination of the ground showed that our own troops had almost certainly been in full observation of the enemy when they had stopped for food about half an hour before the action and that the enemy had been ready and waiting for our troops to come within close range of their positions. The enemy probably numbered at least 80 strong and food was found for 100 in huts behind the position, which was well sited.

The strength of the two platoons of "C" Company was 36 all told. Under these circumstances it must be considered that a most praise worthy action was fought and it was in a very large part due to the leadership and initiative displayed by Lance Corporal Dhanbahadur Ghale, himself wounded, that the enemy was not able to inflict very much heavier casualties on our own force.'

Dhanbahadur Ghale was born in 1922, and enlisted in the Indian Army in November 1941. He served with 1st Battalion, 2nd (King Edward VII's Own) Gurkha Rifles from January 1948. He served with the Regiment in Malaya April 1948 - September 1950, April 1951 - August 1953 and June 1954 - April 1957. Dhanbahadur Ghale advanced to Corporal and was discharged, 10 April 1957, having served 15 years and 154 days with the Colours

Sold with a (faint) copy of recipient's service record.



A post-War 1957 'Malaya Emergency' M.M. group of five awarded to Captain Kaktshering Dukpa, 2/10th Gurkha Rifles, for gallantry when in command of an anti-terrorist patrol in the jungle; his very skilful stalking of the enemy and the extremely spirited attack, on his own, resulted in the killing of two Communist Terrorists and the wounding of another

Military Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (21142286 A/W.O. 2. Kaktshering Dukpa. 10th G.R.); War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (21142286 Sgt. Kaktshering Dukpa 10 G.R.) unit weak from contact wear); Regular Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (21142286 W.O. Cl. 2. Kaktshering Dokpa, M.M. 10 G.R.) small official correction to last letter of surname; Indian Independence 1947 (21142286 Cpl. Kaktshering Dukpa. G.R.) *nearly very fine or better (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 December 1957:

'For courage and leadership in command of a small anti-terrorist patrol in jungle operations. He inflicted a severe defeat on a party of six terrorists.'

The original recommendation [for a D.C.M. by the Divisional Commander] states: 'On the 5th April 1957 Colour Sergeant Kaktshering Dukpa was leading a five man patrol on Anti Communist Terrorist Operations in Johore.

The patrol had just completed a march through the jungle and were on the point of traversing a very large cleared area, when Colour Sergeant Kaktshering Dukpa saw a group of six terrorists, five hundred yards distant, crossing the cleared area towards the jungle. It was apparent that the enemy would escape unhindered unless they could be diverted from the course they were taking.

Colour Sergeant Kaktshering Dukpa immediately sent his four men in a flanking movement through the jungle in an attempt to form an ambush in front of the enemy, while he, on his own, stalked the enemy along the jungle edge and attacked them when he had closed to within 75 yards. He killed one terrorist and wounded another. His spirited attack routed the enemy who discarded their packs and fled into the jungle where another terrorist was killed by the ambush group.

The very skilful stalking of the enemy and the extremely spirited attack by Colour Sergeant Kaktshering Dukpa on his own resulted in the killing of two Communist Terrorists and the wounding of another who would otherwise have been able to escape unharmed. The success of this action can be attributed entirely to the initiative and aggression of Colour Sergeant Kaktshering Dukpa, and to the complete disregard he displayed for his personal safety.'

Kaktshering Dukpa was born in Nepal on 28 October 1925, and joined the Indian Army on 31 December 1944. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 21 February 1964, and was commissioned Lieutenant (Queen's Gurkha Officer) on 5 May 1965, and Captain (Q. G.O.) on 27 December 1968. He retired on 3 August 1970, as a result of a reduction within the Brigade of Gurkhas. His Military Conduct was described as 'Exemplary'.

Sold with copied record of service, M.M. recommendation, and *London Gazette* entries.



A Second War Mid-Upper Gunner's D.F.M group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant M. Ransome, 76 Squadron Royal Air Force, who completed a tour of operations in Halifaxes, including three trips to the 'Big City', and the Nuremberg Raid, 30-31 March 1944

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1593164. F/Sgt. M. Ransome. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *minor edge bruising and scratches to first, this very fine, the campaign awards nearly extremely fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: Spink, July 2017 (when sold as just the D.F.M.)

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 17 November 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Ransome has completed 35 sorties as Air Gunner against the enemy, and flown a total of 178 operational hours. He has carried out attacks against many of the heaviest defended of targets, including Berlin, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Aachen and Kiel.

This Non-Commissioned Officer has recently completed a highly successful tour of operations. He is a man who possesses courage, skill and initiative and a remarkable devotion to duty, both in the air and on the ground. His work as an Air Gunner has always been of the highest order and has gained for him the complete confidence of his crew.

His meritorious service is considered worthy of the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Maurice Ransome was born in Sunderland on 22 November 1915. The 1939 census shows him working as a rolling mill clerk with his address given as 43 Corder Road, Middlesborough. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September 1941 at Weston-super-Mare, training as an Air Gunner at 4 A.G.S, 15 O.T.U, 1663 C.U, before joining 76 Squadron in late 1943. The squadron operated Halifax bombers from R.A.F. Holme-on-Spalding Moor. This period was at the midst of Arthur Harris' all-out campaign against the German 'Big Cities' and the squadron had a substantial number of Norwegian pilots.

Ransome joined the crew of the Norwegian Pilot Officer Carl Larson who prior to joining up had worked on the whaling ship the FLK *Lancing* since the age of 14. They commenced their operational tour on in December 1943, when he participated in a strike on Berlin; he returned to the 'Big City' on two further occasions, in January and March 1944. Operation Mainly as a Mid-Upper Gunner, he visited a number of other heavily defended German targets, most notably Nuremberg on the night of 30-31 March 1944; his name appears as a contributor to Martin Middlebrook's *The Nuremberg Raid 30-31 March 1944*, in addition to his input to the same author's *The Berlin Raids - The Bomber Battle, Winter 1943-1944*, where he describes events during a raid on Berlin on the night of 28-29 January 1944:

'We were attacked by a Ju. 88 which knocked out one engine. We managed to lose him but we were losing height and the Navigator informed the skipper that we could never make it, so we jettisoned our bomb load near Rostock. After this we decided to go back the way we had come, the Navigator quite confident he could make it. Our lone aircraft was harried by flak, and another twin-engined fighter appeared ahead of us slightly above. Our Navigator claims he could see the enemy Observer's head looking around everywhere except below him. He must have been guided on to us by radar and it seemed a long, long time before the enemy crew must have told their ground control that they had boobed, and they broke away. We got home O.K.'

Ransome was otherwise employed against targets of a French nature, participating in 20 or so such sorties, including strikes on the batteries located at Montfleury and St. Lo on the eve of D-Day in June 1944. He ended his operational tour in late July. Following the end of the War he stayed in contact with the rest of the crew including Carl Larsen. He died in April 1997.

63 A fine 'Queen Victoria's funeral' R.V.M. group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. T. Old, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (J. T. Old. A.B. H.M.S. Conquest); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (J. T. Old, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Forte.); British War Medal 1914-20 (142663 J. T. Old. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (J. T. Old, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Hermione) *generally better than very fine (5)* *£420-£460*

R.V.M. awarded February 1901 for services at Queen Victoria's funeral

John Thomas Old was born in Queenstown, Cork, on 25 February 1872 and entered Naval service as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *St Vincent* on 30 September 1887. He served with that ship until 15 February 1889, when he was drafted to *Conquest*, in whom he served until 11 May 1892, seeing advancement to Able Seaman in 1890. After promotion to Petty Officer 1st Class, while serving in *Camperdown* on 1 April 1898, he was drafted to H.M.S. *Forte*, with whom he remained until 10 May, but rejoined from 4 April 1902 to 16 February 1905. Between drafts, he served at 'stone frigate' H.M.S. *Excellent*, where he was part of the guard of honour drawn from the Senior Service for Queen Victoria's Funeral. Following an incident with the horses, the Naval ratings had the honour of pulling the Queen's body on a gun carriage to Windsor Castle. After being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 March 1905, while serving in H.M.S. *Hermes*, he was pensioned to shore on 26 January 1912, after which he joined the Bristol Division Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, seeing service during the Great War.

64 A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Leading Signaller J. H. Potter, Royal Navy

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (P/JX. 152143 L/Sigmn. John Henry Potter. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) *£240-£280*

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

65 A Second War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Donkeyman I. J. Forrester, Mercantile Marine, for services aboard the Rescue Ship S.S. Accrington, formerly a Railway Ferry belonging to the London & North Eastern Railway

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Isaac J. Forrester) in its flattened card box of issue; British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Isaac J. Forrester) in their original packets; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Ministry of Transport condolence slip (Isaac John Forrester B.E.M.) and card box of issue addressed to his daughter, *extremely fine* (6) *£300-£360*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1945 (New Year Honours).

On 31 August 1942, the rescue ship S.S. *Accrington* sailed from the Clyde in Convoy OG 89 on her first voyage and during the next three years she escorted forty Convoys and rescued a total of one hundred and thirty two survivors from three sunken ships and three crashed aircrew from H.M.S. *Biter*, three from H.M.S. *Campania*, and three from the MAC-ship *Empire Maccallam*.

Sold with copied correspondence relating to the award and investiture of the B.E.M. which was also attended by his daughter and only living relative. He must have died shortly afterwards, his medals being sent to his daughter at Granville Street, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

x66 A post-War B.E.M. awarded to Mr. C. E. W. Morshead, Canadian Civil Service

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Charles E. W. Morshead 1-7-46) *extremely fine* *£80-£120*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 July 1946: Charles Edward William Morshead, Junior Clerk in a Government Department, Ottawa, Ontario.'

67



A post-War 'Fleet Air Arm' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Chief Air Engineering Mechanic (Electrical) P. J. Anderson, Royal Navy, who served with 820 Naval Air Squadron aboard H.M.S. *Invincible* during the Falklands War

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (CAEM (L) Peter J. Anderson, D069032A) in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (069032 P. J. Anderson. E.M. (A)1. R.N.); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (CAEM(L) P J Anderson D069032A 820 Sqdn); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (D069032A P J Anderson POEL (A) HMS *Daedalus*) the last three mounted as worn, *some minor edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) *£1,200-£1,500*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1983: 'Chief Air Engineering Mechanic (Electrical) Peter James Anderson D069032A.'

Served in No. 820 Naval Air Squadron during the Falklands War, which unit's Sea Kings were assigned to H.M.S. *Invincible*. - H.R.H. Prince Andrew being among the aircrew. During the conflict the Squadron flew over 4700 hours, with *Invincible* spending 166 days continuously at sea - a world record for continuous carrier operations.

Sold with copied *London Gazette* and nominal list of 820 Squadron during operation 'Corporate' and other copied research.

Single Orders and Decorations

68



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross, a fine-quality Star of reduced dimensions, corresponding in every detail to the full-sized award, 44mm x 42mm, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse plate engraved 'Rundell Bridge & Rundell. Jewellers to Their Majesties, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Royal Family', with gold retaining pin, *very slight enamel damage to wreath, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare*

£1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Christie's, July 1989.

The design, manufacture, and inscription on this badge indicates that it was produced in a four-year period between the restructuring of the Order in January 1815, and the death of Queen Charlotte in November 1818.

69

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *contact mark to obverse centre ring at 9 o'clock, minor blue and white enamel damage, very fine*

£260-£300

70



The very scarce insignia of a D.C.V.O. awarded to Dame Alice Anne Wall (née Hawkins), Extra Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty the Queen, and formerly Assistant Press Secretary 1958-81

The Royal Victorian Order, D.C.V.O., Dame Commander's shoulder badge and breast star, each piece officially numbered on the reverse 'L44', the set contained in its *Collingwood* case of issue with instructions for wearing card, the lid stamped 'D.C.V.O.' and with label attached to bottom of case 'DL 44'; together with her Silver Jubilee Medal 1977, mounted on Lady's bow in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine (3)*

£1,200-£1,500

M.V.O. 4th Class (Lady) 13 June 1964: Assistant Press Secretary to H.M. the Queen.

C.V.O. (Lady) 3 June 1972: Assistant Press Secretary to H.M. the Queen.

D.C.V.O. 31 December 1981: Extra Woman of the Bedchamber to H.M. the Queen and formerly Assistant Press Secretary.

[Alice] Anne Wall (née Hawkins) was born on 31 March 1928, daughter of Commander (later Admiral Sir, K.B.E., C.B.,) Geoffrey Alan Brooke Hawkins, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N., and Lady Margaret Ida Hawkins. She married Commander Michael Edward St. Quintin Wall on 27 June 1975. He died on 5 October 2017. Dame Anne Wall was Assistant Press Secretary to H.M. the Queen from 1958 and upon her retirement in 1981 she became an Extra Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen. She died 28 October 2016.

See Lots 1 and 323 for the awards to her parents.

www.dnw.co.uk

all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)

-
- 71** **The C.B.E. awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. G. Wilson, Lincolnshire Regiment**
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the arms unofficially but attractively engraved 'Lt Colonel R. H. G. Wilson The Lincolnshire Regiment.', with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *minor enamel chipping to two arms of cross, generally very fine* *£200-£240*
C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1923.
-
- 72** Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*
-
- 73** Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *the case slightly frayed, very fine* *£120-£160*
-
- 74** Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., silver, unnamed, *very fine* *£140-£180*
-
- 75** Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed, *good very fine* *£80-£120*



The historically important Seringapatam, early Indian campaign, and Peninsula War group of Medals and Decorations awarded to General Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B., the 'Hero of Matagorda', whose active service commenced with the old 94th (Scotch Brigade) in India and the battles of Malavelly and Seringapatam, where he was so severely wounded that he was upwards of a year in hospital, the Polygar War of 1801 (wounded), and the Maharatta Wars of 1802-04, including the siege of Asseerghur (wounded), battle of Argaum, and siege and storming of Gawilghur, being ordered home in 1804 in consequence of the severe wounds received in the different actions from 1799 to 1804; as Captain in the 94th in the Peninsula from 1810 he took part in the siege of Cadiz, and the defence of Fort Matagorda from 22nd February to 22nd April, 1810, during which long period with a very small force under his command, most gallantly kept at bay 8,000 of the enemy under Marshal Soult, and did not evacuate until ordered to do so by Sir Thomas Graham, his men being nearly all killed or wounded; promoted to a Majority in the 87th for his conduct at Matagorda, he afterwards fought at Barrosa in 1811, where he was dangerously wounded and his horse killed under him, and at the capture of Seville

- a) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's neck badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1814, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, an officially refurbished and re-issued badge (Maclaine was promoted to K.C.B. in 1852), the hallmarks consequently a little indistinct, complete with wide neck cravat with gold fastening fitments, *some minor enamel damage*
- (b) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's breast star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, the reverse centre plate inscribed 'Hunt & Roskell late Storr Mortimer & Hunt 156 New Bond St. London.' fitted with gold pin for wearing, *one gold crown device lacking from obverse centre and some light chipping to enamels on wreath*
- (c) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's embroidered sequin breast star, maker's printed label to the reverse, 'D'Almaine & Co. Embroiderers to Her Majesty, 38, Gerrard Street, Soho, London. Furnish the Army with Colours, Standards & other Flags. Heraldic & other ornaments in embroidery, metal, silver & gold.', the paper backing and label now detached but in excellent original condition
- (d) Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, pewter, 48mm., Soho Mint, gilded and contained in a silver rimmed glazed frame, the edge inscribed 'Colonel Archd. Maclaine', fitted with rings and swivel-bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, this repurposed from his original C.B. insignia, *cracks to obverse lunette* (Officers in the British Service were not granted permission to wear this medal until 1851)
- (e) Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur (Lieut. A. Maclaine, 94th Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming
- (f) Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Barrosa (Sir A. Maclaine, C.B. Majr. 87th Ft.)
- (g) **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Charles III, a particularly fine and large early 19th century Knight's badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamels, 80mm x 56mm excluding suspension, the arms set throughout with paste stones of varying size, the points of the cross set with a single red stone and the wreath similarly embellished with small red stones, with wide gold swivel-ring bar suspension, this repurposed from his original C.B. insignia, and a silver-gilt ribbon buckle
- (h) **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Charles III, a fine early 19th century Knight's badge, gold and enamels, 52mm x 35mm including hinged wreath, small loop suspension, *enamel chips to all arms but a rare piece*
- (i) **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Charles III, a fine quality mid-19th century Grand Cross sash badge, gold and enamels, 60mm x 45mm, *lacking suspension loop*
- (j) **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Charles III, Grand Cross breast star, silver, gold and enamels, 80mm x 75mm, fitted with silver pin for wearing, *enamel on central circlet damaged with significant loss to motto 'VIRT [UTI ET ME] RITO'*
- (k) A fine gold-framed portrait miniature of Archibald Maclaine in uniform wearing decorations including C.B. and Seringapatam, the reverse with a border of plaited hair surrounding a deep blue enamelled sunburst ground, 75mm x 63mm, with loop suspension

All contained in an old fitted display case with hinged glazed lid and silver label inscribed 'The Medals and Decorations of Genl. Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B. who died March 1861.', approximately 40cm x 29cm overall, with lock but no key, *condition generally very fine, the M.G.S. and Army of India medals good very fine* (11) **£30,000-£40,000**

Only 38 Army of India medals were issued to European recipients with these three clasps, of which 33 went to the 94th Foot, including just four officers (one of whom also received a clasp for Ava). A total of only 48 clasps were issued for Asseerghur to European recipients of British or Indian forces. Only five officers of the 87th received the clasp for Barrosa, but this unique as a single clasp to Maclaine who was the only surviving officer to have been wounded at the action.



(d) Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, pewter, 48mm., Soho Mint, gilded and contained in a silver rimmed glazed frame, the edge inscribed 'Colonel Archd. Maclaine'



(e) Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur (Lieut. A. Maclaine, 94th Foot)



(f) Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Barrosa (Sir A. Maclaine, C.B. Majr. 87th Ft.)



(g) **Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III,** a particularly fine and large early 19th century Knight's badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamels



(h) **Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III,** a fine early 19th century Knight's badge, gold and enamels



(i) **Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III,** a fine quality mid-19th century Grand Cross sash badge, gold and enamels

Archibald Maclaine was born on 13 January 1777, 2nd son of Gillean Maclaine of Scallasdale, and a twin with his brother Murdoch, later a Captain in the 20th Foot and the only British officer to be killed at the battle of Maida, 6 July 1806. His youngest brother John became a Major in the 73rd Foot and was killed in action at the battle of Waterloo; whilst his fourth brother, Hector, served with the 57th Foot in the Peninsula, won a Gold Medal at the battle of Nivelles and became a Colonel.

Archibald Maclaine was appointed Ensign in the 94th Foot on 16 April 1794; Lieutenant, 29 April 1795; Captain, 22 December 1804; Major, 87th Foot, 4 October 1810; Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th West India Regiment, 25 January 1813; Half-pay, 25 April 1816; Brevet Colonel, 22 July 1830; Knighted, 19 October 1831; Major-General, 23 November 1841; Hon. Colonel 52nd Foot, 8 February 1847; Lieutenant-General, 11 November 1851; C.B. on 4 June 1815, and advanced to K.C.B. on 6 April 1852; General, 5 June 1855.

Sir Archibald Maclaine served in the 'Mysore campaign of 1799 against Tippoo Sultan, including the battle of Malavelly, siege and storming of Seringapatam, where he received three wounds, from the effects of which he was confined in hospital for upwards of a year. Capture of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and the Polygar war in 1801, including the battle of Ardingy, the affair at Serungapore, and was wounded for the fourth time when leading another detachment of the Scotch Brigade at the storming of the hill-fort of Panjalumcorchy on 23 May 1801. Mahratta war of 1802, 3, and 4 against Scindia, Holkar, and the Brea Rajah, including the storm of Julnaghur, siege and storming of Gawilghur, siege of Asseerghur (wounded), and battle of Argaum. Ordered home in 1804 in consequence of severe wounds received in the different actions from 1799 to 1804.

Peninsular campaigns of 1810, 11, 12, including the siege of Cadiz, the defence of Matagorda (an outwork of Cadiz, and a ruined redoubt when taken possession of from the enemy) from 22nd February to 22nd April, 1810, during which long period Sir Archibald, then a captain in the old 94th regiment, with a very small force under his command, most gallantly kept at bay 8,000 of the enemy under Marshal Soult, who conducted the siege, and did not evacuate until ordered to do so by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, his men being nearly all killed or wounded. Served also at the battle of Barrosa (dangerously wounded and his horse killed); and capture of Seville.' (Hart's Army List refers)

The Defence of Fort Matagorda

The 94th landed at Lisbon on 31 January 1810, but they embarked again on 6 February for Cadiz, in company with the 79th and 2/87th, as a brigade under Major-General William Stewart. The force was being hastily despatched by Wellington in response to an urgent appeal for help from the Spanish Government.

Marshals Soult and Victor had swept down on Andalusia and after scattering the Spanish armies that attempted to bar their way had invested Cadiz on the land side. Victor, who had charge of the siege operations, was already in position to open an attack against which the Spanish garrison inadequate in numbers and ill equipped, disorganised and demoralised, with their senior officers quarrelling among themselves, appeared helpless. A French advance into the Isla de Leon at the outset would undoubtedly have taken Cadiz by a *coup de main*. Against that the arrival of Stewart's force, 3,500 bayonets, safeguarded Cadiz.

The brigade on landing was pushed forward to the outpost line, along the edge of the salt marshes fringing the channel of the Rio de Santi Petri. There the Light Company of the 94th, together with the light companies of the other two battalions of Stewart's command, were skirmishing with the French advanced posts within a few hours of setting foot on shore. On that came an event that won fame for the 94th throughout Wellington's army - the Defence of Fort Matagorda. Matagorda was a small stone fort, rectangular in trace and 45 yards long by 40 yards wide, mounting originally seven guns. It stood on the east side of Cadiz Bay, on wooden piles sunk into a mud flat at the extremity of the Trocadero peninsula, on a spit dividing the outer from the inner harbour. Opposite was a corresponding fortified work, Puntales Castle, distant 1,200 yards across the water, on the long Isla de Leon peninsula on which the city of Cadiz stands. The fort had been evacuated by its Spanish garrison in a fit of panic on Marshal Victor's approach, a few days before the British brigade arrived. The ramparts and parapet had been blown up, leaving Matagorda practically in ruins. General Stewart on his arrival considered the holding of Matagorda fort to be of vital importance, as it countered two other forts on the Trocadero peninsula, similarly abandoned by the Cadiz Spanish garrison, which the French had occupied and on which they were mounting guns. He directed it to be taken possession of and placed in a state of defence as best could be managed. Six guns and two mortars were to be mounted on it and a Spanish 74-gun ship with some gun-boats were told off to take station in support near by.

The officer selected to have charge of the enterprise was Captain Archibald Maclaine of the 94th, whose war services in India have been previously mentioned. Two officers of the 94th, Ensigns Cannon and Scott with sixty-seven N.C.O.s and men of the battalion were detailed for the service, together with a party of twenty-five artillerymen under Lieutenant Brereton, R.A., twenty-five marines under Lieutenant K. S. Parker, R.M., and twenty-five bluejackets under Midshipman Dobson of H.M.S. *Invincible* one of the ships of the British squadron at Cadiz.

Taking possession of the ruined fort on 22 February, Captain Maclaine spent the next few weeks overseeing the arduous work of getting the fort into a condition suited for defence. In what remained of the fort upon their arrival, there was no shelter for more than half of the men. The French were meanwhile keeping out of sight, busily engaged in constructing batteries behind the houses of the Trocadero village, some 800-900 yards distant, and preparing platforms on the two abandoned Spanish forts in readiness for the arrival of the siege-train guns and mortars, then on the way from Seville.

On March 25th Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham arrived at Cadiz to take over the command from Major-General Stewart. He was followed a week later by reinforcements from England, three companies of artillery, a composite battalion of Guards, the 2/44th Foot and five companies from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 95th Foot, bringing up the garrison of Cadiz to 8,000 British, including two battalions arrived from Gibraltar on February 17th. One of these last was the 2nd Battalion of the 88th Connaught Rangers, some of whom helped later at Matagorda. There were also some 17,000 Spanish troops now in Cadiz, but in bad order: they were more of a hindrance to the defence than a help.

General Graham went over in a man-of-war's boat to inspect Matagorda on March 26th, the day after he arrived. He found the men of the garrison at work forming a counter-guard to cover the walls of the fort, 15 feet high. By scuttling old Spanish gun-boats in the mud it was proposed to set up also a flanking battery. General Graham considered the defence of the place hopeless. "It is a miserable place," he reported in a despatch to England, "and must fall whenever seriously attacked, there being no shelter for shells. I am in great doubt whether it should be continued." He allowed, however, the work to proceed.

A Scottish officer serving with the Spanish Army at Cadiz, Viscount Macduff (afterwards 4th Earl of Fife, K.T., G.C.B.), was a constant visitor to the 94th garrison at Matagorda, "bringing with him hampers of food, hams and fresh meat, wine and beer."

Graham visited Matagorda again on April 9th and also went on board the Spanish 74-gun ship and some gun-boats moored near to assist with flanking fire. It did not make him more hopeful.

Twelve days later the attack suddenly began on Captain Maclaine and his little garrison - opening at 3 a.m. on April 21st. "They commenced their operations," says Sergeant Donaldson in his book *The Eventful Life of a Soldier (he was a private at the time and one of the garrison of the fort)*, "by blowing up the houses which had hitherto masked the batteries. I was out on picquet at the time and suspected that they designed to attack us. Our suspicions were soon verified, for in a short time after they gave a salute of grapeshot which ploughed the earth on every side of us: but this was only a prelude. A volley of red-hot shot at the Spanish man-of-war succeeded, which set her on fire and obliged her to slip her cable and drop down the bay. A volley or two more of the same kind scattered the gun-boats and we were then left to bear the brunt of the battle alone. Now it began in earnest. Five or six batteries, mounting in all about twenty guns and eight or ten mortars, opened their tremendous mouths, vomiting forth death and destruction."

Not a shot came in reply from the fort from 3 a.m. for over two hours until it was clear daylight and the gunners could see their targets. All were lying down near their guns.

"They plied us so fast with shell," continues Donaldson, "that I saw six or eight in the air over us at once." Then "the French soon acquired a fatal precision with their shot, sending them in through our embrasures, killing and wounding men at every volley." Of Captain Maclaine, Donaldson says: "The commandant was moving from place to place giving orders and exposing himself to every danger. No one could doubt that he was brave. The carnage now became dreadful but our men's spirits and enthusiasm seemed to rise with the danger. The artillery officer stood on the platform and when he reported any of our shot taking effect, a cheer followed and 'At it again, my heroes,' was the exclamation from every mouth. When any of our comrades fell it excited no visible feeling but revenge. 'Now for a retaliating shot,' was the word; every nerve was strained to lay the gun with precision and if it took effect it was considered that full justice was done to their memory.

"The action was kept up the whole of that day, during which we lost the best and bravest of our men. Our guns had been well directed at first but, towards evening, the most of the artillery who had commanded them were either killed or wounded and the direction of them was then taken by men who knew little about it. The consequence was that much ammunition was used to little purpose".

Throughout the day, from morning to night, the house roofs of Cadiz were crowded with people with telescopes, anxiously watching the progress of the fight, as were the tops and masts of the men of war and shipping in the outer harbour. At nightfall the enemy suspended firing and the fort in turn ceased to reply. All now turned to try and repair the destroyed parapet and ramparts as they best might. Reinforcements to make good casualties were brought over after dark from the British troops in Cadiz, among them men from the 2nd Battalion of the 88th, as well as some from the 87th. General Graham also sent a message to Captain Maclaine thanking him for the day's stand and offering to relieve the 94th. The offer was declined with thanks - they would fight it out to the end.

"The whole of the night of the 21st and morning of the 22nd," says Captain Maclaine in his report to General Graham, "I employed in endeavouring to repair the parapet of the south-east face, composed of sandbags, which, from the very heavy fire of twenty-one pieces of cannon (most of them 32-pounders) the enemy had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were completely exposed. We continued to replace the sandbags and fill up the breach so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence: and at daybreak in the morning (April 22nd) the enemy opened with a salvo from all his batteries. We returned the fire with the same spirit and success as yesterday, but the fort soon became a complete ruin and nowhere afforded any shelter for the reliefs." Four of the seven guns were now disabled and put out of action, and the bomb-proof casemate in which the magazine was lodged was blown in, entirely exposing the powder barrels.

General Stewart came over from General Graham during the early morning to report on the state of the garrison. On his return the evacuation of the fort was ordered and a naval officer, Captain Stacpole, was sent with boats from the British squadron to bring off the garrison. The defenders' casualties at the end of the thirty hours' bombardment numbered eighty-three out of the 147 who had originally formed Captain Maclaine's command. The 94th had had four killed and twenty-eight wounded and the 2/88th party two killed. The gunners R.A. had ten casualties, the Marines twenty, the Navy nineteen.

Donaldson, who was one of the last to leave the fort according to his own account, says that the French, when they saw the evacuation taking place, attempted to gain possession and were beaten off. He had gone down, he relates, into a half-destroyed bomb-proof to look for his coat and "on coming up to the ramparts found that all the men had left the fort with the exception of three or four and the commandant, who was watching the motions of a strong party of French, evidently coming down to take the place. Our ammunition was expended, but he ordered all the loose powder, grape, and ball cartridge to be collected, and having stuffed three guns (all we had left fit for service) to the muzzle with them, we watched the enemy until within about 200 yards of the battery, when the guns were fired into the very middle of their column and laid the half of them prostrate on the earth; the rest wheeled to the right about and left us to embark at leisure."

From the *Invincible* the 94th Matagorda detachment were landed late in the day at Cadiz and marched for the night to a casemate bomb-proof under the city ramparts. "Half naked and blackened with the smoke of gunpowder," remarks Donaldson, "we looked more like chimney sweeps than soldiers." They proceeded to the battalion camp in the lines at Isla next morning. "Our comrades turned out to receive us, and our hearts thrilled with exultation at the encomiums passed on our bravery. The poor fellows flew with alacrity to procure wine to treat us... Next day we were called out. The regiment formed square and the remains of our party were marched into it. We were then addressed by our commanding officer in terms of the highest eulogy and held out to the regiment as a pattern."

Captain Maclaine's report, in addition to bringing before General Graham for distinguished conduct the names of Ensigns Cannon and Scott of the grenadier company of the 94th, and officers of other corps serving under his orders, specially recommended "Hospital-mate Bennet, attached to the 94th, who was the surgeon attending the garrison." General Graham, in forwarding it to the Secretary at War in England, specially mentioned Captain Maclaine himself and the two Ensigns of the 94th together with Lieutenants Brereton and Wright R.A., Major Lefebvre R.E. (the last man killed on the ramparts of Matagorda at the moment of final withdrawal), and Midshipman Dobson. He added this: "The defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by everybody with admiration and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long but from the expectation of the possibility of some diversion being made in its favour, which however was found to be impracticable." This last was a reference to the backwardness of the Spanish Governor of Cadiz in regard to permitting British gun boats to enter the Trocadero Channel so as to take the French batteries in rear.

General Graham further issued a special Order of the Day dated "Isla April 23rd 1810." In addition to offering his "best thanks" to every one of the Matagorda garrison "for the steadiness and bravery by which so severe and unequal a contest was so long maintained," and naming the officers mentioned in his official despatch just referred to, he said this of Captain Maclaine: "The troops having witnessed the gallant defence of the little redoubt of Matagorda against the powerful efforts of the enemy, it is unnecessary to hold up the conduct of Captain Maclaine of the 94th Regiment as a noble example of fortitude and patience." Maclaine was ever afterwards known among his acquaintances and among old Army officers as "the Hero of Matagorda."

In a despatch to Lord Liverpool, General Graham wrote this of Captain Maclaine in connection with the defence of Matagorda: "It would be an injustice to the Service not to recommend him in the warmest manner to your Lordship's notice." The result was the promotion "without purchase" of Captain Maclaine to the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers on 4 October 1810. Although, by all accounts, Major Maclaine was much admired and liked by the officers in the 2/87th, there can be no doubt that there would have been a great deal of resentment that the promotion had not been from within the regiment. With his new regiment he took part in the battle of Barrosa in 1811, where he was severely wounded for the sixth time in his career and had his horse shot under him.

In the *London Gazette* of 12 October 1816, it was announced that 'His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to grant unto Archibald Maclaine, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the supernumerary cross of the royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, which his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain, has been pleased to confer upon that Officer, in testimony of the high sense which that Sovereign entertains of the highly distinguished intrepidity displayed by him in the arduous defence of Fort Matagorda, in 1810, - in the memorable Battle of Barrosa, in 1811, - and of the capture of Seville, in 1812.'

Maclaine was one of a small handful of officers to be appointed as Supernumerary Knights of the Order of Charles the Third for services during the Peninsula war. The Knights of the Order being limited to 200, 'who enjoy a Pension of 375 gulden each,' the Supernumerary Knights, such as Maclaine, did not receive pensions and formed a Class by themselves. It is understood that General Maclaine was raised to a Grand Cross in the Order in his later life, but the authority for this promotion has not yet been found.

Major Maclaine was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1813. He became a Major-General in 1841, and was appointed Colonel of the 52nd Foot (now the 2nd Bn. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) in 1847, was promoted Lieutenant-General in 1851, and General in 1855. His death took place in London on 9 March 1861, in his 89th year. There is a low monument to his memory, suitably inscribed, in Highgate Cemetery, London.



The Field Officer's Gold Medal awarded to Major Hector Maclaine, 57th Foot, for the battle of Nivelles, at which action he was severely wounded and assumed command of the regiment after the death of Major Ackland

Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, for Nivelles (Major Hector McLaine, 57th Foot.) complete with its three-pronged gold ribbon buckle and contained in its original *Rundell Bridge & Rundell* red leather case of issue, *the case scuffed, otherwise extremely fine* *£12,000-£15,000*

Hector Maclaine was born in about 1784, the fifth and youngest son of Gillean Maclaine of Scallasdale, Isle of Mull. He was younger brother to General Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B., the 'Hero of Matagorde'; Captain Murdoch Maclaine, 20th Foot, killed at Maida 1806; and Major John Maclaine, 73rd Foot, killed at Waterloo 1815.

He was appointed Ensign in the 64th Foot on 24 September 1803, and served with that regiment in the West Indies and at the capture of Surinam in 1804. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the 46th Foot on 25 September 1804; Captain, 57th Foot, 1 December 1806; Brevet Major, 57th Foot, 19 May 1814. He served with the 57th in the Peninsula from August 1811 to April 1814, being present at Vittoria, Roncesvalles, the Pyrenees, in front of Pampluna, at Nivelles, Aire and Vic Bigorre, Tarbes, Orthes and Toulouse; besides constant skirmishing, as he was attached to, and frequently commanded, the Light Companies of General Byng's Brigade. An example of his service in this regard occurred on 18 March 1814, when Hill was smartly engaged with the French rearguard at Vic Bigorre. Captain Hector Maclaine of the 57th, in command of the Light Companies of Byng's Brigade, was posted that evening to guard the road from Conchez. About four o'clock it was reported that the French were approaching. "Captain Mc'Laine ordered the light companies to check the advance of the enemy, who, on finding themselves opposed by infantry, halted, and after maintaining a brisk fire for a short time retired some distance for the night. On this occasion Lieutenant Aubin, commanding the 57th light company, was severely wounded."

Maclaine was severely wounded and received a medal for his distinguished conduct at Nivelles. He afterwards served in North America in 1814-15, and with the Army of Occupation in France until 1818. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the Half Pay on 9 September 1824, and advanced to Colonel on 28 June 1838. He was latterly resident at Kington, in the Parish of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and died there on 15 January 1847, aged 62.



Captain Murdoch Maclaine, 20th Foot, the only British officer to be killed at the battle of Maida, 4 July 1806

An attractive framed portrait of Maclaine in the uniform of the 20th Foot, approximately 190mm x 140mm, in oils on wooden panel with manuscript note pasted to the reverse, gilt wood and plaster frame, *much loss to gilt plaster-work on frame, otherwise good condition* *£800-£1,200*

The manuscript note to the reverse of the panel reads:

'Extract from a letter of Capt. Duncan MacGregor of 78th Regt - in August 1806 to a relation of his own - with account of Battle of Maida. "I had almost forgot to mention the circumstance attending the death of Capt. Murdoch Maclaine of the 20th Regt. - the brother of Mrs Wood - His company as I mentioned before with part of the Corsicans first began the attack; he had command of Coy. The enemy were pretty strong, he advanced up the hill upon them & commenced his fire. The Corsicans after firing sometime began to give way & the 20th company were waiting there when he ran forward in front & called to his men to come on, at this instant he was fired at from the wood & shot through the heart. - This was a young man not to be met with among thousands, for even the best of people in this world have enemies but poor Maclaine had no acquaintance who was not soon his sincere friend; he was a very pleasant fellow in private life & as brave an officer as ever drew a sword - he fell universally regretted by the whole army. Give my consolations to Mrs Woods for the severe loss she has met with."

Murdoch Maclaine was born on 13 January 1777, 3rd son of Gillean Maclaine of Scallasdale, Isle of Mull, and a twin with his brother Archibald, later General, K.C.B., the 'Hero of Matagorde'. His youngest brother John became a Major in the 73rd Foot and was killed in action at the battle of Waterloo; whilst his fourth brother, Hector, served with the 57th Foot in the Peninsula, won a Gold Medal at the battle of Nivelle and became a Colonel.

"Captain Murdoch Maclaine was a most promising officer, brave to a fault. At the battle of Maida, under Sir John Stuart, he was captain in the 20th regiment, and after several acts of personal valour, was killed on that field; and it may be worthy of remark, that he was the only officer killed on the side of the victorious British on that day."



Captain Murdoch Maclaine, 20th Foot, the only British officer to be killed at the battle of Maida, 4 July 1806

A fine portrait miniature of Maclaine in the uniform of the 20th Foot, approximately 70mm x 55mm, oils on ivory, in glazed gold frame with loop for suspension, the reverse lower edge of the frame engraved 'Captain Murdoch Maclaine - Killed at Maida', crack to ivory on left hand side, otherwise in fresh and fine condition £800-£1,200

Murdoch Maclaine was born on 13 January 1777, 3rd son of Gillean Maclaine of Scallisdale, Isle of Mull, and a twin with his brother Archibald, later General, K.C.B., the 'Hero of Matagorde'. His youngest brother John became a Major in the 73rd Foot and was killed in action at the battle of Waterloo; whilst his fourth brother, Hector, served with the 57th Foot in the Peninsula, won a Gold Medal at the battle of Nivelle and became a Colonel.

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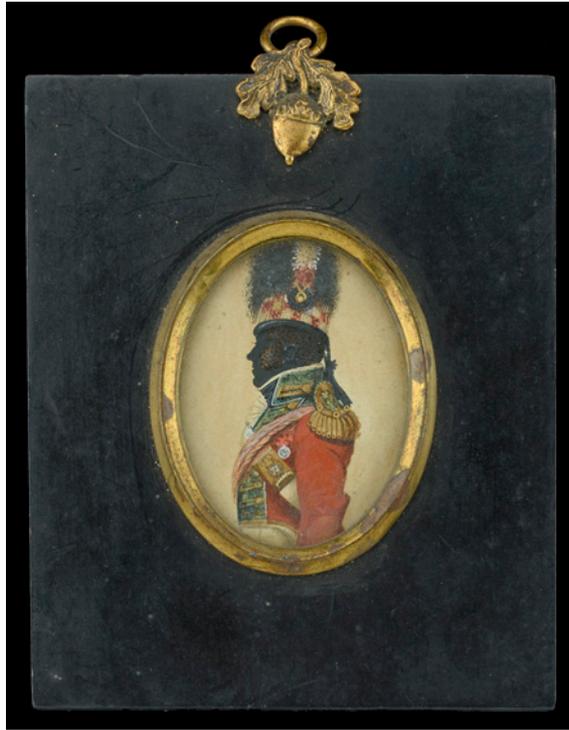


Captain Murdoch Maclaine, 20th Foot, the only British officer to be killed at the battle of Maida, 4 July 1806

A rare Georgian officer's silver regimental whistle and chain, reputedly worn by Captain Maclaine at Maida, the body of the whistle engraved with roman numerals 'XX' within a wreath; together with an oval silhouette of Captain Maclaine, approximately 70mm x 50mm, black ink on silk, in a contemporary gilt frame with biographical details on reverse, good condition for age £200-£300

Murdoch Maclaine was born on 13 January 1777, 3rd son of Gillean Maclaine of Scallisdale, Isle of Mull, and a twin with his brother Archibald, later General, K.C.B., the 'Hero of Matagorde'. His youngest brother John became a Major in the 73rd Foot and was killed in action at the battle of Waterloo; whilst his fourth brother, Hector, served with the 57th Foot in the Peninsula, won a Gold Medal at the battle of Nivelle and became a Colonel.

"Captain Murdoch Maclaine was a most promising officer, brave to a fault. At the battle of Maida, under Sir John Stuart, he was captain in the 20th regiment, and after several acts of personal valour, was killed on that field; and it may be worthy of remark, that he was the only officer killed on the side of the victorious British on that day."



Major John Maclaine, 73rd Foot, who served with distinction at Seringapatam in 1799 and at Turnagel in 1802, and was mortally wounded at Waterloo

A fine silhouette portrait in black ink and oils on card of Major Maclaine in the uniform of the 73rd Foot, approximately 60mm x 45mm, mounted in ebonised frame with gilt fittings, *very fine* *£200-£300*

[Archibald] John Maclaine was born on 16 June 1778, 4th son of Gillean Maclaine of Scallasdale, Isle of Mull. He was appointed an Ensign in the 73rd Foot on 7 February 1794; Lieutenant, 30 August 1796; Captain, 25 December 1804; Major 28 May 1812. He served in India 1798-1814 with 1/73rd and was present at Seringapatam in 1799 and Turnagel in 1802. He left the 1st Battalion on their arrival in Australia in 1814 and joined the 2nd Battalion, enabling him to take part at Waterloo. Very well liked by his men as he treated them fairly. He suggested to his Colonel that the practise of flogging should cease in the regiment. He was severely wounded at Waterloo and died later in Brussels. He is one of the select band of soldiers buried in the Mausoleum at Evere cemetery.

A contemporary obituary reported: 'Major A. John Maclaine, 73rd Foot. This officer died at Brussels, of the wounds he received in the battle of Waterloo. He was the son of Mrs. Maclaine, of Scallasdale, Isle of Mull, a lady who deserved to be celebrated for the heroism and the bravery of the sons to whom she has given birth. She has already lost two sons in the service of her country, and two yet survive, ornaments to their profession, covered with scars received in various memorable engagements. The late Captain Maclaine, who so gloriously fell, whilst gallantly leading on his light company, at the battle of Maida, as mentioned in Sir John Stuart's dispatches, was one of the former, and Lieut.-Col. Maclaine, of the 7th West India Regiment, who made so gallant a defence at Fort Matagorda, is one of the latter. Major Maclaine of the 73rd, had signalised himself in all the actions in which this fine Highland regiment were engaged in India, and particularly at the taking of Seringapatam. He had left the 1st battalion of it at New South Wales, to come to Europe, anxious and ardent to join the second, and to "share their glories and honour" as he expressed himself, "on the Continent." His loss, in common with other brave men, his country will deplore.'

A Fine Collection of Medals to the South Wales Borderers

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A Great War 1918 Salonika 'V.C. action' D.S.O. and Second War '1941' Abyssinia Second Award Bar, inter-War O.B.E., 'Gallipoli' M.C. group of thirteen attributed to Colonel P. R. M. Mundy, South Wales Borderers, who served with the 4th, 1st and 2nd Battalions during the Great War and was wounded by a sniper in the Le Transloy sector 4 February 1917, and during the attack on the Grand Couronne, 18 September 1918. He was M.I.D. on numerous occasions, including during operations in Palestine in 1937, and went on to command the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles between the wars and the 1/4th Battalion with distinction during the Second War

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with copy Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarks for London '1919'; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (89328 Cpl. G. Archer. R.F.A. [Sic]); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, both erased; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, M.I.D. Oak Leaf (Lt. Col. P. R. M. Mundy. D.S.O. O.B.E. M.C. S.W.B.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm emblem and bronze star on riband, generally very fine (13) £1,600-£2,000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919 (Salonika)

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 21 October 1941:

'For highly distinguished services and gallantry in action, at Scroppa [Sic] in Southern Abyssinia on 30th March, 1941, this officer planned and carried out a brilliant and highly successful operation against an enemy force opposed to him. Almost the whole enemy force were destroyed or captured. 350 prisoners and 4 guns were taken. Lt. Colonel Mundy's coolness and determined leadership was an inspiration to his entire command.'

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1935.

M.C. *London Gazette* 2 February 1916 (Gallipoli).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 January 1916 (Gallipoli), 23 July 1937 (Palestine), 1 April 1941 and 8 July 1943.

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

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Pierrepoint 'Patrick' Rodney Miller Mundy was born in July 1891, and 'in a distinguished military career, of nearly 40 years, he served in many parts of the world and was decorated several times.

For the last 33 years he lived at Shudy Camps, near Haverhill. Colonel Mundy was born in Ireland, where his father was serving, in 1891, and educated at Eton. He went to Sandhurst and on receiving his commission in 1911 joined the South Wales Borderers.

During the First World War he was wounded in action in Salonika and was awarded the M.C. for service in Gallipoli. He also served in France and was awarded the D.S.O. The French honoured him with the Croix de Guerre.

After the war he spent three years in New Zealand as aide-de-camp to Lord Jellicoe for whom he retained a life-long admiration. He then spent three years in India where he was commended by the Governor General for his part in handling a riot near Calcutta. From there he went to Aden before returning home for a period.

He spent six years in East Africa seconded to the King's African Rifles and was awarded a bar to his D.S.O. for his part in driving the Italians out of Somalia in the Second World War. He was head of the Somali Gendarmerie.

He retired in 1948 with the rank of Colonel and moved to Shudy Camps.' (Obituary from the Regimental Journal, dated 29 May 1983)

Mundy was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in March 1911, and advanced to Lieutenant in April 1913. On the latter date he transferred to the 4th (Service) Battalion, and Mundy served with them as Captain and 'D' Company commander when they landed at 'V' Beach on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 15 July 1915.

Mundy distinguished himself during the capture of Damakjelik Bair, 6/7 August 1915:

'On the morning of August 6th a brigade conference was held at which General Travers explained what was expected of his column, and that afternoon Colonel Gillespie with Captains Kitchin and Mundy and some others were given a chance of reconnoitring through their glasses the unknown and intricate country to be traversed. They were taken along the coast in a destroyer and were able to spot several things which the maps did not reveal, notably that the Turkish trench which the leading company [Mundy's D Company] would have to attack was really at right angles to the position marked....

When the 4th [Battalion] started at 8pm, heavy firing was already to be heard on the right, where a furious fight was being waged for the Lone Pine trenches, and the battalion threaded its way down deep gullies to the shore to the accompaniment of the sounds of bursting shells and incessant rifle fire. As it plodded forward towards the deploying point, it caught some rifle and machine-gun fire from the foot-hills.... Soon after passing the mouth of the Chalak Dere the column found itself on more open ground, and the 4th then formed lines of companies moving to a flank in fours, 20 yards interval between platoons and 30 yards between lines, D Company under Captain Mundy acting as advanced guard. From the flank a desultory but apparently unaimed fire was still maintained, but the men's steadiness was admirable and the natural tendency to face to the right in the direction from the fire was coming was well kept in hand and the proper direction maintained. Thus the battalion's movement escaped detection till, near the mouth of the Aghyl Dere, shots were suddenly fired into it from just ahead. Several men fell. There was a momentary check, but urged on by Colonel Gillespie, and well handled by Captain Mundy, D Company dashed forward across the nullah and just as the next company reached the nullah a loud cheer proclaimed that D had carried the trench from which the fire had come.

There was a sharp fight, but D made short work of the defenders, whose survivors bolted into the darkness. Then, while D pushed straight ahead, the other companies bore off to the right towards Damakjelik Bair. This, as one officer writes, "was the most difficult part of the job. We had to cross the nullah, which was about twelve feet deep with very steep banks, and to reform on the other side on a bearing of 75 degrees...."

On the way several parties of Turks had been encountered and promptly dealt with, most them being taken by surprise. By 1.30am Damajelik Bair had been seized and the 4th was consolidating the position. D Company, which had nearly all the fighting, had had 8 killed and 17 wounded, the other companies hardly losing anyone.' (Regimental History refers)

After being evacuated from Gallipoli, Mundy was attached to the 1st Battalion on the Loos Salient becoming Temporary Major and second in command from April 1916. Mundy was then attached for service with the 2nd Battalion, serving as Adjutant and being wounded by a sniper in the Le Transloy sector 4 February 1917. Having recuperated, he returned for service with the 7th (Service) Battalion in Salonika at the start of 1918.

Mundy distinguished himself again during the attack on the Grand Couronne, 18 September 1918:

'Thus from both flanks machine gun fire concentrated upon the 7th, when the barrage lifted, the men dashed at the gaps in the wire, they were bowled over in numbers by the stream of bullets, more deadly now because on the barrage lifting the dust and smoke cleared away and the machine gunners could see their targets clearly. A mere handful struggled through the wire and entered the trenches, but far too few to effect anything in face of the strong trench garrisons....

The survivors of the 7th had finally to retire to our own trenches. Only the merest fragment of a battalion remained, and of the 50 odd survivors whom Captain Donald, the M.O. and Lieutenant Stephenson could collect more than half were suffering so badly from gas that they had to be evacuated to hospital the next day. Of 17 officers engaged in the attack only Captain Donald remained unhurt. Captains Mundy and Treglown with Lieutenants Round and Stephenson, though wounded, had got back to our lines, the others, including Colonel Burges who was known to be wounded, were missing, and not till some days later, when the Bulgarians retired, could their fate be cleared up by the discovery of their dead bodies, that of Captain Dick being found farther forward up the Grand Couronne than any other officer's or man's....

The signal honour of the award of the Croix de Guerre speaks for itself - the 7th was the only battalion in the B.S.F. so honoured and but four were given to British units on the whole of the Western Front. Colonel Burges, whom all ranks were rejoiced to recover a few days later in a Bulgarian hospital, received a well-merited V.C., Captain Donald, who had been simply magnificent, might well have been as highly rewarded; no man ever deserved the V.C. better, but the D.S.O. awarded to Captain Mundy, three M.C.'s given to Captains Treglown and Donald and Lieutenant Round, three D.C.M.'s... and six M.M.'s... formed a goodly list.' (Ibid)

After the war Mundy was appointed as a Military Secretary in Wellington, New Zealand, 19 August 1920. He was appointed Major and Officer Commanding 6th (Tanganyika Territory) Battalion, King's African Rifles in September 1929 (O.B.E.).

Mundy advanced to Lieutenant Colonel and served with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers in Palestine, before returning for service with the 1/4th Battalion, King's African Rifles during the Second War. His gallantry in leading a combined force of K.A.R. and South African armoured cars against 1,000 troops of the 61st Colonial Battalion and four guns on a ridge known as Little Soroppa in Abyssinia was recognised with a Second Award Bar to his D.S.O. (see Regimental History for further details).

Mundy retired as Colonel in 1948.

Sold with several photographic images of recipient in uniform, and copied research.



A 1946 'Military Division' O.B.E., Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of eight awarded to Colonel C. A. Baker, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, one of the original officers of the Battalion who landed in France in August 1914, and the only one of the original officers to return home in June 1919 after serving with the Army of the Rhine. Of the 25 officers who had gone overseas with the 1st Battalion in 1914 11 were killed during the conflict. Baker later served as Colonel Commandant of the Monmouth Army Cadet Force, and was Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire, 1943-47. He also represented the Army at Rugby, and captained the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers rugby team to four consecutive Army Cup wins, 1924-1928

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.; 1914 Star, with clasp (2. Lieut. C. A. Baker. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. A. Baker.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Observer Lieutenant C. A. Baker.) *generally very fine (8)* *£1,200-£1,600*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1947 (Army Cadet Force).

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 May 1917.

Cecil Avery Baker was born in 1894, and educated at Clifton College and RMC Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the South Wales Borderers in September 1913, and represented the Army at Rugby in that year. Baker went on to represent the Army again, 1924-25, as well as Devon in the same season. He was part of the England Reserve in 1925, having captained the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers rugby team to four consecutive Army Cup wins, 1924-1928. Baker also played for the North Midlands.

Baker served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914 - and as such was one of the original officers to serve overseas with the Battalion during the Great War. He was invalided sick, 6 October 1914, rejoining the Battalion on the Western Front, 20 March 1915. Baker advanced to Lieutenant in November 1914, and to Captain in March 1916. He served as Adjutant for the Battalion May 1917 - May 1920, apart from during a brief period when he contracted a fever whilst in the trenches at Cambryn in June 1918:

'Shortly before the battalion returned to the trenches several cases of an ill-defined feverish nature had shown themselves, Captain Baker, the Adjutant, being amongst the earliest victims; this soon attained to the dimensions of an epidemic, which received the nickname of "creeping barrage." Three officers in quick succession took over the Adjutant's duties and went down sick; and, despite all the M.O.'s efforts to check the epidemic, cases proved so numerous that after an inter-company relief one of the relieved companies had to be retained in support to keep the trench garrison up to its proper strength. Fortunately the epidemic abated after about ten days, though many of its victims were away from duty for some time: Captain Baker, for example, only rejoined on July 15th.' (The Regimental History refers)

Baker stayed on with the 1st Battalion after the Armistice as part of the Army of the Rhine:

'The 1st S.W.B. were not among the earliest Regular units to be reduced to cadre on relief by Young Soldiers battalions or other units available for duty with the Armies of Occupation. June came before its cadre found itself on the homeward road... the cadre consisted of five officers, Colonel Taylor, Captains Baker, Shipley and Ainsworth, and Lieutenant Cobb, with Regimental Sergeant Major Shirely and 39 N.C.O.'s and men. Of these Captain Baker, Regimental Sergeant Major Shirely, Company Sergeant Major Saunders and Sergeants Gibb and Ravenhill were the only representatives of the original 1st Battalion that had landed in France in August, 1914.... Of the 25 officers who had gone overseas with the 1st Battalion in 1914 11 had been killed.' (Ibid)

Baker served as Adjutant for the 3rd (Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire) Battalion, December 1928 - December 1932, and advanced to Major in December 1933. He transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in January 1934, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Officer Commanding, 4th Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment (Territorial Army) in May 1939. He relinquished his commission due to ill-health in March 1940, and served as Zone Commander in the Home Guard. Baker then served as a Home Guard Advisor for Monmouth, 1940-45, and as Colonel Commandant of the Monmouth Army Cadet Force, 1943-46. He served on the Monmouth County Council, 1944-46, and as Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire, 1943-47. Colonel Baker died in December 1974.

Sold with named group photograph of the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers Rugby Team in 1926, and copied research.



A Great War 'French theatre' M.C. and 1917 'Battle of Messines' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Major E. Simons, 5th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (Pioneers)

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. Simons. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. Simons.) *generally good very fine or better* (4) *£1,600-£2,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He displayed great courage and skill in laying out and digging trenches by night under heavy fire. He at all times set a fine example.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty prior to and during an attack. He showed the utmost coolness and disregard of danger in improving his assembly position under fire, afterwards leading his company in the attack with great courage and initiative, and saving them many casualties.'

Edward Simons was born in 1895, and served during the Great War with the 5th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (Pioneers) in the French theatre of war from 15 July 1915. Simons advanced to Captain and served with the Battalion as part of the 19th (Western) Division on the Somme, July - October 1916. At the end of October and into November the Battalion worked on Stuff Redoubt, Zollern Redoubt and the tramway near Mouquet Farm. They then took part in operations south of Ancre around Grandcourt, and Simons distinguished himself on 13 November 1916:

'In the actual assault the 56th Brigade attacked and took the Division's objectives West of Grandcourt, completely surprising the enemy and taking over 100 prisoners. Two companies of the 5th had been detailed to help consolidate, and C, under Captain Simons, were employed to connect Lucky Way up with the left of the 7th East Lancashire in Desire Trench. This was a fine achievement, the trench being dug to a depth of 6 feet on a length of over 150 yards. Captain Simons, whose skill and fine example contributed greatly to this successful performance, was subsequently awarded the M.C., which was also given to Second Lieutenant Day, who superintended the digging of a new front trench under heavy fire. The various communication trenches leading forward from the captured position had to be blocked and posts established 100 yards to the front in them, so that the companies were kept busy.... the 5th's casualties for the period November 13th to 15th amounting to 8 men killed and missing with Second Lieutenant E. S. Evans and 32 men wounded.' (The Regimental History refers)

Simons was awarded a Bar to his M.C. for his gallantry during the first day of the Battle of Messine, 7 June 1917:

'"Zero" on June 7th was at 3.10am. Before the smoke and dust from the explosion of mines had begun to clear the assaulting infantry were well into No Man's Land. Opposite the Nineteenth Division enough Germans survived to give the assailants some real fighting as they swept up and over the crest of the ridge. This gave both Company Sergeant Major Hooper of A Company and Sergeant Rees of D a chance of distinguishing themselves. The former took charge of his platoon when its commander was wounded, directed consolidations in the open under heavy fire and persistent sniping, showing complete disregard of danger and much power of command. Sergeant Rees led a party against a strong point which was holding out and captured it by skilful tactics, taking or killing its garrison of 20 men and securing a machine gun. The German resistance did not, however, avail to prevent the Nineteenth reaching the Mauve Line well up to time. Directly the Red Line was taken D began constructing "strong points," two in the Grand Bois, one N.W. of Catteau Farm, but after getting these properly started the Pioneers handed them over to the infantry to complete and pushed on to the Green Line, which was to serve as a support line. Here also it had three strong points to construct, near Estaminet Cross-roads, in Onraet Wood, and at Evans Farm.

A Company, who had followed the 57th Brigade to the Black Line, worked on that till the infantry advanced again and secured the Oostaverne Line. Parties then went forward and started work on two strong points East of Oostaverne. Captain Simons showed great gallantry and skill in this attack: his clever leading saved his company many casualties and his resourcefulness and initiative were most marked. B and C meanwhile were busily employed in helping the guns forward, bridging trenches, clearing away obstructions, filling in shell holes and craters and laying down fascines.' (Ibid)

Simons advanced to Major and transferred to the Royal Army Education Corps in 1920. He retired in 1931.



A fine Great War 1917 'Battle of Pilckem Ridge' M.C., and 1918 'Trench Raid' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Captain H. Cottam, 10th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (1st Gwent), who was severely wounded during the first day of the Battle of Pilckem Ridge, 31 July 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. Cottam. S. Wales. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Cottam.) *generally good very fine (4)* *£1,600-£2,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 September 1917 (Citation appearing in *London Gazette* 9 January 1918):

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When ordered to reinforce another unit against an unexpected counter-attack, he took command of all the troops in the vicinity, reorganised them under intense hostile bombardment, and consolidated the position. Although severely wounded, he refused to go to the dressing station until he had seen that his work was completed in every detail.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 22 June 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a raid on the enemy trenches he showed great coolness and fine leadership, and kept his various parties well in hand under difficult circumstances. His gallantry and initiative were largely responsible for the success of the enterprise.'

Harry Cottam served during the Great War with the 10th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (1st Gwent) in the French theatre of war from 3 December 1915. He was one of the original officers to proceed overseas with the Battalion, and he distinguished himself on the first day of the Battle of Pilckem Ridge, Ypres, 31 July 1917:

'The arrival about 5pm of D Company of the 10th under Lieutenant Cottam was therefore very welcome. This company had been sent forward to reinforce shortly after its battalion had reached Iron Cross Ridge, to which the 10th had just moved up, while the other companies started digging in 300 yards in front of the road running S.E. from Iron Cross, thus forming a support line behind that held by the 11th along Steenbeek. Touch had by now been established with the artillery and a second counter-attack was greeted by an excellent barrage. The enemy had collected for this in shell holes in front of Langemarck but could make but little progress in face of the barrage and of the rifle and Lewis gun fire. Lieutenant Cottam did splendid work in repulsing this counter-attack, taking command of men who had lost their officers, reorganising them and directing their fire. Though badly wounded he refused to go back until he had established a well-consolidated line. Rain had set in during the afternoon, and was falling heavily so that mud soon made it difficult to keep rifles and Lewis guns in action.' (The Regimental History refers)

Cottam, despite being wounded, stayed with his men at their position overnight and into the next day. The weather continued to worsen as did the German shelling on his position. The Battalion was relieved on 2 August 1917, having suffered casualties of 6 officers and 159 other ranks wounded, and 41 other ranks killed during the action. Cottam received 1 of 5 M.C.s awarded to the Battalion for the action. Cottam's battalion had been fighting alongside the 11th Battalion, South Wales Borderers - and Sergeant Ivor Rees of that Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Pilckem Ridge, 31 July 1917.

Cottam advanced to Captain and earned the Second Award Bar to his M.C. for leading a raid from the Wez Macquart sector, 28 March 1918:

'However, a successful raid by B and D Companies in the early hours of March 28th did a good deal to redress the balance. Admirably led by Captain Cottam they assaulted and carried Include Trench which faced a salient in our lines. Second Lieutenant A. Morgan was well to the fore; forcing his way through the wire despite heavy fire from machine guns, he rushed a post, killing five of the garrison and taking two prisoners. He then pushed on to a dug-out and bombed and killed its occupants. Sergeant Hughes and Lance Corporal Lane were also to the fore and the net result of the raid was the capture of six prisoners and the killing of some 25 more enemy at a cost of eight wounded.' (Ibid)

Morgan was awarded the M.C., and the two N.C.O.'s were both awarded the D.C.M. for the trench raid.



A Great War 'Mesopotamian theatre' M.C. group of five awarded to Major W. N. V. Bickford-Smith, 4th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who landed with the Battalion at 'V' Beach on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 15 July 1915, and was wounded in action during the capture of Damakjelik Bair, 7 August 1915. Having recuperated he returned to serve as Adjutant with the Battalion in Mesopotamia, and was wounded in action during the assault on the Dahra Bend of the Tigris, 15 February 1916

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. N. V. Bickford-Smith. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. N. V. Bickford-Smith); Defence Medal, *generally good very fine* (5) *£1,200-£1,600*



M.C. *London Gazette* 7 February 1918.

William Nugent Vonning Bickford-Smith was the son of R. A. H. Bickford-Smith, barrister and author, and grandson of W. Bickford-Smith, Member of Parliament for Truro. Bickford-Smith was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge and was a member of the Cambridge University O.T.C. He served during the Great War with the 4th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers, and was one of the officers to land with them at 'V' Beach on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 15 July 1915. He took part in the capture of Damakjelik Bair, and was wounded in action during the Battalion's consolidation of positions, 7 August 1915.

Having advanced to Captain, Bickford-Smith rejoined the Battalion, now in Mesopotamia, 3 May 1916. He served as Adjutant and by the end of May was one of only 3 officers of the Battalion not to be on the sick list - most suffering from Cholera and Dysentery. The Battalion took part in the advance on Kut in December 1916, and he was wounded in action during the assault on the Dahra Bend of the Tigris, 15 February 1916:

'Advancing in four waves, after fifteen minutes' intensive bombardment, the battalion and the R.W.F. on its right rapidly mastered the front line, capturing many prisoners and promptly extending their gains on both flanks. The Turks made several counter-attacks but without success, and by midday the assaulting battalions - now reinforced by the Cheshire - had secured a foothold in the second line. Profiting by the 40th Brigade's success the 35th then attacked from the S.E., catching the Turks on the left flank. This attack was equally successful, hundreds of Turks surrendered, and the 35th Brigade, pushing on, joined up with the 40th. This virtually ended organised resistance in the Dahra Bend; a few Turks still held out in the extreme N.W. corner but were mopped up during the night, and daylight (February 16th) found the right bank of the Tigris from the Shumran Bend downwards clear of Turks. They had fought obstinately, the assailants had required to exert both skill and determination to oust them from their position, and the 4th had good reason to be proud of their share. The last attack had cost them Second Lieutenant G. L. Davies, Regimental Sergeant Major Solomon and 31 other ranks killed, and Captain and Adjutant Bickford-Smith, Lieutenant S. H. Griffiths, Second Lieutenants Usher, Herbert, Hind and Barker and 72 men wounded.' (Regimental History refers)

Bickford-Smith served with the Battalion for the remainder of the war in Mesopotamia, was demobilised in December 1919, and relinquished his commission having been granted the rank of Major. He served as a Lieutenant with the 7th Surrey (Dorking) Battalion, Home Guard during the Second War.

Sold with the following related items and documents: M.C. *Royal Mint* case of issue; three named card boxes of issue; 3 original maps including: two for Gallipoli - one of the Anarfarta Saghir area, and the other of the Kurija Dere area, both annotated 'Lt. W. N. V. Bickford Smith, 4th S. Wales Bdrs, 40th Inf. Brig, XIIIth Div'; and another of the Shumran - Dahra area, Mesopotamia, dated 11 February 1917; several photographic images of recipient in uniform, and copied research.



A scarce Great War 'Western Front' 1918 D.C.M., and 'Battle of the Lys' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Sergeant J. Dare, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, a veteran of 1914 who fought all the way through to the conclusion of the war - having distinguished himself on numerous occasions including during the Defence of Loisne Chateau, 18 - 20 April 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (1-14727 Sjt. J. Dare. 1/S.W. Bord.); 1914 Star, with clasp (14727 Pte J. Dare. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (14727 Sjt. J. Dare. S. Wales Bord.) mounted for display on card, *generally very fine (4)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty since the commencement of the campaign. He particularly distinguished himself by his coolness and daring in reconnaissance patrols, and by the great value and accuracy of the information which he obtained.'

D.C.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This non-commissioned officer was in command of a platoon at a strong point when the intense barrage resulted in the burial of several men and both machine guns. He at once set to work to dig them out, then cleared the guns, mounted them, and reopened fire. Later in the day, he established, a Lewis gun post on a threatened flank at a critical moment, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.'

James Dare was a native of Llanhilleth, Wales. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 9 November 1914. Dare was eventually recognised for his consistent gallantry at the beginning of 1918, as the Regimental History records, 'The New Year Honours brought Sergeant Dare a D.C.M. for excellent work on patrols, he was always going out and bringing back useful information.'

The Battalion had wintered on the Ypres Salient, and on 15 April 1918 they found themselves responsible for the line to the left of Festubert and East of Loisne - with headquarters in Loisne Chateau. Dare went on to distinguish himself during the Defence of Loisne Chateau, as part of the Battle of the Lys:

'The line which the 1st took over was extremely weak. The so-called "Tuning Fork Line" which ran in rear of Festubert and in front of Loisne Chateau, was a mere bank of mud breastworks about five feet high with no parados or dug-outs. It was held by two and half companies, C on the right and in rear of Festubert, which the Gloucestershire were holding, half B in the centre S.E. of the chateau, D on the left nearly 400 yards from B. In front of this gap was an advanced post known as Route A Keep, trenches disposed in a square round a concrete pill-box, which served as Headquarters for the two platoons of B which formed its garrison. A was in reserve in a "Switch Line," some distance in rear of B. There had been some savage fighting already for Route A Keep; it had been taken by the Germans and retaken by the Liverpool Scottish, many of whom were lying dead about it. For two days the 1st S.W.B. did what they could to improve a far from satisfactory position. Except for snipers and occasional shelling and machine gun fire things were fairly quiet.

About 4am on the 18th, however, there developed an intense bombardment not only of the front area but of the back line also, in which gas shell was freely used... This lasted till after 8.30am, and then under cover of a thick mist the Germans attacked in force. Route A Keep had already had a tremendous shelling and the garrison had been reduced to little over 20 men before the attack broke over the.. They put up a fine fight: when the Keep was recovered most of the two platoons were lying dead among its ruins with many Germans heaped around them, but the enemy were in overwhelming force and soon overpowered the survivors. The Keep once taken the Germans began to push on towards the Tuning Fork Line. On the left about 300 men advanced against C Company, but the rifle and machine gun fire which they encountered soon quenched their ardour. A few, however, got down into an old trench and pushed along it till within a short distance of our line, only to be shot down. Captain Fowkes did splendid work in directing the defence: though wounded he carried on, and his example was a great encouragement to his men. Second Lieutenant Dilloway was also prominent in his efforts to encourage the men to endure bombardment. Sergeant Dare, when his Lewis guns and their crews were buried, not only dug out the men and guns but remounted the guns and maintained a steady fire and later on pushed out to the front, establishing a Lewis gun post in a shell hole so as to enfilade the line and inflicting many casualties....' (Ibid)

Dare's Battalion had repulsed the attack completely by 11am, and a successful counter attack to retake the Keep was subsequently carried out. The Battalion suffered 150 casualties across all ranks, with the Battalion's bravery being recognised with the award of a number of gallantry medals - including a Bar to Dare's D.C.M.

1 of 9 D.C.M. and Second Award Bars to the Regiment for the Great War.



A fine Great War 1917 'Bourlon Wood - Battle of Cambrai' D.C.M., 'French theatre' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant H. A. Hampton, 12th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (3rd Gwent), for his gallantry in saving his company when surrounded - by going out through enemy lines and guiding a tank back to the position, 23 November 1917. He was subsequently awarded the M.M. for his service with the 2nd Battalion

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (24115 L. Sjt. H. A. Hampton. 12/S.W. Bord.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (24115 Sjt. H. A. Hampton. D.C.M. 2/S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (24115 Sjt. H. Hampton. S. Wales Bord.); Defence Medal, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£1,800-£2,200*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, going out on numerous occasions and bringing in wounded men who were lying out in front. When his company was surrounded he made his way through the enemy and guided a Tank to the position, thereby enabling the company to withdraw in safety. He also gave great help in repelling counter-attacks.'

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 May 1917.

Henry Adolphus Hampton was a native of Dunmow. He initially served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (3rd Gwent) on the Western Front. Hampton distinguished himself at Bourlon Wood as part of the Battle of Cambrai, 23 November 1917. The Regimental History gives the following for the actions of the 12th Battalion:

'However, with the middle of November came orders for a move, and on November 16th the battalion marched from Humbercourt to Gouy, thence to Gommecourt (17th), Barastre (19th) and Doignies (21st). Here warning was received from the Fourth Corps, to which the Fortieth Division had been posted, that the Division would be shortly required for an attack on Bourlon Wood. This was a dominating feature on the Northern portion of the Cambrai battlefield, lying just North of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and its capture was essential to secure a good flanking position prior to exploiting the advantages gained by breaking through the Hindenburg Line.'

After a stalled attack by the 62nd Division, the 40th Division (including the 12th Battalion) moved to relieve them on the Southern outskirts of Bourlon Wood, 'and on the evening of November 22nd the 12th S.W.B. found themselves moving up through Graincourt to do so. The relief was effected before midnight, and the battalion settled down to get what rest it could before the attack which was to start at 10.30am (November 23rd).....

The 12th S.W.B. were on the left of their brigade, having the 19th R.W.F. on their right, and had as objective the Eastern end of Bourlon village and the Northern edge of the wood East of the village. Tanks were to precede the left company, but that on the right had no such assistance.

At the start the attack went very well. The first line of German trenches was crossed within a quarter of an hour of "Zero," almost without any opposition. Then, as the troops plunged forward into the wood, resistance stiffened. The right company was the first to meet the enemy in strength, but went for the Germans with bayonet and drove them back. About midway through the wood the advance crossed a sunken road, where it had sharp fighting, taking several machine guns and some prisoners. After this the German defence grew more stubborn and progress became more difficult, especially on the left where heavy machine gun fire delayed the advance....

By noon the Northern edge of the wood had been reached on the right, but casualties had been heavy and the attackers were much disorganised... away to the right the Fifty-First Division was meeting very stubborn opposition, and the right of the battalion, which had reached the outskirts of the village, found itself out of touch on both flanks, and could get no further.

It was now about 1pm, and Major Brown, hearing that there had been heavy casualties especially among the officers, went forward to reorganise. Shortly after his arrival at the front line a heavy counter-attack developed which before long pushed the right of the battalion back to the sunken road. Here a stand was successfully made, and a tank, which appeared most opportunely, managed to extricate and bring back Captain Symes' party which had held on to the village with both its flanks in the air and was in danger of being cut off. The arrival of this tank was largely due to Sergeant Hampton who had made his way back through the enemy and guided it to the spot.' (Ibid)

The 12th Battalion continued to be involved in heavy fighting until relieved on the evening of the 25th November, having suffered casualties of 10 officers and 123 men killed or missing, and 12 officers and 243 men wounded. The Battalion was awarded 2 D.S.O.'s, 6 M.C.'s, 6 D.C.M.'s and 11 M.M.'s for the action.

Hampton subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion and it was whilst serving with them that he was awarded the M.M.



A fine Great War 1918 'Wassigny operations' D.C.M., early 1916 'French theatre' M.M. group of eleven awarded to Company Sergeant Major B. Pratten, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6458 C.S. Mjr. B. Pratten. M.M. 3/S. Wales Bord.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (2-6456 [sic] Sjt. B. Pratten. 1/S. Wales Bord.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6458 Cpl B. Pratten. S. Wales Bord.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6458 Corpl. B. Pratten. S. Wales Bord.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6458 Sjt. B. Pratten. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (6458 Sjt. B. Pratten. S. Wales Bord.); Defence Medal; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; National Fire Brigades Association L.S. Medal, 1 clasp, Ten Years, bronze (10299 Benjamin Pratten.) *contact marks overall, generally nearly very fine (11)* *£2,000-£2,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 2 December 1919:

'During operations near Wassigny on 18th October 1918, he displayed marked courage and initiative in leading the attack after the officer commanding the attacking troops had become a casualty. When the line was temporarily held up by heavy machine gun fire, he urged on the men, and led them to the objective. It was largely due to his personal example and exemplary conduct that the attack was carried out with complete success.'

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

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

Benjamin Pratten was a native of Marlborough, Wiltshire. He served with the South Wales Borderers during the Second Boer War, and with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914.

Having fought through 1914 and advanced to Sergeant, Pratten distinguished himself with the Battalion whilst on the Loos Salient in May 1916:

'Things were specially active about this time. Very sharp fighting was in progress on the Vimy Ridge, not far South of the 1st's sector, and the disturbed area tended to spread to both flanks. The battalion's patrols were very energetic and had several brushes with the enemy, notably on one occasion when Privates Quinn and Macaulay were out near the German wire and the enemy suddenly opened fire on a patrol from another regiment which was quite near. One man was hit and the Germans came out to capture him, whereupon Quinn and Macaulay turned the tables by promptly opening fire with good effect, and not only drove the Germans off, but were able to help the wounded man in. Lieutenant Ward Jones, Company Sergeant Major Miller, and Sergeants Freeman and Pratten were all among those brought to notice for good work at this period and received honours in the June list, while Private Quinn got an immediate D.C. M. and Macaulay, who had previously won a D.C.M. at Loos, received a bar.' (Regimental History refers)

Pratten's M.M. was amongst the first batch of the newly created award to be gazetted. He then served with the Battalion as part of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division on the Somme, July - November 1916. The Battalion moved to Bazentin-le-Petit on 20 August, and Pratten's good conduct is mentioned again in the Regimental History during an attack on the Intermediate Trench North-East of Bazentin-le-Petit five days later. An unsuccessful attempt to capture the trench had been made by the Royal Munster Fusiliers on 24 August:

'Next afternoon (August 25th), however, A Company, now under Captain Inglis, renewed their attack, this time successfully. A heavy barrage had been put down at intervals with the object of driving the enemy back from the barricade and so clearing the Eastern half of the trench, and at 6.30pm A Company pushed past the barrier and advanced nearly 300 yards, bombing the Germans back. Serious opposition was offered at a strong point, containing a machine gun which had been largely responsible for the non-success of the earlier attacks. It was captured, however, several prisoners being taken... The attackers then pushed on, Privates Fitzpatrick [See lot 91] and Murphy leading the way with the bayonet. Coming to a block of wire mixed up with bayonets which formed a *chevaux de frise* they climbed up on to the parapet and removed the obstacle, thus enabling the attack to get forward. C Company had simultaneously attempted to advance across the open against the Western portion of the trench, but this effort failed. A Company, however, captured another 80 yards and consolidated their gains, a trench being dug back from the Westernmost point reached to the old front line. In this fighting the example and leadership of Captain Inglis were conspicuous, and he was ably seconded by Private E. Williams who helped him to capture several Germans, while Sergeant Sheehan engaged successfully in a sniping duel with a German officer who had already shot two sergeants but was now picked off. Sergeant Geary too did fine work in charge of a party bringing up ammunition and rifle grenades, making several journeys from the support line to A Company's trenches when A was being hard pressed, and organised his men with great gallantry and skill, exposing himself freely and remaining at his post though wounded. Specially good work was also done by the battalion signallers who were constantly out repairing the repeatedly severed telephone wires between Headquarters and companies. Despite heavy shelling and machine gun fire they stuck to their work and succeeded in maintaining communications, Sergeants Pratten and Sanders and Corporal Melham being specially conspicuous.'

Pratten advanced to Company Quartermaster Sergeant and distinguished himself at Wassigny, 18 October 1918, where the 1st Battalion 'had in all one officer (Lieutenant H. S. Bennett) and 29 men killed or died of wounds, and three officers and 60 men wounded, so that its captures alone, one officer and 76 men, nearly equalled its casualties, while its trophies included five field guns and eleven machine guns.' (Ibid).

Pratten subsequently transferred to the 3rd Battalion, South Wales Borderers and served as a Fireman after the war.

Sold with group photograph including recipient in uniform, and copied research.



A Great War 1916 'Somme' D.C.M. awarded to Corporal G. Wannell, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for his gallantry in knocking-out an enemy machine gun at Munster Alley, Poziers, 25 July 1916. He was subsequently awarded the M.M. for his service with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1-11958 Pte. G. Wannell. [sic] S.W. Bord:-S.R.) *edge bruising, very fine*

£600-£800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He brought up a machine-gun to 40 yards from the enemy main trench, knocked out an enemy machine-gun under heavy fire at about 60 yards' range, and held up a hostile counter-attack.'

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

George Wannell attested for the South Wales Borderers at Walworth, London, and served firstly with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 January 1915. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry during the Battle of the Somme on 25 July 1916:

'The 1st Battalion's spell of rest had been but brief. By July 21st it was back at Lozenge Wood, prior to relieving the Northamptonshires of the 2nd Brigade in the front line near Contalmaison Villa in the small hours of July 24th. Here the battalion was confronted with Munster Alley, a trench south of the Bapaume road, which had already repulsed several attempts. Undeterred by this, at 2:00 a.m. on July 25th, "A" and "D" Companies, in two lines of platoons at fifty paces interval and thirty paces distance, began climbing out of our front line, here called Sussex Trench, and advanced, only to be met by a heavy fire from machine guns which our bombardment had failed to silence. However, Captain Walsh led his company forward with great courage and resolution and was magnificently backed up by the young subalterns on whom the leading of companies and platoons had now devolved. Second Lieutenant Garnons-Williams, who had remained at duty though wounded, set a fine example and kept his men in hand splendidly, Second Lieutenant Evans fell heading a charge, and close up to the German trench, Second Lieutenant Welsh led a party of bombers with great dash, refusing to go back even when wounded, while Second Lieutenant Skinner was hit when leading his platoon of "B" Company up to support some of "A" who had reached a shallow trench on the left just short of the objective. Among this party was Private Wannell, who managed to bring his Lewis gun into action and did splendid work, knocking out a hostile machine gun only a little distance away and being mainly instrumental, along with Company Sergeant Major Power, in repulsing a counter-attack. Elsewhere, no one could get anywhere near the German line and nearly all the other officers had fallen. Realising the failure of the attack, Colonel Collier ordered the companies to withdraw at once and to concentrate on getting in the wounded before dawn. Many were brought in, Company Sergeant Major Power going out fifty yards to the front to rescue one man. Four officers were killed and six, including Second Lieutenant Welsh wounded, while casualties among the rank and file came to nearly eighty.' (The Regimental History refers).

Wannell was awarded one of two D.C.M.s to the Battalion for the action. He subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was awarded the Military Medal for further gallantry on the Western Front.

Corporal Wannell's M.M. was sold in these rooms as lot 668, 28 February 2018.



A Great War 1916 'Somme - trench raid' D.C.M. awarded to Private J. Fitzpatrick, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for his gallantry in leading a bayonet attack on the Intermediate Trench North-East of Bazentin-le-Petit, 25 August 1916. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 April 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1-13027 Pte J. Fitzpatrick. 1/S.W. Bord:) *suspension claw loose, nearly very fine*
 £600-£700

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. Private Fitzpatrick and another man volunteered to lead a bayonet attack. On reaching a block of wire and buried bayonets, forming a kind of *chevaux de frise*, they climbed the parapet and removed the obstacles. They led the attack with great bravery and dash, and utter contempt of danger.'

John Fitzpatrick was born in Wolverhampton. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 11 April 1915. Fitzpatrick served with the Battalion as part of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division on the Somme, July - November 1916. The Battalion moved to Bazentin-le-Petit on 20 August, and Fitzpatrick distinguished himself during an attack on the Intermediate Trench North-East of Bazentin-le-Petit five days later. An unsuccessful attempt to capture the trench had been made by the Royal Munster Fusiliers on 24 August:

'Next afternoon (August 25th), however, A Company, now under Captain Inglis, renewed their attack, this time successfully. A heavy barrage had been put down at intervals with the object of driving the enemy back from the barricade and so clearing the Eastern half of the trench, and at 6.30pm A Company pushed past the barrier and advanced nearly 300 yards, bombing the Germans back. Serious opposition was offered at a strong point, containing a machine gun which had been largely responsible for the non-success of the earlier attacks. It was captured, however, several prisoners being taken... The attackers then pushed on, Privates Fitzpatrick and Murphy leading the way with the bayonet. Coming to a block of wire mixed up with bayonets which formed a *chevaux de frise* they climbed up on to the parapet and removed the obstacle, thus enabling the attack to get forward. C Company had simultaneously attempted to advance across the open against the Western portion of the trench, but this effort failed. A Company, however, captured another 80 yards and consolidated their gains, a trench being dug back from the Westernmost point reached to the old front line.' (Regimental History refers)

Private Fitzpatrick was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 April 1918, and is buried in Brown's Road Military Cemetery, Festubert, Pas de Calais, France.



A Great War 1918 'French theatre' D.C.M., Medaille Militaire group of six awarded to Sergeant W. T. Gibbs, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9580 Cpl W. T. Gibbs. 1/S. Wales Bord.); 1914 Star, with clasp (9580 Pte. W. T. Gibbs. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9580 Cpl. W. T. Gibbs. S. Wales Bord.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (3902236 Sjt. W. T. Gibbs. D.C.M. S. Wales Bord.); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, worn, therefore generally good fine or better (6) *£800-£1,200*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During very severe fighting this N.C.O., who was in charge of stretcher-bearers, set a very example of courage and self-sacrifice in the face of danger, moving about in the open during all the fighting, to ensure that the stretcher-bearers dealt with the casualties. He was working in this manner for over twelve hours, notwithstanding shell fire of an intense description, and the fact that he himself had been knocked over by the explosion of a shell close to him.'

France, Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 10 October 1918.

William Thomas Gibbs was a native of Caerau, Bridgend. He enlisted in the South Wales Borderers in July 1907, and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 22 August 1914. Gibbs transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1919, only to re-enlist in August of the same year. He served with the Home Battalion until discharged at Portsmouth in 1931. Gibbs died in August 1953.

Sold with copied research.

For the recipient's son's medal, see Lot 123.



A scarce Great War 'Salonika' M.M. and Second Award Bar, Medaille Militaire group of five awarded to Sergeant J. D. Cheyne, 8th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who distinguished himself on several occasions during the Great War, including as part of a daring night raid on the Bulgarian position of Flat Iron Hill, near Krastali, 12 July 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (8-17374 L. Cpl J. D. Cheyne. 8/S.W. Bord.); 1914-15 Star (17374 Pte. J. D. Cheyne. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (17374 Sjt. J. D. Cheyne. S. Wales Bord.); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, *blue enamel damage to last, otherwise generally good very fine (5)* *£800-£1,200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918 (Salonika).

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 21 October 1918 (Salonika).

France, Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

John Duncan Cheyne was a native of Newport, Wales. He, 'was member of the Newport Athletic Club Platoon that joined en bloc in 1914' (Obituary refers), and served during the Great War with the 8th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 5 September 1915. Cheyne moved with the Battalion to serve in Salonika from October 1915, and distinguished himself on two occasions on that front. The latter being when the Battalion was engaged in a night raid, South-West of Krastali (modern day Korona), 12 July 1918:

'At the end of June [1918] it [8th Battalion] moved into trenches to the left of the line it had recently been holding, and shortly afterwards it was detailed to raid the Bulgarian outpost on Flat Iron Hill, S.W. of Krastali. Flat Iron Hill was about 1,000 yards distant from the British front line and was protected by two substantial belts of wire. For several days before the raid No Man's Land between Kimberley Spur and Flat Iron Hill was systematically patrolled: most officers and N.C.O.'s selected for the raid got an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the ground to be crossed and ample information was collected about the Bulgarian defences. The raiders, six officers and 100 ranks under Major Browning, were divided into two wire-cutting parties of eleven each, who carried four Bangalore torpedoes, two assault parties, each of one officer and 16 men, a blocking party (one officer and 15 men), a demolition party (one officer and 20 men) and a reserve. There was no preliminary bombardment and the raiders, leaving Bowls Barrow at 9.35pm, (July 12th) reached the foot of Flat Iron Hill undetected. Then the wire-cutting parties crept forward and had fixed their Bangalores successfully before the enemy, becoming suspicious, sent up Very Lights. This revealed what was a foot and immediately the Bulgarians began blazing freely away and hurling bombs.

The Bangalores were promptly exploded, cutting gaps through which the raiders rushed just as the Bulgarian barrage came down. One minute later the British guns opened, for Colonel Dobbs from his observation post on Bowls Barrow had called for the British barrage directly the Very Lights went up. The second belt of wire proved in bad condition and the raiders rushed the post without being for a moment checked. Lieutenant Benfield's blocking party quickly made its way to the Northern end of the work, bombing two dug-outs en route, both full of men, and started building a block. The assault parties, working right and left as ordered, met and disposed of several small groups while Second Lieutenant Ptolemy's demolition party carried out its prescribed tasks, blowing up several dug-outs. After spending 20 minutes in the enemy's position the party withdrew according to its programme, regaining its own lines with the trifling loss of two killed and one officer (Lieutenant Benfield) and eight men wounded. The Bulgarian casualties were hard to estimate accurately, 30 was a conservative estimate, and as satisfactory identifications were obtained the raid fully deserved the warm congratulations which it elicited from the higher authorities.

The following awards were made on account of this raid: D.S.O., Major Browning; M.C., Lieutenant Benfield; a Bar to the M.M., Sergeant Cheyne; M.M.'s, Sergeant Cox and Private Morgan.' (The Regimental History refers)

Cheyne returned to Newport after the war, and served with the Royal Observer Corps during the Second War. He died in Newport in January 1945.



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M., M.I.D. group of four awarded to Corporal A. Ravenhill, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who served as Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Collier's runner whilst he commanded the Battalion, 1915-1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1-9595 L. Cpl. A. Ravenhill. 1/S. Wales Bord.); 1914 Star, with clasp (9595 Pte. A. Ravenhill. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9595 Cpl. A. Ravenhill. S. Wales Bord.) with recipient's identity disc and M.I.D. Certificate, dated 14 January 1915, the latter mounted on card, *generally very fine* (4) *£400-£500*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 February 1915.

Alfred Ravenhill served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. He served as Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Collier's runner, when the latter commanded the Battalion, 1915-1916. Ravenhill distinguished himself on the Loos Salient in 1916:

'One particular tour in the trenches at the end of March and beginning of April stood out in the memory of those who endured it. Twice within a few days the battalion's front and support trenches were subjected to an intense and systematic bombardment by heavy howitzers firing H.E. shell and fitted with delayed action fuses, so that they had a burrowing effect. These rained down mercilessly, up and down the line, apparently searching for mine-heads, but incidentally demolishing whole stretches of the trenches inflicting many casualties (seven men were killed and five missing (i.e. buried) on March 31st). One big shell caught D Company's Headquarters in a dug-out at the side of the quarry near Hart's Crater and killed all the occupants save two, who were at the very back of the dug-out. A second landed at the entrance to another dug-out, killed several men and completely blocked the entrance. Private Lomas and two others, finding themselves virtually buried, started groping about, and Lomas in doing so pushed aside a waterproof sheet and found himself in a narrow passage. Calling his companions to follow him he crawled along it until he finally emerged in No Man's Land, though on the far side of our wire. The second man had also reached the open when a fall of earth caught the third near the end of the sap. Being unable to release him Lomas had to leave him for dead, but made his way back to our lines to report, whereupon Private Ravenhill, Colonel Collier's runner went out and eventually extricated the poor fellow after he had been half-buried for 12 hours.' (Regimental History refers)



A Second War 1944 'Battle of Normandy - Operation *Bluecoat*' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant H. Phelps, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4075593 Sjt. H. Phelps. S. Wales Bord.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally very fine* (5) *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1944, the original recommendation states:

'At Torteval on 30 July 44 during the attack on St Germain D'Ectot ridge, 'B' Coy was held up by machine gun fire from the front and the left. Sjt Phelps was commanding No 10 Platoon and was ordered by his Coy Commander to work his platoon round to the right. He carried out this manoeuvre with the greatest dash and courage always pressing forward where his presence was most needed.

Twice during his advance, at great personal risk he moved across open ground swept by enemy machine gun fire and indicated targets to a troop of tanks supporting his Coy. On both occasions it was a direct result of his bravery and initiative that the tanks neutralised enemy positions and enabled his platoon to advance.

During this action, Sjt Phelps showed himself to be an extremely brave NCO and a very resourceful leader. That the Bn reached its objective was largely due to the splendid manner in which he commanded his platoon.'

Harold Phelps was a native of Llanckilleth, Wales. He served during the Second War with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers as part of the 56th Infantry Brigade, 50th Division in Normandy. The Battalion had taken part in the D-Day landings, 6 June 1944, being part of the assault troops to land at Gold Beach.

Phelps distinguished himself during the attack on St. Germain D'Ectot as part of Operation *Bluecoat*. The Regimental History gives the following:

'The Brigade front was concave and the 2/24th was obliged to attack on a narrow front in a sort of dog-leg, first to La Couarde and then to St. Germain D'Ectot. Under command of the Battalion were a troop and a half of the 13/18 Hussars, one troop of flails and a troop of flame throwers.

The attack began on 31st July [sic] on a one company front. At 05.30 hours "C" Company advanced with La Couarde and the right hand orchard on the St. Germain D'Ectot ridge as its objectives. It had a troop of tanks in support; unfortunately the flame throwers had a mechanical breakdown and could not move. The Company got to La Couarde without much opposition except from mortars and artillery. From La Couarde it advanced towards its objective on the ridge. It was moving across an open field - perhaps not in the most suitable formation - when it was very heavily fired on by a large number of Spandaus, skilfully dug in along the hedges at the top of the field and protected by low wire. "C" Company made every effort to get forward, but it had been caught by surprise at very close range and was virtually pinned down.

"C" Company's efforts to extricate itself and attack again took up several hours. Finally, "B" Company was ordered to work round the right flank and retrieve the situation. Major Collins, the Company Commander, sensibly took his time over his reconnaissance and it was not until 16.00 hours that the new attack was ready. It went in excellently supported by the tanks. When fired on, the Company executed a right flanking movement, drove the enemy out of his position and seized the objective. It was a first class example of infantry and tank co-operation. The assault was particularly well carried out: one section commander even formed his section five paces between men, bayonets fixed, and rushed the enemy in a fashion reminiscent of earlier wars.

Once "B" Company was established, the flails made a mine-free path to the ridge for the flame throwers, now repaired.'

Sold with copied research.



A Second War North-West Europe 'immediate' M.M. group of five awarded to Private G. E. Carey, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for his repeated gallantry as runner for his platoon during a particularly hard-fought action at Looy, Belgium, 25-26 September 1944. He made several journeys in pursuit of information and ammunition through enemy lines during the night and morning - always under fire, and often illuminated by blazing buildings

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (3909600 Pte. G. E. Carey. S. Wales Bord.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5) *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'On 26 September, at Looy, in the bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, Private Carey was a member of 11 Platoon. His Platoon was 500 yards in front of the main Company position, and was surrounded by enemy, being continuously attacked and fired on during the night. In spite of this opposition, Private Carey made it his job to maintain the ammunition supply of his Platoon. On three separate occasions he went through the enemy to Company HQ, taking information to his Company Commander and bringing back ammunition to his Platoon. On each occasion he was fired on from close range. A burning farmhouse lay across his route and illuminated his movements and he was shot at each time he passed. His brave action was invaluable in passing information and replenishing used ammunition and reflects a very high standard of courage and devotion to duty.

The next morning, the Platoon of which Private Carey was a member again moved forward and was attacked once more. The wireless broke down and Private Carey made three more journeys back to Company HQ with information and brought back ammunition. He was fired at again on each journey. His sustained courage and cheerful willingness to face risks throughout two days fighting were of great assistance to his officers in controlling the battle.'

George Edward Carey, a native of Liverpool, attested for the South Wales Borderers in August 1939 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second War, as part of the 56th Infantry Brigade, 49th Division, distinguishing himself whilst serving with "B" Company during the action around the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, Belgium. The Regimental History gives the following details:

'On 25th September [1944] the 2/24th was given orders to cross over the Antwerp-Turnhout canal. It moved there tactically with a forward body leading. In support was a squadron of the 27th Canadian Armoured Regiment, a platoon of machine gunners and the affiliated battery of 185 Field Regiment. The route lay through the outskirts of Antwerp, but soon the houses with their candles and pictures of King Leopold in the windows were left behind and the Battalion found itself in open, sandy country dotted with copses of fir trees. It was a pleasant change from the Bocage. As dusk fell it was directed to cross a Bailey bridge which had erected over a canal north of Rouwleegd. The Battalion crossed and in the dark in heavy rain took up its positions. There were only three quarters of an hour to make a reconnaissance and it was quite a feat to move the troops up in the dark and get the weapon pits sited. "A" Company was at Parre, "B" Company at Looy and "D" Company on a small bridge to the west of the Bailey bridge. Tactical HQ was across the river and Rear HQ just short of it.

At first no contact was made with the enemy, but as so often happened in the early days in Normandy, the presence of one side drew the other to it. At 2.30 hours a strong force of enemy attacked along the canal bank from the west and struck "D" Company. They were led by a man who shouted in perfect accent, "Stop firing, you bloody fools!" "D" Company had just finished digging, and although they fought back, two platoons were overrun and the other withdrew to the Battalion HQ area, a few hundred yards to the rear.

Meanwhile "B" Company had established two platoons at Looy. Major Collins had orders to attack a group of farmhouses and a pill box some five hundred yards ahead with the third platoon so cutting the Ryckevorsel-Oostmalle road. Before the attack was made Sergeant D. Tough carried out a dangerous personal reconnaissance of the enemy position. He crawled close up to the pill box and farm house, and though under fire, carefully examined the defences. He then went back to the company with very full information, which was of high value in the subsequent action.

Commanded by Lieutenant Crane, the forward platoon, accompanied by Major Collins who went with the leading section, then moved against the enemy. Sergeant Tough with a section himself captured the pill box. All objectives were taken. However, "B" Company's platoons were now widely separated from each other, and as they had crossed the canal at dusk, they had had no opportunity of examining the country in which they were situated as closely as they would have wished. The enemy was in close contact, and able to infiltrate freely between the dispersed platoons. The enemy pressure against the forward platoon, commanded by Sergeant Tough, was particularly heavy. During the earlier fighting, a barn had caught fire and its flames illuminated the platoon positions, leaving the enemy in the dark. During one assault, Tough ran out into the open and with his sten killed six of the enemy at 25 yards range.

At 06.00hrs, before dawn, after several hours sniping, the whole company was attacked, a body of over sixty men coming against one platoon alone. A fierce action was fought in which every one took part. The enemy attacked from all directions even from the rear, Major Collins himself beat off two attacks from this quarter, one from a spandau team who were crawling up a ditch and threatening a section position. However, Major Collins and his Second-in-Command, Capt. E. Thurn, together with the sergeants acting as platoon commanders, inspired "B" Company with their example and it is doubtful whether a better action fought by the 2/24th during the whole campaign. The battle went on until 09.30 hours when some tanks arrived and drove off the enemy. "B" Company took 70 prisoners and killed 50 of the enemy. For their gallantry in this and the next day's fighting, Major Collins was awarded the Military Cross and Sergeants D. Tough and G. F. Hulland received Military Medals. A Military Medal was also won by Private G. E. Carey who was runner to the platoon on the Ryckevorsel road. He made repeated journeys during the night and morning through country which the enemy were occupying to bring information back to Company Headquarters and ammunition to his platoon. His cheerful willingness to accept risks was typical of the spirit of the Company.'



Pair: Sergeant Instructor of Musketry M. Gormley, South Wales Borderers

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1477. Sergt. Inr. My. M. Gormley. 2-24th Foot.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sjt: I. Of M. M. Gormley. 2/S.W. Bdrs.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

Michael Gormely was born in Carrigallen, Ireland in 1849. He attested as a Boy in the 24th Foot at Cork in October 1863. Gormely advanced to Drummer in December 1868, and to Sergeant in August 1874. He was appointed Sergeant Instructor of Musketry in April 1878, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa. Gormely was appointed Acting Quartermaster Sergeant in January 1879 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in July 1882 - held by Regimental Museum) and was discharged, 28 January 1890, having served 26 years and 115 days with the Colours. He was awarded the M.S.M. with annuity of £10 in April 1912, and died in May 1916.

Sold with copied research.



Three: Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, South Wales Borderers

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2nd Lieut. R. Campbell. 1-24th Foot.); India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (Capt. R. Campbell 2d Bn S. Wales Bord.) *clasps mounted in this order; Coronation 1902, silver, mounted court-style for wear, cleaned, light contacts marks overall, therefore nearly very fine or better (3)* £2,000-£3,000

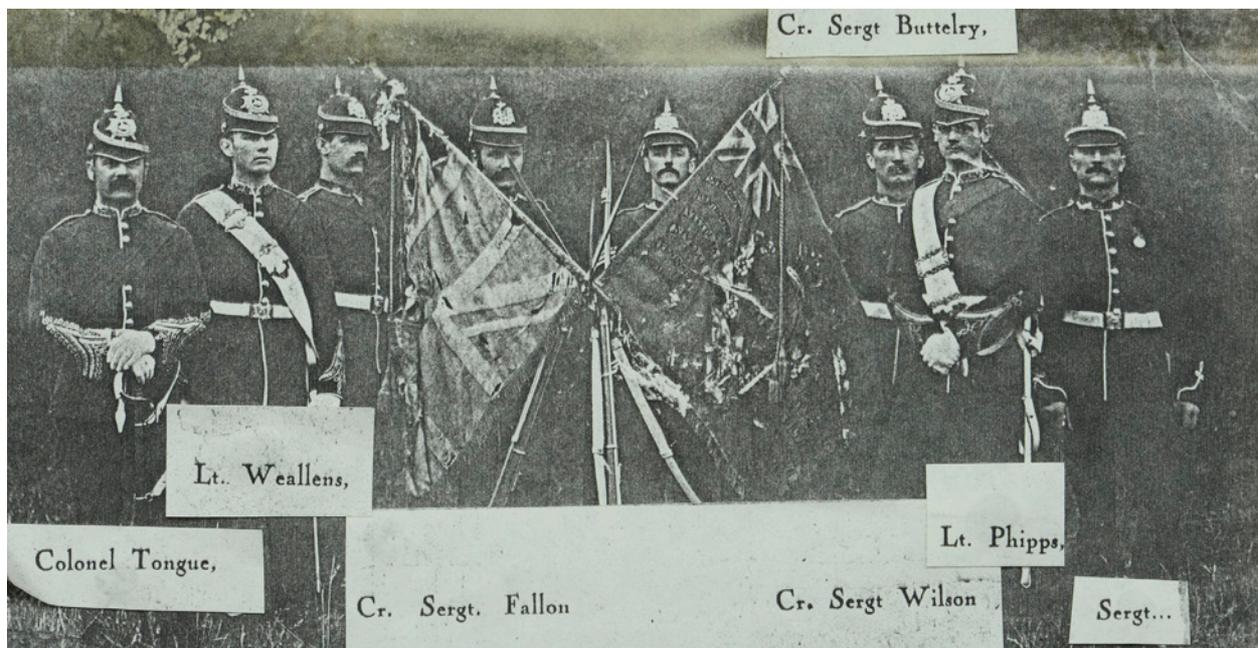
Reginald Campbell was born in Kingston-on-Thames, in September 1858, and educated at Malborough College. He served as a Second Lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion, 1st Stafford Militia, prior to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 24th Foot in March 1879. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, 16 April - 2 October 1879, and took part in the march to Ulundi.

Campbell advanced to Lieutenant in July 1880, and to Captain in June 1886. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and served as Adjutant, July 1886 - July 1889, including service with the Battalion in Burma. Campbell was appointed Station Staff Officer, Sailcote, in March 1890, and as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab, in April 1895. He served as Adjutant, 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, November 1896 - March 1902. Campbell advanced to Major in January 1898, and retired in June 1904. Campbell was recalled as Lieutenant Colonel in 1914, but saw no service during the Great War with this being his full medal entitlement.



Three: Colour Sergeant A. Fallon, South Wales Borderers, who was a member of the 1/24th Colour Party that made a special visit to Osborne House, 28 July 1880, to display to Queen Victoria the Queen's Colour which had been saved from the Isandhlwana battlefield

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1789 Cr. Sgt. A. Fallon. 1/24th Foot) a named up Specimen with copy clasp, suspension and clasp; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1789. Cr. Sgt. A. Fallon. S. W. Bord.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (C.Sjt. A. Fallon. 1/V.B. S.W. Bodrs.) light contact marks, generally very fine or better (3) £400-£500



Andrew Fallon was born in Roscommon, Ireland in 1845. He attested for the 108th Foot in March 1863, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in January 1869. Fallon transferred to the 1st Battalion, 24th Foot in February 1879, and served with them in South Africa (awarded L.S. & G.C. in May 1882).

Fallon was a member of the 1/24th Colour Party that made a special visit to Osborne House, 28 July 1880, to display to Queen Victoria the Queen's Colour which had been saved from the Isandhlwana battlefield. He transferred to the 1st Brecon Rifle Volunteers in March 1884, and was discharged in April 1893, having almost completed 30 years' service. Fallon was awarded the M.S.M. with annuity of £10 in September 1912.

Fallon's original South Africa medal with clasp '1879' was sold by J. B. Hayward & Son in their special Zulu War catalogue in June 1972. Sold with copied research, including photographic image of the recipient as part of the 1/24th Colour Party.

100



Pair: Private H. Booth, South Wales Borderers

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1679. Pte H. Booth. 1-24th Foot.) *edge bruise*; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (1679 Pte H. Booth 2d Bn S. Wales Bord.) *suspension claw loose, generally very fine (2)*

£1,000-£1,400

Henry Booth initially served with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers before transferring to the 2nd Battalion in April 1880.

101 Pair: Sergeant W. Powell, South Wales Borderers

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (1495 Pte. W. Powell 2d. Bn. S. Wales Bord.) *suspension slack, surname partially officially corrected with edge cut*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (1495 Sejt W. Powell. S. Wales Bord:) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine (2)*

£140-£180

Served with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers and the 15th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

102 Pair: Private W. Mills, South Wales Borderers

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (896 Pte W. Mills 2d Bn S. Wales Bord) clasps in this order, *suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (896 Pte W. Mills, S. Wales Bord:) *contact marks, good fine or better (2)*

£140-£180

Served with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers and the 15th Battalion Mounted Infantry.



A particularly fine campaign, life saving and long service group of eight awarded to Lieutenant Colonel D. W. E. Thomas, 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who during his 32 years of service with the Battalion, was with them in the Asiatic theatre of war, as part of the Aden Field Force, from 16 December 1914, and commanded them July 1916 - August 1917

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Gunnr D. W. E. Thomas. Artillery Troop BFF); 1914-15 Star (Major D. W. E. Thomas. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. D. W. E. Thomas); Coronation 1911; Volunteer Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., hallmarks for London '1906', reverse additionally engraved 'Capt. D. W. E. Thomas 1st V.B. S.W.B. 1907', with integral top riband bar; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII. R. (Capt: & Hon: Major D. W. E. Thomas. 1st V.B. S.W. Bordrs:); Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (D. W. E. Thomas. 3 July 1883.) with integral top riband bar, *first with contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine or better (8)* *£800-£1,200*

David William Evan Thomas resided at Ely Cottage, Brecon, and aged 16 was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal (No. 22052) for saving the life of E. C. Williams, a student of Abercoming House, from drowning in the River Usk at 5.30pm 3 July 1883. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the 1st (Brecknockshire) Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers in May 1885, and was appointed Instructor of Musketry in December 1890. He served as a Gunner in the Artillery Troop, Bulawayo Field Force in Rhodesia in 1896, before returning to Wales and advancing to Captain in January 1898.

Thomas advanced to Major in April 1911 and served during the Great War with the 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the Asiatic theatre of war, as part of the Aden Field Force, from 16 December 1914. He advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in October 1916, and commanded the Battalion July 1916 - August 1917. Having succeeded Lord Glanuck to command the Battalion, Thomas 'was... appointed in August, 1917, to be Commandant at Pachmari, and left the battalion after serving with it for 32 years.' (Regimental History refers)

104 *Family group:*

Three: Private C. E. Goldstone, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action near Chivy, 14 September 1914 - being amongst the Battalion's first casualties of the Great War

1914 Star, with clasp (10661 Pte C. E. Goldstone. S. Wales Bord.) *traces of verdigris*; British War and Victory Medals (10661 Pte. C. E. Goldstone. S. Wales Bord.) *good very fine*

Three: Private W. T. Goldstone, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, late 1st Battalion, who was killed in action during an attack at Gully Ravine, Gallipoli, 28 June 1915

1914 Star, with clasp (8812 Pte W. T. Goldstone. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (8812 Pte. W. T. Goldstone. S. Wales Bord.) *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£400-£500*

Charles Edward Goldstone was born in Bromley, Kent. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. Having been involved in the Retreat from Mons, and operations around the Marne, Goldstone was killed in action, 14 September 1914. During September the Battalion, 'crossed the Grand Morin at Jouy (8th) then via Sablonnières to Hondevillers. Crossed the Marne at Nogent (9th) then via Beaurepaire and Bontemps to Le Thiolet. To Sommelans (10th), bivouacs near Bourg (13th). Advanced west of Vendresse towards Chivy (14th) and took up positions along the Chivy-Beauln road. Came under heavy shell fire. Advanced again towards the slopes of the Chemin des Dames Ridge. Held positions north-west of Troyon against attacks (15th). Casualties - Captain Yeatman killed, Lieutenant Johnson mortally wounded, 18 other ranks killed, 1 officer, 76 other ranks wounded, 54 missing.' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

The 1st Battalion suffered its first casualties of the Great War near Chivy, with Goldstone being amongst the 18 other ranks killed (he is recorded as possibly being their second casualty of the Great War).

Private Goldstone is commemorated on La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, Seine-et-Marne, France.

William Thomas Goldstone was born in Bromley, Kent and was the elder brother of the above. He initially served with his brother during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. Goldstone subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was killed in action whilst serving with them in Gallipoli, 28 June 1915. On the latter date the Battalion carried out a successful attack from its' positions around Gully Ravine, suffering 2 officers killed and 4 wounded, and 160 other rank casualties.

Private Goldstone is buried in Twelve Tree Copse, Turkey.

105 *Three: Sergeant A. J. Prout, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, an early regimental casualty who died of wounds, 28 September 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9417 Sjt A. J. Prout. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9417 Sjt. A. J. Prout. S. Wales Bord.) *VM details erased, good very fine* (3) *£80-£120*

Alfred John Prout was born in Devonport. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers 13 August 1914. Having been involved in the Retreat from Mons, and operations around the Marne, Prout died of wounds, 28 September 1914. During September the Battalion, 'crossed the Grand Morin at Jouy (8th) then via Sablonnières to Hondevillers. Crossed the Marne at Nogent (9th) then via Beaurepaire and Bontemps to Le Thiolet. To Sommelans (10th), bivouacs near Bourg (13th). Advanced west of Vendresse towards Chivy (14th) and took up positions along the Chivy-Beauln road. Came under heavy shell fire. Advanced again towards the slopes of the Chemin des Dames Ridge. Held positions north-west of Troyon against attacks (15th). Casualties - Captain Yeatman killed, Lieutenant Johnson mortally wounded, 18 other ranks killed, 1 officer, 76 other ranks wounded, 54 missing. Withdrew (21st) - 2 companies in trenches around the Quarries on the Mont Faucon Ridge, 2 in reserve around Vendresse. Casualties among other ranks now total 35 killed, 131 wounded. Enemy attacked in large numbers (26th) and broke through Battalion's line. In his war history of the South Wales Borderers, C. T. Atkinson records that much hand-to-hand fighting took place - the men picking up any weapon available. One man, he notes, used a table fork. Casualties - Major Welby, Lieutenant G. P. Blackall-Simonds and Second Lieutenant Sills killed, Lieutenant Coker mortally wounded, 3 officers wounded, 87 other ranks killed, 95 wounded, 12 missing.' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914* by R. Westlake refers)

Sergeant Prout is buried in the Villeneuve-St. Georges Old Communal Cemetery, Val de Marne, France.

106 *Three: Corporal F. W. Clinchen, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action during the attack on Munster Alley Trench, Somme, 25 July 1916*

1914 Star (8315 Pte F. W. Clinchen. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (8315 Cpl. F. W. Clinchen. S. Wales Bord.) *generally very fine or better* (3) *£140-£180*

Frederick William Clinchen [sic] was born in Bournemouth, and was the son of Mr and Mrs F. W. Clinchen, 1 Canford Road, Poole, Dorset. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in French theatre of war from 2 November 1914.

He advanced to Corporal, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were serving as part of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division on the Somme, and were engaged in an attack on Munster Alley Trench. The Battalion suffered 2 officers killed and 7 wounded, and 80 casualties to other ranks as a consequence of the attack. Corporal Clinchen is buried in Peake Wood Cemetery, Fricourt, Somme, France.

107 *Three: Private B. Morris, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was wounded in action whilst serving with the 1/4th (Denbighshire) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*

1914 Star (8164 Pte B. Morris. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (8164 Pte. B. Morris. S. Wales Bord.); Silver War Badge, reverse officially numbered 'B94240'; with Tallyn, Pontypridd Tribute Medal, silver, reverse engraved 'Pte. B. Morris', with 1914-1916 top riband bar, and chain fob enclosing a photograph of recipient in uniform in obverse and a young boy in reverse, this glazed and *cracked, medals with contact marks overall, nearly very fine* (lot) *£120-£160*

Bertram Morris was a native of Pontypridd, enlisted in the South Wales Borderers in July 1903, and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 13 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the 1/4th (Denbighshire) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and was wounded whilst serving with them. Morris was discharged in January 1919, and entered into the Royal Hospital, Chelsea aged 63 in 1948.

Sold with copied research.

108



Seven: Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant H. G. Simon, 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers

1914-15 Star (311 C. Sjt (A.Q.M. Sjt) H. Simon. S. Wales Bord.); *traces of verdigris*; British War and Victory Medals (311 A.W.O. Cl. 2. H. G. Simon. S. Wales Bord.); Coronation 1911; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2074 C. Sjt: H. G. Simons. [sic] 1/V.B. S. W. Bdrs.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200044 C. Sjt - A.R.Q.M.S. - H. G. Simons. [sic] S. Wales. Bord.) *officially renamed*; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Howel G. Simon.) *generally good very fine (7)* £300-£400

Howell G. Simon served during the Great War with the 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers in Asiatic theatre of war, as part of the Aden Field Force, from 16 December 1914 (awarded T.F.E.M. in April 1920).

109

Five: Company Sergeant Major T. R. Edwards, 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers

1914-15 Star (1225 Sjt T. R. Edwards. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (1225 C. Sjt. T. R. Edwards. S. Wales Bord.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200103 C-Sjt. T. R. Edwards S. Wales Bord.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200103 Pte - A. C.S. Mjr T. R. Edwards S. Wales Bord.) *last officially renamed, nearly extremely fine (5)* £240-£280

Thomas R. Edwards served during the Great War with the 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers in Asiatic theatre of war, as part of the Aden Field Force (awarded T.F.E.M. in April 1920).

110

Five: Sergeant G. A. Organ, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who landed as a Boy Soldier at Lao Shan Bay for operations against the German territory of Tsingtao in September 1914

1914-15 Star (11028 Boy G. A. Organ. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (11028 Pte. G. A. Organ. S. Wales Bord.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (3903248 Sjt. G. A. Organ S. Wales Bord.) *worn, good fine (5)* £100-£140

George 'Gerry' Albert Organ joined the Regimental Band of the South Wales Borderers as a Boy in 1911, and was serving with the 2nd Battalion in China in 1913 - where he was part of the Battalion's Boys Football XI (photograph of team at Tientsin in 1913 included with lot). He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion when they landed at Lao Shan Bay for operations against the German territory of Tsingtao in September 1914 (MIC erroneously gives entry date as September 1915). Jack Henderson, also a Boy in the 2nd Battalion (No. 11027) and also included in the above mentioned photograph, wrote the following in 1980:

'Gerry Organ... was in China with me. Yes we were both in Tientsin and the Fall of Tsingtao... he was a clarinet player and I was a cornet player.'

Organ stayed in the Army after the Great War, and advanced to Sergeant in the 2nd Battalion in September 1926. He died at St. Helens, Isle of Wight in December 1965.

Sold with several letters from Jack Henderson in the 1980's, his Regimental Association Membership Card, and the above mentioned photograph as well as one of Henderson during the Armistice Parade at Farnham, Canada in 1960.

111 A Great War 'V.C. action' casualty group of three awarded to Private T. J. New, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, killed in action on the Western Front, 19 May 1917

1914-15 Star (22518 Pte T. J. New. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (22518 Pte. T. J. New. S. Wales Bord.); with Memorial Scroll (Pte: Thomas James New - S. Wales Borderers) mounted on a card board with photocopy of the relevant date extract from the Regimental History, *edge bruising, good fine or better (3)* *£200-£300*

Thomas James New was born in Machen, Monmouthshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 4 December 1915. New was killed in action on the Western Front, 19 May 1917. On the latter date the Battalion were to win a Victoria Cross as a result of Sergeant Albert White's bravery in action at Monchy-le-Preux:

'On May 14th it was back in the Monchy defences, C Company in the front line in Snaffle Trench along with the K.O.S.B., the others being in support in Orchard and East Trenches. The trenches were in bad condition and needed unlimited work, being full of rubbish, lacking proper fire-steps, waterlogged in places, too shallow in others, none too sanitary and unprotected by wire. Much good work was put in, but this tour of duty was made memorable by the great gallantry of one of D Company on May 19th when D was assisting the Border Regiment and the Inniskillings in an attack.

D, who were on the left of the Borders, had as objective the portion of Devil's Trench just astride of Bit Lane. To protect D's left a rifle grenade section was to halt near the Northern end of a disused and waterlogged trench, half-way across No Man's Land, and give covering fire, while directly Devil's Trench was reached bombers were to work Northward along it and so cover the erection of a strong point. A and B were to move up into Snaffle and Shrapnel Trenches when D went forward, A providing a carrying party to take wire, bombs and other supplies across to D.

Directly the British barrage started German machine guns opened from behind some wire on our left of Bit Lane, and despite the barrage they maintained a destructive fire. Men fell fast, especially as they neared the waterlogged Arrow Trench. Captain Davies led the advance with the utmost courage, running forward well ahead to give the right direction. He was well backed up by Second Lieutenant V. Jones, but they were both shot down. Sergeant [Albert] White, seeing that all depended on putting these machine guns out of action, promptly made for the nearest one which seemed to be doing most of the damage. Followed by Corporal Nowel he dashed at the party covering it, shot three and bayoneted a fourth, and was within a few yards of the gun when he caught its full discharge and went down riddled with bullets. His self-sacrifice, subsequently recognised by a posthumous V.C., diverted the fire from the other attackers for a moment, but even so it was impossible for them to reach their objective. The attack came to a standstill, the survivors sheltering in shell holes until darkness let them crawl back. Four officers and 112 men had gone over the top; only 61 got back, nearly half of whom were wounded.' (Regimental History refers)

Private New is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

112 Three: Sergeant W. R. Cooper, 8th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action on the Salonika Front on 24 May 1918, and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches

1914-15 Star (16713 L. Sjt W. R. Cooper. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (16713 Sjt. W. R. Cooper. S. Wales Bord.); with Southern Counties Cross Country Association Medal, bronze, Newport Harriers lapel badge, Newport Athletic Club, fob, bronze, Newport South Wales Intertown Sports Medal 1907, bronze, reverse engraved '4 Miles W. Cooper', and a Newport Rugby Club, glazed silver and enamel fob, *good very fine (lot)* *£100-£140*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917 (Salonika).

William Richard Cooper was born in St. Woollos, Newport. He served during the Great War with the South Wales Borderers in the French theatre of war from 9 May 1915. Cooper served with the 8th (Service) Battalion in Salonika, and was killed in action, 24 May 1917. On the latter date the Battalion were on the Doiran - Vardar front, in the trenches at 'Tomato Hill - Gog and Magog Line.'

Sergeant Cooper is buried in the Karasouli Military Cemetery, Greece.

113 Pair: Lieutenant A. L. Newman, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who commanded B Company in 1918, and was twice wounded in action during the Great War

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. L. Newman) *very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

Arthur Leslie Newman was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers in October 1916. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion in the French theatre of war from 11 April 1917. Newman advanced to Lieutenant in April 1918 and commanded B Company during the attack on Kruseick. He was wounded during the latter action, 29 September 1918, and according to a newspaper paper article marking his 100th birthday this was his second wound:

'Arthur 'Pat' Newman risked life and limb for King and country in 1917, when he was hit in the abdomen and 1918, in the knee... Educated at Oundle in Northamptonshire he joined the officers' training corps and was attached to South Wales Borderers regiment.

Still a teenager he went to France to fight the Germans in WW1, spending 19 days at the front before being hit in the abdomen. A year later in 1918 he returned to the trenches and went over the top again, but he was hit behind the knee and hospitalised.

"I was very lucky to escape," Pat confesses.

After retirement from the army he joined Bolney Royal British Legion, a group with which he has maintained close ties. In his civilian life he trained in customs, a profession which was his ticket to travel to China, where he met his wife, Helen (Nell). Her father was a governor of the province, with jurisdiction to marry them, a ceremony which he performed in Manchuria in 1923.

But the couple were evacuated from China in WW2, returning to Britain, where they settled at a farm in the Sussex countryside.' (*West Sussex County Times*, 6 March 1998 refers)

114 *Pair: Private J. Percy, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action during the V.C. action - the attack on the Grand Couronne, Salonika, 18 September 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (26616 Pte. J. Percy. S. Wales Bord.) *nearly extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (900 Pte. G. B. Pitchford. S. Wales Bord.) with Imperial Service Badge, *good very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (44062 Pte. F. W. Garner. S. Wales Bord.); together with two silver South Wales Borderers Regimental Prize Medals, the first with reverse engraved 'Sgt. G. Stowell H.Q. Tug-of-War 1921', the other engraved '440yds Relay 1938 Winner', *very fine (lot)* *£90-£110*

John Percy was a native of Newport, Wales. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers in Salonika. Private Percy was killed in action during the attack on the Grand Couronne, 18 September 1918, when his commanding officer Colonel Burges was awarded the V.C. for his gallantry, and the Battalion was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Percy is commemorated on the Doiran Memorial.

George Baldwin Pitchford was a baker from Crickhowell. He served with the 1st V.B. South Wales Borderers prior to joining the newly formed 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers in 1908. Pitchford attended all of the camps 1908-1912 and was then discharged. He was embodied in 1914 and served with the 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion in Asiatic theatre of war, as part of the Aden Field Force from 3 July 1915 (awarded T.E.M. in November 1915). His MIC gives his entitlement to the 1914-15 Star as 'Deleted' and 'Ineligible'.

Frederick William Garner was born in Coventry. He served during the Great War with the 4th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers and was killed in action in Mesopotamia, 10 February 1917. Private Garner is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

George Stowell served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers 13 September 1914.

115 *Three: Private D. Singleton, South Wales Borderers*

British War and Victory Medals (25313 Pte. D. Singleton. S. Wales Bord); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (25313 Pte. D. Singleton. S. Wales Bord.) mounted as originally worn, *toned, good very fine and scarce (3)* *£180-£220*

116 *Five: Private W. G. Parry, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was taken Prisoner of War in Libya on 21 June 1942*

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (3908758 Pte. W. G. Parry S. Wales Bord.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally very fine (5)* *£120-£160*

W. G. Parry served with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, and was taken prisoner of war in Libya, 21 June 1942, when he was one of 500 officers and men of the Battalion captured or killed during the general retreat from near Tobruk to Sollum.

Parry was interned at No. 73 Camp near Modena, Italy and at Annaburg, Germany.

117 *Five: Sergeant D. G. Garnon, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, twice M.I.D. during the Second War for North West Europe*

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (3907859 Pte. D. G. Garnon. S. Wales Bord.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *contact marks overall, generally nearly very fine or better (5)* *£160-£200*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945 (North West Europe).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946 (North West Europe).

118 *India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (227 Lce Corpl. R. Jenkins 2d Bn S. Wales Bord) cleaned, very fine* *£180-£220*

Robert Jenkins died of disease at Thayetmyo (Taindah) 22 September 1886.

119 *India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (Lieut. T. Dewhirst 2nd Bn S. Wales Bord:) cleaned, very fine* *£200-£300*

Thomas Dewhirst was commissioned Second Lieutenant in July 1883, and served with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers during the Burmese Expedition in 1887-89. He was appointed Captain on retired pay in March 1891.

120 *The East and West Africa Medal awarded to Lieutenant, later Lieutenant Colonel, C. V. R. Wright [D.S.O.], West India Regiment, who later transferred to the South Wales Borderers, and served with the 5th (Service) Battalion (Pioneers) on the Western Front, before commanding the 23rd (Service) Battalion, Welch Regiment (Welsh Pioneers) in Salonika, August 1916 - November 1918*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (Lieut. C. V. R. Wright. 1/W.I. Rgt.) *cleaned, very fine* *£300-£400*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 July 1917 and 11 June 1918.

Clifton Vincent Reynolds Wright was born in March 1864, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West India Regiment in February 1885. He advanced to Lieutenant, and served with the Regiment in the Expedition to Tamaku Country, West Africa in 1892 (also listed as entitled to '1897-98' clasp).

Wright transferred as Captain to the South Wales Borderers in September 1893, and advanced to Major in December 1905. He retired in March 1912, only to re-engage for service with the 5th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers (Pioneers) in September 1914. He served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from July 1915 - April 1916. During the latter month Wright advanced to Lieutenant Colonel and was appointed to command the 23rd (Service) Battalion, Welch Regiment (Welsh Pioneers).

Wright commanded his Battalion in Salonika, August 1916 - November 1918 (D.S.O., M.I.D. and Serbian Order of the White Eagle, 5th Class).

121

The Q.S.A. awarded to Brigadier General H. G. Casson [C.B., C.M.G.], South Wales Borderers, who was M.I.D. for his services with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War, and subsequently commanded the 2nd Battalion during the Great War - including when they landed at Lao Shan Bay for operations against the German territory of Tsingtao in September 1914, and during their landing at Cape Helles, Gallipoli, 25 April 1915. Casson commanded the 87th Infantry Brigade as part of the 52nd Lowland Division in Gallipoli - including during the Battle of Krithia

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (Capt. H. G. Casson. S. Wales. Bord.) *good very fine* £380-£420



C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 16 March 1915.

Hugh Gilbert Casson was born in January 1866, and was the son of the Reverend George Casson. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers in August 1886. Casson served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, April 1900 - October 1901 (M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901). He advanced to Captain in November 1892, to Major in June 1904, and to Colonel in June 1915.

Casson, 'died recently [February 1951] in North Wales, at the house of his brother, was little known to the present generation of the 24th, but to those who served with the 1st Battalion from 1886-1912 and with the 2nd Battalion between 1912 and 1914 he represented above all other things the "Spirit of the 24th"; to him the 24th came first and the rest did not matter....

He was, I know, a very good Rugby player, a good Polo player and a brilliant gymnast. He was a pupil of Eugene Sandow in physical culture, weight lifting, etc. Many will remember the feats of strength he showed in the Mess in Quetta in 1909, and I well remember him showing a class in the gymnasium how to do exercises on the horizontal bar dressed in his uniform with his boots and gaiters on.

It was, however, not only in feats of sports and strength that he excelled, because he was selected as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion as a young subaltern, and this in the days when the appointment of Adjutant was looked upon as the "plum" of all appointments.

In 1900 the 1st Battalion went to India and immediately made a name for itself in polo throughout the whole of India, winning practically every cup it went in for. Casson often played as a member of the team, which contained such well-known players as Melville, Cooke, Gray and Smith.

Whatever he did he paid the greatest attention to all details of organisation. Everyone who served with him will remember the way the training of polo ponies was organised, the way he taught others to make polo sticks, the way Regimental "At Homes" were organised, the organisation of the Officer's Mess. All bore the hall-mark of his meticulous attention to detail...

In 1910 Casson went home with the 1st Battalion and later proceeded to South Africa to take over Command of the 2nd Battalion. Though he had not served with the 2nd Battalion since the South African War, from now onwards he threw himself whole heartedly into the life of his new battalion.... he put all his energies into his new battalion, which had just started its foreign service, and he did a great deal to foster that spirit of comradeship which has since existed between the Officers and Other Ranks of both Battalions.

In 1912 he took us to China.... Then came Tsingtao and our first baptism of fire in September 1914, and we could not have started on Active Service under a better Regimental leader. Gallipoli followed and it was now that I could really see and feel what the Regiment meant to him and what he meant to the Regiment. He thought only of the Regiment and how he could produce it fighting fit and organised for one of the hardest tasks it had ever been called upon to perform, the landing at Helles.

The Battalion had a great deal to thank the Commanding Officer for in the early days of the campaign and it was mainly due to his minute attention to every detail of organisation that our casualties compared to others were so light.

Within a few weeks of the landing, Casson was selected to command a Brigade in the 52nd Lowland Division; but it was most difficult for Corps H.Q. to persuade him to give up his beloved Battalion. It was only by direct order of the Corps Commander that he left the 24th after 29 years Regimental soldiering....

He was an exceedingly good trainer and organiser. In Action he was calm and collected and afraid of nothing. He was an excellent Regimental leader, always helpful and understanding, particularly to his junior officers, who knew that they could always go to him with their troubles. But the one characteristic which stood out for all to see and appreciate was his admiration and love of the 24th, and wherever his name is mentioned this will always be remembered by those who served with him.

He would want no better epitaph than this

"One of the 24th." (Obituary included in *The Journal of The South Wales Borderers and The Monmouthshire Regiment*, No. 39, May 1951 refers)

Casson lead his Battalion when they landed at Lao Shan Bay for operations against the German territory of Tsingtao. He also commanded them during their landing at Cape Helles, Gallipoli, 25 April 1915, and shortly after was made Temporary Brigadier General and appointed to the command of the 87th Brigade as part of the 52nd Lowland Division - including during the Battle of Krithia. He retired in 1919 (M.I.D. and Serbian Order of Karageorge)

Sold with riband bar for C.M.G. and Great War trio, photographic image of recipient in uniform and copied research.

122 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. W. M. Mason**) *very fine* £50-£70

William Miles Mason was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers in October 1914. He advanced to Lieutenant in April 1915, and served with the Battalion in Gallipoli from 24 September 1915.

Mason served with the Battalion as part of the 87th Brigade, 29th Division on the Somme, July - November 1916. He was wounded in action during the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, when the Battalion was engaged in the attack on Beaumont-Hamel, 'Objective Y Ravine - left start positions as zero - soon cut down by machine gun bullets, most in leaving waves would not get much further than their own wire. Those that did reach German line were quickly killed. Casualties - 372.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers).

The Regimental History gives:

'The 2nd S.W.B. had not been the heaviest hit battalion in the Division, yet its casualty list included 15 of the 21 officers and 384 of the 578 men engaged in the attack, 235 of them killed and missing. There was little chance that any "missing" might later be reported as prisoners; scarce one had reached the enemy's lines, and "missing" merely meant that a man had fallen too far out for his body to be recovered. Of the officers, Captains Blake, Hughes and McLaren, Lieutenant H. P. Evans, Second Lieutenants Bowyer, Don, Karran, Murray, Rice, Robinson and Wells had been killed. Captain Somerville and Lieutenant Fowkes, Kelly and Mason could be reckoned fortunate in being merely wounded.'

123 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**3908055 Pte. W. T. Gibbs. S. Wales Bord.**) *very fine* £100-£140

W. T. Gibbs originally served with the South Wales Borderers before transferring to the 1st Battalion, Dorset Regiment. He served during the Second War and was wounded in action in Sicily, 8 September 1943. Gibbs leg was amputated as a consequence of his wounds.

For the recipient's father's medals, see Lot 92.

124 General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**24040983 Pte. D. J. Rousen. SWB.**) last two clasps loose on riband as issued, *very fine* £160-£200

D. J. Rousen served with 'D' Company, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers in 1965, with 'B' Company the following year, and with 'C' Company the year after that. He had advanced to Lance-Corporal by 1972.

Sold with photocopies from Regimental Journal in which the recipient is listed.

125 Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**Capt. W. A. Sewell. S.W.B.**) *good very fine* £80-£120

Wilfred Alexander Sewell was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers in September 1940. He advanced to Captain in January 1943, and to Major in June 1944.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

126



Pair: Lieutenant-General G. S. Thwaites, 48th Foot, who was wounded at Salamanca and severely wounded in the Pyrenees; he had earlier served in Egypt as a Lieutenant in the 10th Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Egypt, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (G. S. Thwaites, Capt. 48th Foot); Sultan's Medal for Egypt 1801, 4th Class, gold, 36mm., complete with original hook and chain suspension, very fine (2) *£4,000-£5,000*

Provenance: Seaby, December 1949; Elson Collection, Glendining's, September 1963.

George Saunders Thwaites was born in 1778 and entered the British Army as an Ensign in the 10th Foot on 12 September 1795; Lieutenant, 23 December 1795; Captain, 2 July 1803; Captain 48th Foot, 2 March 1805; Major 48th Foot, 4 June 1814; Major 57th Foot, half-pay, 6 February 1817; Lieutenant-Colonel, 22 July 1830; Colonel, 9 November 1846; Major-General 1854; Lieutenant-General, 13 February 1861.

He served in the expedition to the coast of Holland in 1796; in the East Indies in 1799; then was on marine duty on board H.M.S. *La Forte* till wrecked in the Red Sea. He was in the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, having volunteered, crossing the Desert of Suez with Colonel Lloyd's detachment, with which he joined the Grand Vizier's army on the advance to and surrender of Cairo. He was with the 48th regiment from 1811 to 1813, as Captain of Light Infantry, in the Peninsula; and shared the glories of the siege and storming of Badajoz in 1812, of the battle of Salamanca (where he was wounded), of the advance to and occupation of Madrid, of the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees (where he was wounded [26 July 1813] commanding the brigade's light companies), and of numerous minor engagements. He received the Sultan's gold medal of the Order of the Crescent and the silver war medal with five clasps, for Egypt, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He was for many years Assistant Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery of Pictures, Trafalgar Square, and died at his house at 48 Sydney Street, in London on 30 December 1866, aged 88.



Pair: Private W. Bradbury, 15th Hussars

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Sahagun, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (William Bradbury, 15th. Hussars.); Waterloo 1815 (William Bradbury 15th or King's Reg. Hussars.) with later steel clip and split ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, about very fine (2)* £3,600-£4,400

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1949.

William Bradbury was born in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, on 27 March 1790 and attested for the 15th Hussars at Aston, Warwickshire, on 27 March 1805. He served with the Regiment throughout their involvement in the Peninsula, being present at all four actions in which the Regiment took part, including the action at Sahagun on 20 December 1808, and subsequently served during the Waterloo campaign, 16 to 18 June 1815. He was discharged on the reduction of the establishment on 24 April 1817, after 14 years and 20 days' service.

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Private Joseph Pope, Scots Fusilier Guards

Waterloo 1815 (Joseph Pope. 2nd Batt. Third Guards) naming re-engraved except '2nd Batt.' and 'Guards'; Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (Joseph Pope, Scots Fusilier Guards. 1837.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, the first good fine, the second nearly very fine (2)* £700-£900

Joseph Pope served in Lieutenant-Colonel Charles West's Company at Waterloo.

129



Pair: Corporal M. Spenceley, Rifle Brigade

South Africa 1834-53 (M. Spencely [sic]. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.); Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (Crpl. M. Spenceley. 1st. Btn. Rifle Bde.) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruise to first, extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

130



Pair: Boy 2nd Class E. Lyne, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff (Edward Lyne, Boy on board H.M.S. Snake.) contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed and fitted with rings for suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £260-£300

Edward Lyne is confirmed as a Boy 2nd Class aboard the wooden steam gun-vessel *Snake* during the Azoff operations. The clasp was sent to him in *Snake* on 1 November 1856.



Three: Private J. Lahey, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who probably rode in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Pte. J. Lahey. 6th. Drags.) contemporarily engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1256 Jas. Lahey. 6th. Dragoons); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced as issued with later small ring suspension, *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1965.

James Lahey was born at Donaghmore, co. Cork, in 1834, and attested for the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 2 November 1853. He served with the 6th Dragoons as part of the Heavy Brigade in the Crimea, and was present at the Battles of Balaclava and Inkermann, and the actions before Sebastopol. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 February 1872, and was discharged on 19 January 1875, time expired.

Lahey's name appears on the latest reconstructed list of 'Chargers' as having 'probably rode in the Charge': most members of the Heavy Brigade entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, took part in the Charge, and it is only the absence of some definite proof that means Lahey is listed as a probable 'Charger', rather than a definite 'Charger'.



Pair: Private G. Fry, 11th Hussars, who possibly rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (1137. G. Fry. XIth. P.A.O. Hussars.) Regimentally impressed naming, *light file marks to edge and naming rubbed throughout*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (1137 George Fry XI PAO Hussars) contemporarily impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

George Fry was born at Waverley, near Farnham, Surrey, in 1821, and attested for the 4th Light Dragoons at London on 14 July 1841, before transferring to the 11th Hussars on 17 May 1842. He served with the 11th Hussars as part of the Light Brigade in the Crimea, and was present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the actions before Sebastopol. He was invalided to England from Scutari on 1 June 1855 and was subsequently awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He was discharged from the Curragh on 15 August 1865, and was living in Brighton in 1875.

Fry's name does not appear on the latest reconstructed list of 'Chargers' as having rode in the Charge; however, most members of the Light Brigade entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, took part in the Charge, and it is only the absence of some definite proof that means Fry is not listed as a confirmed 'Charger'. In the Charge of the Light Brigade the 11th Hussars had 25 men killed, and three officers and 37 men wounded, at Balaklava on 25 October 1854. Eight men were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Note: An officially impressed medal to this man (Geo. Fry, 11th Hussars) was sold in these rooms in March 2002; and an engraved medal to this man (George Fry, 11th Hussars) was sold in these rooms in September 2015.



A Charge of the Light Brigade pair awarded to Private George Badger, 13th Light Dragoons

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

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

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

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

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

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

He left a vivid description of the "Charge" in which he says:

"The Russians opened fire on our right, on our left, and then in front... Three men on my right (next to me) and two on my left fell; I found my horse was wounded, but with a little rein and close leg, I managed to keep him up.

Getting nearer the guns, I was struck with a piece of shell, which tore away part of my clothes, and took a piece of my flesh away with it. Still we kept pushing on to the guns, and on reaching them I was attacked by a Russian gunner, who made a point at me, the steel entering my side before I could parry his thrust.

Then, fortunately, one of the 4th Dragoons came up and cut the man down. The artillery men stuck to their guns until they were nearly all cut down. The Russians in the rear then rushed on us, and we had to make the best of our way back, the Russians still keeping up the heavy fire."

In the return ride Mr Badger's horse was again struck by a shell, and killed, and Badger fell:

"One of the 8th Hussars happened to pass," he says. "I caught hold of the stirrup-iron of his saddle, but not being able to run fast enough, I was obliged to let go."

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

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

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

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

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



Three: Major F. C. Griffin, Royal Artillery, who was killed in the attack on the fortified village of Ambiokh, during the Bhootan campaign, when an enemy shell hit an open gunpowder cask in the midst of his small battery, killing three officers and four gunners outright

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. F. C. Griffin Royal Artillery) contemporary engraved naming; India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Umbeyla, Bhootan (Major F. C. Griffin. R.A.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with silver swivel-bar suspension, *lightly polished otherwise good very fine or better (3)* *£800-£1,000*

Frederick Cockburn Griffin was born at Budock, Cornwall, in May of June of 1832. He was commissioned into the Royal Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant on 19 December 1849; Lieutenant, 3 October 1851; Captain, 23 February 1856; Brevet Major, 5 August 1864. He served in the Crimea and was present at the final bombardment of Sebastopol and its subsequent fall. He next took part in the Umbeyla campaign of 1863 when he commanded half of 'C' Battery, 19 Brigade R.A. In the following year he took part in the Bhootan campaign, when he had command of the two Armstrong Mountain guns which, together with two 8-inch Mortars, accompanied the Daling Column, one of four columns formed for the expedition.

The Daling Column was the first to move off, leaving on 28 November 1864, led by Major C. J. S. Gough, V.C., and Major J. R. Pugh. On 6 December the first major attack was launched on the fortified village of Ambiokh. The village was defended by a stout stockade which, following a brisk barrage from Griffin's combined artillery, was quickly taken.

A stiffer proposition was the heavily defended village itself, sited as it was atop a steep sloping hill. The two Armstrong 6-pounder rifled, breech-loading mountain guns were manoeuvred as closely as possible to their target and then proceeded to shell the village in support of the advancing infantry which fanned out across the steep incline. A heavy and well-directed fire was returned by the Bhootans, inflicting heavy casualties on the labouring infantrymen.

Griffin with his two Armstrong Mountain guns and the two 8-inch Mortars worked at a frantic pace in an effort to quell the fire of the very active Bhootan defenders. By quick accurate fire they managed to quieten the enemy cannons and then, tragically, either from a chance or well-directed shot from the hill-top stockade, a Bhootan shell hit one of the open gunpowder casks of the small battery. The resulting explosion wiped out Griffin's small command in one mighty eruption.

Three of the four artillery officers, Major Griffin, Lieutenants E. A. Anderson and E. Waller, together with four of the gunners were killed outright, and Lieutenant W. H. Collins R.E. and a number of men were wounded. The objective was finally taken after a stiff fight. Seven infantrymen were killed advancing up the steep gradient and 56 wounded in this fierce little action.

135 Three: Farrier Major Thomas Jacks, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Farrier T. Jacks. R.A.) contemporary engraved naming, fitted with silver ribbon brooch; Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Farr. Serjt. Thos. Jacks. 22nd Bde. R.A.) fitted with silver ribbon brooch; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Sergt. Farr. T. Jacks. R.A.) impressed naming, fitted with contemporary replacement ring suspension and silver *Bailey Coventry* ribbon brooch, *the Crimean medals with edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine, the M.S.M. nearly extremely fine (3)* *£400-£500*

M.S.M. awarded circa 1870 with £10 annuity. Farrier Major Jacks died circa 1887.



Three: Private G. Wilson, 93rd Highlanders, one of the 'Thin Red Line' at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (3167 ... Wilson 93 Sutherland ...landers) contemporarily engraved naming in the style associated with the 93rd Highlanders, with added palm decorations; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Geo Wilson, 93rd. Highlanders) '3167' additionally engraved before name; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (3167 Corpl. G. Wilson. 93rd. Highlanders.) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *heavy contact marks, especially to first, edge bruising, good fine and better (3)* *£1,800-£2,200*

George Wilson attested for the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders and served with the Regiment in the Crimea. He was present at Balaklava on 25 October 1854, when the 93rd routed the Russian cavalry and won themselves the title of 'The Thin Red Line'. The *Times* correspondent, William Howard Russell, who, standing on the hills above, could clearly see that nothing stood between the Russian cavalry and the defenceless British base but the 'thin red streak tipped with a line of steel' wrote of the 93rd:

'With breathless suspense everyone awaits the bursting of the wave [of Russian Cavalry] upon the line of Gaelic rock, but ere they came within 200 yards another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open files right and left, and fly back faster than they came. "Brave Highlanders! Well done!" shout the spectators.'

Wilson subsequently proceeded with the Regiment to India, and saw service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, being present at the Second Relief of Lucknow and subsequent operations.

137 Three: Corporal S. Cole, 97th Regiment

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Samuel Cole. 97th Regiment.) contemporary engraved naming ; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Corpl. Saml. Cole. 97th Regt.) *clasp facing slightly buckled*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, with replacement fixed straight bar suspension, *contact marks overall, therefore good fine or better (3)* *£360-£400*

138 Pair: Paymaster-Sergeant John Butt, Derbyshire Regiment

Abyssinia 1867 (1417 J. Butt. H.M. 45th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (912. Pay Mr. Sgt. J. Butt. Derby: R.) *suspension re-affixed on the first, contact marks, good fine, the second very fine (2)* *£300-£360*



A rare South Africa 1877-79, China 1900 and Shanghai Jubilee group of three awarded Captain E. P. Wickham, Shanghai Volunteers, who served as Officer Commanding, Light Horse Section, and who had previously served as Acting Transport Officer during the Zulu War

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Ac. T'port. Officer. Mr E. P. Wickham); China 1900, no clasp (Capt. E. P. Wickham, Shanghai Vols:) *middle initial officially corrected*; Shanghai Jubilee Medal 1893 (E. P. Wickham.) *small edge nick to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare combination of awards (3)* *£2,200-£2,600*

Edward Provis Wickham was born in Stoke Damerel, Devon, in 1861, the son of Major Edward Thomas Wickham, 61st Foot, who had served in the Punjab 1848-9 campaign and the Indian Mutiny. Baptised in Somerset on 12 September 1861, he served in the Zulu War as an Acting Transport Officer, Commissary and Transport. Given his later employment, and the fact that he appears as a civilian on his medal, he was presumably working in a similar roll in South Africa at the outbreak of the Zulu War.

By 1891 Wickham had moved to Shanghai and was a Captain Shanghai Municipal Volunteers Corps, having been promoted on 20 October 1891. In 1892 he is listed as Master (Freemason) of the Shanghai Tuscan Lodge No. 1027, and as of 31 December 1892 is listed as Captain and Adjutant Shanghai Municipal Volunteers Corps. In 1898 he is noted as a Broker, Wheelock & Co. Auctioneers, Coal, Ship, Oil and Freight Brokers, French Bund. Wei-te-foong. He is also noted as Treasurer of the Cricket Club and Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Choral Society. Lieutenant Shanghai Municipal Volunteers Corps, 21 January 1898 – had presumably resigned at some point between 1893 and 1897. He was appointed Captain commanding the Light Horse, Shanghai Municipal Volunteers Corps, on 27 August 1898- the strength of the unit was 3 Officers, 29 N.C.O's, and Men. He resigned on 4 July 1901, and died in Shanghai after a lingering illness on 18 January 1902. His obituary read:

'Mr. E. P. Wickham, late Captain of the Light Horse, died on the 18th January and was buried with military honours on the 20th. All the officers of the Corps, the Foreign officers of the garrison and a large number of the Corps attended.'

Sold with copy medal rolls and various Shanghai Volunteers reports on CD.

140 Pair: Carpenter W. H. Newham, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (W. H. Newham. Act: Carpr. R.N. H.M.S. "Carysfort"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

141 Pair: Ordinary Seaman J. W. Stoner, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in Alexandria on 16 July 1882

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. W. Stoner. Ord: H.M.S. "Minotaur"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (2)* *£300-£400*

James William Stoner was born in Croydon on 21 February 1862 and entered naval service on 7 December 1877 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Fisgard*, in which he remained until 21 December 1877 when he was drafted to H.M.S. *Boscawen*. Advanced Boy 1st Class, he served in H.M.S. *Penelope* from 28 September 1889 to 8 April 1880, having seen promotion to Ordinary Seaman in February 1880. After a draft in H.M.S. *Newcastle* from April to October 1880, he spent 90 days in Lewes Gaol from September 1881. Service followed in H.M.S. *Duncan* from 1 January to 4 April 1882, when he transferred to H.M.S. *Minotaur*, in which he served until he was killed in action at Alexandria on 16 July 1882.

142 Pair: Quarter Master R. Lawton, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. Lawton. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. "Ruby"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

Richard Lawton was born in Queenstown, Cork, on 21 September 1850, and entered naval service on 1 January 1873 as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Agincourt*. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 16 November 1877 in H.M.S. *Hotspur*, he served in this rate in H.M.S. *Ruby* from 26 May 1880 to 29 August 1882, and saw action during the Egyptian operations. After spending barely over a month in H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide* (30 August to 6 October 1882), he was invalided to Plymouth. He was finally pensioned from H.M.S. *Edgar* on 9 November 1894, to Plymouth Hospital.

143 Pair: Carpenter's Mate T. J. Harris, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (T. J. Harris. Carps. Mate: H.M.S. *Tamar*); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting, therefore nearly very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

Thomas John Harris was born on the Isle of Wight on 22 April 1857 and entered naval service on 25 March 1881, serving in H.M.S. *Tamar* from 1 June 1881 to 15 June 1883. He was discharged at his own request on 7 February 1903.

144



Three: Writer J. Forddred, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Forddred. Writer. 1. Cl: H.M.S. "Wye"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (J. Forddred. Writer 1st Class H.M.S. Durham) impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *some very light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£280-£320*

76 Egypt medals issued to H.M.S. Wye.

145 *Pair: Ordinary Seaman H. Bird, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. Bird. Ord: H.M.S. "Condor"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

146 *Pair: Chief Stoker W. J. Isaacs, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. J. Isaacs. Stkr. H.M.S. "Invincible"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. J. Isaacs, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Victory) last double-struck in places, *light pitting, therefore very fine or better (2)* *£180-£220*

William James Isaacs was born in Stubbington, Hampshire in September 1859. He joined the Royal Navy as Stoker 2nd Class in October 1879, and served with H.M.S. *Invincible*, March 1882 - December 1885. Isaacs advanced to Chief Stoker in December 1893 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in January 1898.

147 *Pair: Engine Room Artificer J. J. Roach, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. J. Roach. E.R.A. H.M.S. "Invincible"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

John James Roach was born in Portsmouth on 11 September 1858 and entered naval service in H.M.S. *Asia* as an acting Engine Room Artificer on 27 September 1880. He was serving in H.M.S. *Invincible* during the bombardment of Alexandria and was promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer on 19 August 1893, finally being shore pensioned on 31 October 1902.

148 *Three: Shoemaker T. Truscott, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (T. Truscott. Shoemr. H.M.S. "Monarch"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Thos. Truscott. Shoemaker H.M.S. Ganges); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting overall, therefore good fine (3)* *£200-£240*

149 *Pair: Commissioned Boatman C. King, H.M. Coast Guard, late Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (C. King. A.B.: H.M.S. "Penelope."); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Chas. King, Comd. Boatn, Coast Guard.) *light pitting, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

Charles King was born in Quebec, Canada in December 1857. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in March 1873, and advanced to Able Seaman in March 1879. Service included with H.M.S. *Penelope*, April 1882 - May 1885, before transferring to H.M. Coast Guard in August 1885. He predominantly served as a Commissioned Boatman at Lympington, Hampshire before he was Pensioned in May 1898.

150 *Pair: Able Seaman D. Cobell, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (D. Cobell, A.B. H.M.S. "Sultan"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, very fine (2)* *£160-£200*

David Cobell was born in Poole on 19 May 1862 and entered naval service on 8 May 1878 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen*. After advancement to Boy 1st Class, he served in H.M.S. *Minotaur* from September 1879 to 23 December 1881. Serving in H.M.S. *Sultan* during Egyptian operations from April 1882 to November 1885, he spent time in cells on that ship, before being advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in April 1891 in H.M.S. *Invincible*. He was shore pensioned on 30 June 1900.

151 *Three: Petty Officer E. C. Watkins, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. C. Watkins, A.B. H.M.S. "Temeraire"; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (E. C. Watkins, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Barham) ; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting overall, therefore good fine or better (3)* *£200-£240*

Edward Cuthbert Watkins was born in Mathvin, Monmouthshire, on 18 June 1858 and entered naval service on 13 August 1874 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was promoted to Able Seaman in May 1878 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Defence*, and served in this rate in H.M.S. *Temeraire* during the bombardment of Alexandria. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class (Gunner's Mate) in November 1884, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1896, and was shore pensioned on 15 July of that year.

152 *Pair: Boy 1st Class J. H. Templeman, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (J. H. Templeman, Boy: 1 Cl: H.M.S. *Thalia*); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* *£280-£320*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, 18 June 1997 (when sold without the Khedive's Star)

Joseph Henry Templeman was born in Weston Super Mare, Somerset, on 30 June 1885 and entered naval service on 6 December 1880 as a Boy 2nd Class, serving in H.M.S. *Thalia* from 28 July to 31 October 1882. His remaining service was frequently marked by periods in the cells and he was discharged on 7 July 1893.

Note: Tamaai clasp unconfirmed.

153 *Pair: Ordinary Seaman G. H. Gudgin, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (G. H. Gudgin, Ord: H.M.S. "Euryalus"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, good fine (2)* *£140-£180*

George Henry Gudgin was born in Belgravia on 3 July 1864 and entered naval service on 2 July 1880 as a Boy 2nd Class. He served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* during Egyptian operations, and was advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 19 June 1893, in H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, in which ship he had served since 6 April 1891.

154 *Pair: Ordinary Seaman F. Ross, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (F. Ross, Ord. H.M.S. "Euryalus"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

155 *Pair: Boy 1st Class W. H. Ellis, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (W. H. Ellis, Boy. 1. Cl: H.M.S. "Euryalus"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

William Henry Ellis was born in Plymouth on 15 December 1864 and entered naval service on 26 January 1880 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Implacable*. Advanced Boy 1st Class, he served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from 11 January 1882 to 15 November 1887, including during the Egyptian operations, and was rated Ordinary Seaman. Promoted to acting Boswain on 10 February 1893, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Cambridge*, he was shore pensioned on 1 January 1909.

156 *Pair: Caulker T. Wilcox, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (T. Wilcox, Caulker. H.M.S. "Inconstant"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£160-£200*

157 *Pair: Private G. Lane, Coldstream Guards*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (4215. Pte. G. Lane. 2/Cdm. Gds.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

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- 158** *Pair: 2nd Captain of the Main Top J. Pearce, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (J. Pearce, 2nd Captn. M. Top. H.M.S. Briton.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *some pitting, very fine* (2) *£120-£160*
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- 159** *Pair: Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class D. A. Damson, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (D. A. Damson, Chf. E.R.A. 2 Cl. H.M.S. Briton); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *minor pitting, very fine* (2) *£120-£160*
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- 160** *Pair: Able Seaman A. Alldrick, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (A. Alldrick. A.B. H.M.S. Coquette); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) *£120-£160*
Approximately 64 medals with Suakin 1885 clasp issued to H.M.S. *Coquette*.
Alfred Alldrick was born in Birmingham on 14 September 1865 and entered naval service on 20 September 1881 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He served in H.M.S. *Alexandria* from 23 June 1883, until 19 September 1883, when he was drafted to H.M.S. *Coquette*, service for which he was granted one of 64 Suakin 1885 clasps to the ship. After a shore posting at H.M.S. *Excellent* he was invalided from the service to Haslar Naval Hospital in September 1887, with pension.
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- 161** *Pair: Captain's Coxswain J. Fuller, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (J. Fuller, Captn's. Coxn. H.M.S. Humber.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
Approximately 100 clasps issued to men from H.M.S. *Humber* forming part of the Naval Brigade.
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- 162** *Three: Able Seaman H. Cooper, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (H. Cooper, Ord. H.M.S. Humber); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Henry Cooper, A.B., H.M.S. Alexandria); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting overall, therefore nearly very fine* (3) *£200-£240*
Approximately 100 clasps issued to men from H.M.S. *Humber* forming part of the Naval Brigade.
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- 163** *Pair: Ship's Steward 3rd Class J. Kinsman, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (J. Kinsman, Sh. Stewd. 3 Cl. H.M.S. Starling.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from star, very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
Approximately 59 clasps issued to men from H.M.S. *Starling* forming part of the Naval Brigade.
John Kinsman was born in Rochester, Kent, on 26 April 1860 and entered naval service as a Ship Steward's Boy on 26 October 1875 and served in H.M.S. *Duncan* from 1 December 1875, seeing advancement to Ship Steward's Assistant in H.M.S. *Alexandria* on 26 April 1878. Having been promoted further to Ship Steward 3rd Class, he served in H.M.S. *Starling* from 22 August 1882 to 9 April 1887, including during the Egyptian operations. Discharged on 31 January 1896, his record of service notes 'discharged "services no longer required" & corner of certificate cut off for neglect of duty & dishonesty'. Further applications to rejoin the service or for a pension were refused.
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- 164** *Three: Leading Seaman J. Weeks, Royal Navy*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (J. Weeks, Lg. Sean., H.M.S. Racer); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Jas. Weeks, Ldg. Seaman, H.M.S. Shannon.); Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *pitting overall, therefore nearly very fine* (3) *£320-£360*
James Weeks was born in Devon on 4 December 1860 and entered naval service on 1 May 1877 as a Boy 2nd Class. Promoted Leading Seaman on 27 January 1888, he served in H.M.S. *Racer*, to which he had been drafted in April 1885, until 25 February 1889. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 April 1890, he was pensioned to shore on 6 January 1899. While he re-entered the Navy for war service in 1914, he was immediately discharged as medically unfit.
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- 165** *Seven: Captain and Quartermaster Arthur Bridges, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Royal Marine Light Infantry*
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (A. Bridges, Pte. R.M.L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State (7651 S. Sejt. A. Bridges, R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. A. Bridges. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Q.M. & Capt. A. Bridges.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (7651 Q.M. Serjt: A. Bridges. R.A.M.C.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed, mounted for display, *the earlier medals with edge bruising and contact pitting from star, therefore good fine and better* (7) *£380-£420*
Egypt medal and clasps confirmed, 'sent to Cambridge, 18 June 1886'.
Arthur Bridges, a native of Great Yarmouth, was commissioned Quartermaster and Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on 14 May 1915, and promoted to Quartermaster and Captain on 14 May 1918.



A fine campaign group of nine awarded to Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Dawson, Indian Medical Service, who was in medical command of the Indian hospital ship *Glenart Castle* during the Great War

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Lushai 1889-92, Hazara 1891 (Surgn. A. W. Dawson. I.M.S.) *officially renamed*; India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt: A. W. Dawson, I.M.S.) *officially renamed*; China 1900, no clasp (Major A. W. Dawson I.M.S.); Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (Major A. Willan Dawson. I.M.S.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, *erased*; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. A. W. Dawson. I.M.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. A. W. Dawson.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (9) £700-£900

Arthur Willan Dawson 'died at Grange Park, North London, on March 7th [1923] aged 64. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Dawson of Liverpool, born on February 11th, 1859, and was educated at Liverpool and King's College, London. He graduated M.B. at Durham University in 1884 and M.D. in 1892, also taking the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1886. He entered the I.M.S. as surgeon on April 1st, 1886, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on July 19th, 1917. He spent his whole service in military employment, and for many years was medical officer of the Sappers and Miners [1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners] stationed at Kurki. He had a long record of war service: North East Frontier of India, Chin Lushai, 1889-90, medal with clasp; North West Frontier, Hazara, 1891, clasp; Chitral, 1895, relief of Chitral, medal with clasp; Tirah, 1897-98, actions of Dargai and of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, operations at and around Dwatoi, and operations in the Bara Valley, two clasps; China, 1900, medal; Tibet, 1903-04, medal; and North West Frontier, 1908, operations in the Mohmand country, medal. During the recent war he was in medical charge of the India hospital ship *Glenart Castle*, and was on board when she was in a collision on her first voyage, but had left her before she was finally sunk, with great loss of life, in the Bristol Channel.'

(Obituary in *Medical News*, 12 May 1923, refers)

167 Pair: Petty Officer G. Ackerman, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (G. Ackerman, P.O. 2nd. Cl., H.M.S. Boadicea.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (G. Ackerman, P.O. 2nd Cl: H.M.S. Boadicea.), impressed naming, *light contact marks, very fine or better* (2) £240-£280

168 Five: Chief Petty Officer C. H. K. Lawrence, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (C. H. Lawrence, A.B. H.M.S. Boadicea.); 1914-15 Star (141532. C. H. K. Lawrence. C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (141532 C. H. K. Lawrence. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (C. H. K. Lawrence, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Montague.) *heavy contact marks between first and last, these very fine, the Great War trio better* (5) £280-£320

Charles Henry King Lawrence was born in Portsmouth on 22 January 1871 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 June 1887. He served in the H.M.S. *Boadicea*, the Flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, from 4 March 1889 to 24 April 1891, and landed with the Naval Brigade for the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Witu in October 1890. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 13 February 1899, he joined H.M.S. *Montague* on 28 July 1903, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 February 1904. Advanced Chief Petty Officer on 1 October 1910, he was shore pensioned on 31 January 1911, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport the following week.

Lawrence was recalled to the Service following the outbreak of the Great War, and served in the cruiser H.M.S. *Talbot* from 2 August 1914 to 13 November 1917, serving in Home Waters, at Gallipoli, and off the coast of East Africa. During the Gallipoli landings on 25 April 1915 *Talbot* was one of four cruisers that supported the battleship *Coliath* in supporting the landings on "Y" Beach. Lawrence spent the last year of the War serving in various shore based establishments, and was demobilised on 31 December 1918. He died in Plymouth in 1938.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

169 *Pair: Leading Seaman G. Heath, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (G. Heath, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. Forte); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (183377 G. Heath, Lg. Sea, H.M.S. Barham.) *edge knock to first, contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £220-£260

George Heath was born at Temple Bisham, Cookham, Buckinghamshire, on 8 April 1880 and entered naval service as a Boy 2nd Class on 22 April 1895, serving in H.M.S. *Forte* from 1 December 1896 to 8 June 1897. Promoted Leading Seaman on 3 June 1907, he served in H.M.S. *Barnham* from 18 February 1908 to 19 March 1910. He spent the Great War in H.M.S. *Yarmouth*.

170 *Pair: Master at Arms T. Westell, H.M. Yacht Osborne, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (Thos. Westell, M.A.A., H.M.S. *Turquoise*.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Thos. Westell, M.A.A., H.M.Y. *Osborne*.) impressed naming, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £220-£260

Thomas Westell was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on 9 August 1855 and entered naval service on 1 January 1873 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Himalaya*. He served in H.M.S. *Turquoise* from 27 September 1877 to 25 June 1891, as Master at Arms, to which rate he was appointed on 11 September 1887, despite spending time in Lewes Gaol early on in his service. He served as such in H.M. Y. *Osborne*, the Royal Yacht, from 21 June 1894, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 June 1895, remaining in the Royal Yacht until he was pensioned on 7 January 1899.

171 *Pair: Chief Petty Officer G. R. Hawking, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (G. R. Hawking, A. B., H.M.S. *Turquoise*.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (G. R. Hawking, C.P.O., H.M.S. *Cambrian*.), *good very fine (2)* £240-£280

George Richard Hawking was born in Cornwall on 17 November 1869 and entered naval service on 19 November 1885 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Lion*, being drafted as a Boy 1st Class to H.M.S. *Turquoise* on 29 September 1887, serving in her until 25 June 1891. Having been awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Cambrian* on 28 January 1903, he was pensioned as a Chief Petty Officer from H.M.S. *Defiance* in November 1909. Joining the Royal Fleet Reserve, he served in H.M. Ships *Halycon*, *Defiance* and *Apollo* during the Great War.

172 *Three: Petty Officer H. Rowe, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (H. Rowe, A.B., H.M.S. *Philomel*.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (H. Rowe, P.O. 1st Cl: H.M.S. *Doris*); British War Medal 1914-20 (138443 H. Rowe. P.O. R.N.) *nearly very fine or better (3)* £280-£320

Henry Andrews was born in St Andrews, Devon, on 2 December 1870 and entered naval service on 6 September 1886 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Promoted Able Seaman on 9 September 1890, he served as such in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 10 November 1891 to 30 November 1894 and in H.M.S. *Doris* from 18 November 1897, latterly as a Petty Officer 1st Class, to which rate he was promoted on 1 October 1899. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 February 1902, and spent most of the Great War at the shore base H.M.S. *Vivid*.

173 *Three: Plumber C. Colling, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (C. Colling, Plumber, H.M.S. *Phoebe*.); British War Medal 1914-20 (110931 C. Colling. Pbr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Chas. Colling, Plumber, H.M.S. *Phoebe*.) impressed naming, *very fine (3)* £280-£320

Charles Colling was born in Devonport on 12 October 1859 and entered naval service on 24 February 1880 in H.M.S. *Indus*, serving as a Plumber in H.M.S. *Phoebe* from 1 December 1892 to 21 January 1896. He was pensioned from H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 24 February 1900 and served briefly during the Great War at H.M.S. *Vivid II* between 2 August and 19 October 1914.

174 *Five: Carpenter F. G. Cole, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (F. G. Cole, Car. Crew, H.M.S. *St. George*.) *with minor official corrections*; 1914-15 Star (173815, F. G. Cole, Cpr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (173815 F. G. Cole. Cpr. 1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (173815 F. G. Cole, Cooper, H.M.S. *Sappho*) *generally good very fine (5)* £200-£240

Frederick George Cole was born at Weymouth on 14 July 1872 and entered naval service on 29 June 1893, serving in H.M.S. *St George* from 14 January 1896 to 10 February 1898. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 September 1908, he served in H.M.S. *Monarch* for most of the Great War, before he was demobilised to shore on 31 April 1920.

175 *Three: Shipwright G. T. Passell, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (G. T. Passell, Shipt., H.M.S. *St. George*.); China 1900, no clasp (G. T. Passell, Shipt., H.M.S. *Centurion*); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (G. T. Passell, Shipwt., H.M.S. *St. George*.) *contact marks, generally very fine or better (3)* £300-£400

George Thomas Passell was born on 14 September 1853 and entered naval service on 7 February 1876, serving in H.M.S. *St George* from 6 October 1894 to 18 February 1898 as a Shipwright and, again, as such, in H.M.S. *Centurion* from 30 September 1899 to 31 December 1900. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 April 1901.

x176 Four: Major B. W. Mainprise, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action in East Africa on 12 March 1916

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Lieutt. B. W. Mainprese [sic], R.E.) *officially re-engraved naming*; 1914-15 Star (Major B. W. Mainprise, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major B. W. Mainprise); together with two Memorial Plaques (Bertie Wilmot Mainprise; Bertie Wilmote Mainprise) one with card envelope of issue, *extremely fine (6)* *£800-£1,200*



Bertie Wilmot Mainprise was born in Southsea, Hampshire on 3 November 1874, the son of Wilmot Mainprise, R.N. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 27 February 1894 and was promoted to Lieutenant in February 1897, Captain in April 1904 and Major in February 1914. He served in the operations on the North West Frontier of India, 1897-98 (medal and clasp) and then in operations in China, 1901-02, being mentioned in Major-General Creagh's despatch for the China Expedition (*London Gazette* 21 November 1902), and was latterly Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Sappers.

Mainprise served during the Great War in the East African theatre of war from November 1914, and took part in the expedition to Tanga and the raid on Bukoba. As Brigade Major of the Volunteer Brigade, he was killed in action in the battle for the Kitovo Hills shortly after midnight on 12 March 1916 - General Smut's Despatch adds the following details:

'On the morning of 11 March General van Deventer on the right advanced via Spritz Hill and Kile on the Mamba Mission and the line of the Himo. It was now clear that the enemy had withdrawn from Taveta in two directions, but the exact line of the retirement of his main forces was uncertain... The 4th S.A. Horse were in touch with what appeared to be merely a rearguard on the Moschi road, and an enemy force of unknown strength was in position on the Latema-Reata nek. It was essential to determine if this was only a covering force, or whether the enemy was in such strength as to threaten a counter-attack towards Taveta. In either case it was necessary to drive him from the nek before I could advance beyond Taveta... At 8:00 p.m. it was decided that the best chance of quickly dislodging the enemy from their position on the nek was with the bayonet by night. The operation was no doubt fraught with considerable risk as there was no opportunity of adequately reconnoitring the ground over which the attack must be made... The night advance was ably organised and gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Byron, Commanding 5th South African Infantry... About midnight Colonel Byron reached the nek within 30 yards of the enemy's main position. The opposition here was very stubborn. At one point Major Mainprise, R.E., Brigade Major, and 22 men were killed by the concentrated fire of three machine-guns and Colonel Byron, who was himself slightly wounded, reached the nek with only 20 men... Our casualties in the engagement were about 270, which cannot be considered excessive in view of the important results gained. We captured, besides rifles and ammunition, a 60mm gun and three machine-guns. Some 40 to 50 enemy dead were found on the position and, as they are always most careful to remove their dead and wounded, there can be no doubt that their casualties were severe.'

Mainprise is buried in Taveta War Cemetery, Kenya. For his wartime services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 30 June 1916).

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient, copied service papers, war diary extract, and other research.

177 Three: Sergeant N. Hersey, Grenadier Guards

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4524, Cpl. N. Hersey, 1/Gren: Gds.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (4524 Corpl: N. Hersey. Grenadier Guards.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Sergt. N. Hersey. Gren. Gds.) Regimentally impressed naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (3)* *£400-£500*

178 Four: Sergeant B. S. French, Labour Corps, late Lincolnshire Regiment

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (1401. Pte. B. S. French. 1st Lincoln Regt.) *re-engraved naming*; British War and Victory Medals (457433 Sjt. B. S. French. Labour Corps.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (1401. Pte. B. S. French. 1st Lincoln Regt.) *re-engraved naming, mounted as worn, polished, good fine and better (4)* *£80-£100*

179 Four: Trooper F. C. Overton, 1st Life Guards, later Lincolnshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1991 Tr. F. C. Overton. 1/L. Gds.); 1914-15 Star (9177 Pte. F. C. Overton. Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9177 Pte. F. C. Overton. Linc. R.) *very fine or better (4)* *£140-£180*



Pair: Driver G. T. Gatehouse, "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, who was wounded at the Battle of Sannah's Post on 31 March 1900, and was subsequently entered into the Ballot for the Victoria Cross

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen (11482 Dr. G. T. Gatehouse, Q.B., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (11482 Dvr: G. T. Gatehouse. R.H.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £800-£1,200

G. T. Gatehouse attested for the Royal Horse Artillery, and served with "Q" Battery in South Africa during the Boer War. He was wounded at the Battle of Sannah's Post on 31 March 1900.

Resulting from De Wet's ambush of General Broadwood's Brigade at Korn Spruit (Sannah's Post), "Q" Battery Royal Horse Artillery behaved with great gallantry and managed to save four of its guns from an apparently hopeless situation. The conduct of the battery was praised by Brigadier-General Broadwood in his report on the action. As a result of this report, Lord Roberts took the unusual step of ordering the battery to ballot for the Victoria Cross, to choose one officer, one non commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver to receive the coveted award, there being no other fair way to choose four from so many who performed so heroically on that day. As a result, Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Charles Edward Haydon Parker, Gunner Isaac Lodge, and Driver Horace Henry Glascock were each awarded the Victoria Cross. Gatehouse's name would have been in the ballot for the Victoria Cross to the 'Driver'.

181 *Family Group:*

Three: Private A. W. Neve, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in France on 18 March 1916

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4893 Pte. A. W. Neve. E. Kent. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-62 Pte. A. W. Neve. E. Kent. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Private P.W. Neve, Army Ordnance Corps

British War and Victory Medals (024767 Pte. P. W. Neve. A.O.C.) *very fine*

Coronation 1902, Police Ambulance Service, bronze (**Pte. W. Neve.**) *very fine, scarce to unit (6)* £240-£280

Amos William Neve, of Sissinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent, attested for the East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and with 'A' Company, 6th Battalion (Special Reserve) during the Great War. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 18 March 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

182 **Four: Sergeant E. W. Smith, Hampshire Regiment, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (8423 Pte E. W. Smith. RI: Warwick Regt) *unofficial rivets between 1st and 2nd clasps, and mounted in this order*; 1914-15 Star (13513 Cpl E. W. Smith. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (13513 Sjt. E. W. Smith. Hamps. R.) *mounted for display, generally very fine or better (4)* £120-£160

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917.

Enos W. Smith served during the Great War with the Hampshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 21 September 1915.

183 **Pair: Private C. F. Weare, Yorkshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3253 Pte. C. F. Weare, Yorkshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3253 Pte. F. Weare. York: Regt.) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £200-£260

See Lot 751 for related family medal.

184 *Four: Private M. Daniels, Essex Regiment, who was twice wounded by gun shot during the Great War*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (6509 Pte. M. Daniels. Essex Regt.); 1914-15 Star (6509 Pte. M. Daniels. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (6509 Pte. M. Daniels. Essex R.) *edge bruising and heavy pitting from Star, especially to QSA, this good fine, the rest nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

Moses Daniels was born in East Ham, London, in 1882, and attested for the Essex Regiment at Ilford, Essex, on 29 July 1901. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, before returning to the U.K. in November 1904 suffering from a severe case of Enteric Fever. After a spell at Netley, he was passed fit, and rejoined his Regiment in India. He served with the Essex Regiment during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 24 March 1915, and suffered a severe gun shot wound to the right eye on 28 April 1915, which completely destroyed the cornea. He also suffered a gun shot wound to the left foot. He transferred to the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on 1 September 1916, and received a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card, medical records, and other research.

185 *Four: Private W. F. Taylor, Northamptonshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6322 Pte W. Taylor. N'Hampton Regt) *top lugs filled with retaining rod*; 1914 Star (6322 Pte W. F. Taylor. 1/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals (6322 Pte W. F. Taylor. North'n. R.) *edge bruise to first, otherwise generally very fine or better (4)* £140-£180

William Taylor served during the Great War with the Northamptonshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 12 September 1914. He subsequently served with the Norfolk Regiment and the Northumberland Fusiliers.

186 *Six: Private S. Sutcliffe, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Royal Navy Yacht Patrol, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (768 Pte. S. Sutcliffe, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (768 Pte. S. Sutcliffe, K. R.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (768 Pte. S. Sutcliffe, K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Sutcliffe. Asst. Ck. M.F.A.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sam Sutcliffe) last in case of issue; together with two National Rifle Association Rifle Clubs bronze medals, both unnamed, one in *Elkington, London, case, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine or better (8)* £600-£800



Sam Sutcliffe was born in Stainland, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in July 1878. He attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 12 February 1898, and was posted to the 4th Battalion. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion in October 1899, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and saw further service in Somaliland 1902-04, including the action at Jidballi, 10 January 1904. Transferring to the Reserve in 1906, he re-engaged for a further four years in 1910, and was finally discharged on 11 February 1914, after 16 years' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Sutcliffe served with the Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary as an Assistant Cook in the hired yacht H. M.S. *Eileen*, as part of the Royal Navy Yacht Patrol, from 16 June 1916 until the cessation of hostilities. In civilian life he was a postman in Winchester, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement. He died in 1955.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient in Royal Naval Reserve uniform.

187 *Pair: Private A. J. Whittle, Cala Town Guard, later Bombardier, South African Heavy Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (84 Pte. A. J. Whittle. Cala T.G.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Gnr. A. J., Whittle. S.A.H.A.) *minor edge bruise to first, nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

Approximately 120 medals awarded to the Cala Town Guard.

Arthur John Whittle was born in Cala in 1884 and served with the Cala Town Guards during the Boer War, and subsequently with the Elliot Border Scouts. Following the outbreak of the Great War he attested for the 2nd Mounted Brigade, S.A.H., at Roberts Heights on 27 September 1916, but was discharged on 5 November of that year. He re-attested for the South African Heavy Artillery at Potchefstroom on 12 March 1918, and served with the 552nd Siege Battery, being advanced Bombardier on 17 March 1919. He was demobilised on 27 May 1919.

Sold with copied research.

188 *Three: Chief Petty Officer A. J. Sowden, Royal Navy*

China 1900, no clasp (A. J. Sowden, C.P.O., H.M.S. *Barfleur*.); British War Medal 1914-20 (115812 A. J. Sowden. C.P. O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (A. J. Sowden. P.O. 1st. Cl., H.M.S. *Australia*.) *minor official correction to last, good very fine (3)* £240-£280

Alfred James Sowden was born in Torquay, Devon, on 28 February 1866, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 6 March 1881. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 19 January 1892, he joined H.M.S. *Australia* on 8 June 1893, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 July 1894.

Advanced Chief Petty Officer on 10 May 1899, Sowden joined H.M.S. *Barfleur* on 16 November 1899 and served in her until 10 January 1902. He was shore pensioned on 25 February 1904, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth the next day. Recalled to the Service on 2 August 1914, he served afloat during the first year of the Great War (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star and a Victory Medal), before being invalided out on 19 August 1915. He died in Southampton on 29 January 1947.

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

189 *Four: Engine Room Artificer 1st Class S. L. Telford, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Shannon at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916*

China 1900, no clasp (S. L. Telford, E.R.A. 3Cl., H.M.S. *Barfleur*.); 1914-15 Star (268520, S. L. Telford, E.R.A.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (268520 S. L. Telford. E.R.A.1. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £200-£240

Samuel Lawson Telford was born at Gateshead, co. Durham, on 28 January 1874 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class on 16 July 1895. He joined H.M.S. *Barfleur* on 1 October 1898, serving in her until 22 January 1902, and was advanced Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class on 13 October of that year. Advanced Engine Room Artificer 1st Class on 3 August 1909, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Shannon* from 220 May 1915 to 9 July 1917, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. he was invalided with Myopia of the left eye on 1 August 1917, and died in Gillingham, Kent, on 9 February 1948.

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

190 *Five: Chief Stoker E. O'Halloran, Royal Navy*

China 1900, no clasp (E. O'Halloran, Lg. Sto. 1Cl, H.M.S. *Bonaventure*.); 1914-15 Star (165313, E. O'Halloran, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (165313 E. O'Halloran. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (165313 Edmond O'Halloran. Ch. Sto., H.M.S. *Commonwealth*.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine or better (5)* £240-£280

Edmond O'Halloran was born in Yarmouth, Norfolk, on 10 January 1872, and joined the Royal Navy on 19 February 1892. Advanced Leading Stoker 1st Class on 11 February 1898, he joined H.M.S. *Bonaventure* on 1 October 1899, and served in her until 29 August 1901. Promoted Chief Stoker on 23 April 1903, he joined H.M.S. *Commonwealth* on 1 April 1905, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 March 1907. He was shore pensioned on 14 February 1914, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth the following day.

O'Halloran was recalled to the Service on 2 August 1914, and served until 30 June 1916 in H.M.S. *Vindictive*. He was finally shore demobilised on 16 November 1919. He died in Portsmouth on 4 April 1961.

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



A well-documented group of four awarded to Gunner W. J. Blunden, Royal Field Artillery

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (17783 Acting Bomdr W. Bluden [sic] 12th. Batry. Rl. Fd. Artry.) *rank and surname both partially officially corrected*; 1914 Star, with clasp (17783 Gnr; W. J. Blunden. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (17783 Gnr. W. J. Blunden. R.A.) mounted as worn, very fine (4) £700-£900



Walter Jacob Blunden was born in Barnet, Hertfordshire, in 1878 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Hounslow on 23 December 1896. He served with the 12th Battery R.F.A. in India from 10 November 1898, and was promoted Acting Bombardier on 16 May 1900. He served with the Battery in China during the Boxer Rebellion from 23 July 1900, and was present at the Relief of the British Legation in Pekin on 14 August 1900: the recipient's diary extract for Tuesday 14 August states:

'Marched at 5:30 a.m. The roads were very heavy from the rain which had fallen during the previous night and we had hard work to get along. Firing could be heard from the direction of Pekin. We passed along the road leading to the East Gate of the Chinese City, and came into action at 1,350 yards range. The enemy cleared out and left two 12-pounder Krupp guns behind them. We then advanced and entered the City of Pekin; as we proceeded up Chen-men Street we were under a hot fire from the houses on both sides of the road, by the Imperial Troops and Boxers who had taken refuge in them, and there was a lot of sniping from the walls. A gun was made ready, brought up to the corner of the street, and fired; after 4 rounds the snipers retired. News was soon through that the General had got into the British Legation and found "All Well". 2 guns entered the Legation by the Sluice Gate, with the remainder of the Battery going to the "Temple of Heaven" for the night. It was 11:30 p.m. when we got settled, but we then turned out and twice fired on the South Gate as the Boxers were trying to attack, but eventually they were driven back. It was 11:50 p.m. before we finally retired for the night, horses and men completely knocked up. To add to our discomfort it now came on rain.'

Blunden was promoted Bombardier on 18 December 1900, but reverted at his own request to Gunner on 16 September 1901. He departed China on 3 November 1901, and arrived back in India on 22 November of that year. He saw further service during the Great War with the 37th Brigade R.F.A. on the Western Front from 23 August 1914.

Sold together with the recipient's Service Book, this privately rebound in calf leather covers, the outside cover embossed 'No. 17,783 W. Blunden 12th. F.B. R.A.' together with the badge of the 12th Field Battery, R.A.; the recipient's hand-written diary of the operations of the 12th Battery, R.F.A. in China 1900-01; various hand-written poems by the recipient relating to service life; two portrait photographs of the recipient; and a book of 'Regulations and Instructions for Encampments 1875.'

192 *Three: Private G. Bailiff, Seaforth Highlanders*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (10244 Pte G. Bailiff 1st Bn. Sea. Highrs.) *surname partially officially corrected*; 1914 Star (10244 Pte. G. Bailiff. 1/Sea: Highrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10244 Pte. G. Bailiff. Seaforth.) *minor official correction to surname of last, generally nearly very fine or better* (3) *£100-£140*

George Bailiff served with the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders on the North West Frontier in 1908, and during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police.

193



Eight: Paymaster Commander M. E. Goodfellow, Benbow Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was taken Prisoner of War at Antwerp

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (B.2/849. M. E. Goodfellow, P.O. R.N.V.R. Benbow Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (B.2-849 M. E. Goodfellow. P.O. R.N.V.R.) *both with officially re-impressed naming*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.V.R.; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2/849. M. E. Goodfellow. P.O. R.N.V.R. Bristol. Div.) *the Great War awards polished, nearly very fine and better* (8) *£500-£700*

Montague E. Goodfellow was born in 1892 and served in the Benbow Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the Great War, being taken Prisoner of War at Antwerp in 1914. He was commissioned Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant, Bristol Division, R.N.V.R. on 13 September 1921, and was promoted Paymaster Lieutenant two years later, and Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander of the renamed Severn Division on 13 September 1931. He was advanced to his final rank of Paymaster Commander on 31 December 1935, and served during the Second World War as a member of the Advisory Committee. He is shown as having retired on the 1943 Navy List, and died in Clifton, Bristol, in 1964.

Sold with some research.

194 *Seven: Regimental Sergeant Major G. Harris, 5th Dragoon Guards*

1914 Star, with clasp (5287 Sq: S: Mjr. I. M. G. Harris. 5/D. Gds.) *initials officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (5DG-5287 W.O.Cl.1. G. Harris. 5-D. Gds.); Meritorious Service Medal G.V.R., 1st issue (5287 R.S. Mjr: G. Harris. 5/D. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (D-20233 S. Mjr G. Harris. 5-D. Gds.) *surname officially corrected*; together with a large K.D.G. Brownlow Revolver Shooting Cup Medal 1921, 45mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1921, engraved to reverse 'Won by R.S.M. G. Harris.'; and a 5 Dragoon Guards bronze medal, engraved 'L/Cpl G. Harris Inter- Troop Shooting Medal 1-1-08', *generally very fine and better* (7) *£300-£400*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

George Harris attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards and served with them as a Regimental Sergeant Major during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and was additionally appointed a Chevalier of the Belgian Order of Leopold II (*London Gazette* 1 October 1915).



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. I. Nicholl, Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars (Yeomanry), who commanded the Henley Squadron during the Great War on the Western Front from September 1914, having taken over the command of the Squadron from Winston Churchill

1914 Star, with clasp (Major C. R. I. Nicholl. Ox: Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major C. R. I. Nicholl.); Coronation 1937; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, with integral top riband bar, *nearly very fine and better* (5) £700-£900

Charles Rice Iltyd Nicholl was born in Marylebone, London in 1881 and was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars (Yeomanry) on 25 May 1903, was promoted Lieutenant on 13 October 1906, and advanced to Major on 23 April 1913. Shortly after receiving his Majority he took over command of the Henley Squadron from Major Winston Spencer-Churchill, after Churchill had relinquished his command in order to take a more active role in the Government. Shortly after the outbreak of the Great War, Nicholl was sent to France to join the British Expeditionary Force, disembarking with his regiment on 21 September 1914. Initially, due to Churchill's influence, the regiment was detached from its own Brigade and became attached to the Royal Naval Division (Churchill at the time being First Lord of the Admiralty), which itself had been sent to Flanders to prevent a German advance towards the Channel ports. 'In so doing, the regiment became the first Territorial unit to embark for a theatre of war and the first to see action, coming under fire at Mont des Cats.'

Churchill had served with the regiment from 1902 and would use his influence on other occasions to help shape the Regiment's fortunes over the coming years. Regarding the regiments war time service, it is also noted that:

'The Regiment soon hardened to the realities of war. Although disparagingly nicknamed by men of the regular army the "Queer Objects On Horseback" or "agricultural cavalry", the Q.O.O.H. took part in many actions from Ypres in 1914 to Amiens and the final advance in 1918, winning many battle honours and the lasting respect of their fellow members of the 2nd Cavalry Division. As such it was one of only six yeomanry regiments to be posted to a regular cavalry division in the war.'

For his services during the Great War Nicholl was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916).

Note: The National Army museum has in their collection two Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars photograph albums compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl.

196 Five: Sergeant J. Cox, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star, with copy slide clasp (No. 33298 Sgt. J. Cox. R.H.A.) later impressed naming; British War and Victory Medals (33298 Sjt. J. Cox. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (33298 Sjt. J. Cox. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1045371 Sjt. J. Cox. R.F.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (5) £180-£220

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards which show 1914 Star with clasp as a Gunner with 13th Brigade R.F.A., serving in France from 14 October 1914, and entitled to medal for Iraq.

197 Five: Major B. G. M. Klee, Worcestershire Regiment, late Sergeant, Coldstream Guards

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6973 L. Sjt. B. G. M. Klee. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. B. G. M. Klee); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *very fine* (5) £140-£180

Bernard George Martin Klee was born in Martley, Worcestershire. He served during the Great War with the Coldstream Guards in the French theatre of war from, 13 August 1914. Klee advanced to Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment in September 1917. He advanced to Major and served with the Regiment during the Second War. Klee died in Worcester in February 1982, and is buried in the Astwood Cemetery, Worcester.

His son - Bernard Peter Klee - served as a Pilot Officer with the Royal Air Force during the Second War. He was a Spitfire pilot with 222 Squadron, and shared in the destruction of 3 enemy aircraft, before being shot down and killed by a German night fighter, 3/4 May 1941. Pilot Officer Klee is buried in the same cemetery as his father.

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- 198** *Four: Warrant Officer Class II H. Tadd, Somerset Light Infantry, later Devonshire Regiment*
 1914 Star, with *modern copy* clasp (4396 Sjt. H. Tadd. 1/Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (4396 W.O. Cl.2. H. Todd [sic]. Som. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4396 Sjt. H. Tadd. Som: L.I.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (4) *£120-£160*
- Harry Tadd** (surname also spelt Todd), a pre-War regular with the Somerset Light Infantry, served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the 1st Garrison Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 25 August 1915, spending the rest of the War at home, and was discharged on 5 June 1919.
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- 199** *Four: Colour Sergeant G. Dallison, Royal Marine Light Infantry*
 1914 Star (Po.7996. Col. Sergt. G. Dallison, R.N. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (Po.7996 Cr. Sgt. G. Dallison. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Po.7996 George Dallison, Sergeant, R.M.L.I.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) *£160-£200*
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- 200** *Four: Private J. Jones, 1st King's Dragoon Guards*
 1914 Star (6967 Pte J. Jones. 1/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (D-6967 Pte. J. Jones. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (6964 Pte. J. Jones. 1 K.D. Guards.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine or better* (4) *£120-£160*
- John Jones** served during the Great War with the 1st Dragoon Guards in the French theatre of war from 11 November 1914. His number was redesignated to 6964.
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- 201** *Pair: Private J. McGregor, 1st Royal Dragoons*
 1914 Star (4854 Pte J McGregor.1/Dns.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4854 Pte. J. McGregor. 1-Dns.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private W. Cashman, Coldstream Guards*
 1914 Star (7812 Pte W. Cashman. C. Gds.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (7812 Pte. W. Cashman. C. Gds.) *very fine* (4) *£80-£120*
- James McGregor** served during the Great War with the 1st Royal Dragoons in the French theatre of war from 8 October 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Tank Corps.
- William Cashman** served during the Great War with the Coldstream Guards in the French theatre of war from 12 August 1914.
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- 202** *Three: Private J. Garson, B Squadron, Northumberland Yeomanry, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 21 November 1914*
 1914 Star (801 Pte J. Garson. North'd Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (801 Pte. J. Garson. North'd Yeo.) *generally good very fine or better* (3) *£140-£180*
- Jacob Garson** was born in North Shields. He served during the Great War with B Squadron, Northumberland Yeomanry in the French theatre of war from 5 October 1914. Private Garson died of wounds on the Western Front, 21 November 1914, and is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 203** *Five: Sergeant W. S. Whitehead, Royal Horse Artillery*
 1914 Star (66397 Gnr. W. S. Whitehead. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (66397 Cpl. W. S. Whitehead. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (66397 Cpl. W. S. Whitehead. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1040261 Sjt. W. S. Whitehead. R.A.) mounted as worn, *toned, good very fine* (5) *£180-£220*
- William S. Whitehead** served in France with the Royal Horse Artillery from 11 November 1914. He appears to have been serving with a Royal Field Artillery unit in Iraq and N.W. Persia.
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- 204** *Four: Gunner J. C. McHugh, Royal Garrison Artillery*
 1914 Star (41048 Gnr: J. C. Mc.Hugh. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (41048 Gnr. J. C. Mc Hugh. R.A.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *edge bruise to VM, nearly very fine* (4) *£100-£140*
- Joseph C. McHugh** attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery, and served with the 7th Siege Battery during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914.
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- 205** *Four: Shoeing and Carriage Smith F. Churchill, Royal Engineers*
 1914 Star (11519 S&C.S. F. Churchill. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (11519 Dvr. F. J. Churchill. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1851467 Spr. F. J. Churchill. R.E.) mounted as originally worn, *ribands frayed, generally very fine or better* (4) *£80-£100*
- Frederick Churchill** served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 11 August 1914.
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- 206** *Three: Private L. S. Huggard, Coldstream Guards*
 1914 Star (8991 Pte L. S. Huggard. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (8991 Pte. L. S. Huggard. C. Gds.) *remnants of lacquer, very fine* (3) *£80-£100*
- Leslie S. Huggard** served during the Great War with the Coldstream Guards in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914.

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- 207** *Three: Private H. Batchelor, Somerset Light Infantry*
 1914 Star (9381 Pte H. Batchelor. 1/Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9381 Pte. H. Batchelor. Som. L.I.) *BWM suspension loose, nearly very fine (3)* *£60-£80*
Harry Batchelor served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 21 August 1914. He was discharged, 1 June 1916.
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- 208** *Three: Private F. Gill, East Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914 Star (10163 Pte F. Gill. 1/E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10163 Cpl. F. Gill. E. York. R.) with named card box of issue for last two, *extremely fine (3)* *£80-£100*
Frank Gill served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 23 October 1914.
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- 209** *Three: Private R. Hunter, Royal Scots Fusiliers*
 1914 Star (7010 Pte R. Hunter. 2/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7010 Pte. R. Hunter. R. S. Fus.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* *£80-£100*
Robert Hunter served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 6 October 1914.
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- 210** *Three: Captain H. J. Bristol, 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, attached 10th (Service) Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, late 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington) who died of wounds on the Western Front, 4 May 1918*
 1914 Star (1802 Pte H. Bristol. 1/13 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. J. Bristol.) *very fine (3)* *£160-£200*
Harold James Bristol was the son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Bristol of 102A Sinclair Road, Kensington, London. He served during the Great War with the 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington) in the French theatre of war from 3 November 1914. Bristol was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 11th (Reserve) Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment in July 1915. He subsequently advanced to Acting Captain and served with the 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment. Bristol was attached to the 10th (Service) Battalion, Cheshire Regiment when he died of wounds on the Western Front, 4 May 1918.
 Captain Bristol is buried at the Arneke British Cemetery, Nord, France.
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- 211** *Three: Private A. Hinson, 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front in September 1914*
 1914 Star (11450 Pte A. Hinson. 3/Worc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11450 Pte. A. Hinson. Worc. R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£140-£180*
Alfred Hinson was born in Cambridge, and served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in the French theatre of war from August 1914. Private Hinson died of wounds on the Western Front, 24 September 1914 (according to CWGC) or 26 September 1914 (according to *Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-19*). In September the Battalion had been engaged in the advance to the Aisne, they 'crossed the Aisne (14th) and took up positions around Vailly. Moved forward to firing line (15th) - 3 killed, 25 wounded, 3 missing. Enemy attacked repulsed (20th) - Lieutenants Gilmour, Henry and Harrison killed, 78 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Relieved by 1st Leicestershire (21st) and to Braine.' (*British Battalions in France & Belgium 1914*, by R. Westlake refers)
 Private Hinson is buried in Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 212** *Three: Private H. A. Abbott, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914 Star (L-8802 Pte H. A. Abbott. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-8802 Pte. H. A. Abbot. Midd'x R.) *minor edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine or better (3)* *£70-£90*
Harry A. Abbott served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment in the French theatre of war from 14 September 1914.
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- 213** *Three: Corporal J. Chown, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914 Star (L-13307 Pte J. Chown. 2/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L.13307 Cpl. J. Chown. Midd'x R.) *BWM officially renamed, good very fine (3)* *£60-£80*
John Chown served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment in the French theatre of war from 7 November 1914.
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- 214** *Three: Private F. Williams, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914 Star (L-9313 Pte F. Williams. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9313 Pte. F. Williams. Midd'x R.) *good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*
Frederick Williams served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment in the French theatre of war from 14 September 1914 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

215 *Three: Private I. C. Watts, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 17 May 1915*

1914 Star (7210 Pte I. C. Watts. 1/Wilts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7210 Pte. I. C. Watts. Wilts. R.); Memorial Plaque (Isaac Charles Watts) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£180-£220*

Isaac Charles Watts was born in Kington St. Michael, Wiltshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 28 August 1914. Watts transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was killed in action whilst serving with them on the Western Front, 17 May 1915. Private Watts is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

216 *Three: Private W. H. Brain, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 April 1916*

1914 Star (8214 Pte W. H. Brain. 1/N. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8214 Pte. W. H. Brain. N. Staff. R.) *good very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

William Henry Brain was born in Stoke. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914. Private Brain was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 April 1916, and is buried in the Dranoutre Military Cemetery, Belgium.

217 *Three: Corporal F. Bell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was posted missing during the Great German Spring Offensive, March 1918*

1914 Star (8586 Pte. F. Bell. R. Ir: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (856 Cpl. F. Bell. R. Ir. Fus.) *very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

Francis Bell attested for the Royal Irish Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star). Transferring to the 9th (North Irish Horse) Battalion, he was posted missing during the period 21-27 March 1918, during the first week of the Great German Spring Offensive, on which dates the Battalion was attacked at Fleusle, fell back on Guiscard, and then having re-joined the line at Erches was attacked again and fell back to Arvillers - over the course of the week the battalion suffered 2 Officers and 15 other ranks killed, 6 Officers and 75 other ranks wounded, and 15 Officers and 406 other ranks missing.

Sold with copied research.

218 *Three: Private G. Harris, Rifle Brigade*

1914 Star (5458 Pte G. [sic] Harris. 1/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (5458 Pte. C. R. Harris. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

219 *Four: Private A. Simpson, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade*

1914 Star (1253 Pte A. Simpson. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (1253 Pte. A. Simpson. Rif. Brig.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Aylesbury Thomas Arthur Simpson) *last with official corrections, generally very fine or better (4)* *£70-£90*

Aylesbury Thomas Arthur Simpson served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914. He was employed as a Night Telephonist and Call Office Attendant by the Post Office in London after the war.

220 *Four: Lance Corporal D. Dorward, Army Service Corps*

1914 Star (S-17944 L. Cpl D. Dorward. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S-17944 Sjt. D. Dorward. A.S.C.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (David Dorward) mounted as originally worn, *remnants of lacquer, generally very fine or better (4)* *£70-£90*

David Dorward served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 16 August 1914.

221 *Three: Private F. E. Davis, Army Service Corps, a 'motor driver' who had a long career with Rolls Royce at their Derby works from 1910*

1914 Star (CMT-2762 Pte F. E. Davis. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (CMT-2762 Pte. F. E. Davis. A.S.C.) *contact marks, very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Frank Ernest Davis was born in Nottingham and attested for the Army Service Corps on 30 April 1914, at Derby where he worked for Rolls Royce as a motor driver. He served during the Great War with the 5th Divisional Supply Column, Army Service Corps, on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, and up to 27 April 1916 with a variety of supply columns including 3rd Cavalry Division and 25th Division. He was discharged, per the terms of his engagement, from 621st Company Army Service Corps on 11 May 1916. In civilian life he worked for Rolls Royce at their Derby works from about 1910, and by 1939 he was the Assistant Supervisor of Apprentices. He died in 1964.

Sold with copied attestation papers and other copied research.

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- 222** *Three: Second Lieutenant W. R. Wood, Royal Air Force, late Army Service Corps*
 1914 Star (M1-08916 Pte. W. R. Wood, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. W. R. Wood.) in two named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (3) *£100-£140*
William Robert Wood attested for the Army Service Corps and served with the Anti-Aircraft Unit during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment on 30 July 1917, and later transferred to the Royal Air Force.
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- 223** *Family group:*
Three: Sister L. M. Naismith, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve
 1914 Star (Miss L. M. Naismith. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister L. M. Naismith.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better*
Pair: Lieutenant J. C. D. Naismith, Royal Field Artillery
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut.. J. C. D. Naismith.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (5) *£300-£400*
Lillian Margaret Naismith was born in Ayr, the daughter of a Surgeon, in July 1881. She was educated at home, and privately in Paris and Dresden. Prior to the war she was employed as a Staff Nurse at Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary, and joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in September 1910. After mobilisation she served at No. 7 and No. 18 General Hospitals, advanced to Staff Nurse, before being placed on sick leave February - April 1915. She subsequently served at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham.
J. C. D. Naismith served as Lieutenant with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War.
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- 224** *Three: Gunner R. J. Abbott, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (Gnr. R. J. Abbott. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. R. J. Abbott. R.N.); together with a Jutland commemorative medallion, *good very fine*
Three: Chief Engine Room Artificer W. L. Milton, Royal Navy
 1914-15 Star (270582. W. L. Milton. C.E.R.A. 2. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (270582 W. L. Milton. C.E.R.A. 1 R.N.) *very fine*
Three: Private C. G. Newman, Royal Marines Light Infantry
 1914-15 Star (PO. 16692 Pte. C. G. Newman. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO. 16692 Pte. C. G. Newman. R.M.L.I.) *nearly very fine* (10) *£120-£160*
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- 225** *Three: Fleet Surgeon R. R. Horley, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (St. Surg. R. R. Horley, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Commr. R. R. Horley. R.N.), M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted for display, *very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
Provenance: T. Sabell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.
Richard Rothwell Horley was appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy in March 1900, advanced to Surgeon Commander, 26 February 1914, and to Fleet Surgeon, 26 February 1916.
 M.I.D. unconfirmed.
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- 226** *Three: Surgeon Lieutenant D. S. MacKnight, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Britannia was torpedoed off Cape Trafalgar by U-50, 9 November 1918 - just two days before the Armistice, making her one of the last British warships lost during the Great War*
 1914-15 Star (Surg. D. S. MacKnight. MB. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. D. S. MacKnight. R.N.) with named card boxes of issue, *good very fine or better* (3) *£300-£400*
Dundas Simpson MacKnight MB, Ch. B. was the son of the Reverend J. MacKnight of U.F. Manse, Whitburn, West Lothian, and was educated at Edinburgh University. MacKnight was appointed to a temporary commission as Surgeon in the Royal Navy in January 1915, and served as Surgeon Lieutenant with H.M.S. *Britannia* (battleship) during the Great War.
 MacKnight was killed in action, 9 November 1918, when the *Britannia* was travelling through the western entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar and was torpedoed off Cape Trafalgar by the German submarine *U-50*. The *Britannia* sank after several explosions, and nearly three hours listing in the water - during which time 39 officers and 379 men were successfully taken off the doomed vessel. MacKnight was one of 50 of the crew that were killed, and he and 22 others are buried in the Gibraltar (North Front) Cemetery.
 The *Britannia* was sunk just two days before the Armistice, and was one of the last British warships lost during the Great War.
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- 227** *Four: Leading Stoker W. R. Kay, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (288236, W. R. Kay, L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (288236 W. R. Kay. L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (288236 William R. Kay, Ldg. Sto. H.M.S. Sandhurst.) *good very fine* (4) *£80-£120*
William Robert Kay was born on 24 November 1878, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 14 April 1898. He was advanced Leading Stoker on 15 November 1906, and was shore discharged on 16 April 1910, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport the following day. Recalled to the Service on 2 August 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Carnarvon* from 14 August 1915 to 17 February 1916, and in H.M.S. *Sandhurst* from 31 August 1916 to 17 February 1919, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 October 1917.
 Sold with copied record of service.

228 *Family Group:***Nine: Acting Leading Stoker J. S. G. Smith, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K.22954, J. S. G. Smith, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.22954 J. S. G. Smith. Act. L. Sto. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.22954 J. S. G. Smith. Sto. H.M.S. Revenge.) the Second War awards with Admiralty enclosure slip, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. J. S. G. Smith, 7 Lansdowne Terr., Westbourne, Emsworth', last with two minor official corrections to surname and ship, contact marks and polished, therefore fine, the Second War awards extremely fine

Pair: Cook's Mate P. R. W. Smith, Royal Navy, who was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland whilst serving aboard the battleship H.M.S. Malaya on 31 May 1916

British War and Victory Medals (M.13644 P. R. W. Smith. 2 Ck. Mte. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Percy Robert William Smith) in card envelope of issue, with Buckingham Palace enclosure; together with the recipient's identity tag, good very fine (12) £220-£260

James Sydney George Smith was born in Emsworth, Hampshire, on 27 November 1894.

Percy Robert William Smith, the 19 year old Son of James and Ellen Jane Smith, of North Street, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire, and the brother of J. S. G. Smith, was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 whilst serving aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Malaya*. During the battle, *Malaya* was hit eight times and took major damage and heavy crew casualties. A total of 65 men from the ship died during the battle or succumbed later from their injuries. Smith is buried in the Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery, Orkney.

Sold with a small quantity of family photographs that appears to show the brothers in childhood, the surviving son in uniform, and other family members both civilian and military.

229 *Three: Stoker 1st Class P. Howes, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.3618, P. Howes, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.3618 P. Howes. Sto.1 R.N.) nearly very fine (3) £40-£50

Percy Howes was born in Oxford on 25 March 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 26 July 1909. Promoted Stoker 1st Class on 15 September 1910, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Patrol*, his war-time service being regularly interrupted by periods in the cells, and was shore discharged, time expired, on 21 August 1921. He subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Sold with copied record of service.

230 *Four: Stoker 1st Class J. D. Ross, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (SS.115206, J. D. Ross, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.115206, J. D. Ross. Sto.1. R.N.); St. John Service Medal, with Additional Award Bar (21660. Cpl. J. D. Ross. No.4 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1938) contact marks, very fine (4) £60-£80

John Disbury Ross was born in Liverpool on 21 November 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in December 1913. During the Great War he served aboard the Destroyer H.M.S. *Larne* from June to November 1916, and H.M.S. *Chagford* from June to August 1917. He was demobilised on 10 June 1921, having joined the Royal Fleet Reserve 2 years earlier.

231 *Nine: Leading Seaman H. G. Holcombe, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J.13516, E. G. Holcombe, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.13516 E. G. Holcombe. A.B. R. N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.13516 E. G. Holcombe L.S. H.M.S. Cornwall) mounted as worn, the Great War awards worn, therefore fine, the rest better (9) £140-£180

Ernest George Holcombe was born in South Molton, Devon, on 3 December 1895, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 31 July 1911. He served during the Great War as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Diligence*, and was advanced Leading Seaman on 4 September 1926. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 January 1929.

Sold with copied record of service.

232 *Three: Able Seaman W. T. Preece, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J.19926. W. T. Preece, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.19926 W. T. Preece. A.B. R.N.) very fine

Three: Deck Hand H. Humphrey, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (SD. 325. H. Humphrey, D.H. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (325 SD H. Humphrey. D.H. R.N. R.) very fine

Three: Fireman R. Beattie, Merchant Fleet Auxiliary

1914-15 Star (R. Beattie. Fmn. M.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (R. Beattie. Fmn. M.F.A.) good very fine (9)

£100-£140

233 *Four: Able Seaman A. T. Smith, Royal Navy, who served as a submariner during the Great War*

1914-15 Star (214575. A. T. Smith, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (214575. A. T. Smith, A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (214575. Arthur Tom Smith, A.B. H.M.S. Defiance.) very fine and better (4)

£100-£140

Arthur Tom Smith was born in Eastharpree, Somerset on 30 April 1885 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 1st Class. During the Great War, he was serving as an Able Seaman at the Submarine Depot Ship H.M.S. *Forth*. He served with the B-Class submarine H.M.S. *B5* from 1 January 1915 until 30 September 1915 and again from 13 December 1916 until 28 March 1917. From 29 March 1917 until 11 December 1917, he served with the K class submarine H.M.S. *K8*. Between 12 December 1917 and being invalided from the service on 16 December 1918, Smith served at the Submarine Depot H.M.S. *Dolphin* and the Royal Navy's torpedo school H.M.S. *Defiance*.

234 *Three: Lieutenant H. H. Bell, Royal Naval Reserve, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his roll in rescuing 246 survivors from the torpedoed S.S. Arabia on 6 November 1916, and after a perilous 40 hour voyage conveyed them to safety*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. H. Bell. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. H. Bell.) *extremely fine (3)* £80-£120

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 June 1917.

The original Recommendation, for service in Auxiliary Patrols to 31 December 1916, states: 'On 2 October 1916, H.M. Trawler *Orphesia* [of which Bell was the Captain] had an engagement with an enemy submarine at a range of about 2,000 yards. The first shot was observed to strike the submarine and exploded near the conning tower.

On 6 November 1916 he rescued 246 survivors from the torpedoed S.S. *Arabia*. These passengers were on board for a period of 40 hours, during most of which time his vessel was steaming against a heavy head sea. The survivors speak most highly of the seamanship displayed by this officer and the care and consideration they received from him and from all members of his crew during this trying experience.

This officer has always carried out his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.'

Harry Hunter Bell was born in Goole, Yorkshire, in 1875 and gained his Master's Certificate on 21 December 1906. He served during the Great War as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, carrying out mine-sweeping duties in the Eastern Mediterranean in the trawler *Orphesia*, until his vessel struck a submerged wreck on 22 July 1917 and subsequently foundered off Alexandria, without loss of life. He died on 9 December 1924.

Sold with copied research.

235 *Three: Able Seaman W. Bidwell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*

1914-15 Star (AA.1842, W. Bidwell, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (A.A. 1842 W. Bidwell. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine (3)* £40-£50

William Bidwell was born in Islington, London, on 23 August 1887 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 7 June 1915 for the duration of hostilities. He served initially in the transport ship H.M.S. *Canning* (which was later converted to a kite balloon ship), and then in the seaplane carrier H.M.S. *Ark Royal* from 28 May 1916 to 19 December 1917. After a further period in shore based establishments, he was demobilised on 21 February 1919.

Sold with copied research.

236 *Three: Private T. J. Hawkins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, later Royal Air Force*

1914-15 Star (Po.4832, Pte. T. J. Hawkins, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Po. 4832 Pte. T. J. Hawkins. R.M.L.I.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £50-£70

Thomas Joseph Hawkins was born in Paddington, London, on 29 April 1871, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in London on his 18th birthday. He was discharged, time expired, on 5 June 1901, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 14 September 1907. Recalled to the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 2 August 1914, he served throughout the Great War with the Portsmouth Division, and in France, transferring to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. He was disembodied on 27 February 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

237



Five: Sergeant W. Moore, Royal Marine Artillery

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 8750. Sgt. W. Moore.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 8750. Sgt. W. Moore.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (R.M.A. 8750. Walter Moore. Sergt. R.M.A.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (8750 Corp. W. Moore, R.M.A., H.M.S. *Centurion*. 1913. 13.5 in. B.L.) *very fine and better (5)* £500-£700

Walter Moore was born in St Clements, Ipswich on 17 December 1879 and enlisted into the Royal Marine Artillery on 6 March 1900. Originally serving as a Private, by 22 May 1913, he was serving as a Corporal aboard H.M.S. *Centurion*. Promoted Sergeant on 10 June 1915, he served aboard the V-Class Dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Centurion* during the entire period of the Great War, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Promoted Colour Sergeant on 22 August 1919, he transferred to the Royal Navy Reserve on 6 March 1921, and was finally discharged from the Royal Navy on 16 September 1928.

Sold with a quantity of original paperwork, including the recipient's Certificates of Service and Discharge; Marriage Certificate; Army Pay Book; Education and Sports documents; R.M.A. reunion book and period booklet 'With the *Centurion* at War 1914-1918', which is a miniature log of H.M.S. *Centurion*.

238 *Three: Sapper Samuel Wooding, R.M. Divisional Engineers, Royal Naval Division, Royal Marines, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 August 1916*

1914-15 Star (Deal 5199-S-, Spr. S. Wooding, R.M.); British War and Victory Medals (Deal 5199-S- Spr. S. Wooding, R.M.) the last two in their named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (3) *£80-£120*

Samuel Wooding, Royal Marines Divisional Engineers, Royal Naval Division, was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 August 1916. He is buried in Fosse No. 10 Communal Cemetery Extension, Sains-en-Gohelle, France.

239 *Three: Private A. C. Cook, 2nd Dragoon Guards*

1914-15 Star (D-10536 Pte. A. C. Cook. 2nd. D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (D-10536 Pte. A. C. Cook. 2-D. Gds.) *good very fine*

Three: Private G. F. Crawley, 3rd Hussars

1914-15 Star (18026 Pte. J. F. Crawley. 3rd. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (18026 Pte. G. F. Crawley. 3-Hrs.) *very fine*

Three: Private A. Castell, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry

1914-15 Star (1824 Pte. A. Castell. Berks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1824 Sjt. A. Castell. Berks. Yeo.) *very fine* (9) *£140-£180*

240 *Pair: Private G. E. Ovington, 3rd Dragoon Guards (Prince of Wales' Own), who died at home on 15 December 1916*

1914-15 Star (GS-5529 Pte. G. E. Ovington, R.R. of Cav.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (GS-5529 Pte. G. E. Ovington. R.R. of Cav.) *good very fine*

Three: Private F. Woodcock, Army Cyclist Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 January 1916

1914-15 Star (7578 Pte. F. Woodcock, A. Cyclist Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (7576 Pte. F. Woodcock. A. Cyc. Corps.) *good very fine* (5) *£140-£180*

G. E. Ovington died at home on 15 December 1916, while serving with the 3rd Dragoon Guards (Prince of Wales' Own), and was buried at Brandon (St John) Church Cemetery.

Fred Woodcock was born in Livesage, Yorkshire, and originally served with the Northumberland Fusiliers before transferring to the Army Cyclist Corps. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 January 1916, while serving with the 21st Divisional Cyclist Company, and is buried at Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, France.

241 *Three: Private D. Hatton, 10th Hussars*

1914-15 Star (12413 Pte. D. Hatton, 10th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (12413 Pte. D. Hatton. 10-Hrs.) *very fine* (3) *£50-£70*

David Hatton attested for the 10th Hussars and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 May 1915. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 28 June 1919.

242 *Four: Sergeant A. Shaw, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers), later Grimsby Special Constabulary*

1914-15 Star (1983 Sjt. A. Shaw. Sher. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (1983 Sjt. A. Shaw. Sher. Rang.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sergt. Arthur Shaw) last in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£120-£160*

Arthur Shaw attested for the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers), and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 27 April 1915.

243 *Four: Corporal W. R. Jackman, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, later Royal Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (656 Cpl. W. R. Jackman. Bucks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (656. Cpl. W. R. Jackman. Bucks. Yeo.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (T-422531 Cpl. W. R. Jackman. R.A.S.C.) *good very fine* (4) *£160-£200*

William Richard Jackman was born in Westbury, Buckinghamshire, in July 1892, and attested for the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry on 1 March 1911, serving with them during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from 21 April 1915. He was discharged on 7 April 1916, but re-enlisted in the Royal Army Service Corps on 21 June 1918. He died in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, in March 1980.

Sold with copied research.

244 *Three: Lieutenant H. A. Churchward, Royal Flying Corps, late 2nd County of London (Westminster Dragoons) Yeomanry, an R.E.8. pilot who was killed in action during a photo-reconnaissance operation near Boesinghe, 16 August 1917*

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. A. Churchward. 2/Co. Of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. A. Churchward.); Memorial Plaque (Hubert Alan Churchward) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£700-£900*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.

Hubert Alan Churchward was born in Aldershot, 25 November 1891, and was educated privately and at Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He joined the 2nd County of London Yeomanry in September 1914, having formerly served with the West Kent Yeomanry and King Edward's Horse. Attaining the rank of Sergeant with the County of London Yeomanry in October 1914, he was discharged to a commission in the regiment on 20 May 1915. He entered the Gallipoli theatre of war on 16 October 1915, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps for training as a pilot in May 1917.

Churchward was posted as a pilot for operational service with 9 Squadron (R.E.8's) at Quevencillers in July 1917. He was driven down by an enemy aircraft whilst carrying out a photo-reconnaissance operation with Lieutenant W. Nuttall as his Observer near Boesinghe, 12 August 1917:

'Driven down by E.A. All main planes damaged by gun fire, centre section rudder, fin and propeller smashed, centre section wiring plates badly pulled, fuselage badly strained, 2 struts in R.H. side of fuselage and rudder controls shot through, top rear longeron shot through (R.H.) bottom rear R.H. longeron split, strut in rear of engine bearers supporting carburettor throttle control rod smashed, front L.H. and 2 rear centre section struts shot through, strut in L.H. side of observer's cock pit shot through, u/carriage wrecked, exhaust pipe short through, front carburettor broken away from engine. Observer wounded.' (R.F.C. Casualty Report refers)

Just four days later Churchward was killed in action over France, aged 25 years. A letter to his father, The Rev. M. W. Churchward, C.B. E. Assistant Chaplain-General, London District, from his C.O., 9 Squadron, dated 31 August 1917 reads -

'I cannot hold out any hope as to his fate. He went out on the 16th with 2nd Lt. Ward as his observer on artillery observation about midday. About an hour later he rang me up on the phone from another aerodrome saying that his engine had given trouble and that he would go up as soon as it was put right. He left at about 3 pm. and about 5 pm. another observer saw a R.E.8 go down out of control the other side. He thought it had been hit by anti-aircraft fire. I can find out nothing further. I am very much afraid it looks as if he had been killed instantaneously or stunned by a splinter and had gone down out of control, falling from 5000 feet about. I am afraid there is very little hope'

Having no known grave, Lieutenant Churchward's name is commemorated on the Arras Flying Services Memorial.

Sold with the recipient's original commission document appointing him a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd County of London (Westminster Dragoons) Yeomanry. Also with a quantity of copied service papers.

245 *Four: Warrant Officer Class 2 W. Tweedie, Lothians and Border Horse*

1914-15 Star (788, L. Sjt. W. Tweedie. Loth. & Bord. H.) *traces of verdigris*; British War and Victory Medals (788 A.W.O. Cl. 2. W. Tweedie. Loth. & Bord. H.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (120023 Cpl. W. Tweedie. Loth. & Bord. H.) with three of recipient's identity discs, *minor edge bruising to last, otherwise generally good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

William Tweedie served during the Great War with the Lothian and Border Horse in the French theatre of war from 28 September 1915.

246 *Three: Private W. Martin, 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)*

1914-15 Star (1544 Pte. W. Martin. 3-Co. Of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (1544 Pte. W. Martin 3-Co Of Lond Y.) *cleaned, very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Warren Martin served during the Great War with the 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) in the Egyptian theatre of war from 28 April 1915.

247 *Three: Private B. Watson, Scottish Horse*

1914-15 Star (2073. Pte. B. Watson. Sco. H.); British War and Victory Medals (2073 Pte. B. Watson. Sco. H.) *generally very fine or better*

Three: Private H. A. Gearing, Army Veterinary Corps

1914-15 Star (SE. 6711 Pte. H. A. Gearing, A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SE-6711 Pte. H. A. Gearing. A.V.C.) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine or better (6)* *£60-£80*

Barclay Watson served during the Great War with the Scottish Horse in Gallipoli from 1 September 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Henry A. Gearing served during the Great War with the Army Veterinary Corps in the French theatre of war from 30 April 1915.

248 *Four: Sergeant W. Turner, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (643. Sjt. W. Turner. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (643 Sjt. W. Turner. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (900081 Sjt W. Turner. R.F.A.) *minor official correction to number of last, good very fine*

Four: Corporal A. Denne, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (70363, L-Cpl. A. Denne. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (70363 A-2. Cpl. A. Denne. R.E.) *VM erased; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (70363 Spr:-A Cpl - A. Denne. R.E.) very fine (8)* *£80-£120*

William Turner served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the Hedjaz theatre of war from 9 December 1915.

Arnold Denne served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 3 April 1915 (awarded T.F.E.M. in February 1920).

- 249** *Three: Corporal E. Oliver, Royal Field Artillery*
1914-15 Star (L-6434 Cpl. E. Oliver. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (L-6434 Cpl. E. Oliver. R.A.) *very fine*
Pair: Sapper G. Batley, Royal Engineers
1914-15 Star (68666 Spr. G. Batley. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (68666 Spr. G. Batley. R.E.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Private H. Dickinson, Machine Gun Corps
British War and Victory Medals (53032 Pte. H. Dickinson. M.G.C.) *very fine*
Victory Medal 1914-19 (**7580 Pte. A. Caldwell. R.A.M.C.**) *very fine (8)* *£80-£120*

Edwin Oliver was born in 1865 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 5 March 1915. He was promoted Corporal on 1 November 1915 and served with the 156th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 December 1915. He was discharged, physically unfit, on 12 December 1917, aged 52.

George Batley attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with the Railway Transportation Branch during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 May 1915.

Harold Dickinson, a native of Preston, Lancashire, attested for the Machine Gun Corps on 9 December 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, and was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 30 September 1919.

Albert Caldwell attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, being reported wounded in action.

Sold with copied research.

- 250** *Four: Corporal G. J. Rule, Royal Field Artillery*
1914-15 Star (852 Cpl. G. J. Rule. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (852 Cpl. G. J. Rule. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (956574 Bmbr. G. J. Rule. R.F.A.) *minor edge bruising, very fine*
Four: Driver C. H. F. Baker, Army Service Corps
1914-15 Star (T4.038377. Dvr. C. H. F. Baker, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T4-038377 Dvr. C. H. F. Baker. A.S.C.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (T4-038377 Dvr. C. H. F. Baker. R.A.S.C.) *good very fine (8)* *£80-£100*

- x251** *Three: Gunner A. M. Arneil, Royal Field Artillery*
1914-15 Star (1124. Gnr. A. Arneil, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1124 Gnr. A. Arneil. R.A.) *nearly very fine (3)* *£30-£40*

Alexander McGowan Arneil was born in Govanhill, Glasgow, in 1889 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Glasgow on 5 October 1914. He served with the 264th Brigade during the Great War in Gallipoli from 17 June 1915, and also served in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. He was discharged on account of sickness caused by malaria on 25 July 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

- 252** *Three: Gunner J. Cheetham, Royal Field Artillery*
1914-15 Star (111381 Gnr. J. Cheetham. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (111381 Gnr. J. Cheetham. R.A.) *very fine*
Three: Sergeant H. O. Elders, Northumberland Fusiliers
1914-15 Star (8652 Pte. H. O. Elders. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8652 Sgt. H. O. Elders. North'd Fus.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
Victory Medal 1914-19 (**94921 3.A.M. J. Atkinson. R.A.F.**); together with an unrelated Silver War Badge (No. B95117) *very fine (8)* *£60-£80*

S.W.B. No. B95117 issued to 231065 Private George Henry Scott, K.S.L.I. and R.A.M.C., discharged unfit on 13 January 1919; entitled to 1914-15 trio. Sold with Medal Index Cards for Elders, Cheetham and Scott.

- 253** *Three: Driver W. Gibson, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 10 November 1915*
1914-15 Star (49595 Dvr. W. Gibson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (49595 Dvr. W. Gibson. R.A.) *very fine*
Three: Gunner G. Bibby, Royal Field Artillery
1914-15 Star (84287. Gnr. G. Bibby, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (84287 Gnr. G. Bibby. R.A.) *generally nearly very fine or better (6)* *£70-£90*

William Gibson was born in Melton Mowbray. He served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 1 June 1915. Gibson was serving with the 12th Divisional Ammunition Column when he was killed in action on the Western Front, 10 November 1915. He is buried in the Sailly-Labourse Communal Cemetery, France.

George Bibby served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the Egyptian theatre of war from 19 July 1915.

254 Three: Driver R. J. Wellard, 150th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 22 March 1918

1914-15 Star (1079 Dvr. R. J. Wellard. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1079 Dvr. R. J. Wellard. R.A.) *generally very fine or better*

Three: Driver G. R. Huntley, 47th Battery, 41st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 12 April 1918

1914-15 Star (72175. Dvr. G. R. Huntley, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (72175 Dvr. G. R. Huntley. R.A.) *very fine*

Three: Driver J. Finn, 55th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died in Egypt, 2 November 1915

1914-15 Star (97568. Dvr. J. Finn, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (97568 Dvr. J. Finn. R.A.) *suspension claw loose on BWM, generally very fine (9)* **£100-£140**

Robert James Wellard served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 4 October 1915. He was serving with the 150th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery when he died of wounds on the Western Front, 22 March 1918. Driver Wellard is buried in the Roye New British Cemetery, Somme, France.

George Reddem Huntley was born in Seaham Harbour, Durham. He served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 16 July 1915. Huntley was serving with the 47th Battery, 41st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery when he died of wounds on the Western Front, 12 April 1918. Driver Huntley is buried in Etaples Cemetery, France.

James Finn was born in Aberdare, Glamorgan. He served with the Royal Field Artillery in the Egyptian theatre of war from 21 July 1915. Driver Finn was serving with 'D' Battery, 55th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery when he died in Egypt, 2 November 1915. He is buried in the Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

255 Three: Pioneer J. Hay, 67th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who died in Gallipoli, 9 August 1915

1914-15 Star (41326 Pnr: J. Hay. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (41326 Pnr. J. Hay. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (John Hay) *good very fine (4)* **£100-£140**

John Hay was born in Tranent, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the Egyptian theatre of war from 12 July 1915. Pioneer Hay was serving with the 67th Field Company when he died in Gallipoli, 9 August 1915. He is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

256 Four: Company Quartermaster Sergeant H. G. Banwell, Postal Section, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (47445 Spr: H. G. Banwell. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (47445 C.Q.M. Sjt. H. G. Banwell. R.E.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (47445 C.Q.M. Sjt: H. G. Banwell. Post: Sec: R.E.) in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (4)* **£140-£180**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Egypt.'

Harry George Banwell attested for the Royal Engineers at Peckham, London, and served with the Postal Section during the Great War in Egypt from 21 March 1915.

257 Five: Staff Sergeant A. Morris, Military Engineer Services, late Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star, naming erased; British War and Victory Medals (16994 A.W.O. Cl. 2. A. Morris. R.E.) *rank partially officially corrected on BWM*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (1852165 S-Sgt. A. Morris, M. E.S.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-Sgt. A. Morris, M.E.S.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruise, good very fine (5)* **£140-£180**

Sold together with large white silk square given as a farewell gift from the Military Works Staff, Alimasjid, 29 December 1922, with a dedication to Morris printed onto the scarf itself.

258 Three: Corporal G. McKee, Royal Scots, later Tank Corps

1914-15 Star (2352 L Cpl. G. McKee. R. Scots.); British War and Victory Medals (2352 Cpl. G. McKee. R. Scots.) *generally good very fine*

Three: Private J. H. Smith, Bedfordshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (14477 Pte. J. H. Smith, Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14477 Pte. J. H. Smith. Bedf. R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)* **£60-£80**

George McKee served during the Great War with the 6th Battalion, Royal Scots in the Egyptian theatre of war from 15 September 1915. He subsequently advanced to Corporal and transferred to the Tank Corps.

James H. Smith served during the Great War with the Bedfordshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 24 March 1915.

259 *Three: Private H. E. Burcham, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 May 1915*
1914-15 Star (G-4406 Pte. H. E. Burcham. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-4406 Pte. H. E. Burcham. E. Kent R.) *good very fine*

Three: Private H. Horsley, Essex Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 27 September 1915
1914-15 Star (16483 Pte. H. Horsley, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (16483 Pte. H. Horsley. Essex R.), in card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£140-£180*

Herbert Edward Burcham was born in Marylebone, London, and attested there for the The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 3 May 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

H. Horsley was born in Halstead, Essex, and attested for the Essex Regiment. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 27 September 1915. He is buried at Chocques Military Cemetery, France.

260 *Three: Private W. Smith, East Kent Regiment*
1914-15 Star (7-670. Pte. W. Smith. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (670 Pte. W. Smith. E. Kent R.) *traces of verdigris to Star and VM, otherwise very fine*

Three: Lance Corporal F. Bennett, Hampshire Regiment
1914-15 Star (11133 L. Cpl. F. Bennett. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (11133 Pte. F. Bennett. Hamps. R.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**1201 Gnr. H. Carver. R.A.**) *good very fine (7)* *£70-£90*

261 *Three: Private A. N. Hodgson, Northumberland Fusiliers*
1914-15 Star (16-280, Pte. A. Hodgson, North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (16-280 Pte. A. N. Hodgson. North'd Fus.) *very fine*

Three: Private F. Tunstall, Royal Fusiliers
1914-15 Star (3653 Pte. F. Tunstall. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3653 Pte. F. Tunstall. R. Fus.); together with a Cranford A.F.C. medal dated 1898-9, *polished, therefore nearly very fine*

Three: Private A. J. Goldsmith, Essex Regiment
1914-15 Star (16972 Pte. H. J. Goldsmith. Essex. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16972 Pte. H. J. Goldsmith. Essex R.) *traces of gilding and lacquer, very fine*

Three: Corporal E. G. Holmes, 20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)
1914-15 Star (2118. Pte. E. G. Holmes, 20-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2118 Cpl. E. G. Holmes. 20-Lond. R.) *very fine (13)* *£120-£140*

262 *Four: Private H. Smith, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*
1914-15 Star (1165 Pte. H. Smith. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1165 Pte. H. Smith. R. War. R.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *very fine*

Pair: Private S. E. Grimes, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 August 1917

British War and Victory Medals (18476 Pte. S. E. Grimes. R. War. R.); in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£100-£140*

Henry Smith attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served as a Drummer with the 14th (1st Birmingham City) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 November 1915.

Stanley Edwin Grimes was born in Reading, Berkshire, in 1890 and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry in Oxford in April 1916. Posted to Blandford to train as a Signaller, he transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action by a shell whilst carrying out signalling duties on 12 August 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

263 *Three: Private F. Davies, Royal Fusiliers, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 31 December 1916*
1914-15 Star (G-1161 Pte. F. Davies. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-1161 Pte. F. Davies. R. Fus.) *good very fine*

Three: Private T. Straker, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 May 1915
1914-15 Star (1263 Pte. T. Straker. Dur. L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (1263 Pte. T. Straker. Durh. L.I.) in *crushed card boxes of issue, good very fine (6)* *£140-£180*

Frank Davies was born in Bethnal Green, London, and attested for the Royal Fusiliers. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 31 December 1916. He is buried at Bethune Town Cemetery, France. Sold with copied research and original transmittal slips.

Thomas Straker was born in Durham, and attested for the Durham Light Infantry. He served with the 1st/7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 24 May 1915. He is buried at Aeroplane Cemetery, France.

- 264** *Three: Private A. E. Williams, Lincolnshire Regiment*
1914-15 Star (795 Pte A. E. Williams. Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (795 Pte. A. E. Williams. Linc. R.) *very fine*
- Three: Private C. Watson, Army Service Corps*
1914-15 Star (S4-070875 Pte. C. Watson, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S4-070875 Pte. C. Watson. A.S.C.) *very fine*
- Three: Corporal J. A. Mason, Royal Army Medical Corps*
1914-15 Star (49759. Pte. J. A. Mason. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (49759 A. Cpl. J. Mason. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*
- Three: Staff Sergeant J. Haywood, Army Veterinary Corps*
1914-15 Star (SE-4707 Pte. (A. Sjt.) J. Haywood. A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SE-4707 S. Sjt. J. Haywood. A. V.C.) *very fine* (12) *£120-£160*

- 265** *Three: Second Lieutenant O. N. Tugwell, 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion attached 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Lance Corporal, 19th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (2nd Public Schools), who died of wounds on the Western Front, 22 April 1917*
- 1914-15 Star (1006 L Cpl. O. N. Tugwell. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. O. N. Tugwell.) *good very fine* (3) *£140-£180*
- Oswald Norman Tugwell** was born in Tunbridge Wells, and was the son of the Reverend L. S. Tugwell of 17 Nassington Road, Hampstead Heath, London. He was employed as a Master at Lindley School, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire, and initially served during the Great War with the 19th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (2nd Public Schools) in the French theatre of war from November 1915. Tugwell was commissioned Second Lieutenant (on probation) in the 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in August 1916.
- Tugwell was subsequently attached to the 1st Battalion, and was serving with them when he died of wounds on the Western Front, 22 April 1917. Second Lieutenant Tugwell is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

- 266** *Three: Captain G. W. Bolton, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 April 1918*
- 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. G. W. Bolton. E. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. W. Bolton.) *good very fine* (3) *£160-£200*
- Gordon Wallace Bolton** was a native of Surrey, and was educated at Alleyn's, where he was Assistant Secretary of the Old Boy's Swimming Club. Bolton was commissioned Second Lieutenant (on probation) in the 3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment in March 1915. He initially served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion in Salonika from late 1915, before transferring for service with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front.
- Bolton advanced to Captain and was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 April 1918. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium and the Wallington Memorial, Surrey.

- 267** *Three: Sergeant William 'Billy' Baker, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action at the 2nd battle of Ypres on 22 April 1915*
- 1914-15 Star (9016 Cpl. W. Baker, E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9016 Sjt. W. Baker. E. York. R.) together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (William Baker) these all mounted in a contemporary leather hinged-front display case with regimental cap badge, *the star gilded, otherwise extremely fine* (4) *£300-£400*
- William Baker** enlisted into the East Yorkshire Regiment on 24 September 1908, and served in India from 2 February 1910. He served in France with the 2nd Battalion from 15 January 1915, and was killed in action at the 2nd Battle of Ypres on 23 April 1915. On this day the casualties in the 2nd Battalion amounted to 14 officers and 369 men killed. He has no known grave and is commemorated by name on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres.
- Also sold with Memorial Scroll (Serjt. William Baker E. Yorkshire Regt.) this additionally inscribed in red ink 'Died, 23rd April, 1915, at St Jean', his Soldier's Small Book, and a regimental Christmas Card, Kandahar Barracks, Fyzabad, 1912, from 'Billy to both Mother and Nell'. His medals were claimed in May 1921 by 'Miss Nellie Baker (next of kin)'.

- 268** *Three: Private W. F. French, Bedfordshire Regiment*
1914-15 Star (18579 Pte. W. F. French. Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (18579 Pte. W. F. French. Bedf. R.) *very fine*
- Three: Private F. Redern, Cheshire Regiment*
1914-15 Star (1825 Pte. F. Redfern. Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1825 Pte. F. Redfern. Ches. R.) *very fine*
- Three: Corporal H. Romaine, Middlesex Regiment*
1914-15 Star (G. 4757 Pte. H. Romaine. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-4757 Cpl. H. Romaine Midd'x R.) *very fine*
- Family group:*
Pair: Private G. Soffe, Hampshire Regiment
1914-15 Star (4-2471 Pte G. Soffe. Hamps: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2471 Pte. G. Soffe. Hamps. R.) *generally good very fine*
British War Medal 1914-20 (R.M.A. 10154 Gr. A. J. Soffe) *very fine* (12) *£120-£140*

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- 269** *Four: Major L. Edge, Lancashire Fusiliers*
 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. Edge. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Major L. Edge.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) *£140-£180*
- Louis Edge** was born in Oldham, Lancashire in 1891 and was commissioned into the 7th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers (Territorial Force). He served during the Great War as a Captain in Gallipoli from 5 May 1915 (his Medal Index Card erroneously gives the date of entry in Gallipoli as 11 September 1914). Promoted Major, he was awarded his Territorial Decoration in 1925 (*London Gazette* 5 May 1925).
- Sold with copied research including a group photographic image of the officers of the 7th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, including the recipient.
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- 270** *Three: Private J. Grieve, 6/7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 November 1916*
 1914-15 Star (13568 Pte J. Grieve. R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (13568 Pte. J. Grieve. R.S. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (James Grieve) *generally very fine or better* (4) *£100-£140*
- James Grieve** was born in Newington, Edinburgh. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 10 July 1915. Private Grieve died of wounds whilst serving with the 6/7th Battalion on the Western Front, 9 November 1916, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 271** *Family group:*
Three: Private A. Smart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
 1915-15 Star (2838 Pte. A. Smart. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2638 Pte. A. Smart. R.W. Fus.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private E. Smart, Rifle Brigade
 1914-15 Star (S-4571 Pte. E. Smart. Rif: Brig.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (S-4571 Pte. E. Smart. Rif. Brig.) *very fine*
Family group:
Three: Private C. J. Sanger, Gloucestershire Regiment
 1914-15 Star (8594 Pte. C. J. Sanger. Glouc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8594 Pte. C. J. Sanger. Glouc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private A. G. Sanger, Gloucestershire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (26511 Pte. A. G. Sanger. Glouc. R.) *very fine* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 272** *Three: Private J. Watts, South Wales Borderers*
 1914-15 Star (14364 Pte. J. Watts. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (14364 Pte. J. Watts. S. Wales Bord.) *good very fine*
Three: Private E. R. North, Army Service Corps
 1914-15 Star (M2-048163 Pte E. R. North. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-048163 Pte. E. R. North. A.S.C.) with card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£60-£80*
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- 273** *Three: Private R. S. White, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 30 July 1916*
 1915-15 Star (18197 Pte R. S. White. K.O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (18197 Cpl. R. S. White. K.O. Sco. Bord.) *good very fine* (3) *£70-£90*
- Roy Stillman White** born in Cape Town, South Africa, and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Stonehaven, Kincardine. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 30 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on Delville Wood. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 274** *Three: Second Lieutenant A. Dunkley, 12th Battalion, attached 9th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, who was either killed in action or died of wounds, in Mesopotamia, 9 April 1916*
 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. Dunkley. Worc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. Dunkley.); Memorial Plaque (Alexander Dunkley) *small mount removed from reverse of plaque, generally good very fine or better* (4) *£300-£400*
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.
- Alexander Dunkley** was born in East Plumstead in January 1892, and educated at Aske's School, Hatcham, where in 1909 he won a Gold Medal for Science and Mathematics. He then went to University College London, 1910-12, where he gained a B.Sc. (Honours) in Physics; he was also a member of the University O.T.C. Dunkley then entered the teaching profession and when the war broke out was an Assistant Master at the High School for Boys, Southend-on-Sea, and an officer in the School Cadet Corps.
- Dunkley resided with his wife at 22 Swettenham Place, Plumstead, London. He was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in June 1915, and served during the Great War with the Worcestershire Regiment in the Egyptian theatre of war from 7 December 1915. Dunkley was killed in action whilst serving with the 12th Battalion, attached 9th (Service) Battalion in the Mesopotamian theatre of war, 9 April 1916, and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq (*Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-19* refers). Elsewhere he was reported severely wounded and missing in an attack on the Turks before Sanna-i-Yat, 9 April 1916. At a Court of Inquiry held on 2 June 1917 it was concluded that 2nd Lieutenant Dunkley had died of wounds.

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- 275** *Three: Private A. J. Underwood, Northamptonshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (20001 Pte. A. J. Underwood. North'n. R.); British War and Victory Medals (20001 Pte. A. J. Underwood North'n R.), *good very fine*
- Pair: Corporal D. Sommerville, Royal Engineers*
 British War and Victory Medals (185268 Cpl. D. Sommerville. R.E.), with box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Private E. H. Morren, Army Service Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (DM2-224629 Pte. E. H. Morren. A.S.C.), *good very fine (7)* *£70-£90*
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- 276** *Five: Gunner E. Wilson, Royal Artillery, late King's Royal Rifle Corps*
 1914-15 Star (R-1323 Pte. E. Wilson. K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (1323 Pte. E. Wilson. K.R.R.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (295907 Gnr. E. Wilson. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1046213 Gnr. E. Wilson. R.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (5)* *£140-£180*
- Ernest Wilson** attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Field Artillery.
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- 277** *Three: Private P. C. Boyle, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*
 1914-15 Star (18964. Pte. P. Boyle. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (18964 Pte. P. C. Boyle. Camerons.) *nearly very fine*
- Three: Private P. Simpson, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*
 1914-15 Star (9809. Pte. P. Simpson. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9809 Pte. P. Simpson. Camerons.) *nearly very fine (6)* *£80-£120*
- Patrick Charles Boyle** attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 October 1915. He subsequently served with the Labour Corps and the 43rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.
- Peter Simpson** attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders on 16 August 1914, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 June 1915. He was discharged on 9 June 1916 due to wounds, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 278** *Six: Staff Sergeant W. A. Jasper, Indian Unattached List, late Royal Munster Fusiliers*
 1914-15 Star (9176 A-Sjt. W. A. Jasper. R. Muns. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9176 Sjt. W. Jasper. R. Muns. Fus.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (S/Sgt. W. A. Jasper. I. U.L., Attd. A.F.I.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)* *£200-£240*
- William A. Jasper** attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 10 June 1915. He later transferred to the Indian Unattached List, and served with the Auxiliary Forces.
- Sold together with a Royal Munster Fusiliers cap badge, shoulder titles and collar badges; and four Royal Munster Fusiliers sports medals awarded to the recipient (three named to him, one unnamed) and dating from the early 1920's, three silver (one 44mm and two 26mm), and one bronze (32mm).
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- 279** *Three: Private G. S. Langston, Army Cyclist Corps, later Devonshire Regiment, who was severely wounded on the Western Front in April 1918*
 1914-15 Star (2854 Pte. G. S. Langston, A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (2854 Pte. G. S. Langston. A. Cyc. Corps.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private T. H. E. Primmer, Army Cyclist Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (14693 Pte. T. H. Primmer. A. Cyc. Corps.) *nearly very fine (5)* *£70-£90*
- George Stephen Langston** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 26 August 1914, before transferring to the Army Cyclist Corps on 31 January 1915, and served with the 12th Divisional Cyclist Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1915. He was twice wounded, firstly by gun shot to his right index finger in February 1916, and secondly, severely, by gun shot to his back on 12 April 1918. Transferring to the Devonshire Regiment he was discharged on account of his wounds, with 100% disability, on 13 March 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
- Thomas Henry Edward Primmer** attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, being reported wounded in action in September 1917.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 280** *Three: Lieutenant F. C. Irons, Royal West Kent Regiment, late London Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (2565, Pte. F. C. Irons, 6-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. C. Irons.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£70-£90*
- Frederick Charles Irons** attested for the London Regiment and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 May 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on 3 October 1915.
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281 *Four: Private W. J. Scoltock, Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (M2-032640. Pte. W. J. Scoltock. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-032640. Pte. W. J. Scoltock. A.S.C.); **Greece, Kingdom**, Royal Order of King George I, Merit Cross, bronze, the reverse privately engraved 'Pte. W. J. Scoltock'; together with a Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '317561'; and an Army Rifle Association bronze medal, unnamed, *generally very fine or better* (6) £70-£90

Greek Royal Order of King George I, Bronze Merit Cross *London Gazette* 16 January 1920.

William J. Scoltock attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 January 1915.

282 *Four: Gunner W. J. Boyle, Bengal Artillery, Auxiliary Force India, late Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (M2-100265. Pte. W. J. Boyle. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-100265 Pte. W. J. Boyle. A.S.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, India (Gnr. W. J. Boyle. Bengal Arty., A.F.I.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (4) £80-£120

William J. Boyle served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 24 August 1915.

283 *Four: Sergeant J. Harrison, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914-15 Star (40584. Cpl. J. Harrison, R.A.M.C.) *gilded*; British War and Victory Medals (40584. Sjt. J. Harrison. R.A.M.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (40584 Sjt J. Harrison. R.A.M.C.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-£120

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

John Harrison was a native of Birmingham. He served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the French theatre of war from 27 July 1915.

284 *Four: Private J. G. Evans, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914-15 Star (2225. Pte. J. G. Evans. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2225 Pte. J. G. Evans. R.A.M.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (201283 Pte. J. Evans. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine* (4) £80-£120

John George Evans, a native of Wolverhampton, attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 March 1915. He subsequently served in Iraq and Mesopotamia, and was discharged on 28 November 1921.

Sold with copied research.

285 *Five: Armourer Staff Sergeant L. F. Soar, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

1914-15 Star (A-1838 Armr. S. Sjt. L. Soar, A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals A-1838 S. Sjt. L. Soar. A.O.C.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Garjak Nuer (7578947 S. Sgt. L. Soar R.A.O.C.) clasp loose on ribbon; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (7578947 S. Sjt. L. T. Soar R.A.O.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and rare* £600-£800

Levi Soar first entered the war in the Dardanelles on 26 July 1915. His Medal Index Card confirms entitlement to 'Sultan's Sudan Medal' but also states 'Medal only'. The clasp for Garjak Nuer is however confirmed on the roll for *Army Order* of 25 September 1918, one of approximately 30 clasps issued to the British army.

286 *Three: Private J. Peel, Army Ordnance Corps*

1914-15 Star (010675 Pte. J. Peel. A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals (010675 Pte. J. Peel. A.O.C.) *very fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant H. T. Sides, Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. T. Sides.) *very fine*

Pair: Captain T. C. R. Murphy, General List, late Transport Sergeant, Imperial Light Horse

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. C. R. Murphy.) *very fine* (7) £80-£120

John Peel attested for the Army Ordnance Corps, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 November 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 21 January 1919.

Harry Telford Sides was born in St. Helens, Lancashire, in 1885 and attested for the Army Service Corps on 28 October 1915. He served with 637 Motor Transport Company, A.S.C. during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 April 1916, and having been advanced Staff Sergeant was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 10 December 1917.

Thomas Cyril Rowe Murphy attested for the Imperial Light Horse and served with them during the Great War in German South West Africa (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant on the General List on 28 April 1915, and served as a Railway Transport Officer.

Sold with copied research.

- 287** *Pair: Sergeant R. Aylott, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps*
1914-15 Star (3731 2.A.M. R. Aylott. R.F.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3731. Sgt. R. Aylatt [sic]. R.A.F.) *good very fine*
(2) *£70-£90*

Robert Aylott was born in Oldham, Lancashire, and attested of the Royal Flying Corps on 19 February 1915. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 October 1915 to 27 September 1916, and was advanced Acting Sergeant on 1 December 1917. He transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918, and was promoted Corporal Mechanic on 1 September 1918. He served with the North Russian Expeditionary Force from 9 April 1919, being posted to the Seaplane Carrier H.M.S. *Pegasus*, based at Archangel, on 20 June 1919, finally returning to Scotland in October of that year. He transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve on 3 January 1920, and was discharged on 18 February 1923, after 8 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 288** *Three: Captain C. R. Prendergast, 28th and 84th Punjabis, who was killed in action during the Battle of Hanna, Mesopotamia, 21 January 1916*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. C. R. Prendergast. 28/Punjabis.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. R. Prendergast.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Randolph Prendergast) *generally good very fine or better* (4) *£300-£400*

Charles Randolph Prendergast was born in Bengal, India in April 1888, and was the son of Major General C. L. Prendergast (Colonel Commandant 28th Punjabis). He was educated at Cheltenham College and R.M.C. Sandhurst. Prendergast was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1910, before transferring to the Indian Army with the outbreak of the Great War.

Prendergast advanced to Captain and initially served with his father's old regiment the 28th Punjabis. He was subsequently attached to the 84th Punjabis, and was killed in action at the Battle of Hanna, Mesopotamia, 21 January 1916. Captain Prendergast is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq, and is also commemorated on his parents' gravestone at Highland Road Cemetery, Portsmouth (where he is given as being killed in action at the Battle of Sheikh Saad 21 January 1916 - the latter being the date for the Battle of Hanna, with Sheikh Saad occurring 6-8 January 1916).

- 289** *Three: Private G. Prescott, 49th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment), who died on the Western Front on 9 October 1916*

1914-15 Star (432089 Pte G. Prescott. 49/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (432089 Pte. G. Prescott. 49-Can. Inf.) *very fine* (3) *£60-£80*

G. Prescott attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force and served with the 49th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment) during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 9 October 1916, and is buried at Contay British Cemetery, France.

- 290** *Four: Police Constable G. Ford, Metropolitan Police, later Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (George Ford); Jubilee 1887, 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Ford. T. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Ford. X. Divn.) last two mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (4) *£70-£90*

Sold with Board of Trade forwarding letter and Authority to Wear for B.W.M. and Mercantile Marine; three boxes of issue, *these flattened*; packets for Great War Medals and damaged O.H.M.S. envelope

- 291** *Eight: Assistant Superintendent R. Higgins, Federation of Malaya Police, late Engine Room Artificer 4th Class, Royal Navy*

British War and Victory Medals (M.11341 R. Higgins. E.R.A.4. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (A.S.P. R. Higgins. F Of M Pol.); Colonial Police Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, for Meritorious Service (Asst. Supt. Robert Higgins, Fed. Malaya Police) mounted as originally worn, *generally good very fine* (8) *£300-£400*

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 9 June 1949.

Robert Higgins was born in Seattle, United States of America in April 1899. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in January 1915, and advanced to Engine Room Artificer 4th Class. Higgins was discharged 23 April 1920. He subsequently served as Assistant Superintendent in the Federation of Malaya Police.

- 292** *Three: Engine Room Artificer 1st Class W. E. Peach, B.E.M., Royal Navy*

British War and Victory Medals (M.18510 W. E. Peach. E.R.A.4 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.18510 W. E. Peach. E.R.A.1, H.M.S. Harebell.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) *£70-£90*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

William Edgar Peach was born in Weymouth, Dorset, on 19 September 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class on 30 December 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Topaze*, and was advanced Engine Room Artificer 1st Class on 30 December 1927. He joined H.M.S. *Harebell* on 1 January 1930, in which ship he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 January 1931. He was shore pensioned on 29 December 1937, but was recalled to the Service on 31 July 1939, and served during the Second World War initially in H.M.S. *Adventure*, in which ship he was injured on 13 November 1939, receiving a Hurt Certificate the following month. He joined H.M.S. *Ferret* on 9 December 1940, and served in her for the rest of the War, and for his services during the Second World War he was awarded the British Empire Medal.

Sold with copied record of service, and a photograph of H.M.S. *Harebell*.

- 293** *Pair: Private S. Ellis, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (205771 Pte. S. Ellis. Bucks. Yeo.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2)
£70-£90

- 294** *Pair: Sergeant B. G. Manley, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, late Sussex Yeomanry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 September 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (3409 Sjt. B. G. Manley. 1st. Suss. Yeo.); Memorial Plaque (Bertram George Manley) with glazed and framed portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, *good very fine* (3)
£80-£120

Bertam George Manley was born in Lambeth, Surrey in 1886. Prior to the Great War he was employed by The Angel Hotel, Godalming and later resided with his wife at 29 Mount Zion Place, Brighton. Manley initially served with the Sussex Yeomanry, and having advanced to Sergeant he transferred to the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He was serving with B Company of the latter when he was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 September 1917. Sergeant Manley is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

- 295** *Four: Bombardier H. A. H. Trimmell, Royal Field Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (207609 Bmbr. H. A. H. Trimmell. R.A.); Defence Medal; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband, mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better* (4)
£80-£120

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 June 1919.

Hugh Arthur Henry Trimmell was a native of East Sheen, and served during the Great War with D/38th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

296



- Eight: Warrant Officer H. F. Hill, Royal Air Force, late Royal Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (329514 Gnr. H. F. Hill. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (347002 A.C.1. H. F. Hill. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue ((347002) W/O. H. F. Hill. R.A.F.) mounted for wear in incorrect order, *nearly very fine or better* (8)
£1,000-£1,200

Medal Index Card confirms pair only and 'Ineligible for T.F. War, attested 14.8.14'. Confirmed on roll for Waziristan 1925; R.A.F. L.S. & G.C. issued in April 1936.

- 297** *Three: Acting Lance Corporal T. W. Elliott, Honourable Artillery Company and Labour Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (5270 Pte. T. W. Elliott. H.A.C.- Inf.); Meritorious Service Medal G.V.R., 1st issue (363727 Pte. A.L. Cpl. - T. W. Elliot. Lab: C.), housed in period wooden and glazed frame, *toned, extremely fine* (3)
£140-£180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 October 1919.

- 298** *Three: Private E. J. Reynolds, Royal West Surrey Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (G-70244 Pte. E. J. Reynolds. The Queen's R.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband, mounted as worn; together with the corresponding mounted miniature group, *very fine* (6)
£70-£90

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 June 1919.

Sold with the recipient's original discharge certificate that confirms the awards, and British Legion membership card.

299 *Three: Private F. R. Sands, Royal West Surrey Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (T-2187 Pte. F. R. Sands. The Queen's R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200669 Pte. F. R. Sands, 4 Queen's Rl. R.) *contact marks, generally very fine (3)* £70-£90

300 *Pair: Private E. Ratcliffe, 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action during the Third Battle of Doiran, Salonika, 19 September 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (26179 Pte. E. Ratcliffe R. Lanc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Ernest Ratcliffe) *nearly very fine or better (3)* £80-£120

Ernest Ratcliffe was born in Stepney, London. He served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment in Salonika. Ratcliffe was killed in action, 19 September 1918, and on the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the Third Battle of Doiran assaulting positions held by the First Bulgarian Army.

Private Ratcliffe is commemorated on the Doiran Memorial, Greece.

301 *Pair: Private J. Rodgers, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded in action*
 British War and Victory Medals (4-3731. Pte. J. Rodgers. North'd Fus.) *edge bruise to BWM, very fine*
Pair: Private G. Fletcher, Royal Fusiliers
 British War and Victory Medals (33928. Pte. G. Fletcher. R. Fus.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private W. H. Davies, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
 British War and Victory Medals (37742 Pte. W. H. Davies. R. W. Fus.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (6)* £80-£120

James Rodgers attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers on 7 December 1915, and served with the 1st/4th, 20th, and 23rd Battalions during the Great War. He was wounded by gun shot to the head, and was discharged on 5 November 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

302 *Pair: Lance Corporal G. A. Carman, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, late 8th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 August 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (63899 Pte. G. A. Carman. Devon. R.) Memorial Plaque (George Alfred Carman) *remnants of adhesive to reverse of plaque, nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-£90

George Alfred Carman was born in Harwich, Essex, and resided with his wife at 41 Rutland Street, New Road, Whitechapel, London. He initially served with the 8th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment before transferring to the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. Carman advanced to Lance Corporal and was killed in action on the Western Front, 16 August 1917. Lance Corporal Carman is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

303 *Four: Lance-Corporal H. West, Devonshire Regiment, was killed in action in Iraq on 4 February 1917, during the 1st/4th Battalion's extremely costly attack on the Hai Salient in the Turkish line south of Kut*
 British War and Victory Medals (1918 Pte. H. West. Devon R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1918 Pte. H. West. Devon R.); Memorial Plaque (Harold West), with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in paper envelope, *extremely fine (4)* £200-£240

Harold West, of Cullompton, Devon, attested for the Devonshire Regiment (Territorial Force) and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia. He was killed in action in Iraq on 4 February 1917, during the battalion's extremely costly attack on the Hai Salient in the Turkish line south of Kut, and is buried at the Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

304 *Family Group:*
Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bousfield, West Yorkshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. F. C. Bousfield.) *extremely fine*
Three: Miss A. K. Bousfield, Almeric Paget Military Massage Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (D. K. Bousfield); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Queen Elisabeth Medal, bronze, in case of issue, *extremely fine, scarce to unit (5)* £140-£180

Frederick Charles Bousfield is noted as serving as a Captain in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Prince of Wales's Own, Leeds Rifles, circa 1900. During the Great War he commanded the 3rd/8th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment from 5 November 1915 until 31 August 1916, and later served at 4th Corps Headquarters in France.

Miss A. K. Bousfield served with the Almeric Paget Military Massage Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1918 to 17 March 1919.

305 *Pair: Captain S. Rogerson, West Yorkshire Regiment, the author of *Twelve Days* and *The Last of the Ebb*, which recount his experiences during the Battles of the Somme and the Aisne*British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. Rogerson.) *very fine* (2)

£70-£90

Sidney Rogerson was born on 22 October 1894, the son of the Rev. S. Rogerson, and was educated at Worksop College, Nottinghamshire, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. A member of the University O.T.C., he was commissioned into the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Reserve of Officers), and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 July 1916. Posted to "B" Company, 2nd Battalion, he saw action during the latter half of the Somme campaign, and in 1933 published an account of his experiences of the final stages of the Battle during November 1916, entitled '*Twelve Days*'.

As one reviewer wrote: 'Sidney Rogerson has created in the 172 pages of this modest volume a picture that in its way is as compelling as *Journey's End*. The fascination of the narrative lies in its obvious truth and sincerity. The author is no propagandist for the purified-by-the-flame school, nor is he purveyor to the ghoulish appetite of the horror seeker. He is content to tread the middle path of reason, setting forth what he saw and felt and understood in those last days when the Somme Offensive of 1916 "was spluttering out in a sea of mud". He found that "life in the trenches was not all ghastliness ... it was a compound of many things: fright, boredom, humour, comradeship, tragedy, weariness, courage, and despair."

Perhaps the book can best be epitomised by an extract from Mr. Liddell Hart's appreciative foreword: "It embraces no action that history is likely to deem worth recording; no epic fact of attack or defence ... yet this narrative of an insignificant sequence of days caught my interest at the outset and held it to the end".'

Rogerson was advanced Captain, and was demobilised in 1919. He was subsequently employed in industry, and served as Honorary Colonel of the 44th (Home Counties) Infantry Division, Signals Regiment, Territorial Army in the early 1950s. As well as *Twelve Days*, he published in 1937 *Last of the Ebb*, his account of the Battle of the Aisne in 1918.

Sold with copied research.

306**Four: Captain I. M. B. Oliphant, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached 16th Rajputs**British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. I. M. B. Oliphant); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Capt. I. M. B. Oliphant. 16-Rajputs.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. I. M. B. Oliphant, Lan. Fus) rank and regiment officially corrected; *nearly extremely fine and rare to regiment* (4)

£300-£360

Sold with copied medal index card which confirms all four medals and shows that Lieutenant (acting Captain) Ian Maurice Bruce Oliphant first entered the war in the South Persia theatre in May 1918, 4th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached 16th Rajputs.

307 *Pair: Private R. Phillips, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*British War and Victory Medals (57979 Pte. R. Phillips. R.W. Fus.); together with a Royal Medico-Psychological Association Cross for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, bronze, the reverse engraved 'R. Phillips.', *very fine**Pair: Private G. P. Spencer, Manchester Regiment*British War and Victory Medals (25347 Pte. G. P. Spencer. Manch. R.) *very fine*British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (89257 Dvr. G. R. S. Sanders. RA; WR-43747 Pnr. H. J. Stow R.E.) *number officially corrected on first, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (7)

£70-£90

George Richard Steadman Sanders attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 May 1915.

Harry James Stow was born in Kent in 1876 and served with the 324 Quarrying Company, Royal Engineers during the Great War.

308 *Pair: Private J. H. Hollingworth, South Wales Borderers*British War and Victory Medals (42690 Pte. J. H. Hollingworth. S. Wals Bord.) mounted as worn, *very fine or better**Pair: Private R. Cheshire, Welsh Regiment*British War and Victory Medals (1997 Pte. R. Cheshire. Welsh R.) *edge cut to VM, nearly very fine or better**Pair: Private A. G. Evans, Welsh Regiment*British War and Victory Medals (49557 Pte. A. G. Evans. Welsh R.) *minor edge bruising, very fine**Pair: Private T. Lupton, Monmouthshire Regiment*British War and Victory Medals (291757 Pte. T. Lupton Monmouth R.) *generally very fine or better* (8)

£80-£100

- 309** *Pair: Private E. Mabbott, South Wales Borderers and Northumberland Fusiliers*
 British War and Victory Medals (3-12131 Pte. E. Mabbott. S. Wales. Bord.) with named Honourable Discharge Certificate, dated 20 June 1919, *very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Allan Campbell**) *good very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**SS-976 Pte. J. Hill. A.S.C.**) *good very fine*
 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**12114 Pte. G. Chard. Som. L.I.**) *nearly very fine*
 Defence Medal, attributed to **D. M. Pillans, Somerset Home Guard**, with named Home Guard Service Certificate, dated 14 September 1940 - 31 December 1944, *extremely fine*
 Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1940 (**Edward J. Chard**) in named card box, with Devon Special Constable lapel badge, bronze and enamel, *enamel damage, otherwise extremely fine (7)*
£60-£80
- Ernest Mabbott** enlisted in the South Wales Borderers, Depot, in February 1916. He subsequently transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was discharged 20 June 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge).
George Chard served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry on the Western Front (wounded 30 October 1916).
 Several men of the name 'Allan Campbell' served with the Merchant Navy during the Great War, including a 2nd Engineer who was killed when SS *Wilston* hit a mine laid by the German ship *Moewe* 20 miles east of Wick, 15 February 1916.

- 310** *Family Group:*
Pair: Private A. Garman, East Surrey Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (2659 Pte. A. Garman. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine*
Four: Attributed to Leading Aircraftman C. A. Garman, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all unnamed as issued; with Air Council enclosure, *nearly extremely fine (6)*
£40-£50
- Arthur Garman** attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 16 September 1914, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916 onwards. He was discharged on 11 December 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
Cyril Arthur Garman was born in Norwich on 23 September 1911, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in April 1941. He died in Norwich in 1979.

- 311** *Pair: Private R. W. G. Evans, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was wounded on the Western Front in October 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (202936 Pte. R. W. G. Evans. D. of Corn. L.I.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private G. Sinclair, Highland Light Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (32473 Pte. G. Sinclair. High. L.I.) *good very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**52789 Pte. T. W. Ward. Durh. L.I.**) *good very fine (5)*
£60-£80
- Reginald Walter George Evans** was born in Cheddar, Somerset, on 26 July 1898 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was wounded on 14 October 1918.
 Sold with copied research.

- 312** *Pair: Lieutenant R. Catto, Border Regiment, attached Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front in August 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. R. Catto.) in named card box of issue; together with a 1920 Shilling gilded and converted into an identity tag, the obverse engraved 'R. S. Catto. 21/1/20.', *extremely fine*
Pair: Private W. V. Denwood, Border Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (14753 Pte. W. V. Denwood. Bord. R.) *very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**241433 Pte. T. H. Bowron. Bord. R.**); together with the recipient's brother's (?) two card identity tags, named '1128830 E. Bowron. C. of E.'; Victory Medal 1914-19 (**260093 Cpl. E. Fairhurst. Bord. R.**) *good very fine (6)*
£100-£140
- Robert Catto** was educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Border Regiment in November 1917. He served during the Great War attached to the 10th Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment on the Western Front from April 1918, and was wounded by shrapnel to the left knee on 26 August 1918. Reverting to the 3rd/7th Battalion, Border Regiment, he was promoted Lieutenant in May 1919.
William V. Denwood attested for the Border Regiment on 7 September 1914, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 September 1915. Reported wounded in action on 12 August 1916, he was discharged on 24 January 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
Thomas Henry Bowron was born in Keswick Cumberland, and attested for the Border Regiment at Shap, Westmorland, on 22 March 1916. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1916, and died of wounds on 8 November 1917, from the effects of gas breathed in two days earlier. He is buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.
Enoch Fairhurst, a native of Hollinwood, Lancashire, was born in 1882 and attested for the Border Regiment on 26 June 1913. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War, and was discharged on 18 October 1917, suffering from bronchitis.
 Sold with copied research.

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- 313** *Pair: Private J. R. Cooper, Border Regiment, who was wounded in action at the Battle of the Somme, 14 July 1916*
 British War and Victory Medals (23314 Pte. J. R. Cooper. Bord. R.); together with a silver cigarette case, hallmarks for Birmingham 1919, the outside front inscribed 'Blighty Girls K.J. J.R.C. 1914-1919', very fine, the cigarette case in reasonable condition (3) *£60-£80*
- John R. Cooper** attested for the Border Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, receiving a gun shot wound to the left arm on 14 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on Bazentin-le-Grand Wood, and suffered 220 casualties.
- Sold with copied research.

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- 314** *Four: Regimental Sergeant Major J. W. Cooper, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, late 17th Battalion London Regiment and Suffolk Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (3257 T.W.O. Cl. 1. J. W. Cooper. 17-Lond. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3536 Sgt. J. W. Cooper. Suffolk Regt.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (3536 W.O. Cl. 2. J. W. Cooper.) good very fine (4) *£180-£220*
- John William Cooper** was born in Littleport, Ely, in 1875, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment on 5 July 1893. He was discharged with the rank of Company Quartermaster Sergeant on 4 June 1914, after 21 years' service. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he re-enlisted into the 17th Battalion, London Regiment, serving a Company Sergeant Major on Home service from 24 September 1914. On 26 June 1916, he joined the Expeditionary Force on the Western Front and transferred to the 1/12th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment as Acting Regimental Sergeant Major on 24 October 1916. He served in Salonika from 14 January 1917, and in Egypt from 20 June 1917 until May 1918, before returning to France until 9 September 1918. He was discharged in February 1919.
- Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Active Service Pay Book.

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- 315** *Pair: Second Lieutenant P. H. H. Davis, 9th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 November 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. P. H. Davis.); Memorial Plaque (Philip Henry Halton Davis) nearly extremely fine (3) *£140-£180*
- Philip Henry Halton Davis** was the son of W. H. H. Davis, and resided with his wife at 'Kohima', Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxford. He served during the Great War as a Second Lieutenant with the 9th Battalion, Manchester Regiment in the French theatre of war from 17 August 1918. Second Lieutenant Davis died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 November 1918, and is buried in Busigny Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France. He is also commemorated on the Cheadle Hulme War Memorial.

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- 316** *Family Group:*
Pair: Lieutenant Cyril Mantegani, Machine Gun Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. Mantegani.) nearly extremely fine
Five: Seaman Bernard S. Mantegani, Merchant Navy
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to the recipient at 25 Mainwaring Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, extremely fine
Five: Private Cyril D. Mantegani, Royal Artillery
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with entitlement slip in named card box of issue addressed to the recipient at 51 Liscard Grove, Liscard, Wallasey, Cheshire, extremely fine (12) *£150-£200*
- Sold with ribbon bars for both Second World War groups and some research.

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- 317** *Family Group:*
Pair: Private W. G. Price, Machine Gun Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (26816 Pte. W. G. Price. M.G.C.) nearly extremely fine
 Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (D.721 W. G. Price. Sean., R.N.R.) nearly extremely fine (3) *£50-£70*

Pair: Second Lieutenant P. C. Chambers, Tank Corps, late 28th London Regiment (Artists Rifles), who commanded tanks at the battles of Messines in June 1917, at Cambrai in November 1917, where his tank was knocked out and captured, and in the German Spring Offensive in March 1918, when his tank was again knocked out, killing Chambers and all of his crew

British War and Victory Medals (2, Lieut. P. C. Chambers) with flattened named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (2)*
£400-£500

Philip Carlisle Chambers was born in January 1898 at Barnet, Middlesex, the son of Percy Holland and Phoebe Emmeline Chambers of Finchley, London and Paternoster Row, London. At the earliest possible date, his age permitting, and desirous of obtaining a commission he enlisted as Private No. 7894/762023 in the 1/28th London Regiment (Artists Rifles) – the Regiment at that time being essentially an Officer Cadet Training unit. Having successfully negotiated his OTC course, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps on 30 January 1917, subsequent to which, he was detailed to join 'B' Company of the Heavy Section of the Machine Gun Corps, and proceeded to France to join his unit on the 1st May following.

'B' Company Heavy Section Machine Gun Corps was originally formed at Bisley Camp, Surrey, in May 1916. The Company, which comprised 250 all ranks, moved to Thetford in September and began extensive tank training under the command of Major T. R. M. McLellan, Cameroonians. On 18 November 1916, the Company was renamed 'B' Battalion, Heavy Branch Machine Gun Corps and moved to France taking up a location at Pierremont with its headquarters at Wavrans.

Throughout the winter, crew training was carried out within Companies and officers instructed their own personnel. It was at this time, 1 May 1917, that Lieutenant Chambers joined B Battalion in France, which was timely because shortly afterwards, on 18 May 1917, the Battalion took delivery of its first Mark IV Tanks, one of which, No. 2556, 4 Company Crew No. B.8 named 'Banshee' was placed under the command of young Chambers, which gave him precious little time to 'shake-down' his new crew of three drivers and four gunners (of which, one was an NCO), with a large scale battle in the offing.

2nd Battle of Messines, 7 June 1917

Thus at 3.30 a.m. on 7 June 1917, Chambers and his Battalion went into action for the first time, attacking the area east of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge. The British attack at Messines on 7 June opened with the explosion of a number of mines, causing a virtual earthquake that immediately killed as many as 10,000 German soldiers. A hurricane bombardment by 2,000 guns preceded the advance of nine British and Australian infantry divisions, all of which proved a complete success. At the same time, a total of 72 new Mark IV Tanks were employed in the attack, 36 each from A and B Battalions. As usual, small numbers were assigned to individual Divisions to support the infantry. Attacking uphill over badly cratered ground hardly played to the Tank's strengths, and the British plan treated them as accessories and didn't rely on them. In the end 48 ended up ditched or bogged. According to Tank Corps records only 19 were able to provide any support to the infantry, but in many cases this support proved invaluable. Shortly after the Messines battle, on 28 July 1917, the Heavy Branch was separated from the rest of the Machine Gun Corps and given official status as the Tank Corps.

3rd Battle of Ypres, 23 August 1917

On the occasion of the proposed operations of 23 August in the Ypres Salient, it would appear from official records, that Lieutenant Philip Chambers was given command of one of the four tanks from No 1 Section, 4 Company to go into action - viz, 2043 'Bulwark' crew No. B4, but unfortunately, his day proved somewhat less than successful. The operational plan was for Tanks to advance ahead of infantry and deal with strong points in Fitzclarenc Farm and L Shaped Farm. B3 and B4 (Lieut. Chambers) to start at 4:40 a.m. and proceed to L shaped farm, demolish it and then turn south and return via the north end of Inverness Copse, dealing with Fitzclarenc Farm if necessary. B4 broke down, was repaired and went forward to the starting point but was then hit and burnt out; it would appear that Chambers and his crew managed to bale-out without serious injury. In fact, the whole operation proved unsuccessful and the ground initially won by the British Division was soon after re-taken by the Germans.

Battle of Cambrai, 19 November 1917

In the autumn of 1917, it was proposed for the first time, to use the Tank Corps in a set piece battle in conditions and terrain favourable to the use of Tanks and on 19th/20th November the whole of the Tank Corps of nine Battalions consisting of 378 fighting tanks and 98 administrative supply tanks were employed in the Battle of Cambrai. The battle, which was a considerable success, was based on tanks and led by them which proved a dominating factor in the battle.

Second Lieutenant Chambers of the 2nd Battalion, Tank Corps, commanding his Mark IV tank No. 2556 of 2 Section, 4 Company, Crew No. B.8 named 'Banshee,' was involved in the centre of the attack and came under concentrated machine-gun and rifle fire as it stormed through and flattened the normally impassable wire entanglements, allowing the following infantry avenues of access to the German trenches. Enemy artillery fire was brought to bear on the rampant tanks and Lieutenant Chambers' tank 'Banshee' received a direct hit, which brought it to a standstill. The 'Banshee's' crew, although stunned, managed to scramble from their vehicle, which they were forced to abandon and retire on foot to their rallying point; the Banshee was captured and towed away by the Germans and later appeared on public display in Germany. Photographs of the captured tank are still held in the German military archive in Koblenz. After the Battle the Battalion remained in a winter training camp near Bray, devoted to the overhaul of machines and training.

German Spring Offensive, 22 March 1918

At about 3 p.m. on 22 March 1918, word came through that the enemy had broken into the 'Corps' lines at Morchies and were apparently marching on Beugny and Beaumetz. Orders were therefore hurriedly issued for the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Bryce, D.S.O., to move off into action at once and 'B' Company, including Lieutenant Chambers and 'Banshee II', was directed to the east of Beugny, to engage the enemy to the west of Morchies.

The tanks had to come into view when they crossed the Bepaume-Cambrai road and soon came under very heavy enemy machine-gun fire, which was followed by heavy direct artillery fire. Several tanks were knocked out by shellfire almost as soon as they arrived amongst the enemy infantry, who were found to be in great numbers as if massing for a further advance. The appearance of the tanks seems to have been a complete surprise to the massed enemy, who became quite disorganised and retired some distance in disorder.

The Tanks were obliged to carry out the attack without infantry support and practically no artillery co-operation. Casualties both in tanks and personnel were heavy but the attack achieved its objective in that it upset the plans of the enemy and delayed any further attack on their part for nearly 24 hours. It was known at the time that the enemy were massing for an attack at once but the appearance of the British Tanks rendered this impossible.

During the action, enemy aircraft were very active and about thirty planes swooped down over the Tanks strafing them as they advanced. One Tank was knocked out under the aerial attack and one Tank commander was mortally wounded. It was during this valiant and desperate holding action that 'Banshee II', in the van of the fighting, received a direct hit with fatal consequences. Chambers and his entire crew were killed, if not by the direct hit then by the German infantry who swarmed over the stricken vehicle.

Of the 25 fighting tanks of the Battalion, which managed to get into action, 16 received direct hits and failed to return; three more received direct hits but were brought back. It would appear that of the 25 crews or 175 men who went into action, 108 or nearly 70% became casualties with 19 of the 25 officers also becoming casualties. The rapidity of the German advance, especially on the Fifth Army front, resulted in the Tank Battalions being sacrificed wholesale, their chief duty being to gain time and cover the British retreat with Lieutenant Chambers among many others laying down their lives for their comrades. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

319 *An extremely well documented family group:***Pair: Corporal H. F. Coomber, Army Service Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (S-292756 A. Cpl. H. F. Coomber. A.S.C.) with portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, and business card for him as an employee of Charles Turner & Son Ltd, Bloomsbury House, 165 High Holborn, *generally good very fine*

Four: Lance Sergeant R. L. Coomber, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late Rifle Brigade

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr R. L. Coomber, 3 Park View Rd, Hove, 4, Sussex', and related miniature awards and regimental insignia, *good very fine (lot)*
£100-£140

Harry F. Coomber served during the Great War initially with the Army Service Corps, before seeing service with the Rifle Brigade and the 10th Battalion, London Regiment. He resided at "Killin", 3 Park View Road, Hove.

Robert Leslie Coomber was the son of the above, and was born in November 1922. He was called up for service in April 1942, and 'enlisted in the Rifle Brigade and later transferred to the KOYLI. He has served with this latter Regt, both in North Africa [sic] and the Middle East for a period of almost 2 years.' (Testimonial in Soldier's Release Book refers)

Coomber served with the Signals Section, H.Q. Company, 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry as part of the C.M.F., and served with the Regiment as part of the B.A.O.R. Having advanced to Lance Sergeant Coomber was released from service in December 1946. In later life he resided at "Ferndown", Hook Lane, Ropley, Arlesford, Hampshire'

Sold with a large file of original documentation relating to the service career of the R. L. Coomber, including: Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Soldier's Release Book; 2 Pocket Diaries with entries for 6 December 1943 - 31 December 1944 and 1 January - 9 July 1945; various enlistment forms, certificates of transfer, photographs of recipient from various stages of service career through to reunions, and other ephemera including North African Banknotes.

320**Nine: Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Warters, Indian Medical Service and Royal Army Medical Corps, who was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore, 15 February 1942, and aged 52 worked in a medical capacity at Changi POW camp, before surviving a year of being sick at Kranji**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. A. Warters.) *initial 'r' officially corrected on VM*; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Lt. Col. R. A. Warters, I.M.S.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *generally good very fine (9)*
£400-£500

Reginald Arthur Warters was born in January 1890, and educated at Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities, M.B. Ch.B. Ed. 1915. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in January 1916, served in the French theatre of war from 10 April 1916, and served as Temporary Captain January 1917 - March 1920.

Warters advanced to Major in January 1928, and subsequently transferred to the Indian Medical Service. He advanced to Lieutenant Colonel and served with the I.M.S. in the Malaya campaign 1941-42, before being taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore, 15 February 1942. Warters was imprisoned at Changi Jail, Singapore - where he worked in a medical capacity, February 1942 - May 1944. He was moved to Kranji as a hospital patient, and stayed there as such May 1944 - September 1945.

321 *Pair: Sister Alice M. Prior, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*

British War and Victory Medals (Sister A. M. Prior) *very fine (2)*

£70-£90

Alice Mary Prior was born in Portsmouth on 16 November 1884, the daughter of a Master Mariner, and trained at the Victoria Infirmary. She joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 21 May 1915, and served during the latter stages of the Great War in Italy. She was disembodied on 10 May 1920.

Sold with copied research.

322 *Pair: Private A. J. Henderson, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry*

British War and Victory Medals (19412 Pte. A. J. Henderson. R. Guernsey L.I.) *good very fine (2)*

£80-£120

323 Three: Lady Margaret Scott, Voluntary Aid Detachment

British War and Victory Medals (Lady M. Scott. V.A.D.) mounted as worn; Coronation 1911, mounted on Lady's bow as issued, together with silver identity bracelet engraved 'M. Scott 14891 C.E. Midlothian 2, British Red Cross Society enamelled badge 'For 10 Years Service', reverse engraved '6678 Lady Margaret Scott', and a St John Ambulance Brigade badge, *good very fine or better* (6) £150-£200

Lady Margaret Ida Montagu Douglas Scott was the eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Buccleuch. Her younger sister was Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester. She was married to Commander Geoffrey Alan Brooke Hawkins on 16 February 1926. She was a lady-in-waiting to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, at the time of her marriage, and as the Earl and Countess of Athlone were living in Cape Town, the Earl being Governor General of South Africa, the marriage between Lady Margaret and Commander Hawkins took place in a newly built cathedral in Cape Town.

See Lots 1 and 70 for the awards to her husband and their daughter.

324 Three: 1st Class Air Mechanic C. S. Furrell, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (10267. 1.A.M. C. S. Furrell. R.A.F.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with silver star emblem on riband, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 10 October 1918.

Clive Stuart Furrell was born in Clapham, London in 1896. He enlisted as a 2nd Class Air Mechanic in the Royal Flying Corps in October 1915. Furrell was posted to 15 Squadron at Lealvilliers in November 1916, and advanced to 1st Class Air Mechanic in September 1917. He transferred to the R.A.F. in April 1918, and was remustered as L.A.C. Wireless Operator the following year. Furrell transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve in October 1919, and was discharged in October 1923.

325 Four: Captain W. T. Carter, East Surrey Regiment, late Indian Army

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. T. Carter); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Capt. W. T. Carter.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt. W. T. Carter, 120 Infy.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine* (4) £160-£200

William Thomas Carter, who was born in November 1898, was first commissioned in May 1917 on the Unattached List, and joined the Indian Army in December of the same year. Subsequently posted to the 120th Rajputana Infantry, he is confirmed as having participated in the operations in South Persia November 1918 to June 1919, in addition to extensive service in the Waziristan operations 1919-24 (his *MIC* entry refers). His earlier British War & Victory Medals were issued via the India Office in 1924. Carter was appointed a Company Officer and Captain in the 120th in May 1921, but appears to have transferred to the East Surrey Regiment by the mid-1920s, when he was serving as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot.

326 Three: Lieutenant, C. A. N. Holden, 1/22nd Punjabis, late Leinster Regiment, who was killed in action at Spin Baldack, Afghanistan, on 27 May 1919

British War and Victory Medals (2, Lieut. C. A. N. Holden.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. C. A. N. Holden, 1-22 Pjabis.) together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (C. A. N. Holden) *this with small hole drilled through centre, otherwise toned, extremely fine and a scarce casualty* (4) £500-£600

Cecil Alexander Naldrett Holden was born in Birmingham on 22 March 1898, and educated at Camp Hill Grammar School, Birmingham. He enlisted on 6 November 1916, and was selected for officer training at No. 14 (Inns of Court) Officer Cadet Battalion, from where he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Leinster Regiment on 27 June 1917. He served with his regiment on the Western Front in France from 30 August 1917, until the end of hostilities, and embarked with it for India on 6 November 1918. He was appointed to the Indian Army on 14 January 1919, and was attached on probation to the 22nd Punjabis. A few months later, he was again in action, this time in an offensive against the Afghans on the southern border with British held Baluchistan. He was killed in action in the attack on Fort Spin Baldak on 27 May 1919.

The garrison of the fort at Spin Baldak consisted of an Afghan Jaddi Regiment, some 600 strong. Its capture by the British would give them control of the railhead at Chaman. The attack was launched at 0800 hours on 27 May 1919, with an artillery bombardment of the fort, then the infantry advanced to the assault in two columns. The left infantry attack under Major-General T. H. Hardy, C.B., commanding the 11th Infantry Brigade consisted of the 1/22nd Punjabis and the 1/4th Gurkha Rifles, who worked their way through the gardens and buildings towards the fort. The 22nd Punjabis found themselves confronted by a wall 15 feet high and 2-3 feet thick. They began to make a breach with entrenching tools and with their bayonets and sent back to reserve for scaling ladders. Whilst engaged in this task, an aeroplane bomb intended for the fort, fell on 'A' Company. One British officer, one Indian officer and 3 men were killed, whilst two British officers and eight men were wounded by the explosion.

The wall was finally breached and preparation for the attack on the fort itself was made. The fort now came under rifle and machine-gun fire at a range of about 200 yards and at about 0950 some 200 of the enemy broke out of the fort and made for the hills to the north. They were caught by the Lewis guns and flank-company of the 22nd Punjabis and suffered heavy casualties. In the meantime the right infantry attack had met stiff opposition in taking the two hills overlooking the fort, which the Afghans defended to the last man. On the two hills being finally taken, the 22nd Punjabis and the 4th Gurkhas assaulted the fort itself through a breach in the southern wall made by the artillery. By 1345 the fort was completely in our possession and 170 prisoners taken.

In the course of the action three British and one Indian officer were killed, all from 1/22nd Punjabis who were well to the fore in the attack: Lieutenants C. A. N. Holden, A.L. Ambrose and G. Morrison, and Subedar Soheli Singh, as well as five British other ranks and 10 Indian other ranks.

Lieutenant Holden is buried in Chaman Cemetery, Baluchistan, and is also commemorated by name on the Delhi Memorial (India Gate).

- 327** Seven: **Corporal W. G. P. Morris, Royal Engineers, late Manchester Regiment**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (93353 Pte. W. G. P. Morris. Manch. R.) *number, rank, and name unofficially re-engraved*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (3514634. L/Cpl. W. G. P. Morris. Manch. R.) *number, rank, and name unofficially re-engraved*; 1939-45 Star; *copy* France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (3514634 Cpl. W. G. P. Morris. R.E.) *very fine*
 Four: **H. R. Wheeler, Canadian Forces**
 1939-45 Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (11)* *£100-£140*

- 328** Seven: **Private W. H. E. Seal, Hampshire Regiment, captured in Italy and interned in Stalag 4F at Hartmansdorf Chemnitz**
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5496790 Pte. W. H. E. Seal. Hamps. R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5496790 Pte. W. Seal. Hamps. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5496790 Pte. W. H. Seal. Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£400-£500*
Private W. H. E. Seal served with the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, in India, Palestine, Turkey, Egypt, Malta and Italy, where he was captured. As Prisoner of War (No. 259818) Private Seal was interned in Stalag 4F at Hartmansdorf Chemnitz in the Dresden area of Germany.

- 329** Four: **Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist F. J. Timms, Royal Navy**
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J73232 F. J. Timms. A/P.O. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine (4)* *£80-£120*
Frederick James Timms resided at Porchester, Fareham, Hampshire. He served during the Second War as a Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist with H.M.S. *Archer* (Escort Air Carrier), Royal Navy. Timms died on active service aged 42, 15 July 1943, and is buried in the Cowley Churchyard, Oxfordshire.

- 330** Six: **Trooper B. Smith, The Royals**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (319926 Tpr. B. Smith. The Royals.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *mounted as worn, very fine (6)* *£80-£120*
 Whilst serving in Palestine the Royal Dragoons were converted to a mechanised regiment. In May 1941, equipped with armoured cars, the Royals were sent to the Western desert to carry out reconnaissance duties and to harass the Germans. Soon afterwards they were posted to Syria to take preventive action against the Vichy pro-German government of that country. In June and July 1942 the Royal were engaged in the Gazala battles, where the 8th Army was out-fought by the superior guns and tanks of the Germans and retreated to the El Alamein position. They took part in the victory at Alam Halfa at the end of August and after Alamein were in the van of the Army's drive to Tunisia. Following the invasion of Italy in September 1943, when the Royals landed at Taranto, the regiment was posted back to England to be re-equipped and trained for the North West Europe campaign, a campaign in which Trooper Smith evidently took no part.
 Sold with copied Palestine medal roll extract.

- 331** Six: **Guardsmen R. Nicholson, Coldstream Guards**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3709806 Gdsmn. R. Nicholson. C. Gds.) *official correction to surname*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *mounted as worn in incorrect order, nearly very fine (6)* *£70-£90*
Robert Nicholson was born in the Parish of Park Ward, Lancaster, on 10 November 1913, and enlisted into the Coldstream Guards at Lancaster on 26 January 1938, being posted to the 2nd Battalion. He was discharged on 10 November 1958, having attained the age of 45. Sold with copied record of service which confirms all medals.

- 332** Five: **Guardsmen R. Bate, Irish Guards**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2718465 Gdsmn. R. Bate. I. Gds.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

- 333** Seven: **Private A. V. Jamieson, The Queen's Regiment**
 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (4121307 Pte. A. V. Jamieson. Queens.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., *unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, very fine (7)* *£180-£220*
 Sold with some copied research.

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- 334** *Seven: Sergeant J. A. Mason, North Staffordshire Regiment*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5044964 Pte. J. A. Mason. N. Staff. R.) official correction to number; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5044964 Sjt. J. A. Mason. N. Staffs.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) *£100-£140*
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- 335** *Six: Private L. Edmonstone, Royal Army Medical Corps*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (7262886. Pte. L. Edmonstone. R.A.M.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally very fine or better*
Five: Signalmán A. Stouph, Royal Signals
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19021399 Sigmán. A. Stouph. R. Sigs.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (11) *£100-£140*
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- 336** *Three: Third Officer D. A. Scott, Mercantile Marine, who was killed in action when the S.S. Clan Macfadyen was torpedoed and sunk by U-508 off Trinidad in the Caribbean Sea on 26 November 1942*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the named Minister of Transport enclosure (Douglas Anderson Scott), *good very fine* (3) *£70-£90*
Douglas Anderson Scott was born at Pilming, Gloucestershire, on 21 May 1919 and served during the Second World War as a Third Officer in the Mercantile Marine. He was killed in action on 26 November 1942, when his ship, the S.S. *Clan Macfadyen* was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine *U-508* in the Caribbean Sea, 95 miles south-east of Galeota Point, Trinidad, whilst en route from Trinidad to the U.K. with a cargo of sugar- out of the total complement of 92 men, there were only 10 survivors. Scott is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.
 Sold with copied research.
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- 337** *Seven: Warrant Officer Class II W. Knowles, Royal Artillery, later Fireman, Birmingham Fire Brigade*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Fireman William Knowles) first six mounted as worn, the last loose, *nearly extremely fine* (7) *£100-£140*
William Knowles was born in Oldham, Lancashire on 23 December 1912. He attested for the Royal Artillery on 21 January 1931 and served with the 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery in Aden and Malta from 4 October 1932 to 5 October 1937. He transferred to the Reserve on 5 January 1938, and joined the Birmingham Fire and Ambulance Service on 17 January of that year.
 Following the outbreak of the Second World War, and despite being in a reserved occupation, Knowles was called up for War Service on 1 December 1939, and served in Egypt, the Middle East, Italy, and in North West Europe, and was advanced Warrant Officer Class II. He was released to Class 'Z' Reserve on 24 February 1946, and re-joined the Fire Brigade. Knowles retired from the Fire Brigade on 16 January 1968, and died in Wolverhampton on 30 December 1981.
 Sold with copied record of service, a postcard photograph believed to be of the recipient, and copied research.
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- 338** *Five: Gunner J. Bellamy, Royal Artillery*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3904010 Gnr. J. Bellamy. R.A.) mounted as originally worn, *minor official correction to surname of last, generally very fine*
Three: Gunner H. Airey, Royal Artillery
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (908390 Gnr. H. Airey. R.A.) *contact marks, very fine* (8) *£60-£80*
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- 339** *Four: Warrant Officer 2nd Class H. B. A. Philliskirk, Royal Engineers*
 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Militia (1926475 W.O. Cl.2. H. B. A. Philliskirk. R.E.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, generally very fine* (4) *£50-£70*
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- 340** *Five: Corporal A. W. Huggins, Royal Signals*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2381683 Cpl. A. W. Huggins. R. Sigs.) *generally very fine or better*
Six: Signalmán J. Buchanan, Royal Signals
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19067852 Sigmán. J. Buchanan. R. Sigs.) both groups mounted in a different and incorrect order, *generally good very fine* (11) *£120-£160*

341 Five: Corporal T. H. Ladd, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14428246 Cpl. T. H. Ladd. R. Sigs.) *edge nicks and minor edge bruising to last, generally very fine and better (5)* *£70-£90*

An **unconfirmed** note with the medals states: '14428246 Corporal T. H. Ladd, Royal Corps of Signals, served with the 6th Airborne Division, taking part in the Normandy Landings (by parachute) and the Rhine crossing (by glider). After the Second World War, he took part in the 6th Airborne Division operations in Palestine and later became a bank manager in Beadle, Yorkshire.'

342 Four: Lance-Corporal Harry Fulford, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Harry Fulford) together with Signals cap badge and Normandy commemorative medal, *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£120-£160*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1944: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.'

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1972: General Post Office - Harry Fulford, lately Supervisor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sold with three wartime photographs; travel pass to attend Berlin Conference of the Three Allied Powers 1945, dated 13 July 1945, as a member of the British Delegation; Order of Service for 'Second Army Thanksgiving Service on conclusion of the campaign in North West Europe'; War Office letter forwarding Oak Leaf Emblem, addressed to L-Cpl. Fulford.

343



Eight: Sergeant D. Carman, Northumberland Fusiliers and Duke of Wellington's Regiment

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (4747020 Fus. D. Carman. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (4747020 Cpl. D. Carman. R.N.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (4747020 Sgt. D. Carman. D.W.R.) *good very fine (8)* *£200-£260*

Sold with a record of service supplied by HQ, The King's Division.

344 Five: Private J. F. Bromage, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these in their named card box of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14402199 Pte. J. F. Bromage. Warwick.) in its named card box of issue with transmission letter, *extremely fine (5)* *£80-£100*

345 Six: Warrant Officer R. V. Bell, East Yorkshire Regiment

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4340393 W.O. Cl. 2. R. V. Bell. E. Yorks.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (4340393 W.O. Cl. 2. R. V. Bell. E. York. R.) mounted as worn but no pin, *very fine (6)* *£80-£100*



Six: Sergeant W. F. King, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshires, 1 Air-Landing Brigade, 1st Airborne Division, taken prisoner at Arnhem - two members of his battalion were awarded the V.C. for operation "Market Garden"

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5499198 Sgt. W. F. King. S. Staffords.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £600-£800

A Private in the 2nd Staffordshires at the time of operation "Market Garden", King was taken prisoner of war at Arnhem and imprisoned in Stalag XIII A at Limburg. Sold with confirmation from *Prisoners of War. British Army, H.M.S.O. 1945*, and from the regimental history 'Alphabetical list of members of the 2nd Battalion 17 September 1944.'

A component of Brigadier P. H. W. Hicks' 1 Air-Landing Brigade, 1st Airborne Division, the men of the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshires were dropped in Operation *Market Garden's* first wave on the 17 September 1944, their task being to protect the landing zones until the arrival of reinforcements on D + 1 Day, and thence to form a defensive perimeter on the western outskirts of Arnhem itself.

In the enforced absence of Major-General Robert Urquhart, Hicks took over as Acting Divisional Commander on the second day of the operation, and despatched the 2nd Staffordshires to reinforce the 1st and 3rd Parachute Battalions in their attempt to reach Major Frost and 2nd Parachute Battalion at the bridge. By the afternoon the Staffordshires had been held up about a quarter of a mile west of where the railway crosses the Utrecht-Arnhem road - they did in fact get as far as the heavily built up area between St. Elisabeth's Hospital and the town's museum but after several hours of relentless street fighting, actually alongside the 11th Parachute Battalion, were compelled to withdraw, but not before "relieving" Major-General Urquhart who had been holed-up for 39 hours in the attic of a Dutch house:

'It was not long before the South Staffordshires had exhausted all their P.I.A.T. ammunition and had been overrun by tanks which inflicted heavy casualties. The Battalion therefore withdrew up the road for about half a mile to the west, reorganised and immediately attacked the high ground of Den Brink to secure a pivot for an assault by 11th Parachute Battalion on to the line of the road running north from Den Brink. The South Staffordshires attack succeeded but they were heavily mortared before they could dig in and were again attacked by tanks and overrun. The 11th Parachute Battalion were also attacked by tanks with the result that their own attack never started. The two Battalions, which had suffered heavy casualties, then fell back to the area of Oosterbeek Church where they formed a composite force with what was left of the 1st and 3rd Parachute Battalion whose attempts to advance had also failed. This force, some 500 strong, became known as "Lonsdale Force" under the command of Major R. J. H. Lonsdale, second in command of the 11th Parachute Battalion ... So ended a gallant attempt to get reinforcements through to the 2nd Parachute Battalion at the bridge' (Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. H. Otway's *Airborne Forces* refers).

By the morning of 20 September, the Staffordshires were down to 100 men, most of them dispersed, as stated, in the Oosterbeek perimeter, most of them, too, dazed and shocked. And amidst scenes of bitter fighting and carnage, two of Wyatt's battalion comrades were awarded the Victoria Cross, namely Major Robert Cain, who survived, and Lance-Sergeant John Baskeyfield, who was killed, but between them they accounted for several enemy tanks and self-propelled guns. Colonel Otway continues:

'From the 22nd September until the morning of the 25th September, for those in the perimeter it was a question of withstanding continuous attacks of mortaring and shelling. The force was dwindling steadily in numbers and strength owing to casualties and it was becoming increasingly short of ammunition. Despite this, little or no ground was lost, and the general layout remained the same. From now on rations and water were very short and the evacuation of the wounded was always a problem, the main dressing station being in enemy hands for most of the time, though it changed on occasions. Movement became very restricted owing to the infiltration of enemy snipers and, latterly, medium machine-guns. The blocking of roads and tracks by fallen trees and branches and by damaged vehicles made the use of the few surviving jeeps almost impossible. The Germans did everything they could to lower morale of the troops, including the use of a tank fitted with a loud-speaker. It is best described in the words of one of our officers: "It used to come up, at night usually, very close, and after a burst of ghastly music give us the works over a loud speaker. It told us about our wives and children, the uselessness of further resistance, the hopelessness of relief from the Second Army and the imminence of attack from at least one armoured division. It was pretty depressing, but the way the boys gave it the bird was most heartening".'

Six: Corporal L. Hilton, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Cyprus (5382361 Pte. L. Hilton. Oxf. & Bucks.) official correction to surname; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5382361 Cpl. L. Hilton. Oxf. & Bucks) mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £160-£200

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- 348** *Six: Private J. Hodgson, King's Own Scottish Borderers, late Highland Light Infantry*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14686193 Pte. J. Hodgson. H.L.I.); Korea 1950-53 (22295655 Pte J. Hodgson. K.O.S.B.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) *£120-£160*
 Sold with copied extract from Palestine roll.
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- 349** *Six: Sergeant T. Grierson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2975911 Sjt. T. Grierson 6 - A. & S. H.) *very fine*
Five: Driver D. Kirk, Royal Army Service Corps
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (T.74785 Dvr. D. Kirk. R.A.S.C.) *generally very fine or better* (11) *£80-£120*
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- 350** *Five: Craftsman A. Gilbert, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (85902. Cfn. A. Gilbert. R.E.M.E.) last in named card box of issue, with campaign medal enclosure for Second War Medals - annotated 'This is to certify that 85902 Cfn Gilbert served as u/m France - Belgium - Iraq - Iran - Rangoon - India - Durban- Sept 3rd 1939 - Nov 8th 1945', *generally very fine*
Four: Warrant Officer Class 1 A. C. Willmott, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence Medal; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7598306 W.O. Cl. 1. A. C. Willmott. REME.) *surname of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine or better* (9) *£60-£80*
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- 351** *Seven: Warrant Officer Class 1 W. Leaker, Royal Army Service Corps*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (S/5105676 W.O. Cl. 1. W. J. L. Leaker. R.A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (S/510576. W.O. Cl. 1. W. J. M. [sic] Leaker. R.A.S.C.) *generally very fine or better* (7) *£60-£80*
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- 352** *Five: Assistant Divisional Officer Arthur Farrar, West Riding County Fire Service, late Corporal, Royal Army Medical Corps*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, these in later named card box of issue from Army Medal Office, Droitwich; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (7402520 Cpl A Farrar RAMC) later impressed naming, in later named card box of issue; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Asst. Div. Offr. Arthur Farrar) edge prepared prior to impressing naming, in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£80-£120*
Arthur Farrar died on 8 January 2014, aged 93. He served in the Royal Army Medical Corps during World War II and afterwards in Palestine. He joined the Fire Service in 1947 and retired in 1975. As Assistant Divisional Officer of the West Riding Fire Service he was in attendance at the scene of one of the worst atrocities committed by the I.R.A. on mainland Britain when, on Monday, February 4, 1974, a 50lb bomb ripped through a coach carrying service personnel, their wives and families along the M62 at Birkenshaw, reducing the vehicle to a twisted heap of metal, killing nine soldiers and the wife and two young sons of one of them. Sold with further details taken from an article in the *Spenborough Guardian*, 5 February 2004, including quotes from Farrar, together with RAMC and West Riding County Fire Service cap badges.
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- 353** *Five: Major B. P. Penney, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Capt. B. P. Penney. Q.A.R.A.N.C.) mounted as worn, *rank partially officially corrected, very fine* (5) *£80-£120*
Betty Pauline Penney was born in January 1913, and having served as a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps was commissioned Captain in March 1948. She advanced to Major in March 1957, and retired in October 1965.
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- 354** *Three: Sergeant G. M. White, Kenya Regiment, who was killed in action when the S.S. Khedive Ismail was torpedoed and sunk by the Japanese submarine I-27 in the Indian Ocean, with the loss of 1,297 lives*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, *extremely fine* (3) *£70-£90*
G. M. White served as a Sergeant with the Kenya Regiment during the Second World War, and was killed in action whilst being conveyed in the troopship S.S. *Khedive Ismail* on 12 February 1944, when the ship, as part of Convoy KR 8 sailing from Mombassa to Colombo, was torpedoed and sunk by the Japanese submarine *I-27* in the Indian Ocean. Of her 1,324 passengers, including 996 members of the East African Artillery, 271 Royal Naval personnel, 19 WRNS, and 63 nurses, only 208 men and 6 women survived. 1,220 men and 77 women were killed, in what was the third largest loss of life from Allied shipping in the Second World War, and the largest loss of life to servicewomen in the history of the British Empire and Commonwealth. White is commemorated on the East Africa Memorial, Kenya.
 Sold with copied research.
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- 355** *Five: Squadron Leader J. G. Haigh, Royal Air Force*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Sqn. Ldr. J. G. Haigh. R.A.F) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) *£100-£140*

356 Five: Second Lieutenant H. G. Wilson, 30 Squadron, South African Air Force, who flew 56 operational sorties during the Second World War in Marauder aircraft over Italy and Yugoslavia

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially named '328443 H. G. Wilson', *good very fine* (5) £300-£400



Hugh Gordon Wilson was born in Johannesburg on 7 October 1924, and was educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg. He joined the South African Air Force on 19 January 1942 and began training as Air Observer at No. 66 Air School, South Africa, from 25 January 1943. Flying Oxford, Anson, and Hind aircraft, he successfully passed his course on 29 May 1943 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Posted to 27 Squadron, S.A.A.F., he flew his first operational sortie on 29 September 1943, and for the next four months undertook various patrol and escort sorties off the Cape of Good Hope. Transferring to No. 61 Air School at George, Cape Province, on 21 January 1944, Wilson subsequently conducted numerous interception and creeping line exercises aboard Anson aircraft, before being posted to 30 Squadron, who were at that time operating Marauder aircraft in Italy.

On 26 August 1944, Wilson joined Lieutenant Smith as 1st Navigator on a raid on gun positions to the west of Pesaro on the Gothic Line. This was followed by a second attack the same day which resulted in 'fires left burning all over the area' (the recipient's Log Book refers). The following day the crew attacked the same gun positions for a third time, his log book noting 'direct hits scored'.

On 28 August Wilson flew a fourth sortie to Pesaro, and records in his Log Book: 'No flak, scored direct hits and silenced several batteries of artillery. Raid on enemy gun emplacements in a river bend west of Pesaro, Canadian troops were being held up by this battery. Area was well plastered. No fighter escort. 9 puffs of flak.'

Such was the success of the repeated pounding of the position that Wilson received a typed letter of congratulations from the Chief of Staff, including a rare eyewitness account of the bombing by a Lieutenant-Colonel, which is pasted within his Log Book: 'I watched the light and medium bombers operating to-day from a forward observation post. It was simply incredibly devastating, the accuracy and destruction caused was unbelievable... The army is thoroughly grateful and the troops have tremendous courage in light and medium bombers.'

Wilson conducted almost daily attacks on enemy strong points and troop concentrations throughout September 1944 in the region of Rimini and the Marecchia River. He was fortunate to survive a near-miss on 5 September 1944, his Log Book noting 'Bags of flak mostly concentrated on the other two boxes of aircraft. Heard several shells exploding underneath the A/C. Whole A/C rocked'. As the raids continued, his Log Book notes increasingly heavy flak, and he was finally rested on 27 September after 21 raids.

Remaining with 30 Squadron, S.A.A.F., Wilson returned to action on 4 December 1944 with a raid on a stores dump to the north of Ravenna. Direct hits were scored on the target. Leading a box, he and Lieutenant Williams faced intense flak during a raid on enemy gun positions to the north-west of Frenza: 'One aircraft in our formation was shot down but all the crew managed to bale out and have since returned to base.' (the recipient's Log Book refers). Ten days later, he and Williams had further issues when joining a raid on the marshalling yards at Treviso, when their Perspex windcreens frosted over at 13,000 feet: 'At times we could hardly see out. Bombing results were good and the yards got a good pounding.' (*ibid*).

After further bombing raids on targets in both Italy and Yugoslavia throughout early 1945, Wilson flew his 56th and final operational sortie on 25 April 1945, an attack on the Monsanta marshalling yards at Gorizia. Unfortunate not to be recommended for a decoration, Wilson was discharged on 14 December 1945.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book detailing training and all operational sorties, bearing correct signatures and stamps of Commanding Officers, together with a second identical book, as compiled by the recipient in case of the loss of first; and a third contemporary log book covering the recipient's early training at No. 7 Air School, Kroonstad, in September 1942; a large photograph album with approximately 30 photographs of aircraft flown and targets, together with 6 portrait photographs of the recipient; and the recipient's hand-written pocket diary covering the period 25 March 1944 to 27 November 1944.

x357

**Four: Sapper C. Hall, Royal Engineers**

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (14896310 Spr. C. Hall. R. E.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14896310 Spr. C. Hall. R.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine and a rare combination of awards* (4) £700-£900

C. Hall attested for the Royal Engineers and served with 22 Bomb Disposal Company immediately after the Second World War, qualifying for his General Service Medal during the period 11 November 1945 to 18 August 1946. He subsequently served with 64 Field Park Squadron in Korea.

358 Six: Colour Sergeant A. Proctor, Royal Scots Fusiliers

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (2050675 C/Sgt. A. Proctor. R.S.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Cyprus, Near East, Malaya (2050675 C/Sgt. A. Proctor. R.S.) *unofficial connecting rod between last two clasps*; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2050675 Fsr. A. Proctor. R.S.F.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £200-£260

359 Three: Corporal I. Forrester, Auxiliary Transport Service

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (W/13752 Cpl. I. Forrester. A.T.S.) *very fine*

Three: Sergeant A. M. Hooper, Auxiliary Transport Service

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (W/5193 Sgt. A. M. Hooper. A.T.S.) *very fine* (6) £60-£80

360 Pair: Attributed to Leading Aircraftwoman Mona Laxton, Women's Auxiliary Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; together with the recipient's named Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, *good very fine* (2) £60-£80

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Sold with an R.A.F. Association pin lapel badge, and copied research.

361 Four: Sergeant D. C. Macdonald, Canadian Forces

Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (Sgt D. C. Macdonald) *good very fine*

War Medal 1939-45 (2) (**V16964 P. E. Costello**; **NX100237 A. Sherwin**) both officially impressed, *very fine and better* Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Canada, unnamed, *extremely fine* (8) £40-£50

362 Family Group:**Pair: Attributed to Pilot Officer J. R. Foster, Royal Canadian Air Force**

Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, both in card boxes of issue; together with the recipient's original Commission Document, named to 'Pilot Officer James Roe Foster, Royal Canadian Air Force, Special Reserve', and dated 17 January 1942, *extremely fine*

Pair: Attributed to Pilot Officer Rowena E. Foster, née Cantelon, Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division)

Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, both in card boxes of issue; together with the recipient's original Commission Document, named to 'Assistant Section Officer Rowena Ernestine Cantelon, Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division', and dated 1 December 1941, *extremely fine* (4) £50-£70

James Roe Foster and **Rowena Ernestine Foster** were husband and wife.

Sold with copied records of service for both recipients.

- 363** *Three: Sergeant W. F. Ferreira, Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force*
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Southern Rhodesia (X9514 Sgt. William F. Ferreira) engraved naming, *good very fine* (3) *£260-£300*

- 364** *Pair: Corporal Subhanbhakta Limbu, 7th Gurkha Rifles*
 War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21136730 Rfn. Subhanbhakta Limbu. 7. G.R.) mounted as originally worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) *£40-£50*

Subhanbhakta Limbu was born in 1927, and enlisted in the Brigade of Gurkhas in December 1944. He served with the 7th Gurkha Rifles and advanced Corporal. Service included in Malaya, February 1949 - April 1951, December 1951 - August 1954, March - April 1955, January 1956 - November 1957, May 1958 - July 1960 and July 1961 - August 1961. He was discharged to pension in November 1962.

Sold with a copied service record.

- 365** *Pair: Rifleman Pirthibahadur Rai, 7th Gurkha Rifles*
 War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21138215 Rfn. Pirthibahadur Rai. 7. G.R.) *very fine* (2) *£40-£50*

Pirthibahadur Rai was born in 1925, and enlisted in the Brigade of Gurkhas in November 1943. He served with the 7th Gurkha Rifles and advanced to Corporal. Service included in Malaya, January - November 1948, August 1950 - September 1953, April 1956 - May 1958. He was discharged to pension in January 1959.

Sold with a copied service record.

- 366** *Pair: Staff Sergeant C. Hagan, Queen's Own Highlanders*
 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, G.V.I.R., Brunei (282963 Pte. C. Hagan. Seaforth.) 2nd clasp loose on riband; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (2829639 S. Sgt. C. Hagan. Q.O. Hldrs.) *first with edge bruising, good fine, last very fine* (2) *£160-£200*

- 367** *Pair: Sub Lieutenant R. A. Smart, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Ty. S. Lt (SP) R. A. Smart. R.N.V.R.) *rank partially officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, last in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. R. A. Smart, 15 Heyshot Road, Southsea, Hants', with Admiralty enclosure, *extremely fine* (2) *£180-£220*

368



- Pair: Corporal K. Cleverly, 41st (Independent) Commando, Royal Marines*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Ply/X. 111990. K. Cleverly [sic]. Cpl. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with a **United States of America**, Presidential Unit Citation riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£280-£320*

K. Cleverly served as a member of the 41st (Independent) Commando, Royal Marines, in Korea, and was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation riband bar, for the part the unit played in the 'Chosin Reservoir' campaign of November to December 1950 when attached to the United States 1st Marine Division.

x369 *Pair: Trooper L. E. Hitchman, 7th Royal Tank Regiment*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22146764 Tpr. L. E. Hitchman. 7th. R.Tks.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine, scarce to unit (2)* *£140-£180*

Approximately 107 Medals awarded to 7th Royal Tank Regiment, all to "C" Squadron.

In August 1950 a scratch 29 Commonwealth Brigade was "put together" and dispatched as part of a U.N. Force in support of the South Korean Army which was opposing a Chinese-backed invasion by North Korea. "C" Squadron, 7th Royal Tank Regiment, hastily equipped with Churchill flame thrower tanks, was included in the force. The Squadron's Mk VII Churchill tanks were loaded and shipped to Pusan. Sailing in the *Empire Fowey* they arrived at Pusan in November 1950. By this stage the North Korean forces had been thrown back beyond their Capital, Pyongyang, but one troop of "C" Squadron was transported there just in time to be caught up in a precipitate U.N. withdrawal to the Imjin River.

Given the now massive Chinese involvement the situation became critical. The Centurions of the 8th Hussars were considered too much at risk from capture and were withdrawn to Japan. "C" Squadron, 7th R.T.R. represented half of the brigade's tanks and the Churchills were henceforth employed as gun tanks. The fighting was intense and the brigade was forced to withdraw further to Osan-ni. Thereafter the Brigade fell back South of Yongdong-Po which fell to the Chinese.

x370 *Four: Lance-Bombardier A. C. Plunkett, Royal Artillery*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22640635 Gnr. A. C. Plunkett. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22640635 Gnr. A. C. Plunkett. R.A.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (22640635 L/Bdr. A. C. Plunkett RA.) *minor edge bruise to third, good very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

x371 *Three: Private E. R. Waters, Royal Norfolk Regiment, later East Kent Regiment*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22547069 Pte. E. R. Waters. R. Norfolk.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (22547069 Pte. E. R. Waters. Buffs.) *minor edge bruise to first, lacquered, light contact marks, good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

Eric Ronald Waters was born in Stourbridge, Worcester, in 1926, and attested for the Royal Norfolk Regiment. He served with them in Korea before transferring to the East Kent Regiment, and saw further service in the Arabian Peninsula. He died of carcinomatosis (a collection of side effects related to general cancers) in Clapham, London, on 8 February 1966.

x372 *A scarce 'Double-issue' Korea group of three awarded to Private J. E. Mortimer, Dorset Regiment, attached Gloucestershire Regiment, who was wounded in action on 12 April 1951, prior to the Battle of Imjin*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (4627715 Pte. J. Motimer [sic].Glosters.) *with minor official correction to both rank and surname*; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (4627715 Pte. J. E. Mortimer. Dorset.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, very fine (3)* *£400-£500*

John Edward Mortimer was born at Risbridge, Essex, on 26 August 1930, and attested for the Duke of Wellington's Regiment as a boy soldier in 1946. In 1948 the Dukes were the basic training unit of the Yorkshire and Northumberland Brigade, and on turning 18 Mortimer was posted to the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. At this time the Battalion was in Austria, and whilst stationed there he transferred to the Dorset Regiment.

Mortimer served attached to the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea, and was reported wounded in action on 12 April 1951. With the loss of the Battalion War Diary at the Battle of Imjin the circumstances by which Mortimer was wounded are unclear. During the first week in April 1951 the 29th Brigade left the Yongdungpo area and moved on through Seoul to positions in the line on the left flank of the US 1st Corps. This move forward by the UN Forces to seize more dominant ground on which to establish a new defence line was the prelude to the establishment of 'Line Kansas' which brought the 27th Brigade to Kapyong and the 29th on the line of the Imjin. During the first ten days of April the British and their Belgian comrades closed up and settled into the Imjin River line. The Glosters moved up to cover the river on the Brigades left flank. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers covered the centre leaving the Royal Ulster Rifles to concentrate on the right.

Looking across the river, there was considerable uncertainty as to where the enemy was located. By day each rifle company maintained a number of observation posts and by night standing patrols were active. There were contacts but 29th Brigade casualties were light. Farrar-Hockley notes that two were killed and five wounded in the course of all contacts on and beyond their main positions, principally from mines (*The British Part in the Korea War*, Volume II refers).

On the 12 April two company groups from the Glosters and a Squadron of 8th Hussars moved across the Imjin to a distance of seven miles in an operation aptly named 'Cygnet' (a small 'swan' into enemy territory). One officer and ten men from the Glosters, including Mortimer, were wounded (*The Times* casualty list refers) on this date. It is known that Private Mortimer made a swift recovery (or else his wounds were not too serious), as he was subsequently present at the Battle of Imjin River (Imjin Roll refers).

Mortimer was discharged from the Army on 28 August 1960, after 12 years' service, and died in Warminster, Wiltshire, in 1980.

373 *Pair: Private W. B. P. Rolfe, Middlesex Regiment*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22094192 Pte. W. B. P. Rolfe. Mx.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, last in card box of issue, *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

- x374 **Four: Major I. H. Findlow, Western Frontier Regiment, Sultan of Oman's Forces, late Sherwood Foresters Oman, Sultanate**, Peace Medal; bronze, with crown emblem on riband; 10th Anniversary Medal, silvered; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; **Great Britain, L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue** (22539969 W.O. Cl.2 I. H. Findlow. Foresters.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards and various unit insignia, *generally good very fine*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp Arabian Peninsula (**23706591 Fus. G. G. Ryland. RHF**) *officially re-impressed naming edge nick, good very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

Issac Herbert Findlow was born on 23 June 1928, and attested as a National Serviceman into the Sherwood Foresters on 6 February 1947. Advanced Corporal, he was discharged on 4 March 1949. He re-enlisted on 4 October 1950 served with the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment in Hong Kong and Korea from 30 October 1951 to 13 October 1953, and subsequently served in Kenya from August 1957 to 1960. He saw further service with the Sultan of Oman's Armed Forces - the Omani insignia that accompanies the lot indicates that he served as a Major in the Western Frontier Regiment. He died in November 2001.

- 375 **Family Group:**
Four: Musician R. Shaw, 15th/19th Hussars, later Scots Guards, and Australian Army
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22524348 Tpr. R. Shaw. 15/19 H.); **Australia**, Defence Force Service Medal, with Second Award Bar (334254 Shaw R.); National Medal (534254 R. Shaw); Australian Defence Medal (534254 R. Shaw) mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruising to first, polished and heavily lacquered, generally good very fine and better*
Four: Musician S. J. Shaw, Australian Army and Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, later Major, Royal Army Medical Corps
 Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Reserves Service Medal, with Three Additional Award Bars (Capt S J Shaw RAMC); **Australia**, Australian Defence Medal (552821 S J Shaw) mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine (8)* *£300-£400*



Musician Ronald Shaw

Provenance: Sold by Order of Major S. J. Shaw.

Ronald Shaw was born in Manchester on 11 September 1932 and attested as a Musician in the Band of the 15th/19th Hussars on 12 July 1950, serving with them in Malaya from November 1954 to January 1957. He transferred to the Band of the Scots Guards on 7 September 1961, and served with them for the next four years, touring Kenya and Canada. His final engagement was at the State Funeral of Sir Winston Churchill. Emigrating to Australia, he joined the Australian Army in 1967 and served as a Musician in the Band of the 5th Military District until retiring in 1987. Returning to the U.K. he was admitted as an in-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital Chelsea in 2014, and died in 2018.

Sold with the recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service Red Book; Australian Army identification card; a photograph album compiled by the recipient during his time in Malaya (including the journey out via Tenerife and Cape Town); and various photographs of the recipient, including one of him as a Chelsea Pensioner being presented to H.R.H. The Duke of York.

Stephen J. Shaw, the son of Ronald Shaw, was born in 1960 and joined the Australian Army as a Musician in January 1978, serving until 1981 in the same band as his father. He transferred to the Reserve in 1981, and served until 1992. Returning to the U.K. in that year, he joined the British Territorial Army in 1992 as a Musician, and served in the Lancashire Artillery Volunteers Band until 2000, when he was commissioned as a Lieutenant (physiotherapist) into the Royal Army Medical Corps. He retired in 2020, holding the rank of Major.

376 *Three: Sergeant J. Whittaker, Parachute Regiment*

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (22308086 Cpl. J. Whittaker. Para.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (22308086 Sgt. J. Whittaker. Para.) mounted court-style for display purposes, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£400-£500*

377 *Pair: Rifleman A. Palmer, Green Jackets*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (23887579 Rfn. A. Palmer. 1 Green Jackets.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23887579 Rfn. A. Palmer. 1 Green Jackets.) mounted as originally worn, *very fine* (2) *£180-£220*

378 *Three: Sergeant C. W. Brown, Royal Air Force*

U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sgt C W Brown (Q8008371) RAF); **Oman**, 15th National Day Medal 1985, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (3) *£100-£140*

379 *Pair: Sergeant P. J. Hunt, Royal Army Medical Corps*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (23883083 Pte. P. Hunt RAMC.) *additionally marked 'Duplicate'*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23883083 Sgt P J Hunt RAMC) *good very fine* (2) *£50-£70*

A note with the lot states that the recipient is additionally entitled to the Northern Ireland clasp to his General Service Medal.

380 *Three: Petty Officer Steward T. R. Windsor, Royal Navy*

Oman, Peace Medal; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (L.984233 T. R. Windsor. Ldg. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (L984233A T. R. Windsor PO STD HMS Dolphin) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (3) *£100-£140*

381 *Pair: Radio Operator 2nd Class R. I. Cross, Royal Navy*

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Gulf (062251 R. I. Cross. R.O.2.(G). R.N.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) *£300-£400*

Provenance: Oliver Stirling Lee Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004.

382



Pair: Guardsman R. E. Brown, Scots Guards

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24533568 Gdsm R E Brown SG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24533568 Gdsm R E Brown SG) court mounted as worn, *good very fine* *£700-£900*



Pair: Corporal J. M. Godfrey, 2nd Parachute Regiment, who was a witness to the infamous 'White Flag' incident during the battle of Goose Green

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24410650 Pte J M Godfrey Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24410650 Pte J M Godfrey Para) court mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£1,800-£2,200*

Jeremy Mark Godfrey was born on 12 August 1958, and enlisted into the Parachute Regiment at Bristol on 2 October 1979. During his nine and a half years service he served in Northern Ireland from July 1980 to March 1981 and November 1984 to March 1985; in Denmark, 12-26 September 1981; Kenya, November to December 1981, and January to February 1987; Operation Corporate, 26 April to 1 July 1982; Belize, April to October 1983; U.S.A., February to March 1984; and the Sultanate of Oman, November to December 1986. He was discharged in the rank of Corporal on 9 June 1989. Sold with copied Certificate of Service and Certificate of Discharge.

The 'White Flag' incident

At the battle of Goose Green, Godfrey was 12 Platoon's runner in "D" Company, 2 Para, commanded by Lieutenant James A. 'Jim' Barry, who was killed in most unfortunate, confused circumstances as follows:

'During the battle for the Schoolhouse, Lieutenant Barry saw what he thought to be a white flag in the area of the flagpole. He told his platoon sergeant, Sergeant Meredith, that he was going up to take a surrender, and Company HQ was informed. Neame was worried about this and forbade any such move until the Schoolhouse had been sorted out, but his instruction never reached Barry. Sergeant Meredith shouted for his platoon radio operator, Private Knight, to go up with the platoon commander, and Private Godfrey, the platoon runner, was already with Barry.' Godfrey's account of the incident is informative:

'There was a group of three or four Argies with a white cloth wanting to surrender. They definitely wanted to pack it in, I've no doubt about about this group. They were less than 100 metres from us, but the ground was open like a football field. They were up this slope by a fence with a gap in it. Mr Barry and his radio operator, Geordie Knight, were in the lead with myself a short distance behind, then came Corporal Sullivan's section in support. When we got to the top I saw there were more Argies in trenches nearby. The first group still seemed to want to give up, but I was worried about the others as they were not leaving their trenches.

Mr Barry went right up to the fence, only a few feet from the Argies. I was about 20 feet behind him. He started to demonstrate to the Argies that they were to surrender by putting down their weapons. He went through the motions of putting down his own. I reckon we were there only a matter of seconds, less than a minute, when this long burst of SF [sustained fire, meaning machine gun fire] came cracking overhead from behind. Suddenly there were bullets everywhere. All the Argies opened up. Mr Barry was hit at point-blank range by the Argies in front of him.

I fell flat. There was fire from everywhere, I could see rounds striking the ground all round; a lot was coming from the trenches. I was in a bit of a state as the strap of my medical bag was wrapped round my neck. My rifle barrel was stuck in the dirt. A bullet went through my sling and another through the heel of my boot. After a bit I sort of sprinted sideways and dived into a rut made by tractor tyres. It was only a foot deep. Corporal Sullivan's section was firing. Knight was trying to get through on the radio and Brummie Mountford was firing his GPMG. The next thing I knew was Sergeant Meredith coming up with another machine gun. After that we seemed to get the better of the Argies and worked our way back up to where Mr Barry had been hit. Sergeant Meredith did a great job.'

In another incident about two weeks later during the battle of Wireless Ridge: 'As the company moved forward, the tanks of the Blues and Royals and the machine-guns provided fire support while the artillery increased its rate of fire. In the rear of the company, Private Godfrey of 12 Platoon had a near miss as a piece of shrapnel cut through his windproof and dug into his boot. He dived for cover - straight into an Argentine latrine!'

x384 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II J. S. Mitchell, Parachute Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24278237 Pte. J. S. Mitchell Para); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; together with a European Union Veterans' Medal, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

John 'Mad Mitch' Mitchell, the son of Major J. F. Mitchell, Officer Commanding "A" Company, 3 Battalion, Parachute Regiment in 1945, joined the Parachute Regiment in February 1972. A long-time member of the D 'Patrols' Platoon, 3rd Battalion, he served with them in Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Malaysia, and Belize. He took part in the eventful 3 Para tour of South Armagh in 1976 when his Company saw some serious engagements along the borders, spending many hours hidden in the country awaiting to ambush provisional I.R.A. members, and the following year featured in the film 'A Bridge too Far', when current members of the Parachute Regiment recreated the Arnhem Landing. He was advanced to Warrant Officer Class II in 1988 and left the Army in 1991.

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

385 Three: Petty Officer (Sonar) John Robinson, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (PO (S) J Robinson D159882L HMS Cardiff); Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (PO (S) J Robinson D159882L RN); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO (S) J Robinson D159882L RN) all in their respective named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (3) £600-£700

H.M.S. *Cardiff*, a Type 42-class Destroyer launched in 1974, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain M. Harris. On 13 June 1982 H.M.S. *Cardiff* shot down what proved to be the last Argentine aircraft to be lost in the Falklands War, and the following day she accepted the surrender of the 700-strong Argentine garrison at Port Howard on West Falkland island.

John Robinson was born on 14 January 1951 and joined the Royal Navy on 22 April 1966. He was finally discharged from the Navy at H.M.S. *Nelson* on 3 March 1992. Sold with copied interim Certificate of Discharge.

386 Pair: Petty Officer Marine Engineering Mechanic C. P. Close, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (POMEM (M) C P Close D125360L HMS Hermes) in its named card box of issue; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (POMEM (M) C P Close D125360L RN) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £500-£600

The 28,000-ton aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Hermes* was launched in 1953 and served during the Falklands War as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sandy Woodward, under the command of Captain L. E. Middleton, D.S.O. *Hermes* shared in the provision, alongside H.M.S. *Invincible*, of almost all the air power of the campaign, her operational capacity amounting to 15 Sea Harriers and six Harrier GR3's, in addition to assorted helicopter types.

387 Pair: Petty Officer Steward G. Holland, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (POSTD G. Holland D094636Q HMS Plymouth); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (POSTD G. Holland D094636Q HMS Plymouth) *good very fine* (2) £500-£600

H.M.S. *Plymouth* was a 'Rothesay' Class type 12 anti-submarine frigate of 2,800 tons, launched at Devonport in 1959 and commissioned in 1961. Heavily involved in the Falklands War, she sailed with tanker R.F.A. *Tidepool* and destroyer H.M.S. *Antrim* to South Georgia with Royal Marines and S.A.S. aboard. She then provided cover for the aircraft carriers and amphibious vessels and was one of the first Royal Navy ships to enter San Carlos Water. On 21 May 1982 she went to the assistance of the frigate H.M.S. *Argonaut* that had suffered bomb damage. On 8 June she was attacked by five Mirage aircraft. In the ensuing action she managed to destroy two and damage two others but was hit by four bombs and numerous shells; five men were injured in the attack.

Max Hastings and Simon Jenkins give their account of these events in *The Battle for the Falklands*:

'Even as the rescue operation was being mounted at Fitzroy, urgent efforts were being made to save the frigate *Plymouth*, which had been heavily attacked that afternoon. It is still uncertain whether the Argentine air force deliberately conceived the attack on the frigate as a diversion to distract attention from their imminent attack on Bluff Cove, but it undoubtedly had that effect on the British Harrier Combat Air Patrol. *Plymouth* was warned to break off her bombardment of Mount Rosalie on West Falkland before an imminent air attack, expected at 1.30 but it was some minutes short of that time when five Mirage Vs raced towards her up the Falkland Sound, turned and attacked from the port quarter. To the men on the ship's bridge, *Plymouth* seemed agonisingly slow to answer the call for full speed. A Sea Cat struck the leading Mirage, and an oerlikon gunner hit the second, but the ship was hit by four 1000-pound bombs of the ten that were dropped. One hit a depth charge which exploded, caused major damage and started a fire. One passed through a funnel. The others passed two feet above the heads of a horrified group of men caught on the upper deck manning an anti-submarine mortar. Bleeding smoke, *Plymouth* limped into San Carlos Water and set about controlling her fires and patching her holes, in which she was eventually successful. The Harrier Combat Air Patrol which had been covering Fitzroy all that morning had been drawn off to meet the attack on *Plymouth*, only minutes before the Skyhawks struck Galahad.'

After emergency repairs she returned to the fleet and was able to provide gunfire support to the land forces. She returned home on 21 June. During the course of the Falklands War she had steamed 34,000 miles, fired 900+ 4.5 inch shells and destroyed five aircraft. H.M.S. *Plymouth* was decommissioned on 28 April 1988 and was preserved, being opened to the public at Birkenhead in 1992. By 2012, however, she was seen to be rusting in Victoria dock in Birkenhead, funds for her preservation being unforthcoming. In August 2014 she sailed from Birkenhead on her final voyage to an overseas breakers yard.

388 Pair: Second Cook P. J. Smith, Royal Fleet Auxiliary

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Ck/Asst P J Smith RFA Fort Grange); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (2nd Cook P J Smith RFA Service) the latter in its named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £500-£600

389 Three: Lance-Corporal M. A. Lake, Welsh Guards

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24676521 Gdsm M A Lake WG); U.N. Medal, on UNAVEM ribbon; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.II.R. (24676521 LCpl M A Lake WG) court mounted as worn, *some edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* (3) £180-£220

In May 1995 a force of 642 British personnel deployed to Angola for 3 months, as the British contribution to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM). The British deployment was codenamed Operation Chantress and its purpose was to establish an enduring logistics infrastructure to support the later deployment of a 7,200-strong UN force.

Sold with several copied pages from the regimental magazine with mention of Lance-Corporal Lake.

390 Six: Corporal R. A. Ullock, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24818487 Fus R A Ullock RRF); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (24818487 LCpl R A Ullock RRF); Jubilee 2002; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24818487 LCpl R A Ullock RRF) court mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (6) *£200-£240*

Richard Andrew Ullock was born on 18 December 1971, and enlisted at Ashington on 20 June 1988, for the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, in which regiment he served until 31 May 2005, when he purchased his discharge. Sold with coloured photograph of the recipient in uniform and copied discharge documents which verify all medals except U.N. Kosovo and L.S. & G.C. which he received after discharge.

391



Pair: **Reserve Constable C. J. Rennie, Royal Ulster Constabulary, late King's Own Scottish Borderers**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24265679 Pte C. J. Rennie KOSB); Royal Ulster Constabulary Service Medal, E.II.R. (R/Const C J Rennie) on 1st type ribbon, *extremely fine* (2) *£300-£360*

392 Four: Private A. S. Hammant, Army Catering Corps

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24682419 Pte A Hammant ACC); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24682419 LCPL A S [sic] Hammant ACC); **Saudi Arabia**, Liberation of Kuwait 1991; **Kuwait**, Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, first two mounted as originally worn, *minor edge bruising, generally very fine* (4) *£120-£160*

393



Four: **Leading Enrolled Nurse Una E. Longley, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (LEN (G) U E Longley Y001796X QARNNS); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (LEN (G) U E Longley Y001796X QARNNS); **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991; **Kuwait, Emirate**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, *good very fine and better, rare to unit* (4) *£800-£1,200*

Provenance: Dr. Llew Lloyd Collection, Bonhams, March 2013.

Una Elsa Longley was one of 39 women from Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service who served during the Gulf War, as part of the psychiatric team in the Primary Casualty Receiving Ship R.F.A. *Argus*

394



Four: Warrant Officer D. A. Harris, Royal Air Force

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (WO D A Harris (G8008957) R.A.F.); Jubilee 2002; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., with Second Award Bar (Chf Tech D A Harris (G8008957) R.A.F.), mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) **£400-£500**

David Harris was a weapon specialist and aircraft armourer who qualified for his N.A.T.O. Medal as a Chief Technician on Jaguar aircraft out in Italy, and his 'Air Operations Iraq' clasp for services at Incirlik in S.E. Turkey, while in No. 6 Squadron, also a Jaguar unit. His final appointment was as a Warrant Officer in the Station Armoury, R.A.F. Coltishall.

395 Pair: Private T. O. Morley, Royal Logistic Corps

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Pte T O Morley RLC 25191009); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25191009 Pte T O Morley RLC) both in named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£160-£200**

Single Campaign Medals

396



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**G. Elwill, Gunr. Royal Arty.**) *edge bruising and contact wear, good fine and better* *£600-£800*

397



Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse (**Daniel Lewen, 95th Foot.**) *suspension rod replaced, otherwise good very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Tombs Collection, Glendining's, April 1918; Glendining's, September 1930; Spink, December 1949.

Daniel Lewen is believed to have served in the 3rd Battalion.



Military General Service 1793-1814, 13 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse (**P. Mitchell, Qr. Mr. Serjt. 45th Foot.**) *small edge bruise and minor nicks, otherwise good very fine and scarce* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, June 1976.

Only 44 M.G.S. medals issued with 13 clasps, including 13 to the 45th Foot.

Patrick Mitchell was born in the Parish of Taum, County Galway, and enlisted into the 45th Foot at Ballyhaven, County Mayo, on 16 August 1802, at the age of 22, for unlimited service. He had previous service in the 15th Foot from 1 February 1799 to 30 April 1802. He was discharged with chronic hepatitis, at Columbo on 5 March 1823, with a pension of 2/- per diem. His conduct had been excellent and he had served in the Peninsula during the whole of the war in that country. He was then employed as a Barrack Sergeant until 22 December 1855, when his pension was increased to 2/3d. per diem. He died at Galway on 12 June 1860, aged 79, his pension then being 2/6d. per diem. (*Hayward's Gazette* refers)



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Nepal, Bhurtpoor (**Capt. W. H. Marshall. 35th. N.I.**) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming, with top silver ribband buckle, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £1,600-£2,000

William Henry Marshall was born in Calcutta on 12 May 1794, the son of William Hodney Marshall Esq., a member of the Accountant-General's Office at Calcutta. Nominated as a Cadet for the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Infantry in 1810, he was admitted to the service on 27 August 1811, and was commissioned Ensign in the 1st/17th Bengal Native Infantry on 12 June 1813. He served with this battalion in the Second Division of the Army in the Nepal War 1814-15, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 September 1816. Appointed Acting Adjutant of the Battalion on 21 May 1820, he served as Acting Adjutant of five companies of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry in Rajputana from 29 December 1820.

In May 1824 the 1st/17th was re-numbered the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, and Marshall was appointed Interpreter and Quartermaster to the Regiment on 29 June 1824. He transferred to the 35th Bengal Native Infantry on 28 June 1825, and was promoted Captain on 10 October of that year. He served with his new Regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor, 10 December 1825 to 18 January 1826, and took a share in the prize money as a captain. He next saw service in the operations against the Garos in Singmari, Assam, in March 1834, and was promoted Major on 2 April of that year.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 January 1841, Marshall was posted to the 26th Bengal Native Infantry on 19 February of that year, and then to the 17th Bengal Native Infantry the following month. He transferred to the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry in August 1850, and was appointed Colonel of the Regiment on 15 March 1851. Returning to the U.K. on sick leave in February 1852, he was advanced Major-General on 28 November 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1865, and died at Southport, Lancashire, on 29 January 1868.

Sold with copied research.

x400



Honourable East India Company Medal for Egypt 1801, silver, unnamed as issued, with usual silver barrel suspension, a good original striking, light cabinet marks, nearly extremely fine £1,000-£1,400

x401



Sultan's Medal for Egypt 1801, 4th Class, gold, 36mm, unnamed as issued, with original chain and hook suspension, the centre of the cipher somewhat worn, minor scratches to obverse field and small test mark to edge, otherwise good very fine £2,000-£2,600

402



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. John Long, 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.**) with replacement clip and ring suspension, edge bruising, and contact marks, good fine £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1990

John Long attested on 10 March 1800 and served in Captain Edward Cheney's No. 3 Troop at Waterloo, where he was wounded and sent to Brussels to recover. He was discharged through Kilmainham Pension office.



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. James Beard, 13th Reg. Light Dragoons,**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *polished and overall contact wear, otherwise better than good fine* *£2,400-£3,000*

Provenance: Galway Foley Collection 1910.

James Beard was born in the Parish of Chislet, Kent, and enlisted into the 13th Light Dragoons at Canterbury on 19 March 1806, aged 15, for unlimited service. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He afterwards served in the East Indies from where he was sent home for discharge, owing to a chronic enlargement of the right knee, on 14 April 1829.

The following anecdote concerning the killing of a French cavalry officer by Private James Beard in a charge at Los Santos is taken from *Historical Records of the British Army* by Richard Cannon:

'The siege of Olivenza was undertaken by the fourth division, and the army advanced to drive the French detachments from the province of Estremadura. The British and Portuguese cavalry arrived at Los Santos on the 16th April, and fell in with a body of French heavy cavalry, when the leading troop of the Thirteenth, under Captains Boyse and Macalister, promptly formed and checked the advance of the enemy. The remainder of the regiment, commanded by Colonel Head, quickly formed line, charged, cut down many of the enemy, took two officers and a number of men and horses, and continued in close and rapid pursuit for several miles, successfully frustrating every attempt of the French to rally, and driving them from the field in utter confusion. The enemy suffered a very severe loss in killed and wounded. The left squadron of the Thirteenth, partly formed of the men who had escaped on the 6th instant, had the satisfaction of recapturing some of their horses and accoutrements, and severely revenging their own and their comrades' mischance on some of the very authors of it, who were among their opponents on this occasion. It was observed that these men displayed the most determined gallantry: nothing daunted by the superior numbers of the enemy immediately opposed to them, they rushed fearlessly into their ranks, and committed terrible havoc with their sabres. Captain Doherty had a horse shot under him in this affair. The French commander, whose gallant bearing in leading his men to the attack was a long theme of admiration among the officers who witnessed it, was killed by Private James Beard of the regiment, much to the regret of those who had observed his gallantry.'

An accompanying unattributed typescript note adds the following:

'At the close of this engagement, Marshal Beresford halted and dismounted the 13th which had played the major part, & paid them a handsome compliment on their conduct. The French cavalry officer who led the enemy counter charge was engaged and killed by Private J. Beard of Captain Macalester's troop. This Frenchman was very well known to the regiment from previous encounters, as a very gallant enemy, and was to have been married a few days later to the daughter of the Mayor of the town of Zaffra. This trooper survived the Peninsular War, and fought as a corporal with the 13th Light Dragoons throughout the Waterloo campaign.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and related extracts as quoted above.



Waterloo 1815 (**Assist. Sur. John Quincey, 18th Regiment Hussars.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, engraved correction to last four letters of surname, otherwise nearly extremely fine *£2,000-£2,600*

Provenance: Sotheby, January 1973.

John Quincey was born at Bourn, Lincolnshire, and was appointed a Hospital Mate for General Service in January 1812. He was appointed to be Assistant-Surgeon to the 18th Hussars on 5 March 1812, and served in that regiment until placed on half-pay on 24 December 1818. He served with the 18th in the Peninsula from February 1813 to April 1814, and was present at Morales, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Croix d'Orade, and Toulouse; he was also present at the battle of Waterloo. He returned to full-pay as Assistant-Surgeon to the 15th Hussars on 6 June 1822. His death, which occurred in Chancery Lane, London, was announced in *The Bury and Norwich Post*, 10 October 1827, 'John Quincey, Esq., Surgeon to the Forces, aged 38 years'.



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. George Dodwell, 23rd Reg. Light Dragoons**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, some light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine £3,600-£4,000

George Dodwell, of Kevinsfort, County Sligo, was appointed Cornet in the 23rd Light Dragoons on 6 July 1804, and promoted to Lieutenant on 25 April 1805. He served in the Peninsula from June to December 1809, and was present at the battle of Talavera where the 23rd Light Dragoons made their famous and costly charge against three lines of cavalry. Napier records 'Sir Arthur ordered Anson's brigade of cavalry, composed of the 23rd Light Dragoons and the First German Hussars, to charge the head of these columns [Villarte's Division, some grenadiers and two regiments of light cavalry]. They went off at a canter, increasing their speed as they advanced and riding headlong against the enemy; but in a few moments, a hollow cleft which was not perceptible at a distance intervened, and at the same moment the French, throwing themselves into squares, opened their fire. Colonel Arentschild, commanding the hussars, an officer whom forty years' experience had made a master in his art, promptly reined up at the brink, exclaiming in his broken phrase, "I will not kill my young mans!" The 23rd found the chasm more practicable, the English blood is hot, and the regiment plunged down without a check, men and horses rolling over each other in dreadful confusion; yet the survivors, untamed, mounted the opposite bank by twos and threes' ... and 'fell with inexpressible violence upon a brigade of French chasseurs in the rear. The combat was fierce, yet short, for Victor seeing the advance of the English, had detached his Polish lancers and Westphalia light horse to support Villatte, and these freshmen coming up when the 23rd, already overmatched, could scarcely hold up against the chasseurs, entirely broke them.'

Major Ponsonby of the 23rd wrote: 'We had a pleasing amusement of charging five solid squares with a ditch in their front. After losing 180 men and 222 horses, we found it was not agreeable and that Frenchmen will not always run away when they see British cavalry...' The fighting now petered out. It had been a most bloody battle. The grass on the battlefield caught fire roasting the dead bodies of men and horses and scorching the wounded. 'I never saw a field of battle which struck me with such horror as Talavera', wrote George Napier.

In consequence of losing about half its strength in this action, the 23rd Light Dragoons were withdrawn to England to recruit and never returned to the Peninsula as a regiment during the War of 1808-14. Lieutenant Dodwell's brother, James, was also serving with the regiment at Talavera and was slightly wounded/injured in the action.

On 16 June, the 23rd were rushed up from Brussels to Quatre Bras and the following day were employed with Dornberg's 3rd Cavalry Brigade in covering the retreat of Allied troops. At Waterloo, the 23rd Light Dragoons were posted in the rear of Halkett's 5th Infantry Brigade in the Allied right centre, and during that long and dangerous day made several important charges with a high degree of 'steadiness and determined bravery'. Between five and six o'clock, Cox's Troop was detached from the main body of the regiment and successfully repulsed and pursued a body of French cavalry causing annoyance to a brigade of guns, until repulsed by the fire of a French infantry square. In the evening as the triumphant Allied advance began, Lord Uxbridge rode up to Major Latour, commanding the 23rd, and requested a troop horse, his mount being wounded or exhausted. Latour immediately complied 'by dismounting Sergeant-Major Stride, giving his Lordship the Sergeant-Major's mare.' The grateful cavalry commander instantly galloped some yards to the front to join Wellington and was busily engaged in urging the troops not to let the enemy stand when the cannon ball struck him in the knee, giving rise to their famous exchange: 'By God, sir, I've lost my leg!', 'By God, sir, so you have!'

Dodwell was placed on half-pay on 30 May 1816, and appears to have returned to his native Ireland where he died on 23 June 1843.

407



Waterloo 1815 (**David Lawell, 3rd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than very fine* *£2,000-£2,600*

Provenance: Galway Foley Collection 1910; Glendining's, March 1968.

Only two companies of the 3/95th were present at the battle, making it the smallest British infantry unit at Waterloo.

David Lawell (Larvill on medal roll) served in Captain Eele's Company of the 3rd Battalion, 95th Rifles, and is stated to have been wounded on 16 June 1815, but this has not been verified.

408



Waterloo 1815 (**Jos. Osmer, Royal Wagon Train**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Sotheby's, February 1886.

Joseph Osmer was recruited at Maidstone and enlisted into the Royal Wagon Train on 8 May 1815, and immediately embarked for France. Sometimes shown as James in the musters, he was discharged on 23 March 1816, on reduction, with 'Waterloo' shown against his name.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Lieutenant Frederick De Leschen, 3rd Line Battalion, King's German Legion, who was severely wounded on 18th June at Waterloo and died of his wounds at Brussels on 28th June, 1815

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. Fred. De Leschen, 3rd. Line Batt. K.G.L.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, highlights a little rubbed on the obverse, otherwise toned, good very fine *£5,000-£6,000*

Frederick de Leschen served as an N.C.O. in the 3rd Battalion, King's German Legion from 1808 and was appointed a Lieutenant on 29 August 1812. He served with the K.G.L. in the Mediterranean from 1808 to 1814, in the Netherlands in 1814, and the campaign of 1815 and the battle of Waterloo where he was severely wounded on 18th June and died of his wounds at Brussels on 28th June. His fellow officer, Lieutenant Frederick Jeinsen of the 3rd Line, was also severely wounded and also died at Brussels on the same day as Lieutenant Leschen.

Lieutenant Leschen received his fatal wound at Waterloo late in the day, as described in Beamish's *History of the King's German Legion*:

'At this time also, about seven o'clock, the first and third line battalions, formed in one square, beat off a powerful charge of the enemy's cavalry, as did the fourth battalion, which formed another square.

The second line battalion pressed on towards Hougoumont, from the garden of which a hot fire was poured upon them, but rushing forward they threw themselves into the ditch by which the place was surrounded, and then, aided by the skirmishers of the brigade, charged into the garden, and progressively drove the enemy before them in the direction of Belle Alliance; the remaining battalions advanced in a line of four deep on the left of the farm, and a large battery of the enemy's artillery was deserted by the gunners as they approached.

The first brigade of the legion suffered a severe loss in these movements: colonel du Plat, who commanded the brigade was killed; his brigade major, captain Wiegmann, of the second light battalion, also fell; captain von Saffe, Charles von Holle, and ensign Lücken, of the first line, as well as captains Tilee, of the second, Diedel of the third, and ensign Cronhelm of the fourth battalion were killed; major George Chüden, brevet major Leue, and captain George Heise of the fourth, as well as lieutenants Jeinsen and Leschen of the third line were mortally wounded; major von Robertson, captain von Schlutter, lieutenants Müller, von Einem, Henry Wilding and adjutant Schnatt of the first; captain Purgold, lieutenants von der Decken and Fischer of the second; major Boden of the third, and lieutenants de la Farque and Hartwig of the fourth line battalion were severely wounded; several other officers of the brigade were slightly wounded, and the casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men of these battalions alone, amounts to nearly five hundred.'

Lieutenant Leschen is named on the regimental Memorial at Lay Haye Sainte, Waterloo, and also on the Waterloo column, Hanover.

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- 410 Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, with original straight bar suspension, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £300-£400

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- 411 Cabul 1842 (* No. 1212. Thomas West. Pt. H.Ms. 31st. Regimt. *) regimentally engraved naming, fitted with original steel clip and contemporary ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £340-£380

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- 412 China 1842 (T. Wa..s, A..tg. 2nd Master, H.M.S. Di..) with original straight bar suspension, *traces of brooch mounting to edge, with naming partially obscured, polished and worn, therefore fine* £240-£280

Believed to be **Thomas Wallis**, Acting 2nd Master, H.M.S. *Dido*.

Sold with copied medal roll extract, which states that the medal was issued to the recipient on 19 August 1848.

x413



Maharajpooor Star 1843 (**Lieutt. C. A. Jackson 31st Regt. N.I.**) original brass hook suspension, *extremely fine* £600-£700

Charles Alexander Jackson was born at Calcutta on 6 January 1819, son of Major James Nesbitt Jackson, C.B., 45th Native Infantry. A Cadet of 1834, he was appointed Ensign on 13 June 1835, and arrived in India on 28 July 1835; Ensign doing duty, 12th N.I., 19 August 1835. Posted to 31st N.I. 28 June 1836. Operations against the Kols 1837-38. First Afghan War 1838-42; Ghuznee 1839; Khelat; Lieutenant, 31st N.I. (Medal). Appointed to the charge of Commissariat duties with the 2nd Brigade, Bengal column, Army of the Indus, May 1839. Posted to Shah Shuja's army, April 1840. Assistant to Political Agent at Kandahar, 3 June 1840. Officiating Sub Assistant Commissary General with Army of Exercise, 15 December 1843. Gwalior campaign; Maharajpooor; Lieutenant, 31st N.I., S.A. C.G. (Bronze star). Placed on furlough with sick certificate on 15 November 1844, and died in London on 12 March 1846.



The Gwalior Star sent posthumously to the mother of Captain G. G. M. Cobban, H.M. 50th Queen's Own Regiment, who, after several years service in Australia, where he was controversially involved in what became known as the 'Waterloo Creek Massacre', rejoined his regiment in India in 1843 and was one of only three officers killed at the battle of Punnier on 29 December 1843

Punnier Star 1843 (Captain George Geddes Mackenzie Cobban H.M. 50th Queen's Own Regt.) original brass hook suspension fitted with small ring and ornate silver top suspension pin, *nearly extremely fine and a very rare casualty*
 £2,000-£3,000

Provenance: Glendining's, April 1964; Etkins Collection, Glendining's, May 1986

George Geddes Mackenzie Cobban was born on 15 November 1810, at Knockbain, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, the son of Hugh Cobban, and was appointed an Ensign in the 50th Foot on 16 August 1833, by purchase. Shortly afterwards, he was selected as an officer of a guard for a party of felons sentenced to deportation to Australia, and accordingly arrived at Sydney Harbour in the vessel *Bengal Merchant* which arrived from London with 267 male prisoners, under the supervision of Dr James Ellis. The guard comprised of 29 rank and file of the 50th Foot under the command of Captain McDonald and Ensign Cobban. He appears again on 25 June 1835, as a passenger on board the government brig *Governor Phillip*, bound from Sydney to Norfolk Island penal colony, for the "worst description of convicts". Its remote location, seen previously as a disadvantage, was now viewed as an asset for the detention of the 'twice convicted' men who had committed further crimes since arriving in New South Wales.

On 27 January 1836, it was announced in the *Sydney Monitor* that Ensign Cobban had been appointed an officer in the Australian Mounted Police, and a year later, on 1 July 1837, he was appointed commanding officer of the 3rd Division of Mounted Police, with two sergeants, two corporals, and sixteen troopers serving under him. In this appointment he was present as part of a military detachment under Major James Nunn which conducted a four-month expedition against the Gamilaraay tribe of aborigines at Liverpool Plains, in search of aborigines who were wanted for the murder of assigned servants of Allman, Cruickshank, and Finch. These operations led to a series of violent clashes between the mounted police, civilian vigilantes and indigenous Gamilaraay peoples, during December 1837 and January 1838. Estimates of the number of aboriginal deaths vary greatly, from as few as four or six up to several hundred but these events are remembered today as the 'Waterloo Creek Massacre'.

'On the morning of 26 January, in a surprise attack on Nunn's party, Corporal Hannan was wounded in the leg with a spear, and subsequently four or five Aborigines were shot dead in retaliation. The Aborigines fled down the river as the troopers regrouped, rearmed and pursued them, led by the second-in-command, Lieutenant George Cobban. Cobban's party found their quarry about a mile down the river at a point now known as Waterloo Creek, where a second engagement took place. The encounter lasted several hours and no Aborigines were captured.'

Later in 1838, Cobban was appointed commanding officer of the 1st Division, Mounted Police. He was appointed Lieutenant, by purchase, on 27 July 1838, and on 14 December 1838, his appointment as Magistrate was announced in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The same newspaper reported his promotion to Captain, by purchase, on 30 September 1842. On completion of his Australian service and after a short furlough in England, Cobban travelled to rejoin his regiment, which had been in India since 1841.

Rising tensions between the East India Company and the State of Gwalior led to a two-pronged British advance into Gwalior in early December 1843. While Sir Hugh Gough entered Scindia from the North-east, with the force he had collected in Bundelcund, Major-General John Grey also crossed the Scindian frontier with the left wing of the Gwalior army, some 2,000 strong, from the South-west, and pushed on rapidly to Punnier, twelve miles from Gwalior, which he reached on 28 December. As he approached, the enemy, about 12,000 in number, took up a strong position near the fortified village of Mangore. Several hostile movements were made, but the real action commenced at about four o'clock in the afternoon and continued in a succession of fights in which the enemy was driven from height to height, until finally routed on the approach of nightfall. They lost the whole of their guns, 24 in number, all of their ammunition, and a quantity of treasure. Their loss in men was very severe, but could not be ascertained as they carried off many of their wounded during the night. Ours also was severe: Captains Stewart and Macgrath, both of the Buss, and Captain Cobban of the 50th, were all killed. Directly after the action at Maharajpooor, the fort of Gwalior surrendered, and the Maharaja, the Maharanee, and leading chiefs, came to the camp and made their submission.

Captain Cobban was killed in the final, frontal assault, at the head of his company. He was buried on the field of battle that same evening, together with eight privates of the 50th, who were also killed in the assault, General Grey and all his staff being in attendance.

The *Inverness Courier* of March 13, 1844, announced 'The death is recorded of Captain George G. M. Cobban, of the 50th Foot, "Our brave townsman" who fell at the battle of Punnier in India. He was gallantly leading his company to capture some guns when he was struck down by grape-shot.'

The Bronze Star, later presented by the Honourable East India Company, and made from captured enemy cannon, which was bestowed in commemoration of his bravery, was sent to his mother after his death.

415 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1865 (**3362 Wm. Pomery. 65th. Regt.**) *good very fine* £340-£380

416



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**W. Maxwell. Tarni B-R.**) *nearly very fine*

£1,200-£1,500

'**William B. Maxwell** commenced service in 1860 under Major Stapp in the Taranaki Province as a volunteer. Later that year however he joined the No. 2 Company of the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers, commonly called No. 2 Taranaki Bushrangers under Major Atkinson. He served under Major Atkinson from 1860 to 1867. Private Maxwell then left for Patea and joined the No. 2 Armed Constabulary Force in 1868 under Colonel McDonnell. He continued on in this force under Colonel Whitmore in 1869, serving in the East Coast campaign and the Urewa engagements. In 1872 Maxwell applied for and received the New Zealand War medal for his involvement in the taking of Manutahi and Matatapu while under Major Atkinson, and also for his involvement in the expedition to Opunake under Colonel Whitmore. In April 1881, however, Maxwell lost the original medal in an accidental fire in Tauranga. In 1905 Maxwell applied for the medal's replacement which was granted and engraved as follows: 'No. 1557, Private Wm. Maxwell, Taranaki Bushrangers'. The Under-Secretary of Defence further instructed the engraver that the numerals '1861-1866' be erased from the replacement medal. In 1913, Maxwell while still living in Te Aroha applied for and was rejected for the New Zealand Long Service and Good Conduct Medal as not having served within the specified time limit for the medal. (Letter from the Archivist, National Archives, Wellington N.Z. refers)

Upon his death in Te Aroha on 17 March 1915, several obituaries appeared in local newspapers, one with a photograph of Maxwell wearing several medals including those for the Crimea, China, Indian Mutiny and New Zealand. He is stated to have served in the Royal Navy in the Crimea aboard the *Majestic*, in China aboard the *Shannon* and in the Indian Mutiny in Peel's Naval Brigade. No man of this name, however, has been found on the appropriate medal rolls for those three medals. In spite of this, it is clear from his obituaries that he was held in high esteem locally as a gallant and popular Veteran. Sold with original letter from the National Archives and various copied obituaries and other research.

417 Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Patk. Vail, 53rd. Foot.**) *edge bruising, good very fine*

£200-£240

Patrick Vail died on 13 May 1849.

x418 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (**Thos. Fallen, 53rd. Foot.**) *suspension claw tightened, edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£280-£320

419 South Africa 1834-53 (**T. Maguire. 27th. Regt.**) *officially re-impressed naming, with a post-1873 suspension, nearly very fine*

£100-£140

Thomas Maguire was born in Inniskilling, co. Fermanagh, and attested for the 27th (Inniskilling) Foot at Newry on 18 January 1831, aged 22. He served with the regiment in South Africa from August 1835 to April 1848, and saw active service during both the First and Second Kaffir Wars, 1834-35 and 1846-47. He was discharged at Chatham on 6 June 1848, after 17 years and 131 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

420 South Africa 1834-53 (**C. Wildbore. 45th Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine*

£280-£320

Served in the 2nd and 3rd Kaffir Wars.

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- 421** Baltic 1854-55 (**Richd. Marshall Sto., H.M.S. Blenheim.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension loose, polished, contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160
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- 422** Baltic 1854-55 (**J. Dark, Ord, H.M.S. Edinburgh.**) contemporarily impressed naming, *edge bruise, contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160
-
- 423** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £100-£140
-
- 424** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *traces of lacquer, minor edge bruising, good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 425** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *light scratches to obverse, edge nicks, very fine* £100-£140
-
- 426** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**Stephen Banks, 97th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £180-£220
- Stephen Banks** served with the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment of Foot in the Crimea, and is listed on the medal roll as 'died'.
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- 427** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £80-£120
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- 428** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Sergt. Thos. Wetton. 95th. Ft.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400
- D.C.M. Recommended 5 January 1855.
- Thomas Wetton** was born in Crich, Derbyshire, in 1822 and attested for the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment of Foot at Derby on 13 July 1840. Advanced Colour Sergeant on 17 May 1851, he served with the Regiment in the Crimea, and as a member of the Regimental Colour Party was severely wounded at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854, resulting in his right leg being amputated. For his gallantry in the Crimea he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, together with a £15 gratuity, and in 1855 was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, with an Annuity of £10. He was discharged on account of his wounds on 29 January 1856, after 15 years and 202 days' service. An outpatient of the Royal Hospital Chelsea, he died at Crich on 30 January 1899.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.
-
- 429** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**No. 384. T.S.M. Wm. Taylor. 12th Lans.**) contemporary engraved naming, clasp loose on ribbon, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £100-£140
-
- 430** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**4171. John. Bigley * 34th. Regt ***) regimentally impressed naming, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180
- John Bigley** was born in Leicester in 1838 and attested for the Leicester Militia on 14 March 1855. He served with the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot during the Crimea War, and subsequently in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (although not entitled to an Indian Mutiny Medal), and died at Jounpore on 14 May 1858.
- For the Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to the recipient's brother, see Lot 458.
-
- x431** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Serjt. R. Cark 9th. Battn. L.T.C.**) contemporarily engraved naming with additional embellishments, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- 432** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, *clasp loose on riband, unnamed as issued, suspension claw loose edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140
- Sold together with a copy Balaklava clasp.
-
- 433** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann (**Geo. Minkley. Scots Fusr. Gds.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge nicks, about extremely fine* £400-£500
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- x434** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Pte. Jos. Cragg. 1st. Batn. Rf. Bge.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fair to fine* £160-£200

435



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**T.S.M. Archd. Wood, Rl. Scots Greys.**) contemporarily engraved naming, edge bruise, good very fine £800-£1,200

Provenance: Christie's, July 1989.

Archibald Wood attested for the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys) at Longford, Ireland, in 1849, and was promoted Corporal in 1853, and Sergeant in 1854. He served with the 2nd Dragoons as part of the Heavy Brigade in the Crimea, and was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, the latter whilst serving on Lord Lucan's Staff, and the actions before Sebastopol, and was advanced Troop Sergeant Major in 1855. He was discharged in June 1861.

Wood's name appears on the latest reconstructed list of 'Chargers' as having 'probably rode in the Charge': most members of the Heavy Brigade entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, took part in the Charge, and it is only the absence of some definite proof that means Wood is listed as a probable 'Charger', rather than a definite 'Charger'.

436

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**S. Huntley. Dr. Rl. Hse. Arty.**) officially impressed naming, suspension claw tightened, heavy contact marks, fair to fine £500-£700

For a model of a Royal Horse Artillery gun team in the Crimea, see Lot 850.

437



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Partridge. Scots Fusilr. Gds.**) officially impressed naming, with top decorative riband bar, this lacking original retaining pin and hook; minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2000.

James Partridge, a labourer from Westbury on Severn, attested for the Scots Fusilier Guards and served with them during the Crimean War, dying in the Crimea on 23 November 1854.

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- 438** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**497 R. George. H.Ms. 71st. Regt.**) *heavy edge bruising, suspension loose, nearly very fine* £180-£220
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- 439** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**183 J Cooney HMs. 101st. Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £180-£220
- John Cooney** attested for the 101st Regiment of Foot at Dublin on 14 December 1858, and served with the Regiment on the North West Frontier of India during the Umbeyla campaign; in Malta; and in Cyprus. Throughout his service he was tried by General Court Martial and imprisoned on numerous occasions.
-
- 440** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**289 H Donoghue HMs. 55th Regt.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
-
- 441** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**2623 Pte. J. Edwards 2d Bn. Ches. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
-
- 442** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**2170 Cr. Sergt. J. Howard 2d Bn. North'd Fus.**) *fitted with silver ribbon brooch, official corrections to part of rank and latter part of regiment, otherwise extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 443** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**537 Pte. C. Collins 2d. Bn. R. Suss. R.**) *small pawn-broker's mark in obverse field, edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 444** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1397 Pte. J. Joyce 2d Bn. Devon. Regt.**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
- Confirmed on the roll for service with the Wuntho Field Force, 18 February to 7 May, 1891 (WO 100/75).
-
- x445** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1451 Sepoy Gan ... ngh Katha Bn. Mil: Police**) *trace of mount to edge at six o'clock partially obscuring naming*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**G -27153 Pte. C. R. J. Johnson, R.W. Kent R.**) *officially re-impressed naming*; together with the related miniature award, *nearly very fine and better (2)* £80-£120
-
- 446** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, bronze issue (**Bhisti Husainee 3d Bl. Infy.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
-
- 447** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**4137 Pioneer W. Cooper 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.**) *rank partially officially corrected, very fine* £120-£160
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- 448** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**3911 Pte E. W. Ives 4th Bn. K.R. Rif. C.**) *scratch in obverse field, good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 449** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps mounted in this order, as usual* (**971 Lce. Corpl. F. Smith 1st Bn. York. L.I.**) *officially renamed, drill holes to edge at 3 and 6 o'clock, nearly very fine* £50-£70



The interesting Indian Mutiny Medal to Captain James Jenkins Blair who was firstly attached to the Meerut Volunteer Horse (Khakee Ressalah) and later Mayne's Horse, two of the most iconic regiments raised during the mutiny. The lot includes a copy on CD of his diary for 1863 describing life in Central India including a tiger shoot in which his Commanding officer lost his arm after being mauled by a tiger

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Ensn. J. J, Blair) official correction to initials, 'Civil Service' officially erased after his name but clearly visible ghosting remains, *very fine and better* £500-£600

James Jenkins Blair was part of a cadre of Indian Army officers forming what were called "Military Men in Civil Employ". Their medal rolls appear among the Civilian Lists in L/MIL/5/86. Medals from these lists come to the market regularly and most, if not all, have an "official erasure" after their name. The light skimming to the aforementioned medal to Blair shows the ghosting of "Civil Service" clearly confirming how these medals were named prior to erasure.

Military Men in Civil Employ can be traced back to the early part of the 19th century when certain Governor-Generals and Administrators thought the over-stretched ranks of the Civil Service should be bolstered by well bred, highly intelligent officers from the Presidential armies. These positions became highly sought after as pay and conditions were far superior to that of a military officer. Obviously the Civil Service, thought that the introduction of inferior army officers into their ranks would undermine their status as the elite of the Indian Administration. By the time of the Mutiny there were large numbers of "Military Men in Civil Employ" throughout India. All were classified as "Civilians" with the same rates of pay and conditions as comparable Civil Servants. They retained their military rank and were only "promoted" by time served.

The anomaly in the naming of the mutiny medals between those of the Bengal Civil Service proper and those Military Men in Civil Employ was solved by simply officially erasing the words "Civil Service" from the latter's medals but allowing them to retain their military rank. No Government Order (G.O.) makes mention of this so it must have been authorised somewhere in the civil administration. No complaints from any recipient of these medals can be found in the records.

James Jenkins was born at Mominabad, India, on 27 October 1840, the son of Brigadier James Blair who commanded the Cavalry Division of H.H. The Nizam's army. Educated at Mr Hodge's, St. Andrews, Scotland, and Addiscombe, he was commissioned Ensign on 13 December 1856 and arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, on 3 January 1857, to do duty with the 6th N.I. at Allahabad (who Mutinied on 6 June 1857). He transferred to the 31st N.I. (who remained mostly loyal during the Mutiny) on 3 April 1857, and was promoted Lieutenant on 30 April 1858, and Captain on 13 December 1868.

Jenkins served in the Meerut Volunteer Cavalry, June - August 1857, in the Delhi and Meerut Districts, being present at the actions of Sikree, Barote and Galowlee. He is described as "behaved gallantly and often engaged". He also served with the 7th Punjab Infantry in Brigadier Seaton's Column from November 1857 to February 1858, and was present at the actions of Gungaree, 14 December 1857; Patualu, 17 December 1857; Mynpoorie, 27 December 1857; and Bowgong, 7 April 1858. He saw further service with Mayne's Horse with General Michel's Force in pursuit of Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib during the months of September - November 1858, and was present at the affair at Korai, 25 October 1858. He served with General Napier's, Colonel Riche's, and Captain Roome's flying Columns from January - September 1859, in the Seronge jungles and those on the Saugor Frontier, and was present at the affairs of Richwa, 16 May 1859; Goonapoorie, 23 June 1859, and several minor ones. He was Mentioned in Despatches by Captain Roome, Commanding Basoda Field Force, on 19 August 1859, for his gallant charge against the enemy in which Mayne's Horse sabred at least 100 mutineers. He was thanked by the Government for good service during the Mutiny.

Blair left Mayne's Horse as its longest serving officer in April 1864, and entered the Political Department. He was appointed Assistant Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy at Mount Aboo in Rajpootana and subsequently Resident of Tonk during the minority of the Rajah. Placed in such a high position at the age of 26 he came to the attention of the Governor-General Lord Mayo who declared that he was the "first of our rising Political Officers". His report on the Tonk State was brought to the attention of the Duke of Argyll who declared it "the best of its kind". Between 29 January and 7 February, 1870, he entertained the Duke of Edinburgh at Bhurtpore and Ulwar and accompanied His Royal Highness during his hunting expedition. He then proceeded to Karauli to settle a dispute between two Rajahs. Dr Harvey, his medical attendant, was concerned with his workload and that his devotion to duty would sow the seeds of his death. Prophetic words as he died at Karauli on 20 March 1870, and is buried in a private garden at Karauli.

Sold together with a comprehensive amount of copied research together with a memory stick with respect to the raising of a Civilian Irregular force to be called Mayne's Horse after Henry Otway Mayne its Commanding Officer. From 1860 it was named Central India Horse. A remarkable document listing all the original officers and men; and also a compact disc containing Blair's diary from January to September 1863 describing life, sport (cricket) and hunting in Central India. The killing of 2 tigers and 3 bears was described as a "good day's work". One of the more interesting episodes took place on the 10th May but written in the diary on the 16th May. It tells of a hunting trip in which Captain Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, later Police Commissioner of Police London, was out hunting with Lieutenant Curtis together with various Matchlock men on the flanks when they cornered a tiger. Blair was with the party but on another beat. The tiger tried to get away in the direction of the Matchlock men who fired. The animal turned towards Bradford who was unable to see the animal sending his Gunman to the top of a break. The tiger crossed an open piece of land when Bradford saw his prey for the first time. Bradford fired both barrels of his gun and hit the tiger. The wounded tiger turned on Bradford who, having got hold of his second gun, planned to drop him dead. Unfortunately a twig from the branch of a tree, which he had climbed, fouled the trigger guard and was unable to fire. Bradford was attacked while climbing to a higher branch and mauled. Bradford jumped from the tree and made for some water. The tiger followed and was on him and they rolled together in the water. Bradford had the presence of mind to lay quiet while Curtis managed to climb a tree and fired a shot which killed the tiger. Bradford's arm was amputated although he continued throughout his life in India his love of pig-sticking holding the reins of his horse between his teeth. Contained within the comprehensive file of documents are twenty seven pages of a privately printed manuscript directly from the Blair family archive giving his complete life history, mentions and plaudits.



A rare Indian Mutiny medal to a civilian casualty awarded to Mr George William Bagley, who was wounded in the right hand at the battle of Sussia (Agra) on 5 July 1857; the remarkable events at Agra are recorded by his eldest son, Frederick Robert Bagley, who in March 1930, aged 78, published his reminiscences under the title "A small boy in the Indian Mutiny" for Blackwood's Magazine - he relates a story of horror and deprivation with an amusement and impishness that comes from the innocence of youth

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (G. W. Bagley,) *good very fine*

£600-£800

George William Bagley was baptised at Calcutta on 12 August 1821, the eldest son of John Thomas Bagley, Master Pilot in the Honourable Company's Bengal Marine Establishment, and his wife Mary née Eade (Ede.) His father died in 1834, aged 39, leaving his wife with 5 children and an unborn child.

Bagley entered the Bengal Education Department and by 1837 was the acting 6th Master at the Calcutta High School, under the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By 1840 he was 2nd Master at the Calcutta Madrassa or Mohammedan College, earning Rupees 200 per month but was abruptly terminated in 1844.

The following is taken from East India Lords' Report of 4 November 1852 - 20 August 1853, which states 'The dismissal of Mr G. W. Bagley, the late Second Master, for inefficiency and gross neglect of duty, together with other means adopted for stimulating the Mohammedan pupils to the acquisition of a sound English education, will, it is hoped, meet with a greater degree of success than we have heretofore succeeded.'

Bagley next joined the Civil Auditor's Office in Agra, a profession he remained in until retirement. On 9 October 1850, he married Miss Sophia Theresa Anthony at Agra and by the mutiny had issue 3 boys namely, Frederick Robert, Walter James and William Albert. George Clarence had died in 1853 aged 2.

His son comments that they lived a life of 'respectable comfort'. His mother was a tall, graceful quiet woman, whereas his father was a large handsome superior being with strange habits, as he ate boiled eggs in the morning with 'toast water' and came home each evening rather cross with everything in general. There was the thatched cottage with a wide cool verandah, the pillars of which were covered in honeysuckle. To the front there was a 'Mehndi' hedge enclosing a flower plot smelling of roses and to the rear a vegetable plot in which he revelled in stealing the garden peas from the 'Mali', or gardener. There was also a 'buggy' drawn by a sedate white horse in which they drove each evening to 'eat the air.' Living with the family was Mary, his grand-mother, described as a rigid Calvinistic Presbyterian in theory but in practice the 'most sweet-natured, kind-hearted person who ever lived. I owe to her all I have ever learned of human feelings and consideration for others.'

Frederick relates that prior to moving into Agra Fort, the family was first taken to Mr Grant's House, a very grand mansion with an imposing archway and massive masonry pillars. All was total confusion, with tales of murder and treachery from the districts. There was little food and water and their misery was compounded when a Doolie brought in the first casualty, an old grey haired lady called Mrs Palmer, who had been left for dead in the district. The doctor pronounced she was still alive but had sixty seven wounds. Happily she made a wonderful recovery.

A few days later they made a hurried flight to a place called the Secundra which was very boring. Returning to their home they were dismayed to find that it has been destroyed and plundered. The removal to the Fort commenced a 'picnic' full of thrilling incidents which filled all his days. Hunger, heat and food mattered nothing although he remembers the occasional cold chapati. The journey to the fort through the huge red stone gateway and battlements looked as if they reached the sky. He was asked occasionally to grind some grain to make chapatis but spent most of his time exploring the fort. The underground passages were dark and foreboding but he most enjoyed being an observer at the fort gate where a good natured 'Tommy' told him who everybody was. He watched in fascination the prisoners passing in and out of the gate either for trial or execution. He was forbidden to view the gallows but could not help but hear the distant guns doing their killing. His friendly 'Tommy' gave him all the gruesome details.

The Agra Fort Census taken on 27 July 1857, shows that Bagley was mustered at the Armoury Square East Side together with wife 3 children and his mother Mary. Two of his uncles were also under arms in the fort. One was in the Militia Infantry and the other was head of the Militia Artillery with the nickname of the 'Greek Pirate'.

Allen's Indian Mail of 31 August 1857, quoting the *Mofussilite Press* of 30 June 1857, states that the Agra Militia was embodied last Friday and Saturday and drilled on the parade ground at Hurree Purbut. The Infantry Militia under Captain Lamb consisted of four companies which mustered each about 45 men. Frederick writes that he paid great attention and critical spirit to his father and uncle at their daily drill and, compared to the regulars, his father's efforts were unlikely to strike terror in the 'Baghis,' comments, his parents told him, to keep to himself.

On 5 July 1857, the combined force departed the Fort to make battle with the mutineers. The Civil Militia Infantry was formed in a line at the rear to protect the fort and its occupants. Mr N. A. Chick described the battle as a 'singularly bold and brave affair.' Vastly outnumbered, the little force managed to drive the mutineers from the village of Sussia at the points of their bayonets but did not follow up their success as Brigadier Polwhele sounded the retreat and with a gnashing of teeth and maddening rage the victorious soldiers fell back back to the defence of the fort. The Civil Militia had been in the field for 6 hours and increasingly came under fire from the advancing rebels. It was only when the last of the regular troops and the Militia Cavalry had passed through their lines to the safety of the fort that the Civil Militia retreated themselves. The total casualties of the force amounted to 49 dead and 92 wounded.

Frederick recalls that rumour of impending battle with the Neemuch mutineers was in the air, culminating in the order that all the Militia were to parade the next morning. He woke early before dawn to see his father taking his 'chota hazri' by candlelight and then marching out to the sound of bugles with his Brown Bess musket on his shoulder.

His mother attempted to be cheerful but broke down after his father had left. He ran off to his uncle who had his gun on the ramparts. With all the intense excitement nobody paid any attention to him so he climbed the ramparts to watch the battle. All he could see from the corner of an embrasure were clouds of dust and smoke and the continuous roar of artillery. Two officers in dark uniforms came to the ramparts with telescopes and stood in the embrasure next to his. "My God," said the elder, "why doesn't _____ go for them; their artillery will knock ours into a cocked hat." Their excitement increased and there was much strong language, until a faint rattle of musketry could be heard between the gun reports. "At last," swore the elder, "but probably too late!" Frederick's presence was noticed and he was told to run away home.

The whole of the Agra Fort residents were in the open square where he found his mother carrying his small brother and sobbing quietly. Nothing he said would console her. He therefore ran back to the ramparts where the big gun was being prepared. Tempers were running short and he was again observed and sternly sent away with a flea in his ear. He went home disconsolately. Near to the gateway he saw clouds of dust and running to it witnessed the arrival of our defeated army. First came the rabble of camp followers and then a line of Doolies with a wounded man in each; two or three of their faces remained photographed in his memory, especially one handsome, powerful young man, with his open chest covered in blood and many scattered black spots within a circle of ten inches (shot at close range by a charge of slugs). Another with side whiskers had a blackened mouth and sightless eyes and a burnt-up look. Both had drawn, set faces.

His general impression was one of dust, sweat and bloody bandages and above all 'hurry.' His friendly 'Tommy' spat and swore, "poor beggars, blown up with their own powder; cut and run you little ooloo (owl) or the Baghis will get you." But he stood his ground and held on to his empty bayonet sheath.

The line of Doolies was long and followed by another disorderly rabble of dirty sweating men on foot. Many were wounded, slouched and limped with arms in slings and bloody bandages. Desperate for water his old 'Tommy' produced sympathetic strong language and water in buckets. Some troops then came along marching more or less in order, sweating but worn out. Afterwards there appeared a very disreputable crowd with open necks, blackened faces and such fierce looks that he thought these must be the rebels themselves. Panic stricken he shouted "Baghis" and ran for his life until he reached home and clasped his mother's knee, crying "the Baghis have come!" The servants screamed and ran but his mother and the weeping women kept their heads and smiled as all eyes were on a small company of blackened armed men that marched into the square and were dismissed. "There they are" he shouted as he recognised the authors of his panic but was dumbfounded to see one of the dirtiest villains come to their quarters and stagger into a chair, flinging his musket into a corner and calling for a drink! It was his father with his right hand a lump of bloody bandages. He had been shot in the thumb.

The siege of Agra was lifted on 2 October 1857, when a moveable column led by Brigadier Greathead fought and defeated the rebels close to Agra. Frederick describes how they left Agra Fort and travelled by 'bullock bandy' to Cawnpore, where they visited the site of the massacre and then travelled to Allahabad where the family would live for many years.

George William Bagley was to have 3 further children, Arthur Herbert, 1859; Eliza Catherine, 1860; and Sophie Theodora, 1862. His wife Sophie Theresa died on 31 October 1863, and on 25 April 1868, aged 46, he married Sophie Caroline née Williams.

In 1864 G. W. Bagley wrote *A Companion to the Civil Paymaster's manual North-West Provinces* (IOR/N/27/301/405). In 1870 he is shown as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of paper money in Allahabad, eventually rising to become the Assistant Accountant General, N.W.P. He retired to Nagpur, where he died on 4 August 1907, aged 86. His son, Frederick Robert Bagley, became one of India's leading railway engineers working throughout the sub-continent. On retirement he returned to England and acted as a consultant to the British Government on all things railways.

Sold with comprehensive research including a compact disc containing a full scan of *A Small Boy in the Indian Mutiny*, from Blackwood's Magazine.

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- 452** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (**J. Kelly, 32nd. L.I.**) *initial unofficially corrected, contact marks, very fine* £400-£500
- Two Private J. Kelly's in the 32nd Foot appear on the latest published medal roll, both entitled to the Defence of Lucknow clasp, one of whom was killed in action at Chinhut on 30 June 1857, and the other of whom died on 31 July 1857.
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- 453** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (**J. Atkins, 90th. Lt. Inf.**) *fitted with a replacement suspension post, edge bruising and heavy contact marks, polished, therefore fine* £180-£220
- Joseph Atkins** served with the 90th Foot (Perthshire Volunteers) in Oude between 19 September 1857 and 15 October 1858. Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- 454** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Driver Chas. Carter, F Tp. R.H. Arty.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, polished and worn in parts, edge bruise, nearly very fine* £240-£280
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- 455** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J. Buttell, 1st Bn. 20th Regt.**) *good very fine* £200-£260
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- x456** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Serjt. T. Cope, 38th. Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £260-£300
- Thomas Cope** attested for the 38th (South Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot, and served with them in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He was discharged on 16 June 1859.
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- 457** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**John White, 2nd. Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £200-£240
- Three men with the name John White, of the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, appear on the latest publish roll, all for the single clasp Lucknow.
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- 458** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Sapper Chas. Bigley, Royal Engrs.**) *good very fine* £240-£280
- Charles Bigley** was born in Leicester in 1833 and served with the 21st Company, Royal Engineers in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He died in Leicester in 1897.
- For the Crimea Medal awarded to the recipient's brother, see Lot 430.



The emotive Indian Mutiny medal to Captain Alexander Skene, Superintendent at Jhansi, who was brutally murdered at the Jokhan Bagh together with the rest of the European men, women and children of the station on 8 June 1857

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Captn. A. Skene) unit details officially erased, *suspension claw re-affixed, otherwise very fine* *£800-£1,000*

The unit details erased would have been "Civil Service". Please see the medal to Captain James Jenkins Blair (Lot 450) for the explanation for this.

Alexander Skene was born on 10 February 1817, at Aberdeen, the 4th son of Charles Skene M.D. and Margaret Ann. Educated Aberdeen Grammar School, he sailed on the *Reliance* to India, 18 March 1837. He was appointed Ensign, 13 June 1837, and posted to the 68th N.I.; Lieutenant, 16 July 1842; appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Nerbudda Territories at Peonee, 6 October 1845; invested with the powers of Joint Magistrate at Nursingpore, 26 June 1845; Captain, 14 August 1846; appointed to the charge of the Jubbulpore District, 13 April '180; Superintendent Jaloun and Jhansi Districts, 18 April 1852; Killed at Jhansi, 8 June 1857.

Captain Alexander Skene, Political Agent in the small Maratha state of Jhansi, some 140 miles south-west of Agra, was not particularly perturbed when the news of the outbreak at Meerut reached him. Though he had only a small force of Indian soldiers and no Europeans, he felt reasonably secure. In 1857, the Rani of Jhansi was in her early thirties, the daughter of a retainer of Chimnaji Appa, the brother of Bajji Rao, and had been born in Banares, where Chimnaji had settled after his brother's surrender to the British. On Chimnaji's death in 1832, the girl's father had taken his family to Bithur and the court of the exiled Peshwa. It was Bajji Rao who suggested to the Raja of Jhansi that she would make a suitable wife for him and so it came to be. After the death of her husband, however, the state of Jhansi was annexed by the British, and the Rani was evacuated from the fort to live in the city palace.

When news of the outbreak at Meerut reached the Rani she asked Captain Skene for permission to raise a body of armed men for her own protection. Skene approved, being convinced of her loyalty and, indeed, it has been suggested that he was infatuated by her. It has never been proved whether she was involved in conspiracy with the sepoys before they mutinied but mutiny they did. There had been warning. On 1 June, some of the bungalows belonging to the British officers were set on fire. Captain Skene and the commander of the troops, Captain Dunlop, believed it was an accident and took no precautions. Two days later some of the sepoys seized a small building known as the Star Fort inside which were the treasury and the magazine. The rest of the men remained loyal, but next day Captain Dunlop and two other British officers were murdered. The remaining British and Eurasians took refuge in the fort inside the city and prepared to defend it. They numbered only fifty-six, including women and children, and only four of the men were soldiers or had had military experience. Next day, it was seen that the sepoys had brought up two guns. At this stage, Skene, for some reason never discovered, decided that he could not hold out and asked the sepoys for a safe conduct. It is possible that, as Skene had had no fear of mutiny, he had not sent ammunition or provisions into the fort, and therefore decided he could not put up a defence.

On 8 June, Skene received the assurances he needed through an emissary, a doctor named Saleh Muhammad. The sepoys swore 'on the most sacred oaths' that the party in the fort would be allowed to leave without interference. After laying down their arms the party marched out of the Sagar Gate and was immediately taken prisoner and moved to a garden known as the Jokhan Bagh. There, the whole party was massacred - 30 men, 16 women, and 20 children. Contemporary accounts of the massacre vary in detail, reliable witnesses being few, if any. The particular circumstance of Skene's death is referred to in a letter to a relative of Captain Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner, who was also killed:

'It is all true about poor Frank Gordon. He, Alic Skene, his wife, and a few peons managed to get into a small round tower when the disturbance began; the children and all the rest were in other parts of the fort - altogether, sixty. Gordon had a regular battery of guns, also revolvers; and he and Skene picked off the rebels as fast as they could fire, Mrs Skene loading for them. The peons say they never missed once, and before it was all over they killed thirty-seven, besides many wounded. The rebels, after butchering all in the fort, brought ladders against the tower, and commenced swarming up. Frank Gordon was shot through the forehead, and killed at once. Skene then saw it was no use going on any more, so he kissed his wife, shot her, and then himself.'

The Benjamin Disraeli letters 1857-59 make mention of the above story with the following few lines:

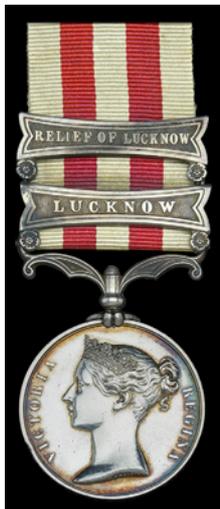
"The striking story of Skene at Jhansi, his deeds of heroic romance, worthy of a Paladin, then kissing his wife and shooting her etc. etc, all appear now to be a complete invention. This story has produced an enormous effect on this neighbourhood and have no doubt stimulated the subscription, as it has the warlike passions of the people. We must remember Jenkins' ear. He, I think, appeared without them at the Bar of the House of Commons, and the House declared war on Spain in consequence".

The accepted version is that Skene on entering the Jokhan Bagh was immediately shot followed quickly by the rest of the victims.

For his services during the mutiny Captain Skene was posthumously thanked by the Government.

A memorial exists at Cantonment Cemetery, Jhansi, to the memory of 'Captain Alexander Skene, 68th Regt. B.N.I., Superintendent of Jhansie and Jaloun, Margaret Beatrice Herschel Skene, his Wife, and Mary Isabella Frances, and Beatrice Harriet Annie, their Children, all of whom fell by the hands of the Mutineers on the 8th of June 1857.'

460



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Jas. Drayton, Ord. Shannon.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £800-£1,200

461 China 1857-60, no clasp (**Private Mannajee Baider 5th. Regt. Bombay N.I.**) engraved naming, *very fine* £120-£160

462 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw re-affixed, minor edge bruising, very fine* £100-£140

x463 Canada General Service 1866-70, no clasp (**Gr. W. E. Isaacson, Montreal G.A.**) Canadian style officially impressed naming, *the obverse worn, therefore fine, the reverse better* £140-£180

464 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. P. F. Gibbons, 6th H.L.I.**) Canadian style officially impressed naming, *some distortion to clasp face, otherwise good very fine* £240-£280

6th (Hochelaga Light Infantry) Battalion. Sold with Public Archives of Canada letter of confirmation.

Patrick Francis Gibbons saw service at Cornwall, Ontario, from May 1866 to May 1867.

x465 Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Red River 1870, unnamed specimen, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, extremely fine* £200-£240

466 Abyssinia 1867 (**Carp Crew A. Hutchinson H.M.S. Octavia**) *suspension possibly re-affixed, minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £240-£280

467 Abyssinia 1867 (**1455 F. Wright 3rd. Dragn. Gds.**) *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine* £240-£280

468 Abyssinia 1867 (**385 Corpl. F. Arnold H.M 11th. Hussrs.**) *traces of having been acid cleaned, suspension re-affixed and strengthened, therefore good fine* £160-£200

469 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**Lt. E. B. Wallace, R.N., H.M.S. Amethyst, 73-74**), *good very fine* £280-£320

Edmund Barling Wallace was the second son of the Reverend William Wallace, Rector of Thorpe Abbots and entered naval service as a Cadet in H.M.S. *Britannia* in March 1861. Commissioned a Sub-Lieutenant on 21 December 1867, he served in H.M.S. *Amethyst*, having been promoted Lieutenant, from July 1873 to May 1874, seeing service in operations in the Ashantee. He was accidentally killed on board H.M.S. *Minatour*, when a spar fell from aloft, on 31 December 1876, aged 23, and is commemorated on a plaque in his father's parish church.

470 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Holbrow. Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Simoom. 73-74.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruise, nearly very fine* £140-£180

Joseph Holbrow was born in Bath, Somerset, and attested for the Royal Marine Artillery at Salisbury in 1862. He served in the Ashantee War in H.M.S. *Simoon*, and was discharged in 1874.

471 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**1057. Pte. A. Aguibelle, 2nd. W.I. Regt. 1873-4**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £160-£200

472 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**Capt: F. W. S. Grant. 2nd. W.I. Regt. 1873-4**) *edge bruising, very fine* £400-£500

473 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1634. Gunr. C. Dean 6th. Bde. R.A.**) *very fine* £500-£600

- 474 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**478 Pte. F. Lanning. 1/5th Fusrs.**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-£120
- 475 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**2149. Pte. J. Larkin. 1/5th. Fusrs.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- 476 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**32B/1437. Pte. F. Butcher, 1/12th. Regt.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £100-£140
- 477 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**2815 Pte. W. Nichols, 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
- 478 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**3637 Gunr. W. Perkins, A/B. R.H.A.**) *copy clasp, light traces of brooch marks to reverse, replacement claw and suspension, nearly very fine* £80-£120
Clasp has not been confirmed. "A" Battery "B" Brigade R.H.A. received 65 medals without clasp and 168 with clasp for Ahmed Khel.
- 479
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- Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**722, Driv: E. Gove, E, Batt: B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *second letter of surname officially corrected, good very fine* £700-£900
- At Maiwand, on that disastrous day of 27 July 1880, 'E' Battery, 'B' Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery played a most conspicuous roll. It suffered as a consequence 2 officers and 19 other ranks killed and 2 officers and 14 other ranks wounded, gaining in the process two Victoria Crosses and eight Distinguished Conduct Medals. Retiring to Kandahar, E/B., R.H.A. served during the siege of Kandahar, with three guns mounted on the Herat facing wall and one on the Idgah Gate. During the battle of Kandahar, 1 September 1880, for which Driver Gove was awarded the clasp, the battery was attached to the Cavalry Brigade.
- 480 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**5955 Driv: J. Coltham. C. Batt: 2nd Bde. R.A.**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
- x481 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**Sepoy Nadu * 2nd Sikh Infy. ***) *officially engraved naming, nearly very fine* £120-£160
- 482 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**J. F. Brooking. A.B. H.M.S. "Agincourt".**) *light pitting, nearly very fine* £80-£120
- 483 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**J. Barton. A.B. H.M.S. "Inflexible"**) *light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180
- 484 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**J. W. Driscoll. Ord: H.M.S. "Temeraire"**) *light pitting from star, edge bruise, very fine*
Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (2) £140-£180
John W. Driscoll was born in St Margaret's Bay, Kent, on 30 March 1862 and entered naval service on 13 September 1878 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *St Vincent*. He served in H.M.S. *Termeraire* during the bombardment of Alexandria, and was discharged from that ship on 14 April 1884, his service record noting him as 'undesirable'.
- x485 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**2nd. Bn. Infry. No. 519.**) *named as issued to the Egyptian Army, suspension heavily worn, edge bruising and light scratching to reverse field, fine* £60-£80
- x486 Khedive's Star 1882, reverse contemporarily impressed '79 1044'; Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *first with copy suspension, nearly very fine* (2) £70-£90
- 487 Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £50-£70

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- 488** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**N. E. Keating, P.O. 2nd. Cl., H.M.S. Boadicea.**) *minor wear to reverse, good very fine* £260-£300
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 489** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**A. A. Pawson. Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Satellite.**) *area of erasure before naming, polished and traces of lacquer, nearly very fine* £180-£220
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 490** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (**C. H. Donovan, A.B., H.M.S. Philomel.**) *contact marks, very fine* £180-£220
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 491** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**G. Smith, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Magpie**) *clasp face very slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
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- x492** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**3970 Pte. P. Kane 1st. Bn. E. Lanc. Regt.**) *suspension slightly loose, very fine* £80-£120
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- 493** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**No. 5740 Pte. A. Mc.Kay. 2 High. L.I.**) *engraved in the usual style for this Regiment, edge bruising, suspension slack, very fine* £120-£160
-
- 494** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3431 Pte. C. Sharp 2d. Bn. Ryl. Suss: Regt.**) *minor scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 495** India General Service 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (**1307 Sepoy Chaba Singh, 36 Sikhs**) *nearly very fine* £80-£120
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1999.
-
- x496** Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £140-£180
-
- x497** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, unnamed, *contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- x498** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6547 Gnr: A. Cheney, 86th Bty: R.F.A.**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2629 Pte. H. Drew. Norfolk Regt.**) *nearly very fine or better (2)* £80-£120
-
- 499** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**5868 Pte. J. Dutton. Cheshire Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £50-£70
-
- 500** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**10430 Pte. J. Saunders. Rand Rifles**) *good very fine* £50-£70
-
- 501** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**26 Pte. H. Dewey. Alice T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Approximately 60 medals awarded to the Alice Town Guard.
-
- 502** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**50 Pte. J. Dupreez. Alicedale T.G.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £70-£90
Approximately 170 medals awarded to the Alicedale Town Guard.
-
- 503** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Private J. T. Wright. Aliwal N.T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.
Approximately 70 medals awarded to the Aliwal North Town Guard.
Note: Aliwal North was notoriously disloyal at the beginning of the Boer War when it was occupied by the Boers at the invitation of the inhabitants. Following its occupation by the British a small Town Guard was formed.
-
- 504** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. H. Nelson. Barberton T.G.**) *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
Approximately 140 medals awarded to the Barberton Town Guard.
-
- 505** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**76 Pte. T. Mitchel. Barkly E. Tn: Gd:**) *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£120
Approximately 50 medals awarded to the Barkly East Town Guard.

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- 506** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. G. T. Joubert. Bedford T.G.**) *edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 507** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**29 Pte. J. S. Shorten. Burghersdorp T.G.**) *edge bruise and contact marks, nearly very fine* £70-£90
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.
 Approximately 205 medals awarded to the Burghersdorp Town Guard.
-
- 508** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**36 Pte. F. C. Seiler. Cathcart T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
 Approximately 80 medals awarded to the Cathcart Town Guard.
-
- 509** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**44 Pte. S. B. Wright. Cathcart T.G.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £80-£120
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.
 Approximately 80 medals awarded to the Cathcart Town Guard.
-
- 510** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), no clasp (**80 Pte. P. Massyn. George T.G.**) *traces of brooch mounting to obverse; 1 clasp, Cape Colony, with unofficial top retaining rod* (**88 Pte. J. S. Corbett. Indwe T.G.**) *suspension re-affixed on latter, edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
 Approximately 110 medals awarded to the George Town Guard and 137 medals awarded to the Indwe Town Guard.
Note: No evidence has been found to confirm Private Corbett's entitlement to the Cape Colony clasp (which if he is entitled must have been through service with another unit).
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- 511** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**136 Pte. W. F. Chamberlain. Grahamstown T.G.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
 Approximately 127 medals awarded to the Grahamstown Town Guard.
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- 512** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. F. Fensham. Hanover T.G.**) *nearly very fine* £80-£120
 Approximately 54 medals awarded to the Hanover Town Guard.
-
- 513** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**28 Pte. R. Slabbert. Jansenville T.G.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
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- 514** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. Riquelet. Klerksdorp Tn: Gd:**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £70-£90
 Approximately 118 medals awarded to the Klerksdorp Town Guard.
-
- 515** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**72 Pte. O. F. Franzsen. Knysna T.G.**) *light scratches to obverse field, good very fine* £80-£120
 Approximately 154 medals awarded to the Knysna Town Guard.
-
- 516** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**30 Bglr: E. G. Hollis. Kokstad T.G.**) *number officially corrected, good very fine* £80-£120
 Approximately 145 medals awarded to the Kokstad Town Guard.
-
- 517** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. W. Stophfoard. Ladismith T.G.**) *light file marks to name, edge bruising, good fine* £60-£80
-
- 518** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. F. Wallin. Middleton T.G.**) *minor official correction to surname, edge nicks, nearly very fine, scarce to unit* £120-£160
 Approximately 36 medals awarded to the Middleton Town Guard.
-
- 519** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. W. Overbeek. Mossel Bay T.G.**) *traces of lacquer, edge nicks, nearly very fine* £80-£120
 Approximately 118 medals awarded to the Mossel Bay Town Guard.
-
- 520** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**161 Pte. A. Florence. Naauwpoort T.G.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £70-£90
 Approximately 129 medals awarded to the Naauwpoort Town Guard.
-
- 521** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**497 Pte. P. D. Coombs. Queenstown T.G.**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £70-£90
 Approximately 331 medals awarded to the Queenstown Town Guard.

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- 522** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**8 Cpl. W. Dalziel. Rosmead T.G.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £160-£200
Approximately 38 medals awarded to the Rosmead Town Guard, and extremely scarce to a non-commissioned officer.
-
- 523** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**302 Pte. J. Howard. Steynsburg T.G.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£120
Approximately 68 medals awarded to the Steynsburg Town Guard.
-
- 524** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**29 Sjt. & Pay Clk. J. J. C. Esson, Touws River T.G.**) *good very fine, scarce to rank* £120-£160
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.
-
- 525** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. R. G. Parkin. Uitenhage T.G.**) *rank and first initial officially corrected, very fine* £60-£80
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.
-
- 526** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**16 Pte. J. W. Kortschotte. Wellington T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
Approximately 106 medals awarded to the Wellington Town Guard.
-
- 527** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**297 Pte. H. L. Theunissen. Sen. Windsrtn. & Wdbg. T.G.**) *toned, edge nick, extremely fine* £100-£140
Approximately 74 medals awarded to the Windsorton and Wedburg Town Guard.
-
- x528** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**2049. Pte. V. I. Imray, Rl. W. Surrey Regt.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 529** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**7327 Pte. G. H. McIlroy, R. Welsh Fus:**) *two very minor edge bruises, otherwise extremely fine* £100-£140
Served in Volunteer or 'L' Company. Shown on roll as 'Invalid to Kimberley'.
-
- 530** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**8142 Pte. T. Magill. Rl: Lanc: Regt.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 531** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**3226 Pte. J. Waters, 1: Bord: Regt.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
James Fuller Waters was born in Folkestone, Kent, in 1872 and attested for the Border Regiment at Dover on 5 September 1891. He served with the Regiment in India and Waziristan from 4 February 1893 to 4 April 1899 (entitled to the India General Service Medal 1854-95 with clasp Waziristan 1894-5), and returning home transferred to the Army Reserve on 6 April 1899. Recalled to the Colours on 20 December 1899, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 26 March 1900 to 17 August 1902 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps). He was discharged on 4 September 1903, after 12 years' service. He died in Dover in 1949. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.
-
- 532** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**44687 Pte. M. E. Oldfield. 132nd. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *good very fine* £120-£160
M. E. Oldfield served with the 132nd (Irish Horse) Company, 29th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 533** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**39184 Pte. T. Johnston. 140th. Imp: Yeo: Coy.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£120
Thomas Johnston was born in Govan, Glasgow, in 1876 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Glasgow on 6 January 1902. He served with 140th (Fincastle's Horse) Company, 31st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 17 April to 18 October 1902, and was discharged on 26 October 1902, after 294 days' service. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.
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- 534** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**3081 Pte T. Bennett. Rl. Wt. Surrey Regt**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £80-£120
-
- 535** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1034 Pte E. H. McChesney. Imp: Lt Horse**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* £70-£90
E. H. McChesney was killed by lightning at Vischgat, 9 November 1901.
-
- 536** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2654 Pte N. Crowther 23rd Coy 8th Imp: Yeo:**) *'Coy' officially corrected, extremely fine* £180-£220
N. Crowther served with the 23rd (Lancashire) Company, 8th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry during the Second Boer War. He was killed in action near Hoopstad, 23 October 1900.

- 537** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6806 Pte. W. G. Smith, 43rd. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *very fine* **£100-£140**

W. G. Smith served with the 43rd (Suffolk) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

- 538** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**2880 Pte. G. Keidmore, Manch: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* **£100-£120**

- 539** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**5774 Pte. E. Sewell, 1: Bord: Regt.**) *minor official correction to surname, good very fine* **£80-£120**

Ernest William Sewell was born in Kingsland, Middlesex, in 1877 and attested for the Border Regiment in London on 19 November 1897, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 27 September 1899 to 21 September 1902 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps), and then with the 2nd Battalion in India from 22 September 1902 to 24 March 1903. He was discharged on medical grounds, specifically amnesia and memory loss, on 17 June 1903, after 5 years and 211 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

- 540** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7508 Corpl: J. Stage. Scottish C.C.**) *darkly toned, good very fine, scarce* **£180-£220**

Scottish Cyclist Company.

- x541** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (**5842 Sgt. A. Wells, 42nd. Coy. 12th Imp: Yeo:**) *edge bruising, very fine* **£100-£140**

A. Wells served with the 42nd (Hertfordshire) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

- 542** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**28725 Corpl: A. Venn. 51st Coy Imp: Yeo:**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* **£240-£280**

A. Venn served with the 51st (Paget's Horse) Company, 12th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry during the Second Boer War. He was killed in action at Trenanfontein, 21 January 1902.

543



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**19404 Gnr: M. Doherty, 21st Bty: R.F. A.**) *good very fine* **£400-£500**

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

- 544** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Wittebergen (**3612 Pte. J. Gillard, Worcester: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* **£100-£140**

Joseph Gillard was born in Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1872 and attested for the Worcestershire Regiment on 15 February 1893. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Burma from 16 February 1894 to 24 November 1895, and in South Africa during the Boer War from 6 January 1900 to 14 September 1902 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps). He transferred to the Army Reserve on 24 January 1903, and was finally discharged on 14 February 1909, after 16 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

- 545** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, *third and fourth clasps both loose on ribbon* (**26974 Pte. J. Brown. 55th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine* **£70-£90**

J. Brown served with the 55th (Northumberland) Company, 14th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

- 546** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut: S Brighouse, Imp: Yeo:**) *unofficial rivet and thread attachment between 3rd and 4th clasps, good very fine* **£160-£200**

Served with the 7th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry.

- 547** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. A. W. White. 21/Imp: Yeo:**) retaining rod between 3rd and 4th clasps, very fine *£160-£200*

A. W. White served in the Boer War as a Lieutenant in the 21st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. His medal was forwarded to him as a Captain in the 4th Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers based at Newport, Monmouthshire.

- 548** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1023 3rd Cl: Tpr: W. Terry. S.A.C.**) unofficial rivets between 3rd and 4th clasps, otherwise good very fine *£80-£100*

- 549** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (**Capt. O. Harris. W. Riding. Rgt.**) retaining rod between 4th and 5th clasps, edge bruise, good very fine *£600-£800*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 February 1901.

Owen Harris was born in November 1863, and was the son of Francis Harris, M.D., of 24 Cavendish Square, London and the Grange, Lamberhurst. Harris was educated at Winchester, and was initially commissioned into the 3rd Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. He transferred to the West Riding Regiment in January 1884, and advanced to Captain in February 1890. Harris served as adjutant of volunteers, February 1892 - February 1898, and held the local rank of Major whilst commanding the 16th Battalion Mounted Infantry during the Second Boer War.

Harris was wounded in action at Klip Kraal, 16 February 1900, and again at Bothaville, 6 November 1900. Major Harris died of enteric fever and pneumonia, 9 October 1901.

- 550** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**5965 Pte. T. Fountain. Rl: Welsh Fus:**) very fine *£120-£160*

Sold with confirmation of clasps; last two on a supplementary roll.

- 551** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Belfast, an unnamed specimen, some black staining to top right hand side of clasp carriage, small scratch to Queen's cheek, otherwise about extremely fine *£100-£140*

- 552** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1905 Pte. D. Connor. S. Wales Bord:**) good very fine *£50-£70*

- x553** Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', lacking integral top riband bar, good very fine *£140-£180*

554



- Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**J. N. Maclachlan.**) toned, nearly extremely fine *£500-£600*

Confirmed on the roll as 3rd Officer on board the S.S. *Herrada* of the British India Steam Line.

555 China 1900, no clasp (**J. R. Hammond 2nd Yeo. Sigls. H.M.S. Barfleur**) *light contact marks, very fine* £160-£200

556 China 1900, no clasp (**W. H. R. Savidge, Lg. Smn., H.M.S. Goliath.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-£200

William Henry Richard Savidge was born in London on 21 March 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 26 March 1892. He served in H.M.S. *Goliath* from 7 April 1900 to 8 October 1903, and joined the shore-based establishment H.M.S. *Vivid I* on 4 February 1905, for service with H.M.S. *Avon* (which vessel was used for the instruction of Cadets at Dartmouth). He was soon after involved in a serious accident which resulted in him losing his left arm- his service papers confirm that:
'27 February 1905. Finding as the Court of Inquiry as the accident to Savidge on *Avon*, by which he lost an arm, and who were of the opinion that it was caused by his placing his arm under the canted leg of the shackle when unshackling from a buoy. No blame is attributed to anyone, and every possible means were taken to extricate him.'

Savidge was invalided from the Service on 11 May 1905, and was subsequently employed as a Barge Coal Trimmer. He was arrested for the murder of Albert Searle following a pub brawl in 1911, was subsequently found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He died in Lambeth in 1958.

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

557 China 1900, no clasp (**W. Biddiss, Pte., Nl. Depot. Wei-Hai-Wei.**) *good very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Bertram Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

Approximately 147 medals, of which 75 were without clasp, awarded to Naval Personnel of the Naval Depot at Wei-Hai-Wei.

558 China 1900, no clasp (**Captain: E. F. Harding. 23rd Madras Lt. Infy.**) *very fine* £340-£380

Edward Francis Harding was born in 1881 and obtained his first commission in the 4th Battalion, Scottish Rifles (Militia) in 1888. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, North Staffordshire Regiment, the following year, he served with his Regiment in Mauritius 1890-93, including the disaster in that place. Promoted Lieutenant in October 1893, he transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in December of that year. Subsequently serving in Malta, South Africa, China, Burma and the Anderman Islands, he was invalided out of service in September 1903. Captain Harding saw active service during the China War of 1900-01, being attached to the 23rd Madras Infantry.

x559 China 1900, no clasp (**1724 Pte. Kabbi 26th. Baluch: Infy**) *number officially corrected, very fine* £100-£140

Sold together with a *copy* China 1900 Medal, no clasp, the edge impressed '**F. J. Ingham, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. Pique**'.

560



China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**A. Adcock. Bugr. R.M., Nl. Depot. Wei-Hai-Wei.**) *pawn-broker's mark to obverse field, good very fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

Approximately 72 medals with clasp awarded to Naval Personnel of the Naval Depot at Wei-Hai-Wei.

-
- 561** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**2748 Volr. C. F. Nicholson**) *minor edge nicks, generally very fine and rare* £260-£300
-
- 562** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**A. P. Murdock, A.B., H.M.S. Dryad.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Alexander Patrick Murdock** was born in Belfast on 22 December 1882, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 3 July 1898. He served in H.M.S. *Dryad* from 1 June 1901 to 4 February 1903, during the operations on and off the coast of Somaliland, and was discharged on 21 October 1910. Murdock joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham the following day, and was recalled to the Service following the outbreak of the Great War. He was finally shore demobilised on 31 March 1919.
- Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.
-
- 563** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**R. Morris, Sto., H.M.S. Perseus.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 564** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, silver issue (**69 R. Dvr. Habib Ullah 20th Mule Cadre**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 565** Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**5289 Sergt. G. Harvey 1st. Bn. Ryl. Fuslrs.**) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* £700-£900
-
- 566** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: R. T. Clarke, Royston's Horse.**) *about extremely fine* £180-£220
-
- 567** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: H. M. Jeffrey, Transvaal Mtd. Rifles.**) *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 568** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**9978 Pte. J. Mcdonald 1st Bn. Sea Highrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 569** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**3440 Sepoy Karam Alahi. 62 Pjbis.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**M-30055 T.Sjt. J. C. Whiffin A.S.C.**) *nearly very fine or better (2)* £30-£40
-
- 570** 1914 Star, with clasp (**L-10627 L.Cpl. C. Taylor. 1/E. Surr: R.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Charles Edward Taylor**, of Richmond, Surrey, attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 1 October 1914, and, having been promoted Lieutenant, was killed in action on 1 November 1915. He is buried in White House Cemetery, St. Jean-les-Ypres, Belgium.
-
- 571** British War Medal 1914-20 (**Capt. R. P. Clutton. R.N.**) *good very fine* £50-£70
- Ralph Philip Clutton** was born in Chislehurst, Kent, on 9 February 1872, and entered the training ship H.M.S. *Britannia* on 15 July 1885. He was appointed Midshipman on 15 July 1887, and was commissioned Sub Lieutenant on 14 July 1891. He was promoted Lieutenant on 14 January 1892; Commander on 31 December 1904, and retired with the rank of Captain on 13 June 1911.
- Clutton was employed on 'Special Service' during the Great War, his service papers noting:
 'Allowed to accept appointment under Turkish Government 2 July 1914.
 Informed unable to proceed to Constantinople 22 August 1914.
 Temporarily employed by Minister for France, Cairo.
 Recalled from Turkey with Naval Mission, September 1914.
 Services to be retained until war with Russia is over if possible until the evacuation of N. Russia is well advanced.'
- Clutton reverted to the Retired List on 15 November 1919, the British War Medal his sole medallion entitlement, and died at Hindhead, Surrey on 27 March 1942.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.

572 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Sister M. B. McGibbon.**) *middle initial officially corrected*, in named card box of issue; together with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, silver; and a Medico-Psychological Association Medal for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, bronze, the reverse inscribed 'Mary Brabender McGibbon', with two Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve collar badges on riband, *good very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

Sold together with an attractive silver presentation circular three-legged box, hallmarks for Birmingham 1912, the lid engraved 'For King and Country, 1915. "I was sick and ye visited me". A Token of Respect to Nurse Mary McGibbon from The School Children of Ballantrae.'

573 Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (**2. Lieut. W. A. Cheers.**); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**202 Sjt: W. Martin. 7/Lanc: Fus.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, very fine, the first better* (2) *£80-£120*

Wilfroy Anson Cheers was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment (Special Reserve) on 14 May 1915, and served with them during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 14 October 1916. For his services with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force he was Mentioned in Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude's Despatch of 10 April 1917 (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917).

Sold with the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, named to 'South Lancashire Regiment. 2nd Lt. W. A. Cheers, Spec. Res.', *this in slightly distressed condition*.

W. Martin was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 335 of 1 October 1913, and served with the 7th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers during the Great War in Gallipoli.

574 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**A. Sister N. A. Graham**) *very fine* *£60-£80*

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 30 December 1941.

Miss Nina Alicia Graham trained at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, from 1911-14, and joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. She served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 May 1915 and, remaining in the service following the cessation of hostilities, was promoted Sister on 1 July 1926, and Matron on 1 June 1935. She was awarded the Royal Red Cross (First Class) in the 1942 New Year's Honours' List, and saw further service with the Q.A.I.M.N.S. during the Second World War. She died at Whitstable, Kent, on 9 October 1955.

Sold with copied research.

575 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**777 C.Sjt. C. F. Batstone. Devon. R.**) *good very fine* *£160-£200*

Charles Frank Batstone was born in Cullompton, Devon, and attested for the Devonshire Regiment at Ottery St. Mary, Devon. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion in India, and died on 10 June 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Kirkee Memorial, India.

Sold with copied research.

576 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3055334. Pte. J. McGhee. R. Scots.**) *struck on a slightly thinner flan, edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* *£40-£50*

577 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19059704 Gnr D C B Grant RA**) in named box of issue; together with a National Service Medal 1939-60, 2 clasps, 1945-1948, Royal Artillery; and two sets of related miniature awards, *good very fine* (2) *£50-£70*

Sold together with the recipient War Officer Identification Card for Mechanical Transport Drivers; and the remnants of a Royal Artillery Cap Badge, unit title, and button.

578 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**14123411 Cpl. H. Craythorne. R. Lincolns.; 14460188 Pte. W. Pearce. R. Lincolns.**) *minor official correction to unit on first, and to number on second, nearly extremely fine* (2) *£80-£120*

579 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**22373011 Pte. J. Kane. K.O.Y.L.I.**) *good very fine* *£40-£50*

580 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**21046519 Tpr. F. J. Puttnam. Glider P.**) *light contact marks to obverse, very fine, scarce to unit* *£240-£280*



The well-documented General Service Medal awarded to Gunner M. Purcell, an 'Original' Founding Member of 'A' Squadron Malayan Scouts (Special Air Service), later 22 Special Air Service Regiment, as raised and then re-established as a regular army unit by Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Calvert D.S.O.; Purcell participated in several airborne operations in the jungle against Communist Terrorists

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (21181944 Gnr. M. Purcell, R.A.) in named card box and envelope of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

Michael Purcell, a Roman Catholic, was born in 1930 in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. He enlisted at the recruiting office at Omagh, County Tyrone on 8 December 1947, to serve for the standard regular army engagement of five years, plus seven years in the reserve. The date of birth on his signed attestation papers was stated as 5 March, but his death certificate (signed by his brother) has his birth date as 14 September. Probably this was the actual date, and when enlisting, Purcell claimed to be born on an earlier date in March in order to fall within the age limits for adult service.

After initial recruit training, Purcell was posted in February 1948 to 34 Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, which was equipped with 40mm Bofors guns. It was sent out to Hong Kong in August 1949 as part of the build-up of the colony's defences as the Communist victory in the Chinese Civil War became inevitable. 34 A.A. Regiment was issued with, in addition to its quick-firing Bofors, highly effective 4.2-inch heavy mortars, which were deployed in the New Territories near the border with China from January 1950. After a year of service in Hong Kong, Purcell volunteered to join the newly established Malayan Scouts on 29 August 1950.

Joining 'Mad Mike' Calvert's Malayan Scouts

In 1950 the military situation in Malaya was already bad and steadily getting worse, as the Communist Terrorists (C.T.s) held the initiative. Many British commanders were (yet again) totally unable to grasp how to counter guerrilla tactics and, as so often, lacked imagination, initiative and flair. There was a deep suspicion of special units, based on the belief that they weakened regiments by luring away their best soldiers, and dislike of unorthodox and abrasive characters such as Wingate. However, the success of the ex-Chindit and Force 136 veterans of Ferret Force, during its brief existence, demonstrated that the most effective military operations were deep-penetration patrols into the jungle by small units of platoon, section and even sub-section strength.

General Sir John Harding, Commander-in-Chief Far East, decided that he needed independent advice from an expert in jungle warfare on how to combat the communist insurgents. He called in Major 'Mad Mike' Calvert, who had considerable experience of jungle fighting as a result of commanding Chindits in Burma in 1943 and 1944, and then went on to command the S.A.S. Brigade. Calvert, re-ranked to Major post-War, was languishing in a staff appointment in Hong Kong as G1 Air, training troops bound for Korea to use air support. He was thrilled to escape this drudgery, throwing himself heart and soul into his fresh assignment.

Calvert made important recommendations which would change the course of the war, including establishing and training a deep-penetration patrol unit to locate C.T. base camps and either destroy them or lead conventional forces to the area; the task was to interdict the C.T.s' food, local intelligence, and military opportunities by denying them support and freedom of movement. 'This suggestion was approved and I was told to form a force. The name I chose for the new unit was the Malayan Scouts (Special Air Service Regiment) and its role was to operate in deep jungle areas not already covered by other security forces, with the object of destroying guerrilla forces, their camps and sources of supply.' ('*Fighting Mad*', by M. Calvert refers.)

However, it was stressed by General Neil Ritchie, Commanding Far East Land Forces, that Calvert's force would be disbanded at the close of the emergency in Malaya; would exist only under Far East Command; and would have no linkage whatsoever to the S.A.S. Territorial Army organisation in Britain. Calvert worked like a maniac to establish the unit that he had envisioned, but he had been handed a somewhat poisoned chalice. He was only able to recruit personnel from the Far East Land Forces and his choice of officers was limited. Frequently, commanding officers would send him their 'misfit' junior officers and N.C.O.s. Moreover, he was not provided with a suitable administrative infrastructure. He found a hundred volunteers and 'A' Squadron, Malayan Scouts was formed. How Purcell came to be among them is unclear. His 'A' Squadron name list does not include any others from his regiment or from the Hong Kong garrison. There is no evidence in his service papers that his regiment wanted to be rid of him. Perhaps he learned of Calvert's achievements and reputation while he was still in Hong Kong. Although John Woodhouse's name is not on Purcell's list, he is proof that Purcell was not the only Hong Kong-based soldier to volunteer to join Calvert: 'One of my better acquisitions was Captain J W who was serving as G3 Intelligence to 40th Infantry Division in Hong Kong.' (*ibid*)

'A' Squadron Malayan Scouts' training included throwing grenades and diving for cover in the deep monsoon drains running through their camp area, one of several lessons with live ammunition that disregarded the normal safety rules for field firing ranges. Shortage of time and available facilities meant that all training had to take place on football pitches and other clear spaces around the camp. This and Calvert's hard drinking (a result of the pressure and stress he was under) were criticised at the time by the more prosaic officers; they would continue to be a lingering criticism of S.A.S. standards for the next ten years. In 1981, the highly respected Lieutenant-Colonel John Woodhouse felt compelled to write a letter to the S.A.S. Regimental Association on 9 December 1981: 'Calvert was under pressure to get results and get them quickly. Calvert's comparison was that a building site can be a rough and mucky place until construction is finished.'

There is no doubt that special forces can only be effective if they combine special men with a huge amount of special training. Calvert could and did train 'A' Squadron, but he lacked enough trainers and above all enough time to do a thorough job. This in turn caused unfair bias and denigration, such as 'the Great Malayan Scouts Beard Scandal'. Even in 2004, veteran officers would complain that 'Men were allowed to grow beards in the jungle, which was a sensible idea in that they hid their white faces, but when the men came out they were allowed to keep them on, contrary to all the traditions of the Army. The sight of smelly, scruffy, bearded soldiers was one which caused almost apoplexy in the Staff and derision among all the other units in the Army. It was a very bad mistake.' In Calvert's own words: 'Opinions differ on beards. Some people would not be without one while others can't stand them at any price. I can take them or leave them. I grew a big, black bushy one on the first Chindit campaign; this time I stayed clean-shaven. But in wartime beards definitely have their uses. If a man thinks he looks tough he will often be tough and, more important, act tough.' ('*Fighting Mad*', by M. Calvert refers.)

In actual fact, as revealed in Purcell's photo archive, none of Purcell's comrades, even in the informal shots, were less than well-turned out; all that appear clearly in shot seem to be clean-shaven. There were probably fewer scruffy beards in the Scouts than there were jealous backstabbers elsewhere in the military hierarchy. As Purcell's photographs show, a Malayan Scout wore the head-dress and cap-badge of his parent unit, with Malayan Scouts shoulder titles on his deep-green jungle uniform tunic, and under the titles were the green patch and yellow kris (S-bladed Malay dagger) of Malaya Command.

Vindication

Purcell participated in early operations in the deep jungle, where resupply was dropped by parachute, Chindit-style, and patrolled the Pahang and Kuantan rivers. The Scouts gained a reputation for dealing effectively and empathetically with the indigenous population, such as the Orang Asli. These tribes lived in the jungle and C.T.s blistered onto them for secure bases providing food and early warning of attack. There was the danger of natives betraying or killing Scouts, who would always be at a disadvantage, however clever they might be in the jungle. In 1951, Sakai aborigines are thought to have murdered one of the men on Purcell's 'A' Squadron list, Trooper J. A. O'Leary, from Brixton. O'Leary became detached from his patrol and then got lost in the jungle. No reprisals against the Sakai occurred. (O'Leary's remains were located by a patrol behind an ambush position they were about to use and recovered by an officer of the Malayan Police who had been attached to the Scouts. O'Leary was identified by a gold earring he wore.) Two others on Purcell's list were killed in action, while two of his close friends were wounded in ambushes and an officer was blinded during training.

On 22 December 1951, General Headquarters, Far East Land Forces (GHQ, FARELF), sent a comprehensive report to the Under Secretary of State at the War Office about the employment of the Malayan Scouts. Their role was defined as 'to operate in the deep jungle areas not already covered by other Security Forces with the object of destroying "bandit" forces, their camps and their sources of supply.' The report stated that no other units in Malaya were sufficiently organised or equipped for this task, which was vital for bringing the bandits to battle. The result, the report stated, was that the unit was becoming a 'Corps d'Elite' in deep jungle operations and a most valuable component of the armed forces in Malaya. This report, prepared only some 18 months after Calvert had been given the task to establish a Special Force but with virtually no assets to do so, was a comprehensive vindication of Calvert's vision and achievement against the odds. Moreover, the report recommended that the Malayan Scouts title be amended to 22 Special Air Service Regiment and added to the Army's permanent order of battle. (*PRO – WO216/494 – Report on the Malayan Scouts – Special Air Service Regiment refers*)

On 27 July 1951, Lieutenant Colonel John Sloane, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, fresh from Korea and an infantry officer, with no experience of either special forces or the jungle, took over command of the Malayan Scouts from Calvert, who had fallen badly ill and was invalided home. Sloane brought in more conventional measures of discipline and 'normal military order'. He and John Woodhouse understood the paramount importance of selection and training, and as the war was going better, he had enough time to put them on a firmer basis. Sloane pulled the squadrons out of the jungle and instituted a period of solid retraining for all personnel in late 1951 and early 1952.

"An honest and trustworthy man with a smart appearance. A hard worker who will obtain good results"

On 15 February 1952, Purcell embarked to return to Europe after 18 months of active service. It was probably determined that he was too close to the end of his engagement for further jungle training to be a useful investment, given that there was now an ample pipeline of volunteers and Purcell must have decided against engaging for another period of five years in the army. After a spell at the Royal Artillery depot at Woolwich, he was posted to 12 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (40 mm Bofors) in Germany for the remainder of his service, which ended on 19 April 1953. His military conduct was assessed as Very Good, and he was given the glowing testimonial at the top of this paragraph. In view of the Malayan Scouts' reputation for drunkenness, it is significant that he was certified as having "sober habits". After leaving the army, he and his wife settled in Willesden, London. A fairer charge against the Scouts/S.A.S. under Calvert than the vague pejorative 'lacking discipline' was that their administration was haphazard. This is probably the reason why Purcell's G.S.M. was not issued until 1960.

Purcell later became a Toolmaker, and died in the Royal Free Hospital, Camden.

Sold with original 'Red Book' Certificate of Service; identity discs; a collection of original photographs of the Malayan Scouts, mostly captioned, including of the recipient; his service papers; and an important copied hand-written name list of 35 members of 'A' Company Malayan Scouts.

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- 582** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**4195008 S.A.C. J. Stacey. R.A.F.; 4194418 L.A.C. D. H. Gallimope. R.A.F.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 583** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23545524. Tpr. E. Rickerby. Royals.**) *edge bruising, scratches to reverse field, very fine* *£70-£90*
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- 584** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**22049777 Cpl. J. A. Nicholson. R.A.M.C.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**23528151 Dvr. D. S. Jones. RASC.**) *edge bruising to first, good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*
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- 585** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**9264 Pte. Nasser Abdulla Audhali. A.P.L.**) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine* *£50-£70*
Aden Protectorate Levies.
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- 586** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**1007 Pte. Saif Salim. T.O.S.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*
Trucial Oman Scouts.
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- 587** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**524 Naib. A. S. Beihani. F.G.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£50-£70*
Federal Guard.
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- 588** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**Arif. Muthanna Nagi, Shaibi. T.G.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£50-£70*
Tribal Guards.
-
- 589** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2125 Jundi. Abd Rayah Alyahri. M.R.A.**) *good very fine* *£60-£80*
Mukalla Regular Army.
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- 590** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Near East (**14446292 Fus. V. Farrer. R.F.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* *£70-£90*
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- 591** Air Crew Europe Star, *good very fine* *£160-£200*
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- 592** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**Capt. J. Ryans. QARANC**) *extremely fine* *£140-£180*
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- 593** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (**085264 G. T. Wilkinson. O.E.M.2. R.N.; 23987196 Pte. D. L. Cooper, RAOC.**) *very fine (2)* *£80-£120*
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- 594** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Mne C R Richards P034534P RM**) *good very fine* *£60-£80*
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- 595** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24776819 Gnr A Barker RA; F450614 Pte D Beckingham UDR**) *very fine and better (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 596** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24059796 L/Cpl. P. C. Wright QDG.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards was formed in 1959 through the amalgamation of the 1st (The King's) Dragoon Guards and the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).
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- 597** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24118760 Tpr. B. Massie Scots. DG.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£50-£70*

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards was formed in 1971 through the amalgamation of the 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards), itself an amalgamation of the 3rd and 6th Dragoon Guards; and the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).
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- 598** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24358806 Tpr G P Willis 4/7 DG; 24736374 Tpr A T Gill 5 Innis DG**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

The 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards and the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.
The 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards and the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.
In 1992 both above units were amalgamated to form the Royal Dragoon Guards.

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- 599** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24276998 Tpr. C. R. Lee 16/5L.; 24144213 Tpr. D. S. Nightingale 17/21 L.**) *minor edge bruise to first, good very fine and better (2)* *£100-£140*
- The 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and the 16th (Queen's) Lancers.
- The 17th/21st Lancers was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers and the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.
- In 1993 both above units were amalgamated to form the Queen's Royal Lancers, and in 2015 amalgamated with the 9th/12th Royal Lancers to form the The Royal Lancers (Queen Elizabeths' Own).
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- 600** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24256449 Tpr. R. E. Stephens 9/12L.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£60-£80*
- The 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's) was formed in 1960 through the amalgamation of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers and the 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.
- In 2015 it amalgamated with the Queen's Royal Lancers to form the The Royal Lancers (Queen Elizabeths' Own).
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- 601** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24430968 Tpr N A Godwin RH; 24174797 Tpr. K. M. Pemberton 14/20H.**) *edge bruise to first, nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*
- The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own) was formed in 1969 through the amalgamation of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars and the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.
- The 14th/20th King's Hussars was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 14th (King's) Hussars and the 20th Hussars.
- In 1992 both above units were amalgamated to form the King's Royal Hussars.
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- 602** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**22793598 Cpl. A. J. Wilkinson 13/18H.; 24443853 Tpr R Natrass 15/19H**) *good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*
- The 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 13th Hussars and the 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars.
- The 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars was formed in 1922 through the amalgamation of the 15th (The King's) Hussars and the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars.
- In 1992 both above units were amalgamated to form the Light Dragoons.
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- 603** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24422215 Tpr A J Coates RTR; 24619723 Pte A R Horsfall PWO**) *good very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 604** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24344380 Pte P Wilson Green Howards**) *minor edge nick, nearly extremely fine* *£40-£50*
- Provenance: Spink, September 2001.*
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- 605** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**SAC. G. F. Hazell (L8095558) RAF**) *nearly extremely fine* *£40-£50*
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- 606** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**T8092797 SAC G Green RAF**) *extremely fine* *£140-£180*
- Sold with provisional permission to wear slip confirming service in the Dhofar Province of Oman from 1 October 1969 inclusive, signed by CO 51 Squadron, R.A.F. Regiment, 24 September 1975. This squadron deployed a detachment to R.A.F. Salalah during the Dhofar operations.
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- 607** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**23867055 Pte. R. L. Prime. 1 E. Anglian.**) *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*
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- 608** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**23851807 L/Bdr. J. Wright. RHA.**) *extremely fine* *£140-£180*

- 609** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM(M)2 D T Jakes D18555L HMS Active**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

H.M.S. *Active* was a type 21 frigate which joined the task force on 21 May 1982, and formed part of the main British Fleet escorting convoys to San Carlos Water. On the night of 13/14 June she shelled Argentine positions during the battle of Tumbledown. She also took part on four other naval gun supports at Bluff Cove, Fitzroy, Berkley Sound and Port Stanley.

David Thomas Jakes was born at Peterborough on 6 May 1964, and joined the Royal Navy on 7 July 1980. He served at sea aboard H.M.S. *Active* from 8 June 1981 to 11 July 1983, and from 13 November 1984 to 4 July 1985, and aboard H.M.S. *Sirius* from 16 September 1986 to 11 June 1987. He was 'dismissed H.M. Service' on 22 July 1987.

Sold with named card box of issue, R.N. Certificate of Service, British Forces Identity Card, and some cloth trade badges.

610



- South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**AB (M) (Q) G A Gage D120583J HMS Alacrity**) *extremely fine* £500-£600

H.M.S. *Alacrity*, a Type 21-class Frigate launched in 1977, served during the Falklands War under the command of Commander C. J. S. Craig, D.S.C. The ship saw extensive service, participating in several bombardments and clandestine operations, often in the face of return fire. On one occasion she detected, engaged and sank an Argentine supply ship, the *Isla de los Estados*, which *Alacrity* hit with three 4.5-inch shells, starting a fire which only ended when the 325,000 litres of aviation fuel in the hold exploded in a fireball. Thus occurred the only surface action between British and Argentinian ships of the entire 1982 war. *Alacrity* was also instrumental in the rescue of survivors from the container ship *Atlantic Conveyor* when it was hit by an exocet missile.

Able Seaman Gage is mentioned in Captain Craig's book *Call for Fire - Sea Combat in the Falklands and the Gulf War*, on the occasion of a shore bombardment on the night of 26/27 May:

'On this occasion his progress was checked by the soft West Country lilt of Able Seaman Gage who called down to him from the lookout's position: "Going wrong bloody way if I may say so, sir. The last one was awfully close to the bows." It was only through this relayed cryptic comment that those of us in the ops room became aware that we were under our first artillery fire from the shore.'

611



- South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**LALSTD G T Wicking D167440R HMS Antrim**) *extremely fine* £500-£600

H.M.S. *Antrim*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1967, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain B. G. Young, D.S.O. As part of the advance-guard sent South, she served as flag-ship and played a prominent role in Operation *Paraquet*, the recapture of South Georgia in April 1982, and assisted in the movement of S.A.S. troops.

Between 20-21 May *Antrim* led the Naval Forces in the Falkland Sound during the amphibious landings. At this time she was hit by a 1,000lb bomb delivered by a Dagger fighter-bomber. The bomb struck the flight deck, gashed two missiles in the magazine and came to rest in the Seaman's After Heads, without exploding. In further attacks by Daggers she was sprayed with 30mm. shells causing two serious casualties. After 10 fraught hours the unexploded bomb was dealt with by C.P.O. Michael Fellows of the Fleet Clearance Diving Team - an action that was to earn him the D.S.C.

As a result of the damage sustained the *Antrim* reverted to escort duties for the remainder of the campaign.

612 The South Atlantic medal awarded to Steward Adrian Greenwood, Royal Navy, who was injured while rescuing a shipmate from a burning helicopter hangar when H.M.S. *Glamorgan* was hit by an exocet missile on 12 June 1982

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Std A P Greenwood D176976K HMS Glamorgan) nearly extremely fine £600-£800



Greenwood (extreme left) aboard *Britannia* with Prince Charles and Princess Diana

H.M.S. *Glamorgan*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1964, served throughout the Falklands War, when she fired 1,450 4.5 inch rounds, more than any other vessel in the conflict. She was slightly damaged by bombs on 1 May 1982, and was hit by a land launched exocet missile on 12 June 1982, with the loss of 14 men killed. The fires from this attack were brought under control and she was back in service 36 hours later.

Adrian Peter Greenwood was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, on 16 November 1962. He joined the Royal Navy as a Junior Assistant Steward 2nd Class on 29 May 1979, becoming Assistant Steward while serving aboard *Glamorgan* on 1 September 1980. He was advanced to Steward aboard the same ship on 28 February 1981. He was injured when *Glamorgan* was hit by an exocet missile on 12 June 1982. He later reported, 'We knew it was coming about 20 seconds before it hit. The captain turned the ship around by 35 degrees to make it a smaller target. But it exploded as it hit us. It shouldn't really do that, they're fitted with delay timings. It broke in two, half went into the helicopter hangar and half into the galley through the deck. It cut a groove in the flight deck. I was overcome by gas.' The gas was highly toxic, escaping from the hangar. Greenwood continues, 'A friend and I went in to save someone who was inside a compartment which was blazing. There were firefighters about, but we knew he was in there so we went in. In the hangar, something had hit him across his legs and he couldn't walk. I think he had broken both his legs and had severed tendons. We were beaten back the first time but we knew he was in there and we knew we had to go in. The man probably didn't know who pulled him out. After all, it's all in the line of duty.' At first he did not know he had been hurt apart from feeling a little sick. Then someone said he looked white. The ship's doctor said his lungs might swell up in a few days. He was consequently transferred to H.M.S. *Hermes*, where he spent five days in the sick bay. Returning home in November 1982, Greenwood had a shore posting at H.M.S. *Pembroke* before joining the Royal Yacht *Britannia*, where he served as Steward from January to October 1983. He returned to sea one last time aboard H.M.S. *Glamorgan* from May 1984 to January 1985, before transferring to the Royal Marines on 11 February 1985. He was discharged from the Royal Marines on 18 September 1985.

Sold with named card box of issue, identity disk, copied R.N. Certificate of Service, original R.M. Certificate of Discharge, Guildhall Luncheon program in honour of the Task Force signed by Margaret Thatcher and Jeremy Moore, and an album of photographs covering the Falklands and with numerous news cuttings reporting his bravery, homecoming and service aboard *Britannia*.

613 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Mne2 M J Spruce PO42393W RM) good very fine

£600-£700

Served with 42 Commando in the Falklands.

Sold with two copies of the *42 Commando Families Newsletter* for June and July 1982.

614 Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (T K Williams) in named card box of issue, extremely fine

£70-£90

615 Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25053189 Cpl J L F Aanes R Signals) in named card box of issue, extremely fine

£100-£140

A Collection of Egypt and Sudan Medals to the Royal Navy

616 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**A. Donald. A.B. H.M.S. "Achilles".**) *edge bruise, light pitting, very fine* £140-£180

Approximately 43 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Achilles*.

617 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**C. Northcott. Bo'sn. Mrte. H.M.S. "Agincourt".**) *nearly very fine* £80-£120

618 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**J. Rosser, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. "Alexandra".**) *pitting and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180

619 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**R. de Cruz, Wd. Rm. Stewd., H.M.S. Arab.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£120

Approximately 76 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Arab*.

620



Three: **Ordinary Seaman W. Kirby, H.M.S. Beacon, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. Kirby. Ord: H.M.S. "Beacon"); China 1900, no clasp (W. J. Kirby. Sail Mte., H.M.S. *Dido*); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise to first and light pitting from star, polished and lacquered, very fine* (3) £400-£500

William John Kirby was born in Maidstone, Kent, on 2 November 1863, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 20 February 1879. He joined H.M.S. *Beacon* on 30 June 1882, and served in her during the Egypt campaign of that year. Advanced Sail Mate on 20 March 1896, he joined H.M.S. *Dido* on 14 September 1898, and served in her during the Third China War. He was shore pensioned on 24 May 1902, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham on 10 March 1903. He was discharged dead on 8 June 1906.

Approximately 82 medals with clasp Alexandria awarded to H.M.S. *Beacon*.

621 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**E. T. Bate. A.B. H.M.S. "Bittern".**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £140-£180

Approximately 95 medals with clasp Alexandria awarded to H.M.S. *Bittern*.

622 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (**J. Warren. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Briton.**) *edge bruising and heavy pitting from star, good fine* £240-£280

Approximately 36 medals with clasp Tamaai awarded to Royal Navy and Royal Marine personnel from H.M.S. *Briton*, and rare still as a single clasp.

623 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**F. F. Bishop, Ord., H.M.S. Carysfort.**) *edge bruise and pitting, nearly very fine* £300-£400

Francis Frank Bishop was born in Wonford, Devon, on 17 February 1863 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 6 September 1878. He joined H.M.S. *Carysfort* on 1 February 1883, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 August 1884. He was shore invalided on 10 July 1897.

Only 12 medals with clasps Suakin 1885 and Tofrek awarded to H.M.S. *Carysfort*, all to men who formed part of the Naval Brigade present at the action at Tofrek, 22 March 1885.

624 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**M. Connor. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. "Chester"**) *pitting, otherwise very fine, scarce to ship* £180-£220

Approximately 21 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Chester*.

625



Four: Able Seaman H. F. Abbott, H.M.S. Cocquette, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. Abbott. A.B. H.M.S. "Cocquette"); British War Medal 1914-20 (107108 H. F. Abbott. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (H. F. Abbott, P.O. 2nd Cl., H.M.S. Benbow); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from star and contact marks throughout, nearly very fine and better* (4) £300-£400

Horatio Frederick Abbott was born in Bermondsey, Surrey, on 5 July 1863, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 21 November 1878. He served in H.M.S. *Coquette* from 25 August 1880, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 October 1881. He transferred to H.M.S. *Benbow* on 14 June 1888, and was advanced Petty Officer 2nd Class on 10 December 1889, and Petty Officer 1st Class on 1 August 1891, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 August 1891. After further service in a variety of different ships he was shore pensioned on 18 July 1902, and immediately joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was recalled for service on 2 August 1914, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Vernon*; consequently the British War Medal is his sole Great War entitlement.

626 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. H. Johns. Ag. S. Stewd. 3.Cl: H.M.S. "Condor") *light pitting from star, very fine* £140-£180

Approximately 104 medals with clasp Alexandria awarded to H.M.S. *Condor*.

627 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884 (S. C. A. Earl, Ord: H.M.S. "Decoy") *additional lugs affixed to top clasp, very fine* £160-£200

Approximately 66 medals with clasps Alexandria and Suakin 1884 awarded to H.M.S. *Decoy*.

628 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (W. Snow. A.B: H.M.S. "Don.") *light pitting, very fine* £80-£120

Approximately 50 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Don*.

629 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (E. Santillo, A.B. H.M.S. Dryad.) *light pitting, nearly very fine* £120-£160

Approximately 220 medals with clasp El-Teb_Tamaai awarded to H.M.S. *Dryad*.

630 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (F. Price. W.R. Stewd. 2.Cl: H.M.S. Euphrates) *good very fine* £80-£120

631 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. Brownell. Ord: H.M.S. "Eurylaus) *good very fine* £80-£120

Provenance: Christie's, July 1989.

632 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. A. Waters. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. "Hecla") *heavy contact marks and pitting, therefore fine* £120-£160

Approximately 236 medals with clasp Alexandria awarded to H.M.S. *Hecla*.

633 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (F. Croncher. Lg. Stkr. H.M.S. "Helicon") *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Approximately 85 medals with clasp Alexandria awarded to the Despatch Boat H.M.S. *Helicon*.

634 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (F. Garner. Lampr. H.M.S. Humber.) *attempt to obliterate initial, light contact marks, good very fine* £140-£180

Approximately 100 medals with clasp Suakin 1885 awarded to members of the Naval Brigade from H.M.S. *Humber*.

-
- 635** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**W. Cleland. W.O. Svt. H.M.S. "Inconstant."**) *edge bruising, very fine*
£80-£120
-
- 636** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**T. Innes. A.B. H.M.S. "Inflexible."**) *light pitting from star, very fine*
£140-£180
-
- 637** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**T. Dorey, A.B., H.M.S. "Invincible"**) *edge bruise, very fine*
£140-£180
-
- 638** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**J. Walker, W.R. Stewd. H.M.S. "Iris."**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine*
£80-£120
Approximately 297 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Iris*.
-
- 639** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**G. J. Burton, A.B. H.M.S. Jumna.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine*
£60-£80
Approximately 180 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Jumna*.
-
- 640** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. A. Prince. Lg. Stkr. H.M.S. "Monarch"**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine*
£140-£180
-
- 641** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**W. Rouse. Armr. H.M.S. "Northumberland"**) *cleaned, very fine*
£80-£120
-
- 642** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**T. F. Lee, Carps. Mte. H.M.S. "Orion"**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine*
£80-£120
-
- 643** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**T. Lee. Stkr. H.M.S. Orontes.**) *edge bruise, pitting from star, nearly very fine*
£80-£120
Approximately 234 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Orontes*.
-
- 644** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**T. E. Lovegood. Cap: Cox: H.M.S. "Penelope."**) *light pitting from star, good very fine*
£140-£180
-
- 645** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**S. Miller, Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Ranger.**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90
Approximately 81 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Ranger*.
-
- 646** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**E. H. Garrard. Gunr. R.N. H.M.S. "Ruby"**) *pawn broker's mark to obverse field, minor edge bruising, good very fine*
£80-£120
Approximately 234 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Ruby*.
-
- 647** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**A. H. Wakeling. W.R. Stewd. H.M.S. "Salamis"**) *edge bruise, very fine*
£80-£120
Approximately 88 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Salamis*.
-
- 648** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**W. Cole. Stkr. H.M.S. "Seagull"**) *heavy contact marks and naming details consequently almost illegible, fair to fine*
£50-£70
Approximately 108 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Seagull*.
-
- 649** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (**A. Courtney. Shipwt. H.M.S. "Seahorse."**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine, scarce*
£300-£400
Alfred Courtney was born in Milton, Hampshire, on 18 December 1859 and joined the Royal Navy as a Shipwright on 20 August 1879. He joined H.M.S. *Seahorse* on 20 January 1881, and served in her during the Egyptian campaign in 1882. After further service in H.M. Ships *Asia*, *Inflexible*, *Invincible*, and *Alexandra*, he joined H.M.S. *Sphinx* on 17 February 1885, and served in her in the operations at Suakin from March to May 1885, and as part of the Naval Brigade during the action at Tofrek on 22 March 1885. He was advanced Acting Carpenter on 1 November 1891.
Only 13 medals with clasps Suakin 1885 and Tofrek awarded to H.M.S. *Sphinx*, all to men who formed part of the Naval Brigade present at the action at Tofrek, 22 March 1885.
-
- 650** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**H. Clark, Painter 1Cl. H.M.S. Serapis.**) *minor edge nicks, very fine*
£60-£80
Approximately 220 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Serapis*.

-
- 651** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**M. Connolly. Actg. Chf. Bosns. Mate, H.M.S. Sphinx.**) *minor edge cut, nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
Approximately 68 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Sphinx*.
-
- 652** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**S. Mann, A.B. H.M.S. Starling.**) *light pitting, very fine* £140-£180
Approximately 61 medals with clasp Gemaizah 1888 awarded to H.M.S. *Starling*.
-
- 653** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. Doleman. Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. "Sultan".**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 654** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. C. Conolly. Asst. Sk. Bh. Attt. H.M.S. "Superb."**) *initials and first part of surname officially corrected, good very fine* £100-£140
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- 655** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**J. Smith, Stkr. H.M.S. "Téméraire"**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 656** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**B. Erridge, Sh: Corpl. 1/Cl: H.M.S. "Thalia."**) *heavy pitting from star, good fine* £80-£120
-
- 657** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**A. Turner, Sh. Stewd. H.M.S. Tyne.**) *extremely fine* £120-£160
Approximately 125 medals with clasp Suakin 1885 awarded to H.M.S. *Tyne*.
-
- 658** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**G. L. Collis, Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Woodlark.**) *edge nicks and contact marks, nearly very fine* £70-£90
Approximately 60 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Woodlark*.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

-
- 659** Jubilee 1887, bronze, 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (**PC, T. Scanderett. V. Divn.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Edwin Cox**) *good very fine and better (2)* £50-£70
-
- 660** Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *minor contact marks, very fine* £100-£140
-
- 661** Coronation 1902, silver, in its *Elkington* case of issue; Coronation 1902, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, silver, both unnamed as issued, *the case scuffed, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- 662** Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (**Act. P.S. J. Cassidy. Y. Div.**) *very fine (2)* £50-£70
-
- 663** Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (**Nurs. Sister S. R. Shipstone.**) *good very fine* £50-£60
-
- 664** Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (**2129 Cpl. A. Day 13th Hrs**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £50-£70
George A. Day served with the 13th Hussars, and was attached to the Civil Police for the Delhi Durbar (roll erroneously lists his number as '2127'). He served during the Great War with the Regiment in the French theatre of war from 15 December 1914 (twice wounded in action, 4 February and 3 November 1917).
-
- 665** Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, this named 'Mr. A. V. Monro', *extremely fine* £50-£70
-
- 666** Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, both in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £30-£40

Long Service Medals

-
- 667** *Pair: Company Quarter Master Sergeant M. C. Barnett, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*
Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (3712 C.Q.M. Sjt: M. C. Barnett. 3/R. War: R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3712 Sjt: M. C. Barnett. R. War: R.) *solder repair to suspension post of last, therefore fixed suspension, otherwise very fine (2)* £80-£100
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919 (Home).
Miles Campbell Barnett was a native of Warwick, and served with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
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- 668** Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**S. Mjr. W. L. Jackson. Linc. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
-
- 669** Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (**200301. F. H. Jacobs, A/C.P.O. "Cardiff" Services During War.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £260-£300
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 July 1919.
Frank Henry Jacobs was born on the Isle of Wight in April 1883, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in July 1898. He advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in October 1914, and Great War service included with H.M.S. *Glory* (battleship), October 1914 - April 1916, H.M.S. *Cardiff* (cruiser), June 1917 - December 1920. During the latter period H.M.S. *Cardiff* was engaged during the Second Battle of Heligoland Bight, and served in the Baltic Sea during the Allied Intervention. Having advanced to Chief Petty Officer, Jacobs was Shore Pensioned, 11 April 1923.
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- 670** Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (3) (**3599 Hav. Mandhar Lal, 9-13 F.F.Rif.; 11568 Hav. Shama Roshan, 2-13 F F Rif; 4-A-358 Hav. Indar Singh, 4 I.H.C.**) *unit partially officially corrected on 2nd, generally very fine (3)* £100-£140
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- 671** Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (2) (**3275 Hav. Sohnu, 10-13 F.F.Rif.; 9400 Hav. Sawar Khan, 16 Bn Raj Rif**) *generally very fine (2)* £80-£100
-
- 672** Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011 (**25010128 Gdsm S P Davis WG**) in named box of issue, *extremely fine, scarce* £200-£240
-
- 673** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**15672. By. Qr. Mr. Sgt. R. Tritton. A/4. R.A.**) engraved naming, *suspension slack, the obverse heavily polished, therefore fair to fine, the reverse better* £50-£70
-
- 674** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**324. Sergt. D. Turner, 1-10th. Foot.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90
-
- 675** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2176 Robt. Platten 1st. Bn. 10th. Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £70-£90
-
- 676** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**633 Sergt. Chas Bibby. 69th. Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £70-£90
-
- 677** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3195 Serjt W. Newton, 81st Foot.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 678** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2924 Sergt. G. Spinks. 81st Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, worn in parts, good fine* £50-£70
-
- x679** Army L.S. & G.C. (2), V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**898. 3rd. C.S. Sgt. R. Ferguson. A.S. Corps**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**7245612 Sjt. J. Murray, R.A.M.C.**); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**C.5822. W. L. Maddern, Sean. 1Cl. R.N.R.**) *light contact marks, very fine and better (3)* £120-£160
-
- 680** Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**87774 S.S. Cpl. D. McNair. R.F.A.**); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**3749 Sjt: D. Croall 2/V.B. Rl. Hdrs.**) *first very fine, second toned, good very fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- 681** Army L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (**2663 C. Sjt: E. F. Parker. Linc: Regt.**); G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**4792588 Pte L. P. Robson. Linc. R.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**22221209 S. Sgt. J. R. Burchell. 3 E. Anglian.**) *edge nicks, generally very fine or better (3)* £80-£120

- 682** Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**Q/1003932 WO2 S D Clarke QARANC**) in named card box of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* £70-£90
Sheila Doreen Clarke served with Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and died on 4 April 2019.

683



- New Zealand L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**Sergt. T. White, N.Z.M.R.**) impressed naming, *good very fine and rare* £500-£700
 Approximately 50 medals struck with this reverse

- 684** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**172671 Patrick O'Connor, Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard.**); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**B.337. G. McKay, Sean. R.N.R.**) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90

- 685** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**KX.136589 R. E. Ralph. D.S.M. P.O.M. (E). H.M.S. Loch Ruthven.**) *very fine* £80-£100

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943.

Raymond Eric Ralph served as a Stoker with the Royal Naval Patrol Service during the Second War, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for services with H.M.T. *Fyldea*. The latter was employed as a minesweeper, and notable engagements included during the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940, and shooting down a Ju. 88 off the Norfolk Coast, 30 January 1942. Ralph subsequently advanced to Petty Officer Mechanic and served with the frigate H.M.S. *Loch Ruthven*.

- 686** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., hallmarks for London 1907, unnamed, complete with top suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

687 *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II H. Gollop, Devonshire Regiment*

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (209. Pvt. H. Gollop. 3rd V.B. D.R.) engraved naming; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (660 Sjt. H. Gollop. 4/Devon: Regt) *generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£120

Henry Gollop served as Warrant Officer Class II with the 4th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and was awarded the T.F.E.M. in July 1912 (entitled to Great War pair).

- 688** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Qr. Mr. Sergt. C. J. Brown. 1st. Bty. 1st. Linc: V.A.**) engraved naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £70-£90

- 689** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**483 Cpl. J. Rainey, 1st Lincoln: Vol: Art:**) impressed naming, *unit partially double-struck, contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80

- 690** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**No. 464 Driver J. Lill, 4th Battery 1st Lincoln VA WD RA.**) engraved naming, *suspension claw loose, contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80

- 691** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**No. 2641. Pte. W. Mountain, 1st V.B. Linc. Regt.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £70-£90

- 692** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**674 Pte J. J. Rainey. 3rd V.B. Lincoln: Regt.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

- x 693** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2) (**No. 592 Band Sergt. G. Turner 4th. W.Y.V.A.; 1005 Trumpeter Sergeant S. H. Hanson 4 W.Y.V.A.**) both with engraved naming, *minor edge bruise to first, this very fine, the second better (2)* £90-£110

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- 694** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**1442 Gnr: A. N. Chafer. 1/Linc: R.G.A.V.; 459 Pte J. Webb. 3/V. B. Linc: Regt**) *edge bruising to second, nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
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- 695** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**2935 Gnr: F. Everitt. 1/Linc: R.G.A.V.; 2561 Pte. C. Taylor. 1/V. B. Linc: Regt.**) *edge bruising to second, nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
-
- 696** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**894 Gnr. J. Foster. 1/Lincoln R.G.A.V.; 2820 Sgt: W. Lines, 1/V. B. Linc: Regt.**) *edge bruising to second, nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
-
- 697** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**1174 Pte F. H. Heath, 1/V. B. Linc: Regt.; 3395 Pte A. Cross, 3/V.B. Linc: Regt.**) *edge bruise to first, otherwise very fine (2)* £70-£90
-
- 698** Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R. (**Surgn. Major C. J. Hancock Assam Valley Lt. Horse**) Birmingham hallmarks for 1904, lacking top suspension brooch, *very fine* £180-£220
-
- 699** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**Color Sgt. T. Sanford 48th Regt. Infantry.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 700** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**Qmstr. Sgt. W. Munro. N.C.**) *very fine* £100-£140
Natal Gazette 8 December 1903.
-
- 701** Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., hallmarks for London 1908, unnamed, complete with top suspension, in its *R & S. Garrard* case of issue, £100-£140
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- 702** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R. (2), 1st issue, Territorial (**996261 L.A.C. J. P. Wood. R.A.F.**); 2nd issue, Territorial (**Lt. J. K. West. Indian Army.**) *extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.
J. P. Wood was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Air Ministry Order 188 of March 1947.
Jesse Kenneth West was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army on 22 August 1943, and was promoted War Substantive Lieutenant on 22 February 1944. He was awarded his Efficiency Medal in 1949 (*London Gazette* 21 January 1949), whilst holding the rank of Honorary Captain.
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- 703** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**737 Pte. D. Watson. 6/Rl. Hdrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Army Order 186 of July 1909.
28 E.VII.R. medals issued to the 6th (Perthshire) Battalion Royal Highlanders.
-
- 704** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**2191 Sjt: J. Mac Kenzie. 5/S'fth Hdrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Army Order 186 of July 1909.
55 E.VII.R. medals issued to the 5th (Sutherland and Caithness Highland) Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.
-
- 705** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**224 Pte. S. Ferris. 1/London Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
Army Order 163 of July 1910.
66 E.VII.R. medals issued to the 1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers).
-
- 706** *Pair: Private J. W. Wright, Lincolnshire Yeomanry and Special Constabulary*
Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R. (1635 Pte J. W. Wright. Linc: Yeo.). Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (John W. Wright) *good very fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- 707** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**87 Sjt: G. F. Smith. Linc: Yeo.**) *contact marks and minor edge bruise, nearly very fine* £80-£120

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- 708** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**451 Pte. D. Nicolson. Lovat's Scts: Yeo.**) *extremely fine, scarce* £140-£180
D. Nicholson was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 234 of 1 July 1913. With copied Medal Index Card.
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- 709** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2) (**800102 Sd: S. Sjt. F. Stockbridge. R.F.A.; 800724 Sig: C. Dobson. R.F.A.**); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**4795407 B.Q.M. Sjt. A. Peace. R.A.**) *last with officially re-impressed naming, generally very fine and better* (3) £120-£160
-
- 710** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2) (**61 C.S. Mjr: A. M. Broughton. 4/Linc: R.; 215 Pte. S. Meanwell. 4/Linc: Regt.**) *first good very fine; second with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140
-
- 711** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**429 Pte. E. Webster. 4/Linc: Regt.**); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2) (**4792242 Cpl. W. Fisher. 4-Linc. R.; 265268 Sjt. G. Stainton. 5-Linc. R.**) *first two very fine; third with contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (3) £100-£140
-
- 712** Efficiency Medal (3), G.V.R., Territorial (**4336476 Pte. J. Smith. 5-Linc. R.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**22487841 Sgt. D. F. Couldstone. R. Lincolns.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R (**22649793 Cpl. N. Hardy. 5. R. Anglian**) *very fine and better* (3) £60-£80
-
- 713** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**2070416. S/Sjt. R. F. Rose. R.E.**) *number officially corrected, in named card box of issue, extremely fine* £50-£70
R. F. Rose was wounded whilst serving as a Sapper with 248 Field Company, Royal Engineers, as part of the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1940.
-
- 714** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4) (**4802072. Sjt. W. Hutchinson. R. Lincolns.; 4803054 Cpl. S. Childs. R. Lincolns.; 4798570 Pte. J. W. Espin. Linc. R.; 4802942 Pte. L. Baker. R. Lincolns.**) *name officially corrected on second, otherwise very fine and better* (4) £100-£140
-
- 715** Efficiency Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue, Militia (**529838 Sjt. R. Clare. R.A.P.C.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (**22687968 L/Cpl. J. Gibson. R.E.**) *edge nicks to latter, very fine, first scarce to unit* (2) £80-£120
-
- 716** Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**180 A. E. Harris, A.B., R.N.V.R.**) *good very fine and very scarce* £300-£360
Able Seaman A. E. Harris, R.N.V.R. was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 1 March 1910. Only 65 'E.VII.R.' R.N.V.R. L.S. & G.C. Medals awarded.
-
- 717** *Pair: Police Constable J. M. Pate*
Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. John M. Pate) *good very fine*
Police L.S. & G.C. (8), G.V.R. (2) (**Sergt. Edwin F. Lofting; Const. Frank E. G. Jones**); E.II.R., 1st issue (**Const. Arthur Hunter**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (5) (**Const. Alfred Vinter; Const. John Owen; Sergt. Joseph Richardson; Sergt. Ivan C. Smith; Const. Daniel Lowe**) *generally very fine or better* (10) £90-£110
-
- 718** *Pair: Police Sergeant J. R. Rowley, Liverpool City Police*
Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal (2), silver, reverse inscribed, 'Presented by Watch Committee 10th April 1924.', and edge engraved 'Sergt. 12 "B" John Richard Rowley.' with integral silver top riband bar, in fitted case of issue; another, bronze, reverse inscribed, 'Presented by Watch Committee 10th April 1919', and edge engraved 'P.S. 12 "B" John Richard Rowley.', with integral bronze top riband bar, *extremely fine* (2) £80-£120

-
- 719** *Pair: Detective Sub-Inspector C. D. Simpson, British South Africa Police*
 War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3043 Det. Sub-Insp. Charles D. Simpson B. S.A. Police) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£140-£180*
-
- 720** *Pair: Assistant Inspector Gideon Saini, Nyasaland Police*
 Colonial Police Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, for Meritorious Service (Asst. Insp. Gideon Saini, Nyasaland Police); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
 C.P.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958.
-
- 721** *Pair: Constable P. V. R. Ondiris, Ceylon Police*
 Ceylon Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (598 Const. P. V. R. Ondiris, Ceylon Police); Ceylon Police Independence Medal 1948, unnamed, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
-
- 722** Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 'Ulster' reverse (**William Donnelly**) *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£120*
-
- 723** *Four: Station Officer C. C. Tomalin, Birmingham Fire Brigade*
 Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Stn. Offr. Charles C. Tomalin) in named card box of issue; Birmingham Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, silver, 2 clasps, 5 Years, 20 Years (Company Officer C. C. Tomalin. 1947.) in case of issue; together with the recipient's Birmingham Fire Brigade Turn Out Drill Medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'Firmean C. Tomalin 1932', in card box of issue; a City of Birmingham Fire Brigade New Headquarters Medallion 1935, white metal, in card box of issue, *this with significant edge bruise*; and a City of Birmingham Fire and Ambulance Service Coronation Medallion 1953, bronze, in case of issue, *generally good very fine* (7) *£100-£140*
-
- 724** Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension with two additional service bars (**23337. Sgt. W. Lester. No. 6 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1941**); Voluntary Medical Services Medal, silver (**R. Rankine.**); together with: Jubilee 1935; U. N. Cyprus; B.R.C.S. Medal for War Service 1914-18, these last three unnamed, *very fine or better* (5) *£60-£80*

Life Saving Awards

725



Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (**William Fletcher, Wreck of the Fishing Smack "Ariel" of Yarmouth on the 29th. October 1880.**) in embossed case of issue, *minor edge nick, otherwise extremely fine* *£300-£400*

William Fletcher, Third Hand of the fishing smack *Rachel Ann*, of Hull, was awarded the Board of Trade's Medal for Gallantry for saving the lives of five of the crew of the fishing smack *Ariel*, of Yarmouth, which was in a sinking condition off Spurn Point on 29 October 1880. The *Rachel Ann* boat, manned by the Second (John McGarry) and Third (William Fletcher) Hands effected the rescue at considerable risk as a heavy sea was running. Great praise was due to the Master of the *Rachel Ann* (Richard Hogben) for the way in which he handled his vessel as she had previously lost sails and gear. Two of the crew of the *Ariel* were swept overboard while the rescue was proceeding.'

For their services during the rescue both McGarry and Fletcher were awarded the Board of Trade's Bronze Medal for Gallantry, and Hogben, the Master of the *Rachel Ann*, was awarded the Board of Trade's Bronze Medal for Humanity.

726 Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful) (**James Connor 20 June 1847**) with eyelet and ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

RHS Case No. 14493.

James Connor was employed as a gardener at Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, Southall, London.

727 Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful) (**Serjt. Nichs. Chapman Worcester Militia 20th May 1855**) *eyelet suspension broken off, minor edge bruising, very fine* *£140-£180*

RHS Case No. 15676.

Incident occurred at Worcester Canal, 20 May 1855.

728 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Henry J. Hodson. 17th. Sep. 1897.**) with integral bronze riband buckle, in *H. T. Lamb, London*, case of issue, *very fine* *£160-£200*

R.H.S. Case no. 29,217:

'Henry J. Hodson, a Seaman, at great personal risk, rescued Mrs. Scully from drowning in the River Liffey at Dublin, on 17 September 1897.'

729 Hundred of Salford Humane Society, 2nd type, silver, reverse inscribed '**William Henry Mason August 1887**', *scratch marks over naming, nearly very fine* *£50-£70*

730 Yarmouth Life Saving Medal, silver-gilt (hallmarks for Birmingham 1889), the reverse engraved '**Presented to W. E. Boulton for Saving Life at Yarmouth July 1898**', *gilding slightly rubbed, very fine* *£70-£90*

Walter E. Boulton was born in 1881, and at the time of the 1901 census resided at Marine Parade, Yarmouth.

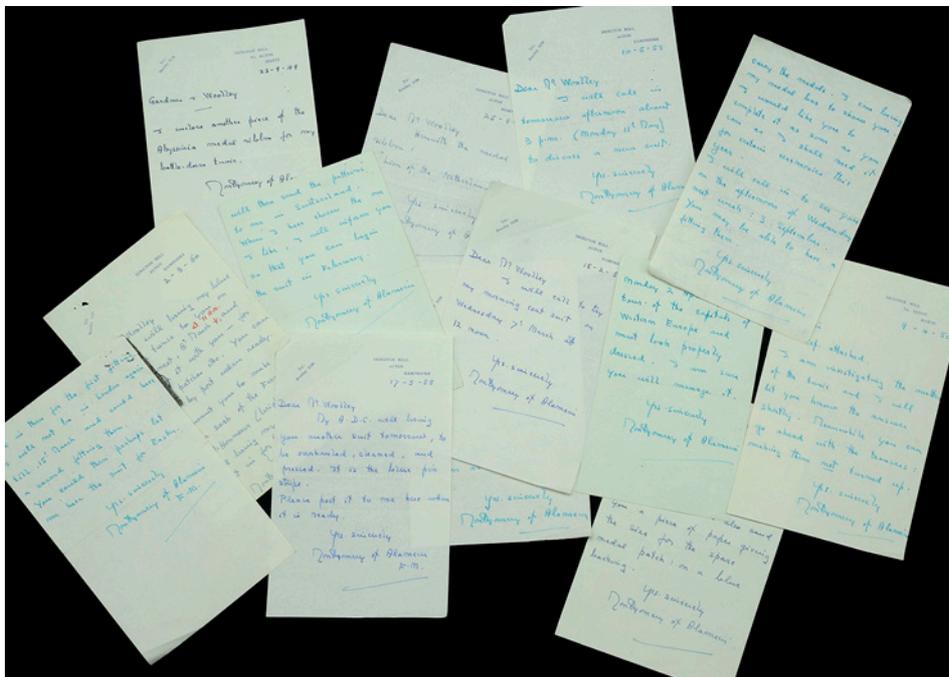
Miscellaneous

731



The uniform ribands worn by Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.

The recipient's uniform riband block comprising 39 ribands, of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath; The Distinguished Service Order; 1914 Star, with rosette; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; General Service Medal 1918-62 [for Palestine]; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with 8th Army emblem; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; together with the ribands of 25 foreign Orders, Decorations, and Medals, mounted as originally sewn on a battle-dress blouse; together with a separate portrait photograph of the recipient, mounted in a glazed gilt frame, and signed 'To the Peake family, with my best wishes. Montgomery of Alamein F.M., May 1952', good condition (2) £600-£800



Provenance: Sold to the present vendor by Mr. J. S. Woolley, of Messrs. Gardner & Woolley Ltd., Civil and Military Tailors, Burlington Gardens, London.

Sold together with 13 hand-written letters from Field Marshal Montgomery to Mr. Woolley, the majority written from Isington Mill, Alton, regarding tailoring requirements, and all signed 'Montgomery of Alamein'; typical extracts are:

'Dear Mr. Woolley, I enclose another piece of the Abyssinia Medal ribbon for my battle-dress tunic.' (22 September 1949)

'I shall want a new suit for the coming summer. Some light material and a light colour, suitable for wear in London, Paris, and so on.' (30 January 1951)

'Here are the two Russian ribbons, and the Czech ribbon (11 September 1954)

'Herewith the medal ribbon: "Lion of the Netherlands".' (25 September 1954)

'I want you to make me a sash of the French Legion d'Honneur (light scarlet) and will bring my evening waistcoat in for that' (2 March 1960).

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all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)

732



18th Light Dragoons Medal 1816, engraved silver oval medal with reeded rim, 55mm x 40mm. *Obverse*: 'GR' cypher above '18 L.D.' within a Garter inscribed 'PRO REGE. PRO LEGE. PRO PATRIA. CONAMUR.' *Reverse*: 'MILITARY MERIT REWARDED Presented to Charles Roots 18th Light Dragoons (Hussars) By his comrades in Arms, a token of their regard JUNE 1816', and in legend below 'WATERLOO', with small loop and ring for suspension, *good very fine*

£400-£600

Referenced in *Balmer* R100.

Provenance: O. D. Cresswell Collection.

Charles Roots was born in 1793 and enlisted on 14 August 1809. His name appears on the supplementary pay list for Waterloo showing the men entitled to extra pay for taking part in the battle. A note on the Waterloo medal roll states that Roots was 'With Officers Baggage, marched with the Regt. 16th. ordered to the rear 17 June.' Some of these parties were attacked and put up a fight in defence of their charge. If the officers paid for this medal it could well be in gratitude for these services. The Waterloo medal awarded to Roots was sold at Bonhams on 3 June 2015, when it made an appearance as one of the five Waterloo medals and 3 M.G.S. medals mounted in a silver Regimental punch bowl.

733 Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry Carbine Prize Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued, with with steel claw suspension and top silver riband buckle, *minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine*

£40-£50

734 **A Boer War Tribute Medal and associated sporting medals awarded to Trooper H. V. Callender, Victoria Mounted Rifles**

Five gold medals, (all 15ct, weighing collectively 38.45g), comprising a Boer War Tribute Medal, engraved 'Tpr. H. Callender. 5th. V.M.R. in Empire's Cause. Sth. African War 1901-02. Presented by Rangers and Public of Rupanyup'; three Lancefield Football Club prize medals, the reverses engraved 'Presented to H. Callender by the L.F.C. Season 1905; L.D.F.A. Presented by A. F. Thomson Esq. Won by H. Callender, Lancefield F.C. 1909; and Presented by L.F.C. for Best Placed Man, Won by H. V. Callender, Season 1910'; and a Boxing Prize Medal, the reverse engraved 'Presented by G. R. Milbank to H. V. Callender, inner 11 stone Boxing Tournament, Beria, Oct. 7th. 1911', the last two with Western Australian swan suspension, *note various differences in the the spelling of the recipient's surname, generally very fine* (5)

£700-£900

Herbert Victor Callender, a native of Rupanyup, Victoria, Australia, served with the 5th Victoria Mounted Rifles in South Africa during the Boer War.

Note: Lancefield Football Club was the team from the Lancefield Gold Mine, which was located at the now-abandoned town of Beria, Western Australia, and opened in 1904. One of the mine's original directors was the mining engineer and businessman Herbert Hoover, who subsequently served as President of the United States of America.

735 Great War Tribute Medal, gold (9ct?, 10.53g), the obverse embossed '22 Loyalty 1914', the reverse embossed 'Presented to [name] by F.L.C.' and engraved 'G. [sic] Brockie', in red leather case of issue, the lid embossed 'C. Brockie. 1914.', *good very fine*

£80-£120

Believed to have been presented to **Charles Brockie**, 5th Battalion, Royal Scots, by Sir Frederick Lucas Cook, of Cook and Son Co. Ltd. Brockie attested for the Royal Scots on 6 September 1914, and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 10 May 1915. He was discharged on 4 September 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

x736 Ceylon Volunteer Service Medal 1914-18 (**S. P. John.**) bronze, *nearly extremely fine*

£80-£120

737 Memorial Plaque (**Cecil Howard Perkins**) *good very fine* £80-£120

Cecil Howard Perkins was born in 1896, the son of Mr C. W. Perkins (the city Organist of Birmingham) of 25 Edgbaston House, Broad Street, Birmingham. He was educated at the Priory, Malvern and King Edward's School, and employed in the Birmingham City Treasurer's Department. Perkins enlisted as a Corporal in the 16th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in November 1914, and was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Regiment in September 1915. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion (entitled to Great War pair), and was killed in action whilst attached to the 21st Light Trench Mortar Battery on the Western Front, 22 July 1918.

Lieutenant Perkins is buried in Les Baraques Military Cemetery, Sangatte, Pas de Calais, France. He is also commemorated on a memorial in Birmingham City Council House, Victoria Square, Birmingham.

Sold with portrait photograph of recipient in uniform.

738 *Family Group:*

Memorial Plaque (2) (**Cuthbert Hickman; Frank Henry Charles Hickman**) *both with three small drill holes at 5, 7, and 12 o'clock, nearly very fine and better (2)* £200-£240

Cuthbert Hickman, the son of Henry and Grace Hickman, of Leytonstone, Essex, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Auckland Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, and served with them during the Great War. He was severely wounded at Gallipoli in August 1915, and again on the Western Front in June 1916, and died on 12 November 1918, one day after the Armistice. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

Frank Henry Charles Hickman, the son of Henry and Grace Hickman, and the brother of Cuthbert Hickman, attested for the London Regiment at Leytonstone, Essex, and served with the 9th Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles) during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 November 1914. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 3 June 1916). He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the battalion took part in the attack on Gommecourt, and suffered 545 casualties. He is buried at Gommecourt British Cemetery No. 2, France.

739 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**1033138 Pte. R. Barker**) in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

Robert Barker was born in Toronto, Ontario, on 6 December 1880 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 17 July 1916.

Provenance: Spink, September 2001.

x740 Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., edge impressed 'Specimen (K/4396).'; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, edge impressed 'Specimen (K/4396).', *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

741 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Vietnam, edge of medal impressed 'Collectors Item', *three small scratches to Queen's cheek on obverse, otherwise extremely fine* £260-£300

Only 68 South Vietnam clasps to the General Service Medal 1962-2007 were awarded, all to members of the Australian Army Training Team, for the period 24 December 1962 to 29 May 1964.

x742 Clasp: South Vietnam, *extremely fine, scarce* £240-£280

Only 68 South Vietnam clasps to the General Service Medal 1962-2007 were awarded, all to members of the Australian Army Training Team, for the period 24 December 1962 to 29 May 1964.

743 Pakistan Independence Medal 1947, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine*

Belgium, Kingdom, Veterans Combat Cross, gilt and enamel, in card box of issue; Civil Decoration, Second Class, silver, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

Germany, Third Reich, East Medal 1941-42, blackened zinc, *very fine*

Kuwait, Emirate, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 5th Grade, bronze and enamel, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £50-£70

Sold together with two miniature badges of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, one silver and enamel, the other silver, both with heraldic beasts in gold, and both mounted on lady's bow ribands.

744 A German Second War Panzer Assault Badge in Bronze Award Document. Awarded to **Private Heinrich Kuhl**, of the 4 Schützen Regiment 86, of the 10th Panzer Division during the advance into Russia, and signed by Generalmajor Wolfgang Fischer, the Commanding Officer who was subsequently killed in Tunisia in 1943, *folded, but otherwise good condition* £40-£50

- 745** 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar H.M.S. *Victory* Commemorative Set.
A Commemorative Box Set, comprising a modern re-strike of the Boulton's Trafalgar Medal 1805, bronze; an ingot of H.M.S. *Victory* copper; and a piece of oak taken from H.M.S. *Victory*, the latter two items both removed from H.M.S. *Victory* during her most recent restoration, all housed in a fitted display box, with accompanying 'Certificate of Provenance' signed by H.M.S. *Victory*'s Commanding Officer, *very good condition* (3) *£100-£140*
-
- 746** The World War I Campaign Medal Set 1914-1918.
A set of commemorative issues of the six Campaign Medals issued for the Great War, manufactured by *Worcestershire Medal Service*, comprising 1914 Star, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal 1914-20; Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18; Victory Medal 1914-19; and Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19; the medals all in hallmarked sterling silver, the two stars and the Victory Medal then gold plated, the four medals all planchets only with milled edges, and all contained in individual 'slabs', housed in a fitted display case the centre piece of which is a representation of the Victoria Cross on a gold base with enamelled riband, with accompanying 'Certificate of authenticity' booklet, *proof condition* (6) *£140-£180*
-
- 747** Cases of Issue: The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (3), K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander, by *Spink, London*; K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander, by *Collingwood, London*; K.C.B. (Civil) Knight Commander, by *Toye, Kenning and Spencer, London*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (3), K.B.E. Knight Commander, by *Garrard, London*; C.B.E. Commander, by *Garrard, London*; O.B.E. (Military) Officer, by *Garrard, London*; Order of Merit, O.M. Companion, by *Spink, London*; the O.M. case lacking insert, and the last four slightly scuffed, otherwise generally good condition, the three Bath cases in excellent condition (7) *£180-£220*
-
- 748** Cases of Issue: The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G. Commander, by *Garrard, London*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer, by *Royal Mint*, lacking insert; Distinguished Service Order, by *Garrard, London* (2); Military Cross (2), *both slightly scuffed*; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's badge; together with M.I.D. Oak Leaves (6), M.I.D. Oak Leaf, Croix de Guerre palme, 1914 clasp; 1st Army clasp; and other copy clasps, *generally good condition* (lot) *£80-£100*
-
- x749** Defective Medal: Waterloo 1815 (**J. Rollings, Gunner, R.H. Artillery**) *renamed in upright serif capitals*, fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *obverse heavily worn, otherwise fine* *£300-£400*
-
- 750** Copy and Defective Medals (2): Waterloo 1815 (**John de France * 2nd. Batt * 35th. Foot**) engraved naming, *this a cast copy*, with steel clip and small ring suspension; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**2995. Lce. Cpl. T. F. Power 5th. R. I. Lcrs.**) *renamed; the first a cast copy in fair condition, the second nearly extremely fine* (2) *£100-£140*
-
- 751** Defective Medal: Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**T. A. Weare 34th Regt.**) *renamed, nearly very fine* *£40-£60*
- Roll confirms 4599 Private Thomas Weare, 34th Regiment, for Lucknow.
See Lot 183 for related family medals.
-
- 752** Defective Medals (2): Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Elandsplaagte, Belfast (**6552 Cpl. A. G. Kelly. S. W. Borderers.**) *2nd and 3rd clasps copies, renamed*; another, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**948. Pte. J. Carley. K.R.R.C.**) *clasps copies, renamed, generally very fine* (2) *£60-£80*

Miniature Medals

753

*Sold by Order of the recipient's Family for the benefit of
the Bomber Command Memorial and the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund*



The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Group Captain W. D. G. Watkins, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G. VI.R.; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France & Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style as worn, *the War Medal of uniface manufacture, generally very fine (7)* *£400-£500*



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 7 November 1944.

The recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, this officer has participated in a large number of sorties. He has continued to display the highest standard of skill, courage and leadership, qualities which have been reflected in the efficiency and fine fighting spirit of the squadron he commands. His devotion to duty has been unflinching.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 4 December 1942.

The recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal this bomb aimer has participated in many operational sorties. In October, 1942, he took part in an attack on Genoa and made 4 runs over the target area to ensure his bombs would strike their objective. On a previous occasion he was detailed to act as navigator and bomb aimer on a sortie over Hamburg. Despite the terrifically heavy defences, he made 4 runs over the target and obtained 2 excellent photographs. Squadron Leader Watkins always displays great determination to locate and bomb the target. His coolness and courage under fire are outstanding and his devotion to duty has been a high example.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 7 June 1940.

The recommendation states: 'Sergeant Watkins was the observer and bomb aimer in an aircraft which carried out an attack on a large convoy of enemy transport one night in May 1940. Five runs were made over the target, at heights between one thousand and fifteen hundred feet and in the face of anti-aircraft fire and continuous searchlight activity. Sergeant Watkins displayed great coolness and determination throughout the operation. He has been engaged in several other raids and has shown conduct in accordance with the highest traditions of the service. His bomb aiming and navigation have materially assisted in the success of the operation in which he has participated.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 September 1941.

Sold together with a named Empire Air Armament School, Royal Air Force Certificate named to 'Acting Wing Commander W. D. G. Watkins, DSO. DFC. DFM., and dated 30 May 1945, mounted in a glazed display frame; the recipient's Escape Compass; a pair of R.A. F. cuff-links; and a photograph of the recipient wearing his miniature medals.

For the recipient's full sized awards, and a full account of his service, see Lot 7.

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The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to Squadron Leader A. C. Leigh, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Flying Cross, E.I.I.R. [sic]; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, recently mounted and believed to be the set worn by the recipient in later life, *some of the miniatures of more recent manufacture, generally good very fine* (7) £100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2020 (when sold alongside the recipient's full-sized awards).

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 September 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal this officer has completed many sorties, during which he has attacked many enemy targets such as locomotives, mechanical transport and trucks with damaging effect; he has also shot down an enemy aircraft. This officer continues to display a high degree of courage and resolution.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Leigh has completed 170 hours operational flying, including 50 sweeps over enemy occupied territory. Throughout these operations he has exhibited skill as a section leader. He has destroyed 2 Me 109's, assisted in the destruction of a Do 17, and has probably destroyed another 4 Me 109's. In addition he has damaged 3 other enemy aircraft. He has taken part in several low level attacks over N. France, in which he has shown great judgement and skill. His determination and initiative has provided an excellent example to other Sergeant pilots.'

Arthur Charles Leigh was born in London on 15 October 1919. A clothing shop assistant, he joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1939 and took lessons to fly. Called up at the outbreak of war, he was posted to Flight Training School, where he flew Masters and Havards, before converting to Spitfires. He joined 64 Squadron as a Sergeant Pilot on 25 September 1940, before being posted to 72 Squadron at R.A.F. Leconfield on 11 October of that year. Flying Spitfire I's, he took part in his first operational flights during this month, a month forever associated with the Battle of Britain. On 8 November 1940, Leigh was posted to 611 Squadron at R. A.F. Acklington. Over the next two months, he took part in numerous operations, culminating in his first official aerial Victory, the shared destruction of a Do17 on 21 December.

Over the following eight months, Sergeant Leigh took part in a large number of operations. Showing himself to be a highly skilled and aggressive pilot, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal in August 1941. The following Victory claims being taken from his logbook; flying Spitfires I, II's, V's and V b's:

14 November 1940 – Ju 88 Damaged
 17 December 1940 – Do 17 Destroyed (shared)
 27 December 1940 – Do 17 Damaged
 28 May 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 19 June 1941 - 1 Me 109 Destroyed
 19 June 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed (shared)
 22 June 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 4 July 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 4 July 1941 - 1 Me 109 Damaged
 23 July 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 2 August 1941 - 1 Me 109 Damaged
 19 August 1941 - 1 Me 109 Destroyed
 2 September 1941 - 1 Me 109 Destroyed

Leigh was commissioned Flight Lieutenant in early October 1941 and on 21 October was posted to C.F.S. Upavon for an instructor's course. Spending the next year and a half on courses and as an instructor, Leigh was posted to Gibraltar in April 1943, from where he ferried Hurricanes to Cairo. Posted to 56 Squadron, during an escort raid over St Omer on 9 August 1943, Leigh's Typhoon was hit by flak and he was forced to bail out over the channel, 6 miles from Gris Nez. Its not clear how long it was before he was picked up, but according to his son, it was long enough for a telegram to be sent to his wife telling her he had been killed! Leigh however was eventually picked up by an Air Sea Rescue launch. His logbook simply notes 'Picked up by ASR Launch', '1 car damaged; Gun boat beaten up'!

On 20 September 1943, Leigh was posted to 129 Squadron. Initially flying Spitfire IXb's, he took part in numerous operations over Northern France, before in April 1944 the squadron converted to Mustang III's. During May, operations increased, Leigh claiming various ground vehicles damaged. On D-Day, 6 June 1944, Leigh escorted the Airborne Division to the beachhead and throughout the rest of the month, took part in various bombing and strafing attacks, leading his squadron on several occasions and making numerous claims. On 22 June he was shot down for a second time, his Mustang being hit by Flak and he was forced to land near St Mere Eglise; though he was back in action two days later. July 1944 started in the vein before moving on to 'Buzz bomb' (V1 rocket) hunting, something that would occupy much of the next two months and during which Leigh would shoot down two over the Channel. Having been Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in September, that month he was involved in a large number of escort flights over the Ruhr and Holland, including Glider force escorts and operations over Arnhem.

Leigh's last operational flights in the months of October to December 1944 consisted of a large number of Bomber escorts flights and sweeps over targets in Germany; many over the Ruhr, Cologne, Munster, Frankfurt, Dortmund &c. On completing his second tour in December, Leigh went on a gunnery course to R.A.F. Catfoss and afterwards became an instructor. In December 1945 he was released from the Royal Air Force with the rank of Squadron Leader. In later life he started a successful architectural hardware business in Norwich. He attended many Battle of Britain reunions and other events, and died on 3 July 2004, aged 84.

Sold with a named invitation to the recipient to a Reception at the Guildhall in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, 22 July 1980, with accompanying booklet.

- 755 A mounted group of three miniature dress medals awarded to a member of the Royal Navy**
 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 6 slide-clasps, North Sea 1914, North Sea 1915, Jutland 31 May 1916, North Sea 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918; Victory Medal 1914-19, mounted as worn, *very fine and scarce* £60-£80
-
- 756** Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.II.R.; Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R. (2), silver; bronze; Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, silver; Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, silver, *all of contemporary manufacture, generally very fine and better, the first rare* (5) £70-£90
 Sold together with a full-sized Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.VII.R., the reverse stamped 'copy'.
-
- 757** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (3), 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (2), one with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1911; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, *lacking integral top riband bar*; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., *generally very fine* (18) £80-£120
-
- 758** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Transport 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902; another, 1 clasp, China 1900; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04; Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse; Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908; Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 1st issue, no clasp; **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Commemorative Medal 1908, silver, *all of contemporary manufacture, generally good very fine and better* (10) £100-£140

759



An unattributed Mayors' and Provosts' Jubilee and Coronation Medal Pair

Jubilee 1897, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, silver; Coronation 1902, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, silver, mounted as worn and housed in a fitted *Spink*, London red leather case, *extremely fine, scarce* (2) £70-£90

- 760** Coronation 1902 (4), silver (3); bronze; Delhi Durbar 1903 (3), gold; silver (2), *all of contemporary manufacture, the gold Delhi Durbar medal struck in silver-gilt, the three Delhi Durbar medals lacking their integral riband buckles, good very fine* (7) £60-£80
 Sold together with a steel trial striking of the obverse of the Coronation Medal 1902.

- 761** Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (2) (**2 P.S. Stn. E. Ball, P Div.; 121 P.C. H. Bartholomew, 2nd Div.**) both contemporarily engraved; City of London Police, silvered, *the unit contemporarily engraved onto the medal*; St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze-gilt; Visit to Scotland 1903, silver, complete with integral top thistle bar; Visit to Ireland 1903 (2), one with incorrect '1900' reverse, bronze-gilt, complete with integral top shamrock bar; another, correct reverse, bronze, lacking top shamrock bar, *all of contemporary manufacture, generally very fine and better* (7) £80-£120

Provenance: Derek Robinson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

- 762** Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Volunteer Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., with integral top riband bar; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R.; Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R., *all of contemporary manufacture, generally good very fine and better* (6) £100-£140

World Orders and Decorations

763 Barbados, General Service Medal, 1 clasp, October 1983, unnamed as issued; together with a related miniature award, this with clasp Glendairy 2005, *extremely fine* £60-£80

764 Bulgaria, Kingdom, Order of St. Alexander, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, 39mm, silver and enamel, unmarked; Red Cross Decoration, Third Class breast badge, 45mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, *very fine* (2) £180-£220

Sold together with an unrelated silver medal, hallmarks for Birmingham 1913, the obverse featuring a superimposed six pointed star, in case.

x765 France, Second Empire, St. Helena Medal, bronze, *cleaned, therefore fine*

France, Third Republic, Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt, and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, *with significant blue enamel damage*; Croix de Guerre (2), bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, *production flaw to one arm of cross*; another, bronze, reverse dated 1939; Croix de Guerre des Théâtres d'Opérations Extérieures, bronze; Croix de Combattant, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, *generally very fine* (8) £60-£80

x766



A 'French Resistance' Legion of Honour, M.B.E., and King's Medal for Courage group of nine attributed to Mlle. Paulette Arcelin, who served as a Courier with the French Resistance during the Second World War in Lyon, before she was captured in 1943, was interrogated by Claus Barbie, the 'Butcher of Lyon', and sent to Ravensbruck Concentration Camp

France, Fourth Republic, Legion of Honour, Officer's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1939, bronze; Medal for Voluntary Services in the Free French Forces, silvered, 1 clasp, Liberation; Medal of Liberated France 1944, bronze; Medal for those Deported or Interned for Resistance Activities, bronze, Interne; War Commemorative Medal 1939-45, bronze; Cross for the Combatant Volunteer of the Resistance, gilt; **Great Britain**, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type badge, silver; King's Medal for Courage in the Cause of Freedom, all unnamed as issued, mounted court-style, *significant enamel damage and restoration to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (9) £700-£900

Mademoiselle Paulette Arcelin, later Mme. Plaisant, was born in Lyon in 1925, and served with the French Resistance during the Second World War, as a courier and in the landing fields of her area of Lyon. She was captured in 1943, and after interrogation by Claus Barbie, the 'Butcher of Lyon', was sent to Ravensbruck Concentration Camp. Subsequently moved further east, she was liberated by the Russians in 1945. For her services during the War she was awarded the King's Medal for Courage in the Cause of Freedom, and was presented with her medal in 1949. She died in 1962.

Note: The Central Chancery File lists five people with the surname 'Arcelin' as receiving honorary awards: Mademoiselle Marguerite Arcelin and Mademoiselle Madeleine Arcelin (both awarded M.B.E.s); Monsieur Joseph Arcelin (awarded the B.E.M.); and Madame Marie Therese Arcelin and Mademoiselle Paulette Arcelin (both awarded King's Medals for Courage)- it is likely that they were all members of the same family. There is no definite record of Paulette Arcelin receiving an M.B.E., but equally, given the nature of the work involved, and the fact that she may have operated under a codename, it is possible that she, like her sisters (?) also received an M. B.E.

Sold with two original letters regarding the award of the King's Medal for Courage, one named to Mademoiselle Paulette Arcelin, and dated 19 June 1948, and the other named to Mrs P. Paasant and dated 25 July 1949, and other copied research.

- x767** **Germany, Baden**, Campaign Medal 1849, bronze; War Merit Cross 1916-18, white metal; Reserve Long Service Medal, bronze, *very fine*
- Germany, Bavaria**, Order of Military Merit, Merit Cross, Third Class, with crossed swords, bronze; Golden Wedding Anniversary Commemorative Medal 1918, oval medal, bronze, *very fine*
- Germany, Prussia**, Military Merit Medal, Second Class, Friedrich Wilhelm III, silver; Hohenzollern Campaign Medal 1848-49, bronze; Commemorative Cross of the War of 1866, bronze; War Commemorative Medal 1870-71, combatants' type, bronze; Cross of Merit for War Aid (3), zinc; Centenary Medal 1897 (2), bronze; Reserve Long Service Medal, Second Class, bronze, *generally very fine*
- Germany**, Kaiser Wilhelm Dedication Medal, silver; 'Kyffäuser' War Veterans Medal 1914-18 (2), bronze; Honour Medal 1914-18, bronze; Crown Prince Wilhelm Medal 1914, bronze, *very fine (lot)* **£200-£240**
- Sold together with two *replica* 'Blue Max' badges; a *copy* Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Medal for Arts and Sciences; and various miscellaneous French campaign clasps.

- x768** **Germany, Brunswick**, Waterloo Medal 1815, bronze (**Andr. Matte. Leib. Bt.**) with later steel clip and large ring suspension, *polished, edge bruising, good fine* **£300-£400**

- x769** **Germany, Brunswick**, Commemorative Medal for the Peninsula War 1809-1909, bronze, *nearly extremely fine* **£60-£80**

- x770** **Germany, Hannover**, Waterloo Medal 1815, silver (**Corporal Georg Braunau, Landwehr Bataillon Peine.**) with steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* **£400-£500**

- x771** **Germany, Hannover**, Waterloo Medal 1815, silver (**Soldat Christian Wessling, Landw. Bataillon Hameln**) with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* **£300-£400**

- 772** Ireland, Free State, General Service Medal 1917-21, non-combatant's type without Bar, bronze, reverse officially named '**260 Patrick Dillon.**', with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* **£100-£140**

773



An Italian 'Messina Earthquake' group of three awarded to Miss H. L. Munn

Italy, Kingdom, Messina Earthquake Merit Medal 1908, bronze; Italian Red Cross Medal 1908; Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, all contemporarily and identically engraved 'Helen Lang Munn', mounted as originally worn, with three related miniature awards, the latter mounted in a different order, *generally very fine or better, and rare (3)* **£400-£600**

All awards confirmed.

51 Merit Medals were awarded to British recipients, 24 of which were awarded to women, for their actions during the Messina Earthquake and its aftermath in 1908. 22 Italian Red Cross Medals were awarded to British recipients, 12 of which were awarded to women.

Sold with a copy of an article by Jack Boddington, which appeared in *The Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal*, No. 67.

- x774** **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal, silver (**Ply. 10649 Pte. F. J. Bush, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Sutlej. 1908**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* **£70-£90**

Approximately 51 medals awarded to the Royal Marine personnel in H.M.S. *Sutlej*.

F. J. Bush, R.M.L.I., landed from H.M.S. *Sutlej* to participate in the Messina earthquake rescue operations in 1908.

x775



Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of Independence, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 92mm including wreath suspension x 59mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, unmarked; Star, 90mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with full sash riband, in *Huguenin, Switzerland*, fitted case of issue, complete with length of breast-width riband for riband bar purposes, but lacking the miniature award and lapel rosette, of recent manufacture, extremely fine (2) £300-£400

x776

Malaysia, Federation, Active Service Medal (Pingat Khidmat Berbakti) (2), silver, nearly extremely fine

Sri Lanka, Republic, Army 50th Anniversary Medal 1999, silvered; together with the related miniature award, extremely fine

Tanzania, Republic, Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, silver, very fine (4)

£60-£80

x777

Netherlands, Kingdom, War Cross 1813-15, silver, with obscured maker's mark and silver marks to obverse, very fine

£200-£240

778



Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 77mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 62mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with silver mark and Mint mark on reverse, with section of riband for display purposes; Star, 82mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark and Mint mark to reverse, and additional silver mark on obverse, with two additional support hooks, in *slightly frayed* fitted case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £500-£700

779

Persia, Empire, Order of the Lion and Sun, Military Division, Commander's neck badge, by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with small length of ribbon and partial case of issue, this lacking its lid, *good very fine* £100-£140

x780

Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour and Merit, 2nd type, silvered; Army Medal (2), 1st 'Geneva' type, bronze; 2nd 'London' type, bronze, *very fine*

Poland, People's Republic, Order of the Standard of Labour, 2nd type, Second Class breast badge, silver and enamel, PRL to reverse; Order of Polonia Restituta, Commander's neck badge, gilt and enamel; Cross of Merit (3), First Class, silver and enamel, PRL to centre; Second Class (2), silvered and enamel, RP to centre of one; PRL to centre of other; Medal of Merit on the Field of Glory, 2nd type, Second Class, silvered; Silesian Uprising Cross 1946, silvered and enamel; Medal for Participation in the Battle for Berlin (2), silvered; Medal of Merit for National Defence, First Class, gilt; Medal for the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic 1954, silver and enamel; Medal for the 40th Anniversary of the People's Republic 1984, silvered, *generally good very fine and better* (15) £140-£180

781



Russia, Empire, Order of St. Vladimir, Civil Division, Fourth Class breast badge, 38mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and black enamel, with pre-1896 gold mark and obscured maker's mark to ring, the arms completely flat and all in the same cross-sectional plane, *lacking large ring suspension, central medallion slightly loose, otherwise about extremely fine* £1,400-£1,800

782

Russia, Empire, Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, silver, hallmarked on integral ring, *very fine*

£100-£150

783

Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Commander's neck badge, with Swords, 78mm including crown suspension x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, *significant enamel damage to obverse, with one arm of cross restored, therefore nearly very fine, the reverse better* £180-£220

x784 **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class, 3rd '1985 issue' type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '2893663', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Order of the Red Banner of Labour, 6th type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1188685', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '3647810', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screwback suspension; Order of the Badge of Honour, 4th type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '307526', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of Glory, Third Class, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '608909', with riband suspension, *generally good very fine* (5) *£120-£160*

x785 **A U.S.A. Legion of Merit group of fourteen attributed to Technical Sergeant Lloyd H. Van Antwerp, U.S. Marine Corps**
United States of America, Legion of Merit, Legionnaire's Badge, enamelled, slot brooch; Bronze Star, with 'V' emblem on ribbon, crimp brooch; Purple Heart, reverse machine re-engraved, 'Lloyd H. Van Antwerp U.S.M.C.', slot brooch; Navy Commendation Medal, with 'V' emblem on ribbon, crimp brooch; Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, complete with 'U.S. Marine Corps' brooch bar; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, two bronze stars on ribbon; Victory Medal 1945; U.S. Marine Corps Occupation Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal, bronze star on ribbon; Korea Service Medal, two bronze stars on ribbon; U.N. Korea Medal; Vietnam Service Medal, three bronze stars on ribbon; South Vietnam, Service Medal, 1 clasp, 1960-; together with the recipient's riband bar and seven metal pieces of uniform insignia for display purposes, *generally extremely fine* (14) *£240-£280*



Bronze Star citation: 'For heroic achievement in connection with operations against the enemy while serving with a Marine tank battalion in Korea on 27 March 1953. Serving as a platoon leader of the armored utility vehicle platoon in the absence of a regularly assigned officer, Technical Sergeant van Antwerp displayed exceptional courage, initiative and professional skill in the performance of his duties. During the bitter fighting to regain a vital combat outpost position his men were assigned the hazardous task of evacuating wounded Marines. He fearlessly led the platoon in the execution of the mission. Expressing complete disregard for his personal safety and although twice painfully wounded, he stubbornly continued to lead the unit on trip after trip into the devastated area in order to remove the injured men to the safety of rear area medical facilities. His dauntless actions and indomitable spirit were instrumental in saving the lives of many of his stricken comrades. Technical Sergeant van Antwerp's determined efforts and outstanding attention to duty served as an inspiration to all who served him and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. Technical Sergeant van Antwerp is authorized to wear the Combat "V".'

Commendation citation: 'For excellent service in the line of his profession while serving with a Marine tank battalion during operations against the enemy in Korea from 5 November 1952 to 27 July 1953. Serving as platoon commander of an armoured utility vehicle platoon, Technical Sergeant van Antwerp displayed outstanding ability and professional skill. Operating under many adversities, his platoon supported infantry units along the entire division sector, evacuating casualties and transporting supplies. On numerous occasions his vehicles were the only means of resupplying forward combat outposts and through his skilful training and maintenance he sustained his platoon in a state of combat readiness. Through his expert knowledge and guidance, he was able to keep his vehicles in repair despite being handicapped by a lack of replacement parts. Disregarding his personal safety, he often directed the operations during missions to insure a continuous flow of supplies and evacuation of casualties. Technical Sergeant van Antwerp's highly competent leadership and outstanding attention to duty served as an inspiration to all who observed him and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. Commendation Metal Pendant with Combat "V" Authorized.'

Lloyd H. van Antwerp first enlisted into the United States Marine Corps in 1943. He served as a tank driver in the Saipan and Tinian campaigns; also served on Iwo Jima. Serving in Korea as a tank commander, he was wounded on 27 March 1953 and awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart. Awarded a Letter of Commendation for excellent service with a Marine tank battalion during operations against the enemy, 5 November 1952-27 July 1953. In Vietnam he served with Marine Force Logistic Command, headquartered at Camp Books, north of Danang and was a Captain in charge of war dogs.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Award for the Bronze Star with combat "V", awarded to Technical Sergeant Lloyd H. van Antwerp, United States Marine Corps, for services on Korea on 27 March 1953, together with an accompanying letter, and citation and accompanying letter; letter regarding the award of the Purple Heart; two letters regarding the award of a Letter of Commendation; portrait photograph of the recipient; a number of other military photographs (Second World War, Korea, and Vietnam); and newspaper cuttings and 1st Marine Division booklet containing the unit's Presidential Unit Citation citation for Vietnam.

x786 A U.S.A. Second War Bronze Star group of eight awarded to Staff Sergeant J. W. Moore, 393rd Medical Battalion 99th Infantry Division, who was taken Prisoner of War and was awarded the 'Oklahoma Cross of Valor'

United States of America, Bronze Star, reverse machine engraved, 'J. W. Moore', slot brooch; Purple Heart, reverse machine engraved, 'J. W. Moore', slot brooch; Prisoner of War Medal, reverse machine engraved, 'J. W. Moore', crimp brooch; Army Good Conduct Medal, reverse machine engraved, 'J. W. Moore', crimp brooch; American Campaign Medal; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, one bronze star; Victory Medal 1945; State of Oklahoma, Cross of Valor, unnamed; together with Combat Medical Badge and 99th Infantry Division cloth badge for display purposes, *good very fine and better (8)* *£240-£280*

Sold together with the recipient's named certificate of award for the Oklahoma Cross of Valor, dated 30 July 1985; and a wall plaque, 223mm x 172m., with a metal plate listing the 99th Infantry Division "Battle Babies" decorations won and battle honours - 'Battle of the Bulge; Remagen Bridge; Ruhr Pocket', also bearing the name plate, 'S/Sgt. J. W. Moore, 393rd Med. Bn.'

787 United States of America, Purple Heart, gilt and enamel, reverse machine engraved '**Victor M. Torres**', with slot brooch, in case of issue, *good very fine* *£150-200*

Victor Torres, a Corporal in the 3206th Quartermaster Service Company, was killed on the night of 28 April 1944 during Exercise *Tiger* - a rehearsal for the forthcoming Normandy landings, taking place off Slapton Sands, Devon. In a series of blunders, German E-Boats were able to intercept the landing craft and sank two and damaged two others; 946 U.S. servicemen were killed. The disaster was 'hushed up' at the time and remained classified for many decades, with the casualty details only released in August 1944 along with those for the actual D-Day Landings. Torres is commemorated on the American Memorial to the Missing at Cambridge Cemetery.

Sold with associated riband bar and a small U.S.A. flag for display purposes.

788 United States of America, Civil War Campaign Medal 1861-65, Navy issue, edge impressed '**2306**' and contemporarily engraved '**Ensg. John Davis.**', *suspension loop broken therefore planchet only, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£40-£50*

789



Yemen, Republic, Order of Marib, First Class sash badge, by *Skinner and Co., London*, 90mm including torch and star suspension x 45mm, gold, white gold, and enamel, white gold eagle superimposed upon a yellow gold star, maker's mark on reverse and hallmarks for Birmingham 1981; together with a small Breast Star, 38mm, gold, white gold, and enamel, yellow gold eagle superimposed upon a white gold star, maker's mark on reverse, with gold retaining pin; and the related miniature award, gold, white gold, and enamel, *extremely fine, rare (3)* *£600-£800*



The Silver Cross of Zimbabwe group of three awarded to Warrant Officer T.F. Manema, Zimbabwean Special Forces, for his quick reactions, flexibility and outstanding bravery during an entirely unsupported infiltration and attack by a small eight-man patrol on a large RENAMO guerrilla base camp inside Mozambique

Zimbabwe Silver Cross, reverse inscribed 'WO Manema T.F.'; Zimbabwe Independence Medal 1980, officially numbered '23671'; Rhodesia General Service Medal (644683 Cpl.T.F.Manema); together with original illuminated citation bearing ink signature of Robert Mugabe, *good very fine and better* (3) £1,400-£1,800

Silver Cross of Zimbabwe, *Zimbabwean Government Gazette* 21 June 1991.

The Citation, signed by President R. G. Mugabe (an original handwritten signature and sold as part of the lot) states: 'On 26 August 1987 at 1400 hours WO2 Manema T F was tasked to capture a Renamo General Antonio in the Maringa Area of Mozambique. He and his 7 men approached the enemy Camp at 0400 hours the following morning. He penetrated the enemy Camp and were compromised and attacked when they were 100m from the enemy HQ. They attacked and forced the enemy of 76 bandits to flee leaving 12 dead and 5 captured including a lot of equipment. Whilst WO2 Manema was reorganising his men the enemy counter attacked and was repulsed. Two further counter attacks were again launched but WO2 Manema could not be dislodged from his position until first light. On the count following the final sweep WO2 Manema had 24 bandits killed, 30 different types of small arms, 52 ammunition boxes, various explosive and mines and various documents of a national Security nature were recovered. With Air Support which was asked for and failed to arrive after 7 hours, WO2 Manema showed courage, leadership and professionalism of the highest order. Having been compromised on his initial task he quickly adjusted to the alternative and accomplished it with such an impressive kill rate and he conducted himself in the finest traditions of the Regiment. WO2 Manema showed courage and bravery in circumstances of great peril, and for such action the President is pleased to award WO2 Manema the Silver Cross of Zimbabwe.'

Tinawaro Ferrilon Manema began his military career by enlisting in the ranks of the Rhodesian Security Forces (RSF). When the country became independent in 1980, the Rhodesian Army Special Forces units that had been particularly successful in fighting Mugabe's ZANLA and Nkomo's ZIPRA guerrilla forces, such as the Selous Scouts, were disbanded, by the simple expedient of rebadging everyone back to their original non-special forces unit. Many officers and men of all ethnicities resigned, although in general there were few reprisals against those who accepted to continue serving beyond independence. A new Zimbabwe National Army was created by merging the remaining personnel of the Rhodesian Army with the two guerrilla groups, ZANLA and ZIPRA. President Mugabe persuaded most of the high command of the RSF to stay on, for a while. The British government provided a Military Assistance and Training Team that played a pivotal role in assisting the creation of the new army and especially its Special Forces; the British MATT was still in place in 2000. The various Rhodesian army technical support regiments such as the artillery and the service corps were left in place, and most of the 'comrades' were placed in infantry brigades.

The new Zimbabwe Special Forces followed the structure of its Rhodesian predecessor. Parachute Group replaced the mostly para-trained Selous Scouts. Commando Group was created to replace the Rhodesia Light Infantry and some of the Rhodesian African Rifles. British advisors entirely rebuilt the Special Air Service. Special Forces selection and training were modelled on those developed by the Rhodesian Army Special Forces.

The Zimbabwe National Army soon found itself in action in Mozambique, supporting the Marxist FRELIMO regime. Ironically, the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation had created and supported a domestic anti-FRELIMO organisation, named the Movement of National Resistance (RENAMO in Portuguese) to hinder Mugabe's strategy of using Mozambique as a safe haven from which his ZANLA guerrillas could launch attacks into Rhodesia. After the change of government in Rhodesia, the South Africans became the principal supporter of, and munitions supplier to, RENAMO. RENAMO fighters attacked the three road/rail trade corridors leading from the landlocked countries of Zimbabwe and Malawi to major seaports in Mozambique. In 1985, the internationally recognised FRELIMO government of Mozambique formally invited Zimbabwe to station units of its army inside Mozambique, to help wage war on RENAMO.

The first major external cross-border operation of the new Zimbabwe Special Forces/National Army lasted from 5 to 9 December 1984. Operation *Lemon* comprised elements of 3 Brigade, the Parachute Group and the Special Air Service. Special Forces were deployed to Mozambique to protect the Beira Corridor railway link between Zimbabwe and the port of Beira. Operations *Grapefruit* (1985) and *Octopus* (1986) followed. By the end of the decade, the Mozambique civil war between FRELIMO and RENAMO was winding down.

The tactical context in which Manema was operating in August 1987 is unclear. A mission to eliminate a known High Value Target (General Antonio was a RENAMO Provincial Commander) who controlled many of the enemy forces fighting along the Beira Corridor is obvious and understandable, as is the switch to kinetic manoeuvre after compromise. What is surprising is that, although the target was known to be located inside a well-manned base camp, his commanders gave Manema no back-up group or ground support such as mortars or machine-guns to assist him if there was a compromise. He had to take on a force that was ten times the size of his own with only distant air support, and that on call. In this context, what he achieved inside that RENAMO camp after his team was compromised was close to miraculous.

791 The Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book, Scrap Book, and Autobiography pertaining to Warrant Officer D. Blair, 82 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was shot down and taken Prisoner of War during the infamous Aalborg Raid, 13 August 1940, when 11 out of the 12 aircraft failed to return: a committed escape artist during his incarceration he made 6 escape attempts including once dressed as a postman

Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the recipient's entire flying career, covering the period 24 September 1938 to 18 June 1952; a privately compiled book of press cuttings featuring the recipient; and a copy of the recipient's autobiography *Clipped Wings*, 159pp, Privately published; 1st ed. edition (1947), with dust jacket, one of the first Royal Air Force Prisoner of War Autobiographies published after the War, *generally good condition* (3) £400-£500

Donald Blair was born on 17 December 1918. He enlisted into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 23 September 1938 whilst under training as an Accountant. His Address is given as 'The Chimes', Parsonage Lane, Frindsbury, Rochester, Kent. First assigned to 90 Squadron as a Sergeant Pilot, he transferred to 82 Squadron based at R.A.F. Watton, Norfolk in mid July 1940. Flying Blenheims, his crew was himself, Sergeant W. J. Q. Magrath, and Sergeant W. Greenwood.

At 08:40 hours on Tuesday, 13 August 1940, the day designated by the Germans as 'Adler Tag' (Eagle Day), 82 Squadron of the Royal Air Force took off from Watton and Rodney airfields in Norfolk. The 12 Bristol Blenheims target was the airfield at Aalborg in northern Jutland which the Germans had enlarged significantly since occupation on 9 April 1940.

After crossing the coast, the protective cloud cover dispersed; nevertheless, Wing Commander Lart (Squadron Commander), decided to proceed towards Aalborg at 2,000 metres which was the height that the squadron had crossed the North Sea. The crossing at Sondervig was instantly registered by a German air observation post. The German air control at Arhus was immediately informed and Aalborg was warned of an imminent British attack. 25 German fighters had just been transferred to Aalborg to Jever to escort German bombers on a mission to England. As it happened, nine Messerschmidt 109's had just landed from Stavanger after a spell of escort duty. As soon as the air raid warning had been sounded, these nine fighters took off again. In and around Aalborg, German anti-aircraft batteries were ready and waiting.

The six aircraft of A-flight got through the flak and released their bombs. As B-flight followed about a minute later, the anti aircraft fire had been adjusted. At 12:20 hours Blair's Blenheim R3730 was shot down and crashed at Egholm. The aircraft broke up on hitting some large boulders. It was a miracle that all three of the crew survived, for all three had sustained serious injuries. Found unconscious and floating in the shallow water north of Egholm island, a local fishing boat collected them and they were taken to Kamillianerklinkken Hospital in Aalborg. Of the 12 aircraft set out to bomb Aalborg aerodrome in formation, only one aircraft returned, having aborted owing to lack of fuel.

Blair was at this hospital for 5 days until he was moved to another hospital in Schweslig-Holstein, and then on 8 September 1940 was incarcerated at Stalag Luft 1. Hungry to get back home and made no less than 6 escape attempts, 5 of which were at his first camp at Stalag Luft 1 Barth.

On 7 October 1941, Blair escaped from a working party with 580896 Sergeant C. A. Hill, R.A.F., by evading the guards. They were both recaptured. He used the same method soon after when he was taken into town with a party of men going to the dentist but was again recaptured. His next attempt was made disguised in a camp made German uniform of a Posten (Postman). This was again unsuccessful. Attempts 4 and 5 were made by cutting the wires of the camp but both times, he was discovered or recaptured. Attempt 5, by cutting through the camp wire was made on 20 April 1942, perhaps intended as a birthday present to Hitler. He was out for a while but was recaptured and sent to Stalag Luft 3, arriving back at Stalag Luft 1 on 16 October 1942.

At the end of October 1943, Blair, along with 1,200 other Royal Air Force N.C.O.'s from Stalag Luft 1 were transferred by train to Stalag Luft 6 at Heydekrug in East Prussia (now Lithuania). Blair left the camp on 25 October and in the early hours of 29 October, near Anklam, cut his way out of the side of the wagon and leapt to freedom. Sadly, this freedom was again short lived and he ended up with the rest at Stalag Luft 6 at Heydekrug.

Blair left Stalag Luft 6 on 19 July 1944 and was moved to Stalag Luft 4 at Gross Tychow. On 6 February 1945, the contingent at Stalag Luft 4 started on a long march away from the advancing allies and arrived at Stalag 357 at Fallingbostel on 3 April. From Fallingbostel, they kept on marching and were eventually liberated on 2 May 1945.

Interestingly, Blair's navigator, Sergeant Magrath, managed to escape in November 1941, travelling through France, Spain and Gibraltar.

792 Regimental Records of the Royal Welch Fusiliers (23rd Regiment).

Comprising Volume 1 (1689-1815), compiled by A. D. L. Cary and S. McCance 1921, 324pp, with index; Volume III (1914-1918 France and Flanders), compiled by C. H. Dudley Ward 1928, 498pp, with index; and Volume IV (1915-1918 Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria), compiled by C. H. Dudley Ward 1929, 406pp, with index, all published by Forster Groom, London, black and white images and maps within, all bound in blue cloth with gilt lettering, *note Volume II (1816-1914) not present, generally good condition*

Historical Record of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Compiled by Major R. Broughton-Mainwaring, covering the period 1689 to 1889, 372pp, with coloured plates, published by Hatchards, London, 1889, bound in blue cloth with gilt lettering, *scuffing to covers, generally good condition*

A Short History of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

By Major E. O. Skaife, 69pp, with coloured plates, published by Gale & Polden, London, 1927, bound in blue cloth with red embossed dragon on cover, the inside page inscribed 'To the Colonel of the Royal Welch from the Author. April 16th 1928'; together with an earlier even shorter history of the Regiment, published in 1913; and a bound set of Regimental Journals from 1933, the inside page inscribed 'Lt. General Sir Charles Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel The Royal Welch Fusiliers. A memento of his Visit to the 2nd Battalion in Gibraltar, 27th February 1934 to 12th March 1934.', *good condition* (7) £100-£140

Provenance: Ex Libris Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dobell, Colonel of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Sold together with the programme for the Visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Caernarvon Castle, 15 July 1937, with two named admittance tickets, named to 'Lt. Gen. Sir C. Dobell' and 'Lady Dobell'; and a separate Luncheon Invitation for the same event.

Militaria

x793



The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Piper's Double Silk Banner c.1880-1936.

A fine quality example in blue silk bearing the Union flag in the upper canton. Central very rich embroidery displays St. Edward's crown, a thistle spray over 'LXXIX', oak sprays and at the bottom the Sphinx/Egypt, complete with gold fringe, 65cm x 44cm including fringe, *very minor colour loss to the embroidery on one side and slight fraying of silk at extremities, otherwise very good condition* *£1,000-£1,500*

Note: This would appear to be one of the ones presented to the Pipers of the 1st Battalion at Gibraltar in 1880. They remained in use until 1936.

Sold together with various extracts from *79th News* concerning the history and evolution of the regiment's Pipe banners

- 794 The Devonshire Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate 1881-1901.
A good quality example the gilt metal crowned star back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre Exeter Castle with scroll 'Semper Fidelis' in silver, a scroll below, 'The Devonshire Regiment', with two lug fasteners, crown slightly bent and top lug fastener broken, gilding almost all rubbed and central black velvet missing, therefore fair condition £80-£120

795



- Unknown Georgian Period Shoulder Belt Plate.
Of oval outline in unmarked silver coloured metal, a fine quality cast silver coloured metal mount being St. Edward's crown over a Royal Ducal Crest, this displaying the crowned Lion of England upon a coronet. Period engraving below, 'Je Maintiendrai' (I will maintain), period single hook and two stud fasteners, very good condition £140-£180

796



- 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1845-55.
An extremely fine example, the rectangular burnished gilt backplate overlaid with a faceted silver star, this in turn overlaid with a crowned circle enclosing floriate numerals '22' within oak sprays, this on a ground of blue enamel, below the star three battle honour scrolls conjoined 'Scinde', 'Meeanee', 'Hyderabad', complete with standard hook and stud fasteners, very fine overall condition £800-£1,200

797



- The Rifle Brigade, Officer's HM Silver Pouch Belt Plate.
A fine quality example both the front section and shaped back plate are fully marked for Birmingham 1906 'J & Co.' (Jennens). Of standard pattern with battle honours up to and including South Africa 1900-1902, very fine condition £180-£220

x798



10th Regiment, 1st Burma Gurkha Rifles, Madras Infantry, Officer's Pouch Belt Plate, c.1902-07.

A most rare example in unmarked silver coloured metal, of two part construction, comprising Imperially crowned laurel sprays with a plinth below the crown, 'X Regiment', centrally a beribboned strung bugle horn with a kukri woven within the strings, the kukri with superimposed '1', a scroll below the bugle horn, 'Burma Gurkha Rifles', a further scroll at the bottom, 'Madras Infantry'. Shaped backing plate, four screw post fasteners, 9.3 x 7.3cm, *very good condition* **£700-£900**

Note: In 1903 the regiment was re-designated the 10th Gurkha Rifles and in early 1907 the 2nd/10th Gurkha Rifles, being re-designated the 7th Gurkha Rifles later in 1907.

799

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Officer's Shako Plate 1869-78.

A superb example in die-stamped copper gilt, standard crowned laurels pattern with central stencilled '24', pinned through at the base of the laurels, the Sphinx/Egypt, two loop fasteners, *very fine condition* **£300-£400**

800



24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Shako Plate 1869-78.

A good quality example in die-stamped brass, standard crowned laurels pattern with central stencilled numerals '24', two loop fasteners, one repaired with lead solder, *good condition* **£140-£180**

801



24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Glengarry Badge c.1874-81.

A good quality and rare example in die stamped white metal, the Sphinx/Egypt within and lying on a circle, '2nd. Warwickshire' (KK459), now with a pin back, *good condition* **£100-£140**

802

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Glengarry Badge c.1874-81.

A good quality example and rare example in die-stamped brass, the Sphinx/Egypt within and lying on a circle, '2nd. Warwickshire' (KK459), two period loop fasteners, *good condition* **£100-£140**

803

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Ensign or Major's Gold Cord Shoulder Straps March 1880-July 1881.

A very rare and fine quality pair of the prescribed infantry pattern, each bearing a silver bullion Bath star. The gilt finial buttons of the correct pattern, scalloped rim, laurels and '24' are affixed to the spring loaded attachment mechanism, *the scarlet cloth linings with moth damage, the metal tongues lacking from the outer ends, very good 'facial' condition* **£100-£140**

Note: From 1855-81 the same badge was used for both the quoted ranks, only the lace on the cuffs and collar of the tunic determined the difference. The rank badges were removed from the collar to the shoulder around March 1880.

- 804** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Officer's Waist Belt Complete 1855-81.
The clasp of standard 1855 pattern, in the centre the crown over '24', on the circle '2nd Warwickshire Regiment'. No bench marks but a perfect match (Ryan 37). The white buckskin belt 36mm in width is complete with provision for the sword, *very good condition* £160-£200

805

- 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Officer's Waist Belt Clasp 1855-81.
Of standard 1855 pattern, in the centre the crown over '24', on the circle '2nd Warwickshire Regiment', matching bench marks (Ryan 37), *some gilt loss to the acanthus areas otherwise very good condition* £100-£140

- 806** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Waist Belt Complete 1855-71.
The waist belt clasp now fitted to a later pattern belt. The clasp in heavy gauge brass of standard 1855 pattern, '24' in the centre on a lined ground and on the circle, '2nd Warwickshire Regiment'. The white leather belt 44mm in width complete with all brass fittings for cross belts &c., *a composite item, otherwise very good condition* £160-£200

Note: Though officially withdrawn in 1871 many regiments continued to use the 'regimental' pattern clasp until 1881.

- 807** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Waist Belt Clasp 1855-71.
The clasp in heavy gauge brass of standard 1855 pattern, central '24' on a lined ground, on the circle, '2nd Warwickshire Regiment', *the numerals with some service wear otherwise good condition* £100-£140

Note: Though officially withdrawn in 1871 many regiments continued to use the 'regimental' pattern clasp until 1881.

808

- 2nd Cheshire Rifle Volunteers Officer's Full Dress Levee Pattern Flap Pouch.
A fine quality example, the blue velvet face edged with silver and crimson lace embroidered mounts comprise the Prince of Wales's crest and motto over '2' and tripart scroll below 'Cheshire Rifle Volunteers', silver bullion on purple velvet ground, sky blue silk backing to the Prince of Wales's motto, complete with plated carrying rings, *very good condition* £300-£400

- x809** A Rifles Officer's HM Silver Whistle, Guard and Chains.
The whistle of standard pattern, the case with oak leaf decoration both hallmarked for Birmingham 1911 'J R G & S' (Gaunts, the G slightly mis-struck), four strand unmarked chains, standard lion's mask and circular background guard, the mask hallmarked Birmingham 1911 and the circular background hallmarked Birmingham 1910, both by 'J R G & S', all screw post fasteners present, *very good condition* £200-£300

- 810** A Rifles Officer's Whistle Guard, Chains and Whistle.
Fine quality examples, the whistle and case (8cm in length) are both hall marked for Birmingham 1854 by 'GU' (George Unite), the chains and lion's mask floral guard are unmarked, four screw post fasteners, *very good condition* £120-£160

- 811** A Rifles Officer's Whistle Guard, Chains and Whistle.
Fine quality examples, the whistle and case (8cm) are both hall marked for Birmingham 1870 'J & Co.' (Jennens), the chains and lion's mask floral guard are unmarked, four screw post fasteners, *very good condition* **£120-£160**
- 812** Indian Army, Officer's HM Silver Whistle Guard, Chains and Whistle.
Fine quality examples, HM en suite Birmingham 1906 by 'J R G & S'. The guard in the form of an Imperially crowned coiled bugle horn, the whistle case (84mm in length), whistle and carrying ring all marked, five screw post fasteners, *very fine* **£140-£180**



- The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) 9th (Highlanders) Volunteer Battalion, later 9th (Highlanders) Battalion Territorial Force, Officer's Full Dress Sporran c.1900-20.
A fine quality example, the cast silver plated cantle edged with thistle sprays and with broad ornate thistle sprays to the central area, in the centre the Star of the Order of the Thistle in silver plate, gilt and dark green enamel; white horse below with two black horse hair tassels, these suspended from gilt housings embellished with downward facing thistle sprays. The reverse of tooled crimson moroccan, with a small chamois purse at the base, *the gilt rubbed on the central badge and tassel housings otherwise very good condition* **£300-£500**



- 814** An 1822 Pattern Sword for an Officer of General's Rank 1875.
The 83cm bright blade with single fuller by Henry Wilkinson, Pall Mall, London, number S 1861, etched with panels of scrolling foliage, the crowned Royal Cypher and crowned crossed sword and baton, additionally a monogram 'CCI or J' and a family crest of a demi-huntsman winding a horn, gilt metal triple bar hand guard incorporating crowned laurels enclosing crossed sword and baton, wire bound fish skin handgrip; together with its steel scabbard, *very good condition* **£300-£400**

Note: The following families are listed with this crest: Clark, Clerk, Daws, Mercier, Murray, Pennycock, Pennyquick, and Rattray.

- 815** Scottish Regiment Officer's Broadsword and Companion Service Sword.
The first of standard 1863 pattern, the 83cm bright blade, by 'Steamer' this on a background of a paddle steamer, double full length fuller, the blade etched with the crowned 'GVR' cypher and panels of thistle sprays and scrolling foliage, etched the ornate pierced basket hilt lined with white buckskin edged with blue silk ribbon and covered on the outside with scarlet cloth, (*lacking the pommel and silk tassel*), plated scabbard. Together with its companion Service sword, the straight 82cm blade with single fuller is etched with the crowned GVR cypher and panels of scrolling foliage, the pattern of the cross-guard indicates that of the Royal Scots, the pommel of baluster form with a pierced knob, leather covered steel scabbard, *the plated scabbard with two dents, the blade of the Service sword stained and with some wear (2)* **£300-£400**

Note: The Dress Regulations for 1894 authorised the wearing of the basket-hilt sword by the Lowland regiments but only at levees and similar occasions.

- 816** An 1896 Pattern Victorian Infantry Officer's Sword.
The straight blade by 'Edw. Thurkel 5 Denmark St. Soho London' etched with the crowned 'VR' cypher and panels of scrolling foliage, the back edge stamped, '10112'. The later pierced sheet metal hand guard includes the crowned 'GVR' cypher, wire bound fish skin handgrip, brown leather sword knot, leather covered metal Service scabbard; together with four other straight scabbards, one plated the other three leather covered, *the blade re-plated and now with rust damage, therefore fair condition* (6) **£100-£140**
- 817** An 1862 Dated Chassepot Bayonet.
Standard pattern numbered K64925. Fullered curved blade now 56cm, brass hand grip together with its steel scabbard, *the blade stained, with edge nicks and loss of tip, scabbard cleaned with evidence of pitting, otherwise reasonable condition* **£40-£60**
- 818** Second World War British Army Issue Kukri.
A good quality period example, 315mm curved blade marked, 'k1143', together with its stout leather scabbard and waist belt frog, the former with various stampings including 'GU1944', the frog, 'G.C.S.43', *good overall condition* **£60-£80**
- 819** A Kris, Khukri, and Peshkabaz.
The first of traditional pattern 33cm wavy iron blade with shaped wooden handle together with its good quality wooden scabbard this with wire and cord binding; the second again of standard pattern curved 31cm blade complete with riveted hand grip the leather scabbard complete with two small subsidiary knives, the leather suspension strap broken; the third with a 26cm single edged blade, hand grip in brass, bone and hardwood, *good overall condition* (3) **£80-£120**
- 820** A Tribal War Club.
A good hardwood example, 42cm, the large circular head with decorative carving the hand grip area with dimpled indentation; together with a dagger made from a cut down late 18th century infantry officer's sword, the 34.5cm blade with single fuller, steel cross-pice (cracked) and reeded bone grip (*this chipped*), baluster shaped pommel, *the first with a split to the head and a small section of the hand grip area missing, blade stained and rusted on the second, therefore fair condition* (2) **£60-£80**

821

A German Third Reich NSKK Man's Dagger.
The 22cm blade etched with 'Alles für Deutschland' and maker's details, 'Solinger Axt-Und Hauerfabrik' with central horse's head logo, the cross guard marked 'Nrh', the wooden handle inset with runes and the eagle over the swastika, black metal scabbard with white metal mounts complete with carrying strap and belt ring, *the blade with staining otherwise good condition* **£200-£300**

- 822** A Lancashire Fusiliers Presentation Swagger Stick.
A HM silver-mounted presentation swagger stick, the top bearing the regimental crest, hallmarked London 1918, retailers name 'Swaine & Adeney Ltd. London', the silver bottom ferrule similarly hallmarked, a central white metal band engraved 'Presented by the Officers to Sgt. T. H. Morris. For Services Rendered.', *good condition* **£60-£80**
- 823** British Army Insignia.
Good quality items comprising Royal Engineers, Edward VII period, an officer's die-cast gilt metal cap/pagri badge, original pin back, REME an officer's first pattern die-cast gilt cap badge by 'Ludlow London', two loop fasteners, Women's Transport Service F.A.N.Y. an officer's die-cast bronze cap badge by 'Firmin London', two blade fasteners, Royal Engineers 'VR' an other ranks die-stamped cap badge, two loop fasteners, Volunteer Medical Staff Corps 'VR' period an officer's unmarked silver coloured metal collar/side hat badge, two loop fasteners, Galway & Cavan Militia, an other ranks single white metal collar badge, St. Edward's crown over the Maid & Harp, two loop fasteners. Together with an other ranks brass hat badge and two officer's Mess Dress plated buttons of the Assam Valley Light Horse, 10th Bombay Native Infantry an officer's gilt large size tunic button, *very good overall condition* (10) **£120-£160**

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- 824** Rifle Volunteer Insignia.
Good quality items comprising 11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) an officer's astrakhan full size hat badge in die-stamped blackened white metal (1908-1914), two long loop fasteners, Exeter & South Devon RVs, an officer's bronzed pouch badge featuring the Arms of the City of Exeter, two screw post fasteners, 1st Hampshire Volunteer Rifles an officer's silver plated boss badge or side hat badge c1880-1885, two loop fasteners, 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Artists' Rifles), two pouch badges, bronze and silver plate featuring the Imperial crown over a monogram superimposed with '20' and a scroll at the bottom, 'Artists', both with two screw post fasteners, Civil Service Rifles a 'Sterling' silver die-cast sweethearts brooch showing the Prince of Wales's Badge & Motto over a title scroll, original pin back, very good overall condition (6) £140-£180
-
- 825** British Cavalry Badges.
Good quality items comprising, 21st Lancers, an other ranks first pattern collar badge and a third pattern (Victorian) collar badge, 17th Lancers an officer's unmarked silver coloured metal cap badge, 10th Royal Hussars an officer's 'Tent' hat badge (gilt rubbed on the coronet), 1st The Royal Dragoons an early period cast bronze collar badge, 23rd Hussars a white metal collar badge, 24th Lancers a cast bronze collar badge, all fasteners present, good overall condition (7) £200-£240
-
- 826** The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster), The Welch Regiment, The York & Lancaster Regiment.
Three very fine quality badges, the first an officer's glengarry badge 1881-1897, crowned gilt metal Garter enclosing a silver Lion of England on a crimson velvet ground, two loop fasteners; the second a pagri badge shows the Prince of Wales's Badge & Motto in cast silver over a gilt scroll, 'Gwell Angau Na Chywilydd', original pin back; the third being an 1898 pattern forage cap badge in die-cast gilt metal silver and enamels, blade fasteners, very fine condition (3) £200-£240
-
- 827** British Infantry Cap Badges.
Good quality items comprising an Oxford & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry officer's HM silver example (Birmingham 1940 JRG & S), Household Battalion an other ranks die-stamped example, slider fastener, Royal Ulster Rifles WW2 'Airborne' Battalion officer's cap badge in fine quality die-cast 'Sterling Silver' two loop fasteners, South Wales Borders an officer's silver plated cap badge, the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's) c1955-1957 an officer's very rare silver plated and gilt metal cap badge featuring a Royal Ducal coronet over the double 'P' cypher, two long loop fasteners, good overall condition (5) £200-£240
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- 828** Three Framed Collections of Badges.
The first shows some very fine embroidered silver and gold examples of the Victorian era, two/three shabraque examples, two sabretache/pouch and three for high ranking NCO's uniform badges; the second a remarkable collection of late Victorian and post 1902 rank stars, crowns, Generals' insignia and a rare General's service dress bronze large size cap badge c.1900-20; and the third comprises mainly late issue band pouch badges, one London City Arms, one Royal Arms, good overall condition (115+) £200-£240
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- 829** Irish Regimental Cap Badges.
A selection of mainly 20th century Regimental Cap Badges of various Irish units, including the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, North Irish Horse, South Irish Horse, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Leinster Regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, the Canadian Irish, the Liverpool Irish, and the Royal Irish Rangers, some copies and reproductions, sold as viewed not subject to return (26) £80-£120
-
- 830** British Infantry Insignia: Foot Guards, Honourable Artillery Company, London Regiment, and Parachute Regiment.
A selection of good quality items officers and other ranks, comprising cap and collar badges, s/titles and buttons. Practically all post 1902. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, sold as viewed not subject to return (80+) £80-£120
-
- 831** British Infantry Insignia: Royal Scots, The Queen's, The Buffs, King's Own, Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire, and Royal Fusiliers Regiments.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, sold as viewed not subject to return (65+) £100-£140
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- 832** British Infantry Insignia: Liverpool, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Devonshire, and Suffolk Regiments, Somerset Light Infantry, and West Yorkshire Regiment.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902, many items lack fasteners, have been brooched or poorly repaired, sold as viewed not subject to return (80) £140-£180
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- 833** British Infantry Insignia: Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, Royal Irish, and Yorkshire Regiments, Lancashire Fusiliers, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Cheshire Regiment, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and South Wales Borderers.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902, many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, *sold as viewed not subject to return (70)* *£140-£180*
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- 834** British Infantry Insignia: King's Own Scottish Borderers, Cameronians, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and East Surrey Regiments, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and West Riding and Border Regiments.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902, many items lack fasteners, *sold as viewed not subject to return (80+)* *£140-£180*
-
- 835** British Infantry Insignia: Royal Sussex, Hampshire, South Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, South Lancashire, The Welch Regiments.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902; together with four Border Regiment badges. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, *sold as viewed not subject to return (60+)* *£100-£140*
-
- 836** British Infantry Insignia: The Black Watch, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Essex Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, Loyal North Lancashire, Northamptonshire, Royal Berkshire, and Royal West Kent Regiments.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, *sold as viewed not subject to return (75+)* *£100-£140*
-
- 837** British Infantry Insignia: King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Shropshire, Middlesex, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Wiltshire, Manchester, North Staffordshire, and York & Lancaster Regiments.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising a few helmet plate centres, cap, collar badges, s/titles, and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, *sold as viewed not subject to return (75+)* *£100-£140*
-
- 838** British Infantry Insignia: Durham Light Infantry, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Royal Irish/Ulster Rifles, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Leinster Regiment, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Rifle Brigade.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising two helmet plate centres (Connaught Rangers and Leinster Regiments), cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, a few Victorian items but mainly post 1902. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, *sold as viewed not subject to return (80+)* *£200-£240*
-
- 839** British Military Insignia: Royal Marines, Machine Gun Corps, and Miscellaneous Corps and Departments.
A selection of good quality items officers' and other ranks, comprising cap, collar badges, s/titles and buttons, together with a few Yeomanry cap badges. Practically all post 1902. Many items lack fasteners or poorly repaired, *sold as viewed not subject to return (160+)* *£100-£140*
-
- 840** Reproduction Glengarry, Helmet Plate Centre and Cap Badges.
Two hundred and eight-five plus items, *sold as viewed not subject to return (285+)* *£300-£400*
-
- 841** British Cavalry Cap and Collar Badges.
A large selection of good quality items including some Victorian issues, several pairs of collars but the bulk are singles. Many lack fasteners, have been brooched or poorly repaired. Together with six base metal NCO's Arm badges, *notwithstanding the above qualification, sold as viewed not subject to return (100)* *£200-£240*
-
- 842** British Cavalry Metal Shoulder Titles and Buttons.
A large selection mounted on cards, most regiments represented pre and post 1922, *good overall condition, sold as viewed not subject to return (95+)* *£70-£90*
-
- x843** A Selection of 14 Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers Buttons.
10 large and 4 small buttons, 11 by *S.W. Silver & Co., London*, and 3 by *Firmin and Sons, London*, all with crowned anchor with R.N. A.V. to side, four silvered with gilt crown and anchor, the rest all gilt, *generally very good condition (14)* *£60-£80*
-
- 844** Indian Army Buttons.
A card displaying 108 buttons, all different, including 33 Victorian numbered infantry buttons, 28 Gurkha buttons, and 40 Volunteer and Auxiliary Force buttons, *good overall condition (108)* *£100-£200*
-

- 845** Livery Buttons.
Two carded displays, comprising sixty large size and sixty small size, including a few British and Foreign peerage examples, all shanks present, *very good overall condition (120)* *£240-£300*
-
- 846** Hunt Buttons.
Two carded displays, all fox hunt apart from a few harriers, all identified, 81 large size 54 small size, all shanks present, *very good overall condition (135)* *£360-£440*
-
- 847** A Rare and Emotive Commemorative Object regarding the H.M.S. *Eurydice* Disaster, 24 March 1878.
In the form of a miniature ship's capstan and made from the recovered oak timbers of the above. The hinged top with an inlaid brass disc inscribed, 'HMS Eurydice Foundered March 24th 1878'. The inside of the lid and small compartment are lined in rich blue velvet, the latter with a raised/padded centre, external size 110mm high x 145mm diameter, *some minor faults otherwise sound condition* *£140-£180*
H.M.S. *Eurydice* when launched in 1843 was a sixth rate 26 gun frigate, later converted for training purposes but still sail powered. The ship was returning from a period of training in the West Indies and had made excellent time. On the afternoon of the 24 March 1878 just south of the Isle of Wight the ship, caught in a sudden snow storm and high winds, capsized. Only two Ratings survived: the Captain, M. A. S. Hare and fifteen other officers, 268 men, mostly trainees, 26 Marines, a Royal Engineer officer, 2 N.C.O.s and 4 Privates were all lost. All personnel are named on a large memorial at Haslar, Gosport. The ship was recovered and taken to Portsmouth where she was broken up.
-
- 848** Great War Officer's Measuring Instruments.
Comprising a wooden ruler marked 1915 complete with leather case stamped, 'J.A.J. & Co. Ltd. 1917'; and a very interesting circular black metal angle of sight instrument, both it and its leather case are marked, 'Angle of Sight Instrument H.A. Mk.1 J.H.Steward Ltd. 1916' and with the broad arrow. The instrument itself additionally marked, 'No.402'. The case complete with leather shoulder strap. The instrument also scratch engraved, 'W. Bowman S. M. School Salisbury', *good overall condition (2)* *£60-£80*
-
- 849** A Great War Souvenir Cigar Box
A well wrought oak wood souvenir cigar box in the form of an early tank, the tambour top rolls revealing the compartment, one side carved in relief with a central '5' and other decoration, 250mm long, 75mm high, and 135mm, *good condition* *£30-£40*

850

A Royal Horse Artillery Gun Team in the Crimea

A 1/30 scale model of a Royal Horse Artillery gun team, comprising a 9 pounder gun attached to the limber carriage with two seated Gunners, all being pulled by a team of six galloping horses, with three Drivers riding the near side horse of each pair, and with three out riders, one with drawn sabre, and one with bugle, the whole ensemble mounted on a wooden plinth decorated to give the appearance of the rocky terrain of the Crimea, and housed in a perspex display case, the whole measuring 755mm long x 210mm wide x 185mm high, *good condition* *£200-£300*

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.

End of Sale



Commission Form – Medals 17 September 2020

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 24 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the U.K. or 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 15:00 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: _____ Email _____

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) _____

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

Mastercard Visa Amex Debit Card Issue No. (if applicable) _____

Name (as shown on the card) _____ Start Date / / Expiry Date / /

Your bids may be placed overleaf

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 Ltd ("DNW") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Dix Noonan Webb's published bidding increments which may be found at dnw.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to DNW a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out above and agrees that DNW, 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 lot is delivered to the purchaser within the UK or European Union.

Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK or EU.

The provision of a VAT form C88 is subject to the discretion of DNW and will be subject to an administration fee of £50.

5 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

(a) confirm to DNW his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and

(b) pay to DNW the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb before the auction). Please note that, as stated above, we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

6 DNW 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 DNW may be applied by DNW towards any sums owing from that buyer to DNW 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 DNW 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 DNW 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 DNW staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at DNW's discretion. In no event will DNW be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

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 DNW nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by DNW to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

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, DNW 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 DNW 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 DNW's 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 DNW'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 DNW under this Condition, none of the seller, DNW, 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 DNW, 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 DNW 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 DNW 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 DNW in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to DNW 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 DNW, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of DNW. DNW 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 DNW to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges DNW's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before DNW remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and DNW is of the opinion that the claim is justified, DNW is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to DNW in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

DNW shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date DNW has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then DNW 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 DNW and the buyer, DNW 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 DNW the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, DNW will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in DNW's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit DNW to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises DNW 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 DNW shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

19 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and DNW remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to DNW.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, DNW reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of DNW's then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK or European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives DNW 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, DNW shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 DNW 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 DNW 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 DNW, 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 DNW 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, DNW will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither DNW nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 DNW shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 DNW 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) DNW 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 DNW 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. DNW 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 DNW by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means DNW's published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means DNW 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 UK or European Union.



2020 Coin & Token Auction Dates

Indian Coins &
Historical Medals

Wednesday 14 October

Coins &
Historical Medals

Wednesday 3 November

The Collection
of British Tokens
formed by John Rose

Wednesday 17 November

Coins, Tokens &
Historical Medals

Wednesday 2 December

Contact Christopher Webb
or Bradley Hopper
T: 020 7016 1700
E: coins@dnw.co.uk





www.dnw.co.uk

We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, just two minutes' walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of specialists collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience in all aspects of numismatics, medals, banknotes and jewellery, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, paper money, orders, decorations, war medals, militaria, ancient, antique and modern jewellery, wristwatches and pocket watches, objects of vertu and antiquities.

We hold over 20 auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the internet around one month before the sale date, together with a unique preview facility which is available as lots are catalogued and photographed. Printed auction catalogues are published three weeks prior to each sale.



Jewellery viewing room

Our offices, open from 9.30am-5pm, Monday to Friday, include viewing rooms, normally enabling us to offer viewing three weeks prior to an auction.

Auctions are held in our building at 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, where sales may normally be attended in person. Free online bidding is available using our own live bidding system or by placing commission bids, all of which is available via our website at www.dnw.co.uk

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.





www.dnw.co.uk

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